

KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

FY 2017 ANNUAL REPORT



May 10, 2018

THE KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Jayhawk Tower

700 S.W. Jackson, Suite 501

Topeka, KS 66603-3757

Phone: (785) 296-0923 Facsimile: (785) 296-0927

<http://www.sentencing.ks.gov>



KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

**ANNUAL REPORT
FY 2017**

Analysis Of Sentencing Guidelines In Kansas

**Honorable Evelyn Z. Wilson
Chair**

**Honorable W. Lee Fowler
Vice Chair**

**Scott M. Schultz
Executive Director**

MEMBERSHIP OF THE KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Honorable Evelyn Z. Wilson, Chair
District Judge, 3rd Judicial District

Honorable W. Lee Fowler, Vice Chair
District Judge, Fifth Judicial District

Honorable Patrick D. McAnany
Kansas Court of Appeals

David B. Haley
Kansas Senate

Jessica G. Domme
Kansas Attorney General's Office

Carolyn McGinn
Kansas Senate

Joe Norwood
Secretary of Corrections

Tom Sawyer
Kansas House of Representatives

Jonathan Ogletree
Kansas Prisoner Review Board

John Barker
Kansas House of Representatives

Dan Dunbar
County Attorney

Stacy L. Donovan
Public Defender

Vacant
Community Corrections

Christopher Mann
Private Attorney

Chris A. Mechler
Office of Judicial Administration

Ronald Pauls
Public Member

James Echols
Public Member

THE STAFF OF THE KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Scott M. Schultz
Executive Director

Kunlun Chang
Director of Research

Brenda Harmon
*Special Assistant to the
Executive Director*

Fengfang Lu
Senior Research Analyst

Erica Waggoner
Finance Director

Carrie Krusor
Research Data Entry Operator

Kira Johnson
SB 123 Program Director

Chris Chavez
Research Analyst

Trish Beck
Program Assistant

George Ebo Browne
Research Analyst

Donna Owens
Data Entry Operator

Rachel Cole
Research Data Entry Operator

Anna Wolf
Staff Attorney

The Sentencing Commission would like to acknowledge the contributions to this report by the Kansas Department of Corrections through their cooperative data sharing efforts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: SENTENCING IN KANSAS	1
Sentences Reported in Fiscal Year 2017	1
Characteristics of Offenders and Offenses	11
Incarceration Sentences	20
Probation Sentences	35
DUI/Test Refusal PIS and County Jail Sentences	46
CHAPTER TWO: VIOLATORS.....	49
Violations Resulting in Incarceration	49
Violators Continuing or Extending on Probation	60
CHAPTER THREE: CONFORMITY TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES	64
Overall Conformity Rates	64
Conformity of Presumptive Prison Guideline Sentences	66
Conformity of Presumptive Probation Guideline Sentences	67
Conformity of Nondrug and Drug Guideline Sentences	68
Conformity Rates to the Guidelines by Severity Level	69
Conformity Rates to the Guidelines by Race	72
Conformity Rates to the Guidelines by Gender	76
Special Sentencing Rules.....	80
CHAPTER FOUR: SENTENCING TRENDS AND FORECAST	84
Incarceration Sentences	84
Probation Sentences	87
Prison Population Forecasts	89
Custody Classification Projection.....	92
APPENDIX I: SENTENCES FROM THE TOP FOUR COUNTIES	94
APPENDIX II: TRENDS OF SELECTED OFFENSES.....	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by County	7
Table 2	FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense	13
Table 3	FY 2017 Most Serious Offenses Convicted by Designated Violent Offenders.....	19
Table 4	FY 2017 Incarceration Nondrug Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense	23
Table 5	FY 2017 Incarceration Drug Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense	26
Table 6	Distribution of FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Admission Type	27
Table 7	Distribution of FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Severity Level and Gender.....	28
Table 8	Guideline New Commitment Admissions Average Length of Sentence (LOS) Imposed by Severity Level	30
Table 9	FY 2017 Sanction from Probation Incarceration Sentences Imposed by County	32
Table 10	FY 2017 Jessica’s Law Incarceration Sentences Imposed by County.....	34
Table 11	Characteristics of Probation Nondrug Offenders by Type of Offense	38
Table 12	Characteristics of Probation Drug Offenders by Type of Offense	40
Table 13	Characteristics of Probation Nondrug Offenders by Severity Level	40
Table 14	Characteristics of Probation Drug Offenders by Severity Level	41
Table 15	Criminal History and Probation Length by Severity Level: Nondrug Offenders	45
Table 16	Criminal History and Probation Length by Severity Level: Drug Offenders	45
Table 17	Characteristics of Overall Violators by Severity Level, Race and Gender	52
Table 18	Top 10 Offenses Committed by Nondrug Probation Violators	53
Table 19	Characteristics of Drug Probation Violators by Type of Offense.....	54
Table 20	Distribution of Probation Violators by Severity Level and Criminal History	54
Table 21	Top 10 Offenses Committed by Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Nondrug Violators	55
Table 22	Characteristics of Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Drug Violators by Type of Offense	56
Table 23	Distribution of Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Violators By Severity Level and Criminal History	56
Table 24	Distribution of FY 2017 Violators with New Sentences by Severity Level	59
Table 25	Criminal History by Severity Levels of Condition Probation Violators Continued or Extended on Probation	60
Table 26	Criminal History by Severity Levels of Probation Violators with New Convictions Continuing and Extending on Probation	61
Table 27	FY 2017 Violation Sanction History – County Jail Sanction	62
Table 28	FY 2017 Jail Sanctions from Probation Imposed by County	63
Table 29	Conformity Rates by Severity Level - Incarceration Sentences	70
Table 30	Conformity Rates by Severity Level - Probation Sentences.....	71
Table 31	Conformity Rates by Race - Incarceration Sentences: Drug Offenders	72

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table 32	Conformity Rates by Race - Incarceration Sentences: Nondrug Offenders	73
Table 33	Conformity Rates by Race - Probation Sentences: Drug Offenders	74
Table 34	Conformity Rates by Race - Probation Sentences: Nondrug Offenders	75
Table 35	Conformity Rates by Gender - Incarceration Sentences: Drug Offenders	76
Table 36	Conformity Rates by Gender - Incarceration Sentences: Nondrug Offenders	77
Table 37	Conformity Rates by Gender - Probation Sentences: Drug Offenders	78
Table 38	Conformity Rates by Gender - Probation Sentences: Nondrug Offenders	79
Table 39	Pure Guideline Sentences Applied with Special Sentencing Rules By Prison and Probation: FY 2013 through FY 2017.....	81
Table 40	Pure Guideline Sentences Applied with Special Sentencing Rules By Total Sentences: FY 2013 through FY 2017.....	81
Table 41	Distribution of Special Sentencing Rules Applied To Prison Sentences - FY 2017	82
Table 42	Distribution of Special Sentencing Rules Applied To Probation Sentences - FY 2017	83
Table 43	Prison Admissions by Month	84
Table 44	Comparison of Prison Admissions by Type	85
Table 45	Comparison of Drug Prison Admissions by Severity Level.....	86
Table 46	Comparison of Nondrug Prison Admissions by Severity Level.....	86
Table 47	Comparison of Probation Drug Sentences by Severity Level FY 2013 through FY 2017	88
Table 48	Comparison of Probation Nondrug Sentences by Severity Level FY 2013 through FY 2017	88
Table 49	FY 2018 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections.....	91
Table 50	Ten-Year Custody Classification Projection	92

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Sentences Reported in FY 2017	2
Figure 2	FY 2017 Sentencing Distribution	3
Figure 3	Sentences Reported in FY 2017 by County	4
Figure 4	FY 2017 Top Five Offenses of Prison, Probation and Jail Sentences	5
Figure 5	FY 2017 UCR Offenses by Top Four County: Violent Crime Convictions.....	6
Figure 6	Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Gender of Offenders	11
Figure 7	Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Race of Offenders	11
Figure 8	Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Ethnicity of Offenders	12
Figure 9	Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Age of Offenders	12
Figure 10	DUI Sentences: FY 2001, FY 2013 through FY 2017.....	15
Figure 11	FY 2017 DUI Offense by County	16
Figure 12	Failure to Register Sentences by Sentence Imposed	17
Figure 13	Failure to Register Sentences by Severity Level	17
Figure 14	Burglary Sentences by Sentence Imposed	18
Figure 15	Burglary Sentences by Severity Level.....	18
Figure 16	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Gender of Offenders	20
Figure 17	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Race of Offenders	20
Figure 18	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Ethnicity of Offenders	21
Figure 19	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Age of Offenders at Admission	21
Figure 20	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Education Level of Offenders	22
Figure 21	FY 2017 Incarceration Drug Sentences by Offense and Level.....	25
Figure 22	FY 2017 Incarceration Drug Sentences: Distribution Offenses	26
Figure 23	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences: Nondrug Offenders by Severity Level	29
Figure 24	FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences: Drug Offenders by Severity Level	29
Figure 25	FY 2017 Sanction from Probation Incarceration Sentences	31
Figure 26	FY 2017 Jessica’s Law Incarceration Sentences	33
Figure 27	Jessica’s Law Sentences Imposed: FY 2007 through FY 2017.....	34
Figure 28	Distribution of FY 2017 Probation Sentences	35
Figure 29	Distribution of FY 2017 Probation Sentences by Gender	35
Figure 30	Distribution of FY 2017 Probation Sentences by Race	36
Figure 31	Distribution of FY 2017 Probation Sentences by Age.....	36
Figure 32	FY 2017 Top Ten Offenses for Probation Nondrug Sentences	37
Figure 33	FY 2017 Probation Drug Sentences by Offense	38
Figure 34	Distribution of FY 2017 Senate Bill 123 Drug Treatment Sentences	42
Figure 35	Distribution of Senate Bill 123 Drug Treatment Sentences Imposed by County - FY 2017.....	43
Figure 36	Distribution of FY 2017 Probation Sentences by Criminal History	44
Figure 37	Distribution of FY 2017 DUI/Test Refusal PIS and Jail Sentences by Gender.....	46
Figure 38	Distribution of FY 2017 DUI/Test Refusal PIS and Jail Sentences by Race	46
Figure 39	Distribution of FY 2017 Jail Sentences by Age of Offenders	47
Figure 40	FY 2017 County Jail Sentences by Offense Type	47

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure 41	FY 2017 County Jail Sentences by County	48
Figure 42	Distribution of FY 2017 Condition Violators by Gender	49
Figure 43	Distribution of FY 2017 Condition Violators by Race	50
Figure 44	Distribution of FY 2017 Condition Violators by Age Group	50
Figure 45	Distribution of FY 2017 Condition Violators by Severity Level: Drug Offenders	51
Figure 46	Distribution of FY 2017 Condition Violators by Severity Level: Nondrug Offenders	51
Figure 47	Distribution of FY 2017 Violators with New Sentences by Gender	57
Figure 48	Distribution of FY 2017 Violators with New Sentences by Race	58
Figure 49	Distribution of FY 2017 Violators with New Sentences by Age Group	58
Figure 50	Distribution of FY 2017 Overall Guideline Sentences	65
Figure 51	Distribution of FY 2017 Dispositional Departure and Border Box Sentences	65
Figure 52	FY 2017 Incarceration Guideline Sentences	66
Figure 53	FY 2017 Incarceration Durational Departure Sentences	66
Figure 54	FY 2017 Probation Guideline Sentences	67
Figure 55	FY 2017 Nondrug and Drug Guideline Sentences - Incarceration	68
Figure 56	Comparison of Durational Departures between Nondrug and Drug Incarceration Sentences	68
Figure 57	FY 2017 Nondrug and Drug Guideline Sentences - Probation	69
Figure 58	Incarceration Sentences: FY 2013 through FY 2017	84
Figure 59	Probation Sentences: FY 2013 through FY 2017	87
Figure 60	Prison Population: Actual and Projected	90
Figure 61	Projected Percentage Distribution of Custody Classification by Gender	93

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Annual Report is the twenty-third report released by the Kansas Sentencing Commission. It provides a descriptive analysis of felony sentencing pattern under the sentencing guidelines during FY 2017, which includes a summary of sentences reported to the Commission, analysis of sentence conformity to the guidelines, sentencing trends and prison population projections. The following presents the major activities performed by the Commission and the key sentencing issues discussed in this year's report.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

To accomplish its statutory obligations assigned to the Kansas Sentencing Commission under K.S.A. 74-9101, during FY 2017, the Commission continued its efforts in performing the following activities: a) developed and maintained the post-implementation monitoring system that allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the sentencing guidelines through constructing and maintaining sentencing databases, which collects statewide sentencing and revocation hearing disposition information for this goal; b) processed statewide felony sentencing and probation revocation journal entries including both prison and non-prison guideline sentences; c) made recommendations to the state legislature relating to modification and improvement of current sentencing guidelines and provided the legislature and state agencies with prison bed space impact assessments under any policy change related to the sentencing guidelines; d) updated the Kansas

Sentencing Guidelines Desk Reference Manual according to sentencing policy changes passed in the 2017 Legislative Session; e) produced annual prison population projections and custody classification forecasts for the Kansas Adult Correctional Facilities; f) published an annual report statistically presenting sentencing practice and policies under Kansas Sentencing Guidelines; g) tracked the impact of 2013 House Bill 2170 as a result of the Kansas Justice Reinvestment Initiative; h) monitored and evaluated the implementation of 2003 Senate Bill 123 drug treatment programs and processed statewide transactions of the programs; i) performed criminal justice research projects funded through federal grant in the area of increasing access to statistic data and measuring criminal justice system performance; j) served as an information resource to respond to national, state and county requests regarding sentencing data; k) conducted training sessions on sentencing guidelines and various sentencing issues; and l) introduced legislation to more effectively monitor and maintain the sentencing guidelines.

FY 2017 Annual Report is based on the sentencing data reported from 104 counties of the state and the adult prison data contributed by the Kansas Department of Correction (KDOC) in FY 2017. A total number of 15,045 felony sentences were reported to the Commission during FY 2017, indicating a decrease of 1% from that of FY 2016. Of the total number of sentences, 6,497 (43.2%) were prison

sentences, 7,934 (52.7%) were probation sentences and 614 (4.1%) were DUI or test refusal post-imprisonment supervision and county jail sentences. Nondrug sentences accounted for 63.7% or 9,577 sentences and drug sentences accounted for 36.3% or 5,468 sentences (page 2).

INCARCERATION SENTENCES

In FY 2017, the total number of admissions to KDOC reached 6,497, an increase of 5.4% or 333 offenders when compared with FY 2016 (6,164 admissions). Male offenders made up 83.9% of the total admissions, a percentage decrease of 0.9% from that of FY 2016 (84.8%). More than 85% of the violent and sex offenses were committed by male offenders, such as aggravated assault, aggravated battery, aggravated burglary, aggravated robbery, burglary, criminal threat, fleeing or eluding LEO, murders, aggravated indecent liberties with a child and rape. However, female offenders were incarcerated more frequently for the crimes of forgery, identity theft, false writing and theft (pages 23 & 24). The analysis of drug crimes indicates that male offenders were convicted of 80.2% of the crime of drug distribution and 95.5% of unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance, while most female offenders committed drug crimes of drug possessions, drug distribution and possession of paraphernalia (page 26).

White offenders represented 73.4% of the admissions to the state prisons in FY 2017, indicating an increase of 0.7% over that of FY 2016 (72.7%). The offenders with non-Hispanic origin made up 89.1%, an increase of 1% over that of FY 2016 (88.1%). The highest incarceration rates for white offenders (over 70%) were discovered in the crime areas of burglary, criminal threat, failure to register, forgery, theft, identity

theft, obstruction legal process, aggravated assault on LEO, fleeing or eluding LEO, aggravated escape from custody, criminal damage to property, traffic in contraband and most sex offenses. Nevertheless, black offenders were incarcerated more often (over 40%) for the crimes of aggravated robbery, robbery, aggravated kidnapping, murder in the first degree, involuntary manslaughter and aggravated battery on LEO (pages 23 & 24).

When examining the age of offenders, the data discloses that the largest population of incarcerated offenders was identified in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 years old (32.3%) and the second largest number of offenders was identified in the group from 25 to 30 years old (24.8%) at the time of admission to prison in FY 2017. This age distribution is consistent with the age data observed in the past four years. As for the educational background of the offenders admitted in FY 2017, approximately 50% of the offenders had attained either a high school diploma or GED equivalent, which is similar to the percentage of the same group observed in FY 2016.

The analysis of admission types demonstrates that the three largest groups of admissions are new court commitments, probation condition violators (excluding 18.3% of sanctions from probation violation) and parole or postrelease/CR condition violators. These three groups represent 31.9%, 18.9% and 18.5%, respectively, of the total prison admissions in FY 2017. Most of the drug offenders admitted to KDOC in FY 2017 were at drug severity level 5 (1,348 sentences or 65.8%) and drug severity level 4 (298 sentences or 14.5%), while the largest numbers of nondrug offenders were identified at nondrug severity levels 5, 7 and 9 with

admissions of 615, 945 and 1,171, respectively, in FY 2017 (pages 27 & 28).

The tracking study of Jessica's Law reveals that 66 sex offenders were convicted under this law and admitted to prison during FY 2017. Of this number, 52 offenders (84.8%) were new court commitments and 10 offenders (15.2%) were parole condition and probation condition violators. While most jurisdictions identify the severity of these crimes as offgrid (83.3%), a few sentenced offenders at the severity level for a downward departure on the nondrug grid. The analysis of sentence length demonstrates that 59.1% of the sentences were downward departures to the guidelines, an increase of 1.3% compared with that of FY 2016 (57.8%). The average sentence length of the durational departures was 109.8 months, a decrease of 13 months from that observed in FY 2016 (122.8 months). The major departure reasons are: plea agreement between parties, defendant had no prior criminal history and the defendant accepted responsibility (page 33).

PROBATION SENTENCES

The number of probation sentences reported to the Commission during FY 2017 declined to 7,934, a decrease of 5.1% compared with that of FY 2016 (8,361). The analysis of the probation sentences demonstrates that theft (19.6%), burglary (12.6%) and aggravated battery (9.6%) were the top three offenses committed by nondrug probation offenders, representing 41.8% of the total nondrug crimes (page 37). The probation sentences for the crime of drug possession accounted for 76% of all drug probation sentences, a decrease of 1% from that (77%) of FY 2016 (pages 38 & 40).

The analysis of the criminal history categories of the offenders sentenced to probation in FY 2017 indicates that offenders with criminal history category I accounted for 22.1% of offenders on the nondrug grid and 24.3% of offenders on the drug grid. The nondrug offenders within the presumptive probation boxes made up 79.9%, a decrease of 0.2% compared with that of FY 2016 (80.1%). The examination of the border box sentences shows that 4.3% of probation nondrug sentences were found to be within the designated border boxes (page 45). The study on drug sentences by presumptive probation and border box resumes in FY 2017. The drug offenders within presumptive probation sentences accounted for 58.8% and the drug offenders within the border box represented 23.4% of the probationers sentenced during FY 2017.

HB 2170 GRADUATED SANCTIONS

HB 2170 was passed in the 2013 Legislative Session, which allows the court to impose a series of graduated intermediate sanctions for probation condition violators. The sanctions, codified in K.S.A. 22-3716, include the confinement in jail for 2-3 days, not to exceed 18 days during the entire probation supervision period or remanding the defendant to the custody of KDOC for a period of 120 days or 180 days if the violator already has at least one jail sanction.

In FY 2017, a total number of 2,727 probation violators received a jail sanction based on the probation revocation disposition data collected by the Commission. This is an increase of 254 or 10.3% over that of FY 2016 (2,473 jail sanctions). Of the 2,727 jail sanctions, 61.3% served from 1 to 60 days in county jails and the average jail days served is 3 days, which is very consistent with the

sentencing policy of the bill compared with FY 2016 (2.9 days), FY 2015 (3.7 days) and FY 2014 (26.7 days). FY 2014 is the initial year of implementation of HB 2170. Therefore, there appears to be some diversion of days served in county jails in sentencing practice (pages 62 & 63).

When reviewing the KDOC's admission data, the Commission noticed that 1,192 probation condition violators in FY 2017 were admitted to prison as HB 2170 sanction from probation, an increase of 189 violators (18.8%) compared with FY 2016 (1,003 violators). Of those 1,192 violators, 727 offenders (61%) were remanded for 120 sanction days, 464 offenders (38.9%) were remanded for 180 sanction days and 1 offender (0.1%) was remanded for 300 days in KDOC. Since FY 2017 is the fourth year for the implementation of HB 2170, the Commission will continue monitoring the impact of the bill on sentencing practice and recidivism rate (pages 31 & 32).

DUI/TEST REFUSAL PIS and COUNTY JAIL SENTENCES

House Substitute for 2011 Senate Bill 6, which amends a third DUI conviction to a class A nonperson misdemeanor, continued impacting felony jail sentences in FY 2017 (page 15). The Commission received 614 DUI/Test Refusal post-imprisonment supervision (PIS) and county jail sentences in FY 2017. Of this number, DUI/Test Refusal PIS accounted for 88.8% (545 sentences) and county jail sentences accounted for 11.2% (69 sentences).

The analysis of this group of offenders by gender specifies that male offenders accounted for 83.1% and female offenders accounted for 16.9% of the 614 sentences. The gender distribution does not change

much when compared with that of FY 2016. White offenders represented 80.1%, black offenders represented 16% and other races represented 3.9 % of the DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences imposed in FY 2017. Their average age at sentencing is 40 years old, very close to that (39.7) of FY 2016 (page 46).

The study of the crimes committed by the offenders displays that 96.9% of the offenders were convicted of felony DUI (595 sentences), 0.5% (3 sentences) were convicted of the crime of DUI/Test Refusal and 2.3% (14 sentences) were convictions of the crime of domestic battery. Johnson County imposed the most sentences of this group (151) representing 24.6%, followed by Sedgwick County with 127 sentences representing 20.7% of the total DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences imposed in FY 2017 (page 47).

DRUG SENTENCES

A new drug sentencing grid with 5 drug severity levels has been executed since July 1, 2012. The admissions and sentences include offenders sentenced under both old and new drug sentencing grids. Therefore, the comparison of drug offenders by severity level is only applied to recent two years when the majority of drug offenders were sentenced under the new sentencing grid (pages 86 & 88).

The number of drug offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017 (2,049 offenders) increased by 8.8% over that of FY 2016 (1,883 offenders) and significantly increased by 54.3% over that of FY 2013 (1,328 offenders). When individual drug severity levels were compared, the admissions decreased by 35.2% at drug severity level 1 and by 9.8% at drug level 3 and by 12.6% at

drug level 4 compared with FY 2016. However the number of admissions increased by 3.1% at drug severity level 2 and by 23.2% at drug severity level 5 when compared with those of FY 2016. The decrease of admissions at drug level 4 and the increase of admissions at drug level 5 in FY 2017 continuously reflects the implementation of the new drug sentencing grid (page 86).

The analysis of drug offenses demonstrates that 68.2% of the incarceration drug sentences were convictions of drug possession, an increase of 2.7% compared with that of FY 2016 (65.5 %). Approximately 6% of the drug possession sentences were found at drug severity level 4. Offenders at drug severity level 5 accounted for 94.1% of the drug possession group, a continuous increase of 7.1% over that of FY 2016 (87%) after a greatly increase of 21.1% over that of FY 2015 and 29.5% over that of FY 2014. This continuous increase mirrors the implementation of the new drug sentencing grid (page 25).

The research of drug probation sentences indicates that the number of drug probation sentences in FY 2017 (3,419) increased by 2.6% compared with that of FY 2016 (3,333) and greatly increased by 42.9% compared with that of FY 2013 (2,392). The analysis of individual levels reveal that the number of drug probation sentences in FY 2017 decreased by 6.8% at drug severity level 2, but increased by 3.9% at drug level 3, by 13.6% at drug level 4 and by 1.4% at drug level 5 when compared with those of FY 2016. The number of probation sentences at drug severity level 1 indicates no change when compared with FY 2016 (page 88).

Further study of drug offenders on probation reveals that during FY 2017, a total number of 1,190 sentences were imposed to 2003 Senate Bill 123 (SB 123) drug treatment programs, representing 34.8% of the total drug probation sentences (3,419), an increase of 0.5% compared with that of FY 2016 (34.3%). More than 99% of these sentences were convicted of the crime of drug possession under K.S.A. 21-5706 (formerly K.S.A. 21-36a06 or 65-4160 or 65-4162). White male offenders are still the majority of the treatment sentences. The average age of the drug treatment offenders was 33 years old, very close to that of FY 2016. The distribution of SB 123 drug treatment sentences imposed by county displays that Sedgwick County continuously imposed the most SB 123 sentences (127) followed by Shawnee (101), Johnson (88), Reno (82) and Saline (69) counties (pages 42 & 43).

In addition, 1,049 SB 123 drug treatment sentences were violated as probation condition violators during FY 2017. Of this number, 256 sentences were revoked to prison, representing 21.5% of SB 123 sentences imposed (1,190 sentences) in FY 2017, a decrease of 3.7% from that of FY 2016 (25.2%). The average period between original sentence and the first revocation hearing was 15.3 months, 18 days longer than that of FY 2016 (14.7 months).

VIOLATORS

Violators, discussed in this report, refer to condition violators, which includes probation condition violators, parole/postrelease supervision violators and conditional release violators. Prison sanctions from probation violations are excluded from this analysis. A total number of 2,430 condition violators were admitted

to prison in FY 2017, accounting for 37.4% of the total prison admission events of the fiscal year. Of this number, 1,229 were probation condition violators, 1,200 were parole/postrelease supervision violators and one was conditional release violator, who is merged with the group of parole/postrelease supervision violators in the analyses of the report. The total percentage of condition violators decreased by 1.8% compared with that (39.2%) of FY 2016 (page 49).

The number of probation condition violators admitted to prison in FY 2017 significantly decreased by 24.6% when compared with FY 2013 but increased by 4.2% over that of FY 2016. This decrease from FY 2014 to FY 2016 results from the implementation of prison sanctions for probation violators. The number of parole/postrelease and conditional release violators admitted to prison in FY 2017 decreased by 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively, from those of FY 2013 and FY 2016 (page 85). When examining the gender of violators, the data discloses that both male and female condition violators sentenced to prison represented the largest number of offenses at severity level 9 of the nondrug grid and severity level 5 of the drug grid, which is consistent with the data observed in FY 2016 (page 52).

Based on the probation revocation disposition data collected by the Commission, 550 probation condition violators and 88 probation violators with new convictions were sentenced to either continued or extended probation for a violation in FY 2017. This represents 10.4% of the total number of 5,311 condition probation violators and 10.9% of the total number of 808 probation violators with new offenses revoked during FY 2017 (page 60).

CONFORMITY TO SENTENCING GUIDELINES

The comparison of the actual sentence imposed to the sentence identified under the Sentencing Guidelines Act provides a measure of whether the designated sentence is viewed as appropriate. Under sentencing guidelines, departures may be imposed to sentence an offender to a sentence length or type that differs from the sentence set forth under the guidelines. Therefore departures, whether durational or dispositional, serve as a measure of conformity. Only new court commitments of guideline sentences were utilized for this specific analysis.

Consecutive sentences and sentences applied with special sentencing rules related to sentence disposition are excluded from this analysis. In addition, the analysis is based on computed variables regarding departures.

The study of the conformity rates to the sentencing guidelines is based on the 6,702 pure guideline sentences reported in FY 2017. Of this number, 1,523 were incarceration guideline sentences and 5,179 were probation sentences. Seventy-nine percent of the guideline sentences imposed fell within the designated guideline sentence range. Dispositional departures accounted for 11% of sentences and durational departures were found in 10% of sentences (page 65). The sentence distribution is very consistent with those of FY 2016 and FY 2015.

The analysis of incarceration sentences within guidelines displays that 35.3% of the sentences imposed fell within the standard range of the grid cell, a decrease of 5.2% when compared with that of FY 2016 (40.5%). More than 15% of all sentences were within the aggravated range; 23.7% were within the mitigated range and 25.9%

were located within designated border boxes (page 66).

The review of the durational departures of the incarceration guideline sentences shows that 67.6% of the durational departures were downward durational departures, while 32.4% indicated upward durational departures (page 66). The distribution is different from that of FY 2016 with 70.3% downward durational departures and 29.7% upward durational departures. The comparative study of durational departures between drug and nondrug incarceration sentences indicates that 81.6% of drug durational departure sentences were downward compared to 61.8% for nondrug downward durational departure sentences (page 68). Downward durational departures were most frequently identified at severity levels 1 and 2 of the drug grid. Upward durational departures were found most frequently at severity levels 1 to 4 of the nondrug grid (page 70).

Dispositional departures are identified when the sentence imposed, prison or nonprison, is different from the sentence disposition designated under the sentencing guidelines. Upward dispositional departures are only applicable when prison sentences are imposed. When drug and nondrug sentences were compared, nondrug sentences indicated a 6.9% upward dispositional departure rate and drug sentences represented a 6.2% upward dispositional departure rate (page 70). This is consistent with data observed in FY 2016 but seems different from the sentencing practice observed in the nineteen years before FY 2016 when judges were more likely to impose fewer upward dispositional sentences for drug offenders than for nondrug offenders.

The examination of the probation guideline sentences reveals that as expected, the majority (87.7%) of probation guideline sentences fell beneath the incarceration line, among which 83.5% were within presumptive probation grids and 16.5% were within border boxes. Downward dispositional departures were identified in 12.3% of the probation guideline sentences imposed in FY 2017 (page 67). Durational departures are not applicable to probation sentences. Further research of downward dispositional departures of probation sentences discloses that drug sentences represented a higher percentage of downward dispositional departures than nondrug sentences (15.2% vs. 9.6%). A lot more drug probation sentences resulted from border boxes than did nondrug probation sentences (23.8% vs. 6.1%), which is consistent with the data observed in FY 2016 (page 71).

SPECIAL SENTENCING RULES

Special sentencing rules provide special treatment of certain crimes and sanctions. There was a small number of special sentencing rules in the beginning years of implementation of the guidelines. Only five special rules existed in 1994 and 1995. With the modification of sentencing guidelines and amendments of sentencing policies in each legislative year, the number of special sentencing rules has increased. As of the 2017 Legislative Session, forty-eight special sentencing rules have been established or amended. The most frequently applied special sentencing rules in the past five years were: crime committed while incarcerated or on probation, parole, etc.; crime committed while on felony bond; person felony committed with a firearm and third or subsequent drug possession.

In FY 2017, a total number of 812 pure guideline prison sentences and 756 pure guideline probation sentences were imposed with special sentencing rules, which accounted for 45.6% of prison pure guideline admissions (1,780 admissions) and 14.2% of pure guideline probation sentences (5,324) imposed in FY 2017. The percentage of offenders admitted to prison with special sentencing rules increased from 39.3% in FY 2013 to 45.6% in FY 2017. The percentage of probation sentences imposed with special sentencing rules accounted for 11.5% in FY 2013 and increased to 14.2% in FY 2017. The total percentage of both prison and probation sentences applied with special rules increased from 18% in FY 2013 to 22.1% in FY 2017 (page 81).

PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

The Commission conducts the prison population forecast according to the data of prison admission, inmate stock population and release from KDOC, and felony sentencing data from KSSC in FY 2017. It mirrors continuously the sentencing policy changes in previous years, such as 2006 House Bill 2567 (Jessica's Law), 2007 Senate Bill 14 and 2013 House Bill 2170, a justice reinvestment bill, which seeks to reduce the probation condition violator population in Kansas prisons. The prison population projection predicts that by the end of FY 2027, a total of 11,455 prison beds will be needed. This represents a total increase of 16.9% or 1,652 beds over the actual prison population as of June 30, 2017. The total admission in the past five years is in an increasing tendency. A combination of developing admission trends with the impact of the pronounced stacking effect and new sentencing policies has resulted in a continual growth in the state's prison population (pages 90 & 91).

The analysis of the projected population at individual severity levels and groups exhibits that the largest increase in number is identified at the drug offender group in the ten-year forecast period, indicating an increase of 437 offenders or 29.6%. The number at nondrug severity levels 1 to 3 will increase by 387 offenders or 15.8% in the next ten years. This is due to the "stacking effect" of the long sentence length of the most serious offenses even though the trend of violent crimes in Kansas declined in the past five years. The projected population at nondrug severity levels 4 to 6 will increase by 322 offenders or 18.8% during the ten-year forecast period. The prison population at nondrug severity levels 7 to 10 will increase by 160 offenders or 16.7%, which partially results from the application of the special sentencing rules. The incarcerated population at offgrid in the next ten years will increase by 258 offenders or 19%. This growth reflects the continuous impact of Jessica's Law (House Bill 2567) passed in the 2006 Legislative Session.

Before 2013, probation condition violators admitted to prison were required to serve their underlying prison sentence, but now House Bill 2170 requires probation condition violators to serve graduated sanctions instead, which includes custody in KDOC for a period of 120 days or 180 days. As a result, in the next ten years, the number of prison sanctions from probation will increase to 144 or an increase of 5.1% over the actual number of FY 2017 (137). The probation condition violators admitted to prison will increase by 72 or 7.2% and the parole or postrelease condition violators will increase by 29 or 5.3% in the next ten years. This is the impact of House Bill 2170 as well, which requires that probation condition violators who are released from prison after

July 1, 2013, to serve a postrelease supervision term. Figure 60 illustrates the trend of the actual and projected prison population from FY 2008 through FY 2027.

The custodial classification projection predicts the types of prison beds needed for custody over the next ten years. By the end of FY 2018, KDOC will need 3,175 minimum beds, 2,813 medium low beds, 1,627 medium high beds, 1,451 regular maximum beds, 341 unclassified beds and 723 beds for special management. By the end of FY 2027, the custodial beds in demand will include 3,594 minimum, 3,179 medium low, 1,838 medium high, 1,641 regular maximum, 386 unclassified and 817 special management beds (page 92). These projections assume no substantial change in the method or practice of custody decision-making.

REPORT CONTENTS

The Annual Report is presented in four chapters. Chapter One provides a descriptive statistical summary of statewide guideline sentencing practices in FY 2017. Chapter Two describes the types and characteristics of violators incarcerated in the state correctional facilities. In Chapter Three, the pure prison and probation sentences imposed under the sentencing guidelines are examined to evaluate the conformity to the sentencing guidelines. Chapter Four contains analyses on sentencing trends and prison population projections. Appendix I analyzes sentences of felony convictions from the top four contributing counties of the State of Kansas. Appendix II tracks the trends of the top five felonies, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) offenses, offgrid and nongrid crimes in the past five years. Admissions and population of female offenders are also discussed in this section.

CHAPTER ONE

SENTENCING IN KANSAS

SENTENCES REPORTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2017

This Annual Report includes statistical analysis, evaluation and research findings on prison sentences, nonprison or probation sentences, county jail and DUI post-imprisonment supervision sentences reported to the Kansas Sentencing Commission during FY 2017. The Senate Bill 123 drug treatment sentences are comprised in the type of probation sentences. Sentences utilized for analyses on sentencing practice and sentencing tendency are based upon the most serious felony offense of a single sentencing event of an offender.

In FY 2017, a total number of 15,045 felony sentences were reported to the Commission, a decrease of 145 sentences or 1% from that of FY 2016. Of that total number of sentences, 6,497 were prison sentences, 7,934 were probation sentences and 614 were DUI post imprisonment supervision and county jail sentences (County jail sentences made up 69). In terms of drug or nondrug crimes, this total included 9,577 nondrug sentences and 5,468 drug sentences. Nonperson offenses accounted for 67.6% and person offenses accounted for 32.4% (Figure 1), which does not fluctuate much from those of FY 2016.

FY 2017 sentencing distribution by sentence type, offense type and severity level is demonstrated in Figure 2. Incarceration sentences at drug severity levels 4 and 5 represented 80.3% (1,646 sentences) of the

total drug incarceration sentences. The largest number of nondrug incarceration offenders was identified at severity level 9 (1,171 sentences or 26.3%) followed by severity level 7 (945 sentences or 21.2%) and severity level 5 (615 sentences or 13.8%), which is similar with the pattern of FY 2016. The examination of probation sentences in FY 2017 indicates that 2,694 probation sentences fell at drug severity level 5, representing 78.8% of the total drug probation sentences and 393 probation sentences were at drug severity level 4 representing 11.5%. The new drug sentencing grid with five severity levels became effective on July 1, 2012. Pure drug possession crimes convicted under K.S.A. 21-5706 are sentenced at drug severity level 5. The total number of drug probation sentences at drug severity levels 4 and 5 is 3,087. Of this number, 84.1% or 2,597 sentences were convicted of the crimes of drug possession. Of the 2,597 drug possession sentences, 45.7% or 1,188 sentences were imposed to SB 123 drug treatment programs, which increased by 1.1% compared with the percentage (44.6%) of FY 2016. The highest rates of nondrug probation offenders were found at nondrug severity level 9 (41% or 1,850 sentences) and nondrug severity level 7 (21.9% or 988 sentences). The analysis of DUI post imprisonment supervision and county jail sentences discloses that 99.7% of the offenders were convicted of nongrid crimes with 0.3% sentences convicted of other crimes at nondrug severity levels 8 and 9, which is consistent with the data observed in FY 2016.

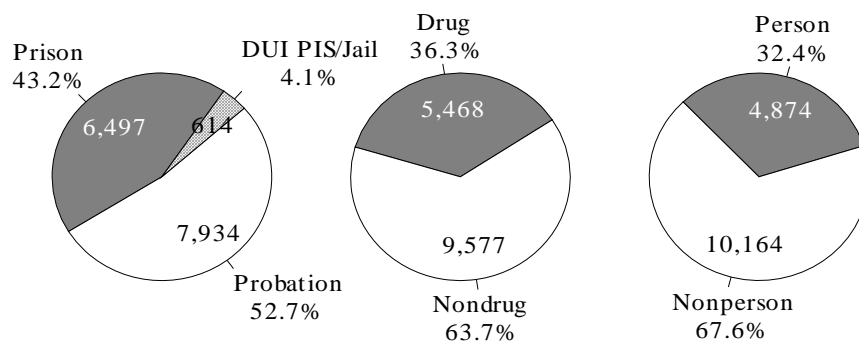
The review of sentences by county indicates that 104 counties reported felony sentences to the Commission in FY 2017. No sentences were reported from Sheridan County. Most of the counties reported 2 to 100 sentences. Ten counties reported 101 to 200 sentences. They are Atchison (136), Barton (186), Cherokee (107), Cowley (129), Dickinson (105), Franklin (137), Jackson (137), Leavenworth (188), Riley (174) and Sumner (120) counties. Twelve counties reported 201 to 700 sentences. They are Butler (219), Crawford (209), Douglas (424), Ellis (241), Finney (277), Ford (303), Geary (331), Harvey (276), Lyon (237), Montgomery (317), Reno (525) and Seward (250) counties. Sedgwick, Johnson, Wyandotte and Shawnee counties remained the top four committing counties, accounting for 47.1% of all sentences imposed in FY 2017, a decrease of 1.6% compared with that (48.7%) of FY 2016 (Figure 3).

The top five offenses committed in FY 2017 are crimes of drugs (36.3% or 5,468 sentences), theft (9.9% or 1,493 sentences), burglary (8.5% or 1,274 sentences, including aggravated burglary), aggravated battery

(6.1% or 925 sentences) and DUI/Test Refusal (4.3% or 642 sentences). The top five offenses, including prison, probation, DUI post imprisonment supervision and county jail sentences, accounted for 65.1% of the total 15,045 sentences in FY 2017 (Figure 4).

According to the definition of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook, the violent crimes in the report refer to murder (including all types of murder and manslaughter), rape, robbery (including aggravated robbery) and aggravated assault (including aggravated assault on LEO). The study of the violent crimes indicates that most of the violent crimes were found to be committed in the top four counties. Sedgwick County reported the largest number of violent crimes (352 sentences) followed by Wyandotte County (147 sentences), Johnson County (116 sentences), and Shawnee County (83 sentences). Figure 5 exhibits the distribution of the violent crimes committed in the top four counties during FY 2017. The characteristics of offenders by individual counties are presented in Table 1.

Figure 1: Sentences Reported in FY 2017



Based on 15,045 felony sentences reported in FY 2017. DUI or test refusal post-imprisonment supervision accounted for 545 and jail accounted for 69 sentences.

Figure 2: FY 2017 Sentencing Distribution

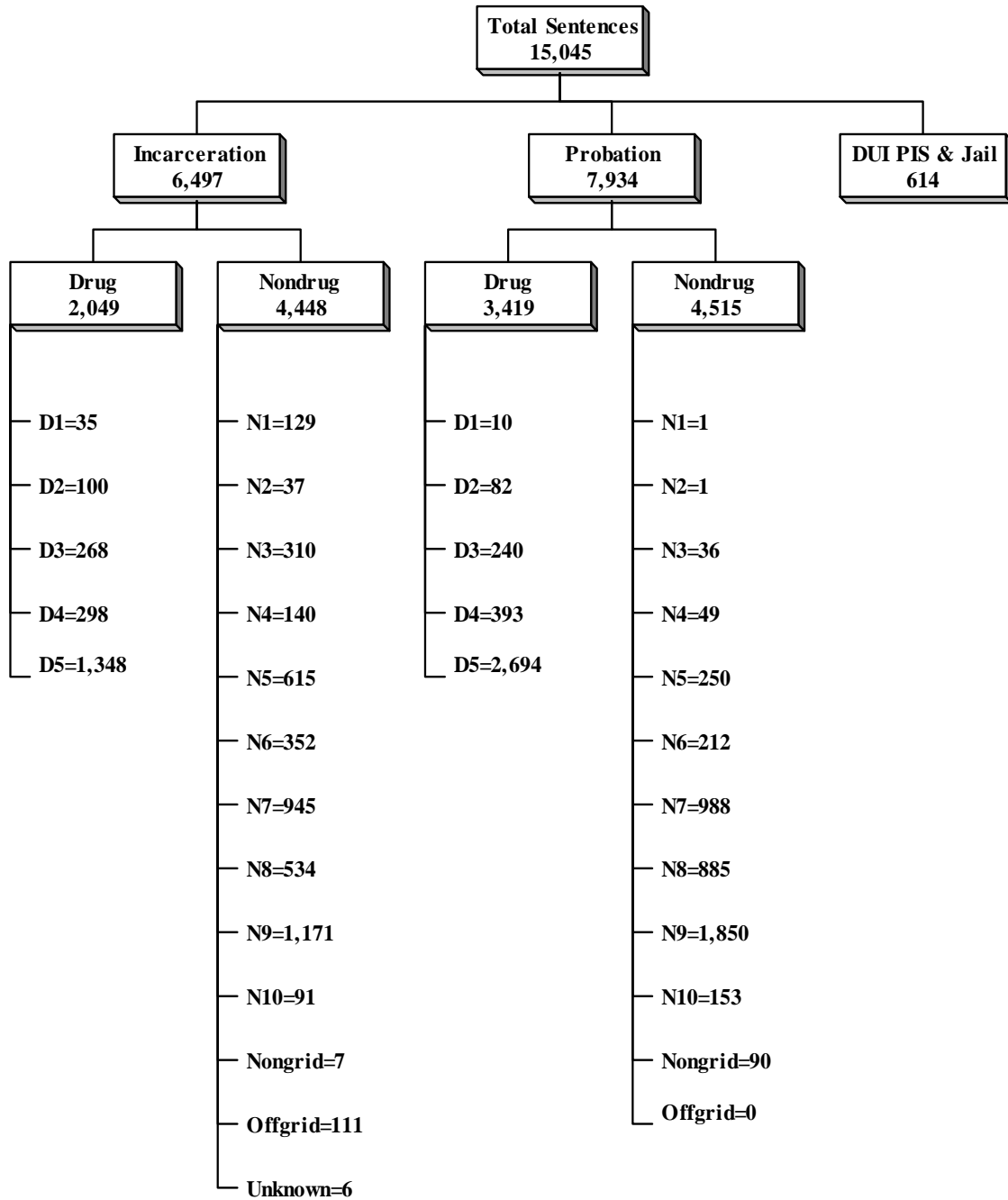
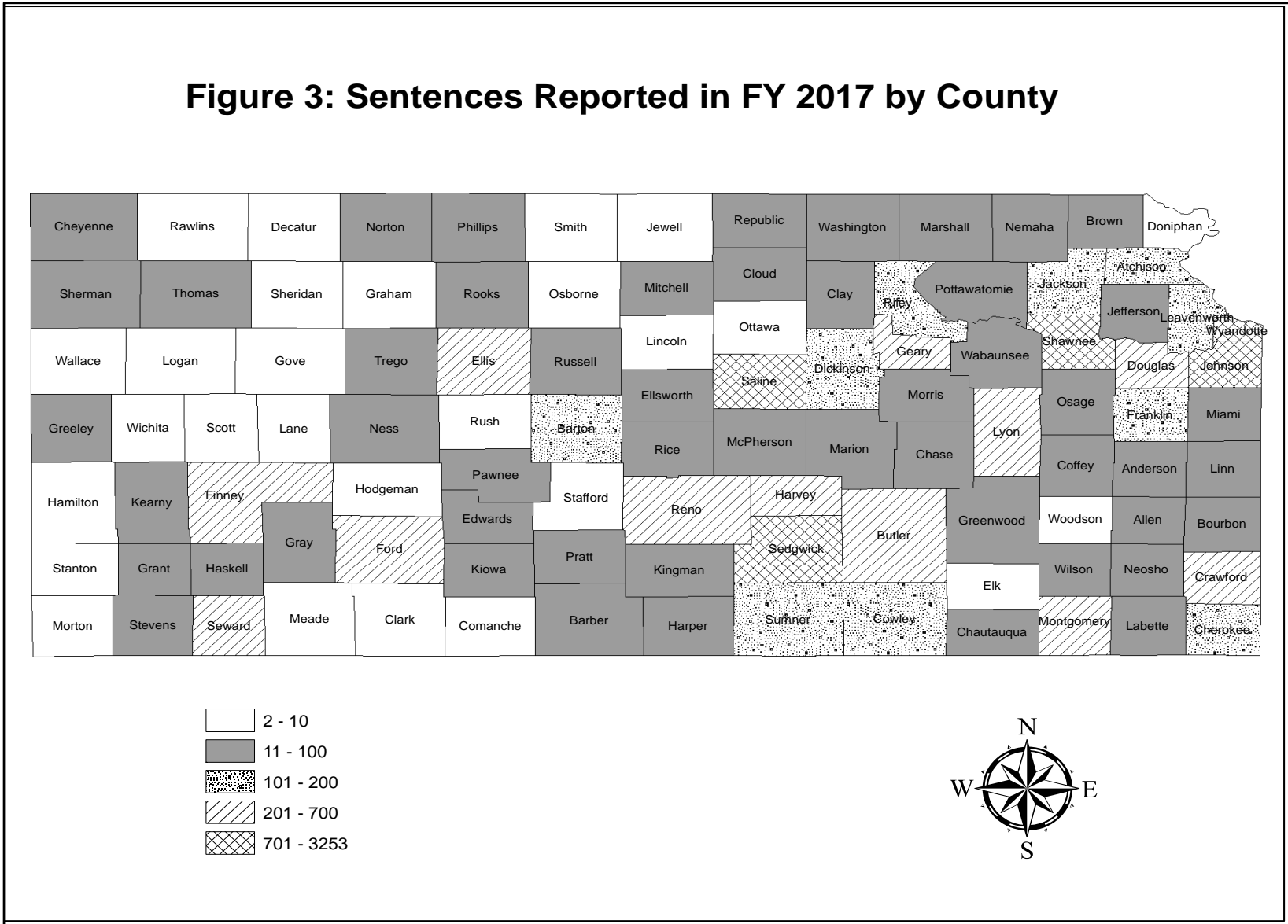
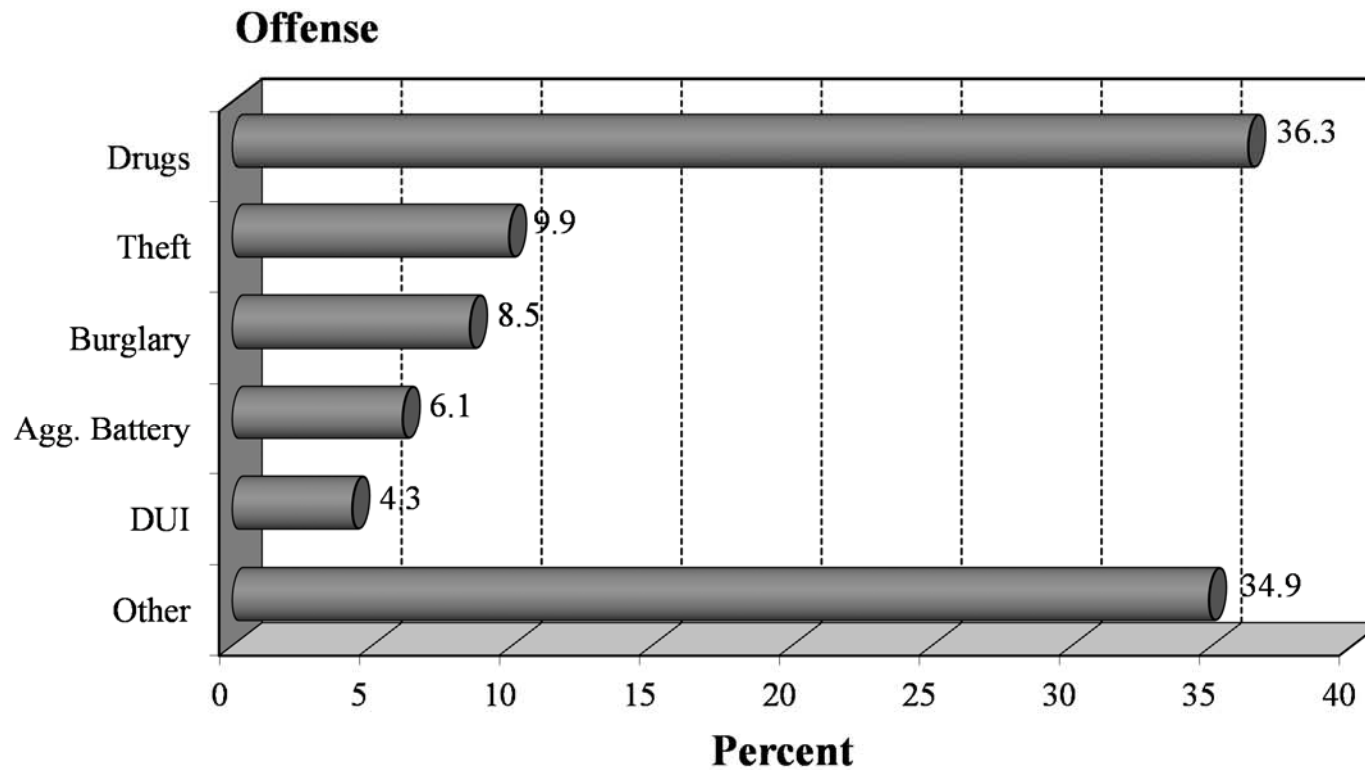


Figure 3: Sentences Reported in FY 2017 by County



**Figure 4: FY 2017 Top Five Offenses of
Prison, Probation and Jail Sentences**



Based on 15,045 prison, probation, DUI PSI and county jail sentences

Figure 5: FY 2017 UCR Offenses by Top Four Counties - Violent Crime Convictions

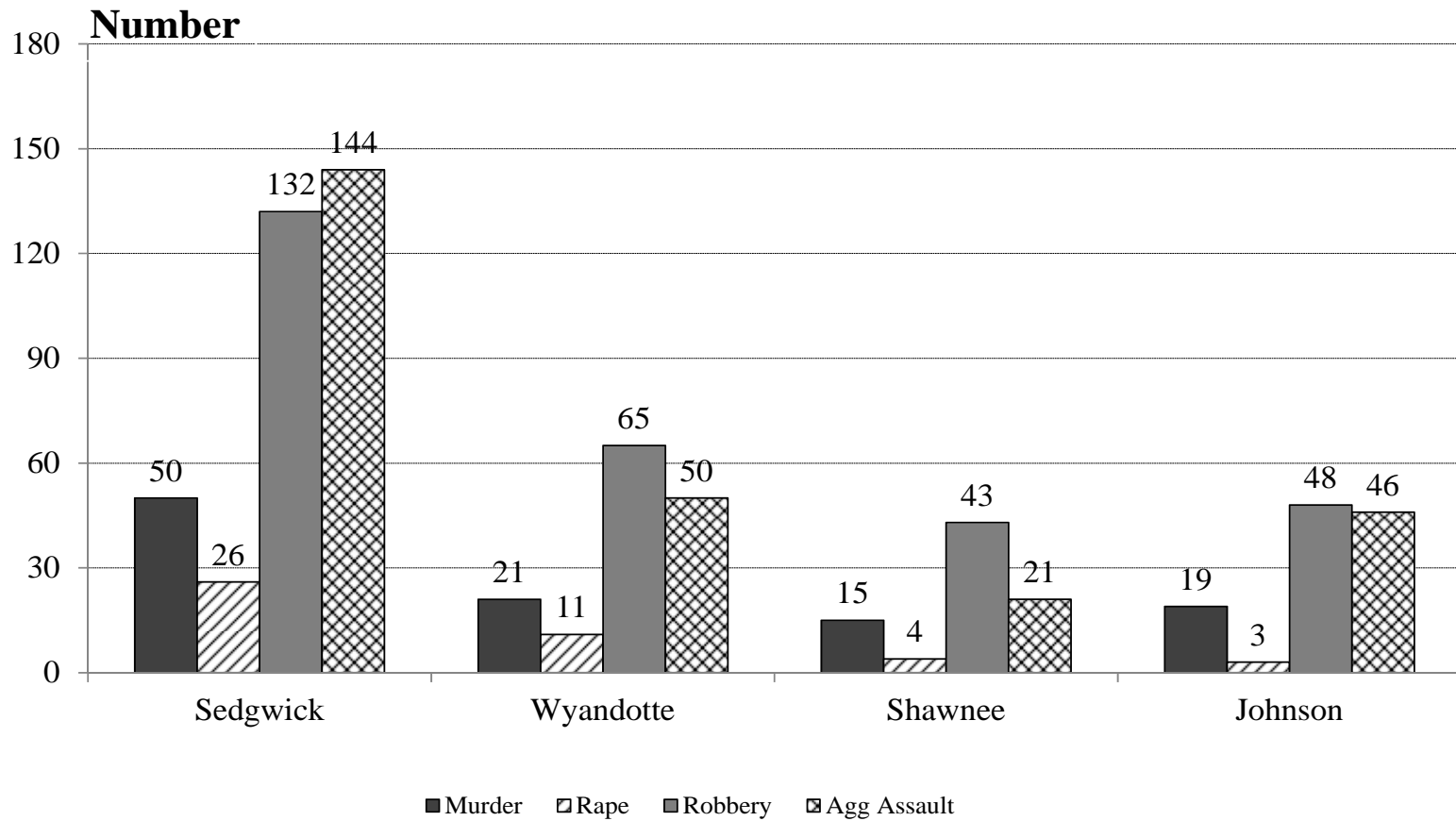


Table 1: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by County – 1

County	Number Of Sentences	Gender		Race			Sentence Type*			Offense Type		Mean Age**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Prison	Probation	DUI PIS Jail**	Nondrug	Drug	
Allen	70	48	22	62	7	1	28	41	1	20	50	32.1
Anderson	56	45	11	53	3	0	16	38	2	31	25	34.7
Atchison	136	106	30	110	22	4	79	55	2	78	58	31.9
Barber	14	13	1	14	0	0	5	9	0	7	7	28.3
Barton	186	144	42	169	14	3	66	120	0	72	114	33.2
Bourbon	80	65	15	71	6	3	35	42	3	52	28	33.4
Brown	57	42	15	43	5	9	23	29	5	33	24	33.3
Butler	219	167	52	195	17	7	73	141	5	141	78	33.2
Chase	13	9	4	13	0	0	5	6	2	9	4	37.9
Chautauqua	29	19	10	26	1	2	11	18	0	15	14	34.2
Cherokee	107	83	24	96	6	5	32	74	1	64	43	35.2
Cheyenne	11	9	2	9	0	2	5	6	0	9	2	34.0
Clark	9	7	2	8	0	1	4	5	0	5	4	29.0
Clay	79	57	22	78	1	0	25	52	2	29	50	35.8
Cloud	58	42	16	58	0	0	31	27	0	27	31	32.6
Coffey	68	52	16	64	4	0	24	39	5	34	34	32.5
Comanche	8	6	2	8	0	0	6	2	0	2	6	30.1
Cowley	129	99	30	110	12	7	61	64	4	77	52	32.5
Crawford	209	162	47	179	27	3	110	97	2	131	78	33.2
Decatur	6	6	0	6	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	33.7
Dickinson	105	85	20	94	10	1	44	58	3	53	52	32.8
Doniphan	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	4	2	35.9
Douglas	424	338	86	305	80	39	158	214	52	301	123	33.3
Edwards	11	8	3	11	0	0	3	8	0	7	4	31.7
Elk	9	7	2	9	0	0	3	6	0	7	2	40.1
Ellis	241	177	64	221	18	2	104	125	12	82	159	32.4
Ellsworth	11	11	0	10	1	0	7	4	0	9	2	36.5
Finney	277	222	55	249	24	4	130	142	5	153	124	31.0

Table 1: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by County – 2

County	Number of Sentences	Gender		Race			Sentence Type*			Offense Type		Mean Age**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Prison	Probation	DUI PIS Jail**	Nondrug	Drug	
Ford	303	256	47	271	23	9	135	148	20	189	114	32.6
Franklin	137	104	33	127	6	4	56	77	4	74	63	33.2
Geary	331	268	63	188	133	10	86	235	10	164	167	31.3
Gove	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	30.2
Graham	6	5	1	6	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	29.9
Grant	15	12	3	14	0	1	15	0	0	10	5	34.8
Gray	18	15	3	18	0	0	9	6	3	10	8	37.5
Greeley	13	10	3	13	0	0	2	10	1	9	4	34.8
Greenwood	34	26	8	33	0	1	16	16	2	14	20	38.4
Hamilton	9	8	1	9	0	0	4	5	0	9	0	32.0
Harper	48	31	17	46	0	2	17	29	2	28	20	33.7
Harvey	276	192	84	250	23	3	87	182	7	100	176	35.6
Haskell	17	5	12	16	1	0	5	12	0	5	12	39.7
Hodgeman	5	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	5	0	27.5
Jackson	137	88	49	96	11	30	58	76	3	51	86	33.5
Jefferson	31	25	6	30	1	0	10	18	3	24	7	31.3
Jewell	7	7	0	6	1	0	4	2	1	4	3	33.1
Johnson	1,822	1,401	421	1,350	439	33	732	939	151	1,261	561	33.0
Kearny	11	10	1	9	2	0	7	4	0	9	2	28.5
Kingman	26	20	6	24	1	1	14	12	0	18	8	32.1
Kiowa	14	11	3	13	1	0	8	5	1	6	8	32.9
Labette	77	60	17	62	11	4	40	33	4	56	21	36.5
Lane	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	36.4
Leavenworth	188	153	35	145	38	5	84	98	6	134	54	34.7
Lincoln	4	4	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	40.3
Linn	60	50	10	58	1	1	29	31	0	40	20	31.7
Logan	10	9	1	10	0	0	3	7	0	9	1	33.6
Lyon	237	175	62	203	28	6	122	105	10	129	108	30.8

Table 1: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by County – 3

County	Number of Sentences	Gender		Race			Sentence Type*			Offense Type		Mean Age**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Prison	Probation	DUI PIS Jail**	Nondrug	Drug	
Marion	33	25	8	31	2	0	14	18	1	20	13	35.5
Marshall	29	23	6	24	4	1	13	16	0	17	12	31.2
McPherson	97	79	18	90	5	2	39	56	2	43	54	32.7
Meade	10	9	1	9	1	0	2	6	2	6	4	39.0
Miami	66	57	9	59	6	1	37	27	2	45	21	35.5
Mitchell	37	34	3	35	2	0	14	23	0	18	19	33.8
Montgomery	317	237	80	245	64	8	130	184	3	169	148	33.8
Morris	11	10	1	9	0	2	3	8	0	8	3	31.8
Morton	8	7	1	7	1	0	6	2	0	7	1	45.3
Nemaha	33	29	4	28	3	2	14	14	5	22	11	35.2
Neosho	76	61	15	74	2	0	29	47	0	38	38	32.4
Ness	11	11	0	11	0	0	4	7	0	4	7	30.4
Norton	14	13	1	14	0	0	9	4	1	9	5	33.0
Osage	77	60	17	69	7	1	39	31	7	55	22	35.2
Osborne	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	3	2	43.6
Ottawa	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	27.8
Pawnee	33	27	6	29	4	0	11	20	2	20	13	34.6
Phillips	23	18	5	22	0	1	10	13	0	11	12	30.5
Pottawatomie	85	72	13	79	6	0	31	52	2	55	30	32.9
Pratt	37	29	8	31	5	1	21	16	0	11	26	29.0
Rawlins	8	6	2	8	0	0	0	8	0	3	5	40.2
Reno	525	400	125	451	66	8	202	309	14	288	237	34.3
Republic	13	10	3	13	0	0	9	4	0	10	3	40.8
Rice	54	39	15	51	2	1	23	31	0	30	24	35.5
Riley	174	145	29	119	48	7	76	87	11	114	60	30.5
Rooks	25	25	0	24	1	0	7	17	1	11	14	38.2
Rush	7	5	2	6	0	1	1	6	0	4	3	32.8
Russell	29	23	6	27	2	0	11	18	0	14	15	32.5

Table 1: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by County – 4

County	Number of Sentences	Gender		Race			Sentence Type*			Offense Type		Mean Age***
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Prison	Probation	DUI PIS Jail**	Nondrug	Drug	
Saline	729	554	175	606	109	14	294	420	15	400	329	33.3
Scott	4	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	37.3
Sedgwick	3,253	2,586	667	2,141	995	117	1,658	1,468	127	2,554	699	34.4
Seward	250	202	48	206	30	14	97	146	7	147	103	30.6
Shawnee	1,015	771	244	697	291	27	406	585	24	708	307	35.3
Sherman	89	73	16	69	16	4	18	70	1	25	64	30.4
Smith	6	5	1	6	0	0	3	2	1	4	2	34.1
Stafford	10	9	1	10	0	0	2	6	2	9	1	30.8
Stanton	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	28.6
Stevens	41	33	8	40	1	0	15	25	1	23	18	30.2
Sumner	120	91	29	114	2	4	58	54	8	98	22	34.3
Thomas	54	42	12	51	2	1	22	28	4	33	21	33.1
Trego	34	28	6	25	9	0	6	28	0	9	25	32.0
Wabaunsee	35	28	7	32	3	0	5	30	0	18	17	31.7
Wallace	7	4	3	7	0	0	2	5	0	1	6	32.7
Washington	13	12	1	13	0	0	5	8	0	8	5	40.9
Wichita	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	41.8
Wilson	50	40	10	48	1	1	15	33	2	18	32	33.1
Woodson	10	8	2	10	0	0	4	5	1	7	3	37.3
Wyandotte	1,001	812	189	579	410	12	467	503	31	642	359	34.1
Unknown	7	7	0	5	2	0	7	0	0	7	0	39.1
TOTAL	15,045	11,767	3,278	11,528	3,084	433	6,497	7,934	614	9,577	5,468	33.6

* Prison sentences are based on KDOC admissions in FY 2017. Probation, DUI PIS and jail sentences are based on the sentencing journal entries reported to KSC during FY 2017.

** DUI or Test Refusal post-imprisonment supervision sentences accounted for 545 and county jail accounted for 69 sentences.

*** Average age at time of sentencing.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS AND OFFENSES

This section presents the characteristics of the offenders who were sentenced during FY 2017. The crime categories committed by the offenders are analyzed descriptively.

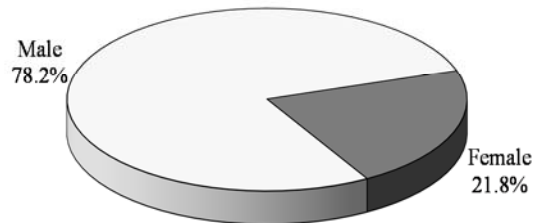
In FY 2017, male offenders represented 78.2% of the total sentences (Figure 6) and committed more than 80% of most aggravated and violent crimes such as aggravated assault, aggravated battery, aggravated robbery, rape, burglary, criminal threat, murders and kidnapping.

Female offenders made up 21.8% of the sentences in FY 2017, indicating no change compared with that of FY 2016. The most frequently committed crimes by female offenders (over 40%) were forgery, identity theft, mistreatment of dependent adults, aiding felon, computer crime and criminal use of financial cards.

The racial distribution of offenders in FY 2017 does not fluctuate much from that of FY 2016. White offenders made up 76.6% of the sentences and 20.5% of the sentences were committed by black offenders (Figure 7).

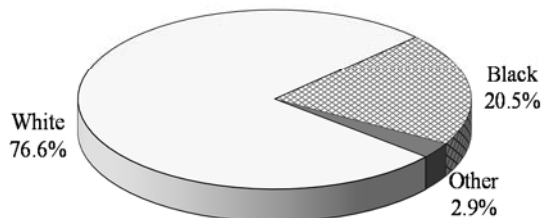
The distributions of offenders by gender, race and age are demonstrated respectively in Figures 6 - 9. The demographic information of offenders by offense types is presented in Table 2.

Figure 6: Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Gender of Offenders



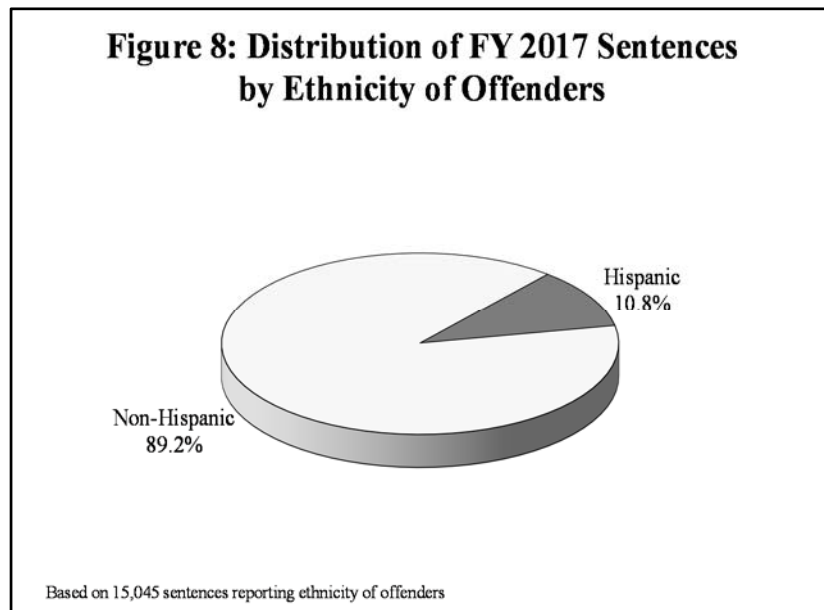
Based on 15,045 sentences reporting gender of offenders

Figure 7: Distribution of FY 2017 Sentences by Race of Offenders



Based on 15,045 sentences reporting race of offenders

The analysis of the ethnicity of offenders discloses that 89.2% of the offenders in FY 2017 were of Non-Hispanic origin, indicating an increase of 0.8% when compared with the percentage rate of FY 2016 (88.4%). This distribution of ethnicity of offenders has been comparatively constant in the past five years (Figure 8).



The review of offenders' age reveals that the largest group of offenders was found in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 years old at the time of committing the offense, which represented 28.1% of all offenders in FY 2017. The second largest offender population was identified in the age group ranging from 25 to 30 (Figure 9). This finding is consistent with those in the past five years.

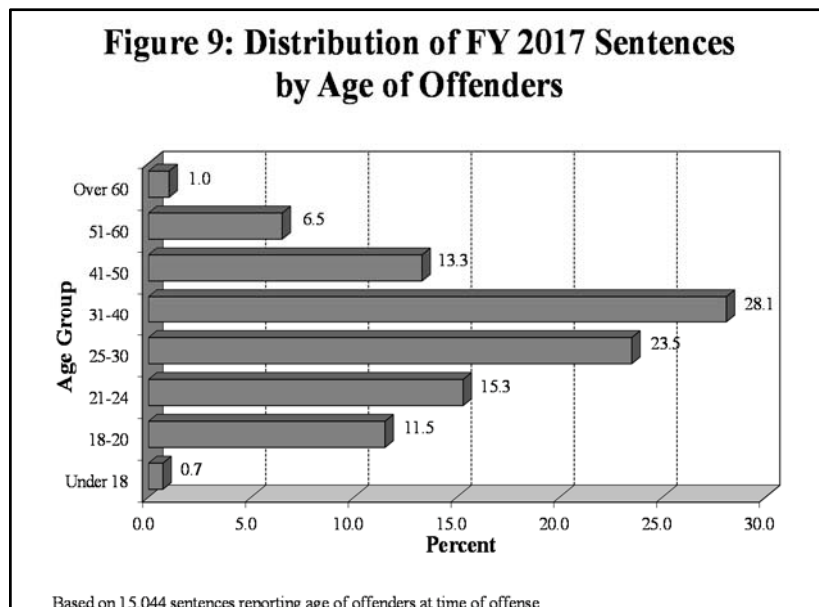


Table 2: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense – 1

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Mean Age*
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Abuse of Child	19	73.7	26.3	78.9	21.1	0.0	29.0
Agg. Arson	23	78.3	21.7	60.9	34.8	4.3	33.7
Agg. Assault	354	91.0	9.0	68.1	28.0	4.0	32.3
Agg. Assault on LEO	62	93.5	6.5	82.3	14.5	3.2	31.6
Agg. Battery	910	89.9	10.1	69.0	27.0	4.0	31.3
Agg. Battery on LEO	15	73.3	26.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	32.4
Agg. Burglary	221	87.3	12.7	69.7	28.1	2.3	30.1
Agg. Criminal Sodomy w/Child	38	100.0	0.0	71.1	23.7	5.3	32.2
Agg. Endangering a Child	50	60.0	40.0	70.0	24.0	6.0	29.6
Agg. Escape from Custody	79	87.3	12.7	72.2	25.3	2.5	32.4
Agg. Failure to Appear	26	61.5	38.5	60.0	40.0	0.0	31.8
Agg. False Impersonation	5	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	29.5
Agg. Robbery	205	90.2	9.8	42.0	56.6	1.5	23.7
Agg. Incest	4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.7
Agg. Indecent Liberties w/Child	150	95.3	4.7	85.3	12.0	2.7	31.3
Agg. Indecent Solicit w/Child	44	90.9	9.1	79.5	18.2	2.3	29.0
Agg. Interference w/Parent Custody	4	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	29.1
Agg. Intimidation of a Victim	37	89.2	10.8	64.9	32.4	2.7	32.2
Agg. Kidnapping	18	100.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	29.9
Agg. Sexual Battery	52	100.0	0.0	71.2	26.9	1.9	30.4
Agg. Weapon Violation	12	91.7	8.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	35.1
Aid Felon	23	56.5	43.5	87.0	13.0	0.0	27.4
Arrange Sale/Purchase Drug	31	71.0	29.0	83.9	16.1	0.0	32.9
Arson	60	80.0	20.0	80.0	13.3	6.7	32.3
Auto Failure to Remain	11	81.8	18.2	72.7	27.3	0.0	36.3
Battery on LEO	84	77.4	22.6	78.6	17.9	3.6	29.5
Breach of Privacy	4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.1
Burglary	1,053	85.0	15.0	77.9	19.9	2.2	30.1
Contribute Child's Misconduct	22	90.9	9.1	68.2	22.7	9.1	28.5
Computer Crime	13	46.2	53.8	61.5	38.5	0.0	28.2
Criminal Damage to Property	125	82.4	17.6	76.8	19.2	4.0	32.6
Criminal Discharge of Firearm	34	94.1	5.9	67.6	32.4	0.0	29.0
Criminal Sodomy w/Child	6	66.7	33.3	83.3	0.0	16.7	28.9
Criminal Threat	508	89.6	10.4	71.9	25.6	2.6	34.4
Criminal Use of Explosives	9	88.9	11.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.4
Criminal Use of Financial Card	27	48.1	51.9	66.7	29.6	3.7	32.6
Domestic Battery	64	95.3	4.7	65.6	31.3	3.1	32.8

Table 2: FY 2017 Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense – 2

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Mean Age*
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Drugs	5,468	73.0	27.0	81.6	15.6	2.8	32.9
Drug without Tax Stamps	12	91.7	8.3	83.3	16.7	0.0	26.6
DUI	642	83.2	16.8	80.7	15.7	3.6	39.2
Electronic Solicitation of Child	16	100.0	0.0	68.8	18.8	12.5	30.8
Failure to Register	442	87.8	12.2	69.9	26.2	3.8	35.2
Fleeing or Eluding LEO	331	88.2	11.8	78.2	18.7	3.0	31.2
Forgery	433	55.9	44.1	81.3	16.2	2.5	33.6
False Writing	112	64.3	35.7	74.1	24.1	1.8	35.6
Giving Worthless Checks	28	46.4	53.6	78.6	17.9	3.6	40.6
Identity Theft	245	55.5	44.5	74.3	23.7	2.0	31.6
Indecent Liberties w/Child	39	94.9	5.1	84.6	12.8	2.6	26.5
Indecent Solicitation of Child	20	90.0	10.0	75.0	15.0	10.0	30.4
Involuntary Manslaughter	39	89.7	10.3	53.8	38.5	7.7	29.3
Kidnapping	22	95.5	4.5	72.7	27.3	0.0	28.8
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	13	100.0	0.0	84.6	7.7	7.7	31.9
Medicaid Fraud	7	0.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	34.9
Mistreat Dependent Adult	24	20.8	79.2	95.8	4.2	0.0	45.6
Murder in the First Degree	54	94.4	5.6	48.1	48.1	3.7	31.0
Murder in the Second Degree	71	84.5	15.5	66.2	28.2	5.6	29.3
Nonsupport of Child or Spouse	5	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	37.5
Obstructing Legal Process	241	76.8	23.2	85.1	10.8	4.1	31.3
Possession of Weapons	237	95.4	4.6	61.2	37.1	1.7	30.0
Rape	95	100.0	0.0	71.6	22.1	6.3	30.6
Robbery	201	89.6	10.4	53.7	43.3	3.0	28.2
Sex Exploitation of a Child	57	100.0	0.0	89.5	7.0	3.5	35.7
Stalking	45	93.3	6.7	88.9	11.1	0.0	39.2
Tamper w/Electronic Monitor Equip.	30	80.0	20.0	76.7	20.0	3.3	33.3
Theft	1,493	68.0	32.0	76.9	21.3	1.8	34.6
Traffic in Contraband	94	61.7	38.3	76.6	19.1	4.3	31.9
Unlawful Sexual Relations	5	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	29.9
Unlawful Use of a Driver's License	10	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.4
Unlawful Voluntary Sex Relations	27	96.3	3.7	85.2	14.8	0.0	19.0
Voluntary Manslaughter	30	86.7	13.3	46.7	46.7	6.7	29.5
Weapons	6	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	29.3
Other	49	69.4	30.6	71.4	22.4	6.1	33.1
TOTAL	15,045	78.2	21.8	76.6	20.5	2.9	32.7

Note: Offenses with number of cases smaller than 4 are included in the offense type of "Other".

* Average age at time of offense.

Felony DUI under K.S.A. 8-1567(f)

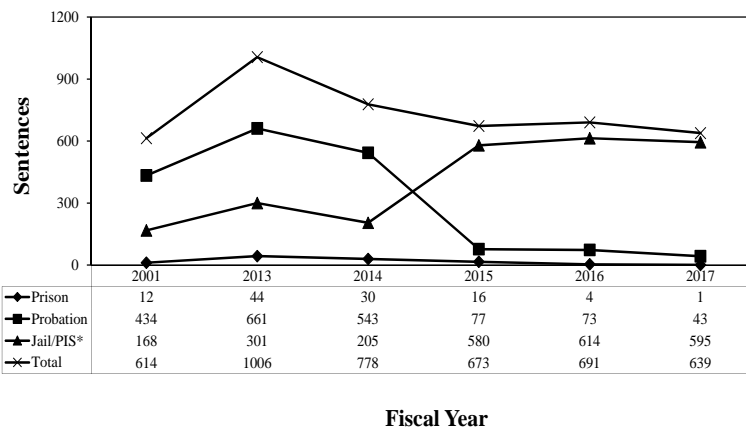
The felony crime of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs for the third or subsequent conviction (DUI) under K.S.A. 8-1567(f) was classified as a severity level 9, nonperson felony offense in 1993 when the Sentencing Guidelines were established. During the 1994 Legislative Session, the crime was amended as a nongrid crime and subjected to the specific sentencing provisions of K.S.A. 8-1567. Additionally, the offender cannot be ordered to a state correctional facility to serve the sentence imposed as set forth in K.S.A. 21-6804(i). The crime was further amended by Senate Bill 67 in 2001. As a result, it is possible for an offender convicted of a fourth or subsequent DUI to serve time in prison in the event he/she violates conditions of postrelease supervision (K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 8-1567(g)). However, 2011 House Substitute for Senate Bill 6 amends a third DUI conviction to a Class A nonperson misdemeanor, unless the offender has a prior conviction which occurred within the preceding 10 years. The bill further amends that all imprisonment for DUI are to be served in jail regardless of the number of

priors. There are no provisions for postrelease supervision by KDOC parole officers.

Figure 10 demonstrates the sentencing trends of felony DUI under K.S.A. 8-1567(f) in FY 2001 and the past five fiscal years. In FY 2001, 614 offenders were convicted of felony DUI. Of this number, 12 (2%) were sentenced to prison as condition violators, 434 (70.7%) were sentenced to probation and 168 (27.4%) were sentenced to county jail. During FY 2017, a total number of 639 sentences were convicted under this crime with 1 (0.2%) sentenced to prison, 43 (6.7%) sentenced to probation and 595 (93.1%) sentenced to county jail/post-imprisonment supervision. The total number of sentences convicted under the crime of felony DUI in FY 2017 decreased by 7.5% from that of FY 2016 but increased by 4.1 % over that of FY 2001. When compared FY 2013, the number significantly decreased by 36.5%. Figure 11 displays the distribution of felony DUI convictions in FY 2017 by county. Johnson and Sedgwick counties were the top two counties imposing 150 (23.5%) and 117 (18.3%) sentences respectively under K.S.A. 8-1567(f) in FY 2017.

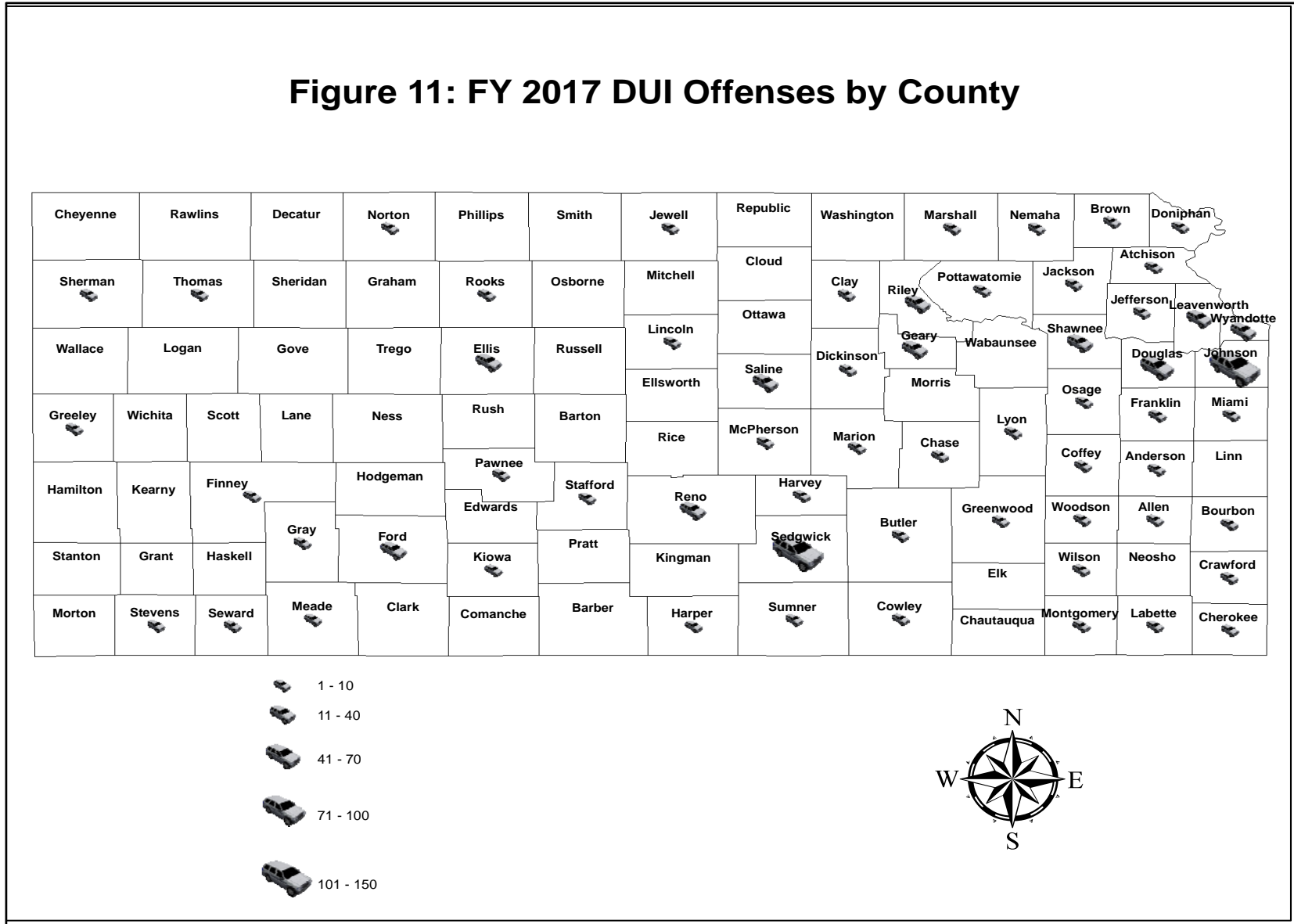
The trend analysis indicates that the number of felony DUI offenders has decreased dramatically since FY 2013, which mirrors the impact of 2011 Senate Bill 6. In this bill, it amends a third DUI conviction to a Class A nonperson misdemeanor. The majority of the prison sentences were parole condition violators.

Figure 10: DUI Sentences
FY 2001, FY 2013 through FY 2017



* FY 2016 Jail/PIS sentences include 28 county jail and 586 DUI or Test Refusal post-imprisonment supervision sentences.

Figure 11: FY 2017 DUI Offenses by County



Sentences for Failure to Register under the Kansas Offender Registration Act

K.S.A. 22-4903 lists the penalty for a failure to register under the Kansas Offender Registration Act (KORA). The statute was amended to increase the penalty from a class A, nonperson misdemeanor to a severity level 10, nonperson felony during the 1999 Legislative Session. The penalty for the crime was amended again in the 2006 Legislative Session, which increased the

penalty to a severity level 5, person felony. The 2011 Legislation further amended the penalties for violations of KORA as a severity level 6, person felony for the first violation; a severity level 5, person felony for the second violation and a severity level 3, person felony for the third or subsequent violation or aggravated failure to register as requested. The 2013 Legislation created a level 9, person felony for the conviction of failure to remit two or more full payments as required by K.S.A. 22-4905(k).

During FY 2017, four hundred and forty-two sentences were reported under this crime, an increase of 8.9% when compared with FY 2016 and an increase of 52.9% when compared with FY 2013. Of those 442 convictions, 234 were sentenced to prison and 208 were sentenced to probation. The crime indicates an increasing trend in the past the five years (Figure 12).

The distribution of the severity levels of the crime committed in FY 2017 is presented in Figure 13. Nineteen (4.3%) convictions under this crime were sentenced at nondrug severity level 3, 45 (10.2%) were sentenced at nondrug severity level 5 and 297 (67.2%) were sentenced at nondrug severity level 6. Sentences at nondrug severity levels 7 and 8 were attempt convictions of the crime, representing 4 (0.9%) and 68 (15.4%) convictions respectively. Nine sentences were at nondrug severity level 9.

Figure 12: Failure to Register Sentences By Sentence Imposed - FY 2013 through FY 2017

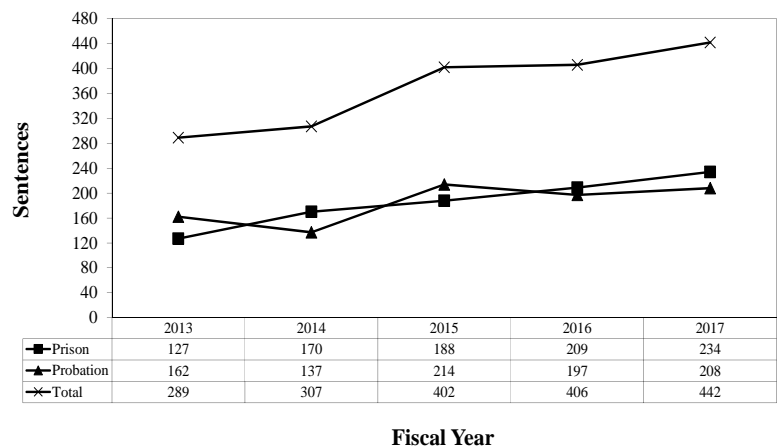
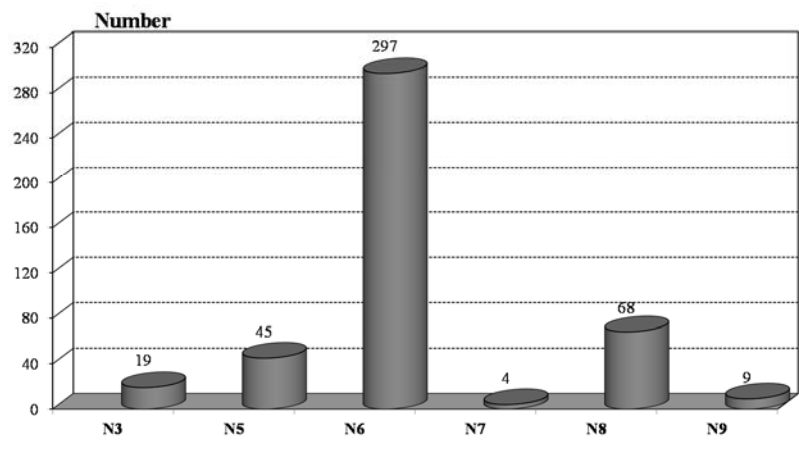


Figure 13: Failure to Register Sentences By Severity Level - FY 2017



Burglary and Aggravated Burglary

Burglary, including aggravated burglary, is one of the top five offenses committed in the past five years. The penalty for the crime is nondrug severity level 5 for aggravated burglary; nondrug severity level 7 for residential and nonresidential burglary; and nondrug severity level 9 for motor vehicle burglary. In 2016 legislative session, HB 2462 amends the definition and penalties for burglary and aggravated burglary. A burglary with intent to commit the theft of a

firearm is a severity level 5, person felony and an aggravated burglary committed by entering into or remaining in a dwelling where there is a human being, with the required intent, is a severity level 4, person felony. Three special sentencing rules related to burglary make a conviction of the crime a presumptive prison sentence. The numbers of burglary offenders sentenced to prison with the three special sentencing rules in the past five years are as follows: 137 in FY 2017, 130 in FY 2016, 147 in FY 2015, 150 in FY 2014 and 140 in FY 2013.

Figure 14 exhibits a declining trend of the burglary sentences in the past five years. The total number of burglary sentences in FY 2017 decreased by 14, from those of FY 2016 and FY 2013. The number of prison sentences in FY 2017 decreased by 79 sentences compared with FY 2016 and by 47 sentences compared with FY 2013. The number of probation sentences decreased by 134 compared with FY 2016 and decreased by 218 compared with FY 2013.

Figure 15 demonstrates the distribution of burglary sentences by severity level in the past five years. The majority of the convictions were sentenced at nondrug severity level 7, representing 62.4% of burglary sentences imposed in FY 2017, 63.6% in FY 2016, 65.9% in FY 2015, 65% in FY 2014 and 61.5% in FY 2013.

Figure 14: Burglary Sentences
By Sentence Imposed - FY 2013 through FY 2017

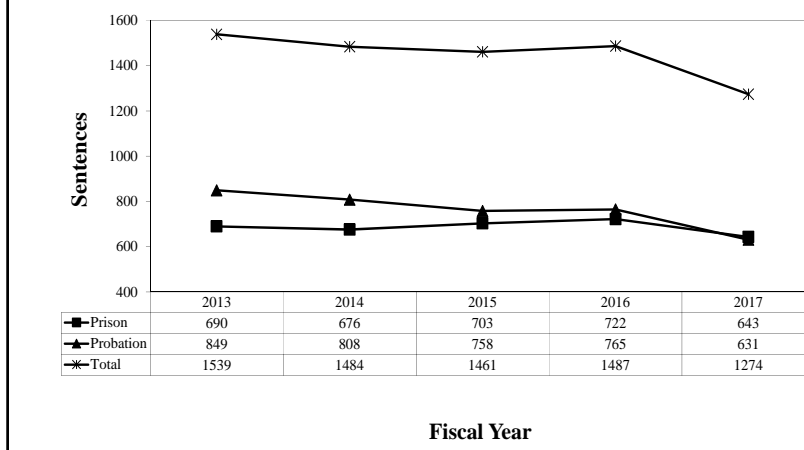
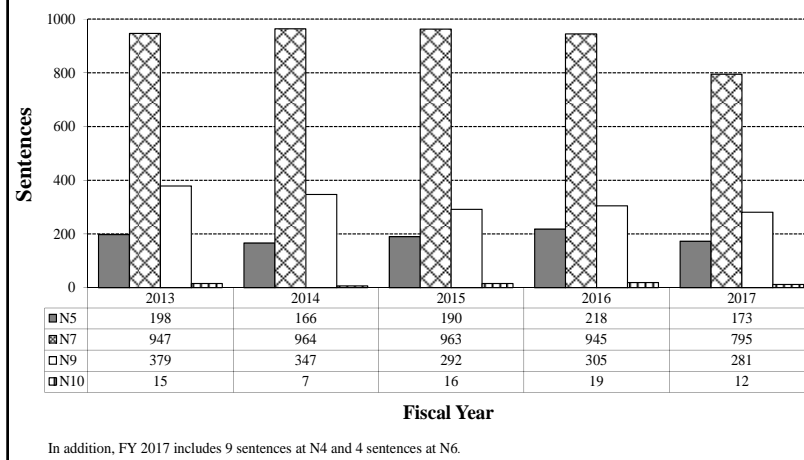


Figure 15: Burglary Sentences
By Severity Level - FY 2013 through FY 2017



Domestic Violence Cases

The domestic violence cases discussed in the section refer to the convictions designated by the court as domestic violence cases based upon a special finding. Under these convictions, the trier of fact determined that the offender committed a domestic violence offense; the court found that the offender had prior domestic violence conviction(s) or diversion(s); and the offender used the present domestic violence offense to coerce, control or punish the victim (K.S.A. 22-4616).

In FY 2017, a total number of 369 sentences were designated by court as domestic

violence cases. This was an increase of 27 sentences or 7.9% compared with FY 2016 (342 sentences). Of the 369 sentences, 81 (22%) were sentenced to prison, 275 (74.5%) were sentenced to probation and 13 (3.5%) were sentenced to county jail. More than 91% of the offenders were male. White offenders accounted for 63.4%, black offenders accounted for 33.6% and offenders of other races represented 3%. Their average age at sentencing was 34.4 years old, which is close to that of FY 2016. Aggravated battery (35.7%), criminal threat (24.7%), domestic battery (12.7%) and aggravated assault (11.6%) were still the top four offenses committed by this group of offenders when compared with FY 2016.

Table 3: FY 2017 Most Serious Offenses Convicted by Designated Domestic Violent Offenders

Offense	Number	Percent
Aggravated Arson	3	0.8
Aggravated Assault	43	11.7
Aggravated Battery	132	35.8
Aggravated Burglary/Burglary	12	3.2
Aggravated Intimidation of a Victim	3	0.8
Aggravated Sexual Battery	3	0.8
Criminal Damage to Property	4	1.1
Criminal Threat	91	24.7
Domestic Battery	47	12.7
Murder in the First Degree	1	0.3
Murder in the Second Degree	2	0.5
Robbery	4	1.1
Stalking	14	3.8
Other	10	2.7
Total	369	100.0

Note: Based on Kansas Sentencing Commission’s sentencing data.

INCARCERATION SENTENCES

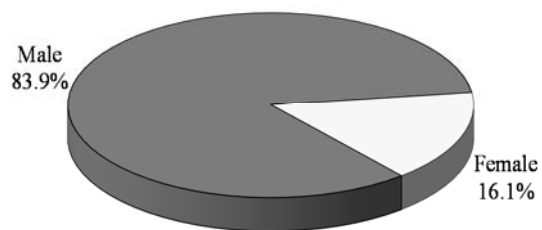
Characteristics of Offenders

During FY 2017, a total number of 6,497 offenders were admitted to the state correctional facilities. Figures 16 - 20 present the characteristics of the offenders. Males continue to be the predominant offender group making up 83.9% of the offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017 (Figure 16).

The analysis discloses that the racial distribution of offenders in FY 2017 does not fluctuate much when compared with FY 2016. White offenders accounted for 73.4%, black offenders accounted for 23.2% and other races represented 3.4% of the total admissions of FY 2017 (Figure 17).

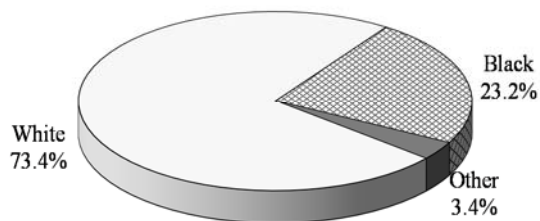
Figure 18 displays that non-Hispanic offenders accounted for 89.1% of the offenders sentenced to prison, an increase of 1% compared with FY 2016. The overall distributions of the offenders by gender, race and ethnicity are comparatively constant compared with those of the past five years.

Figure 16: FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Gender of Offenders



Based on 6,497 incarceration sentences reporting gender of offenders

Figure 17: FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Race of Offenders



Based on 6,497 incarceration sentences reporting race of offenders

Figure 19 demonstrates the distribution of offenders' age at admission in FY 2017. The largest number of incarcerated offenders were found in their thirties (32.3%) at the time of admission to prison. The second largest number of offenders were in the age group ranging from 25 to 30 years old representing 24.8% of the total admission in FY 2017. This age distribution pattern is consistent with the age data observed in FY 2016.

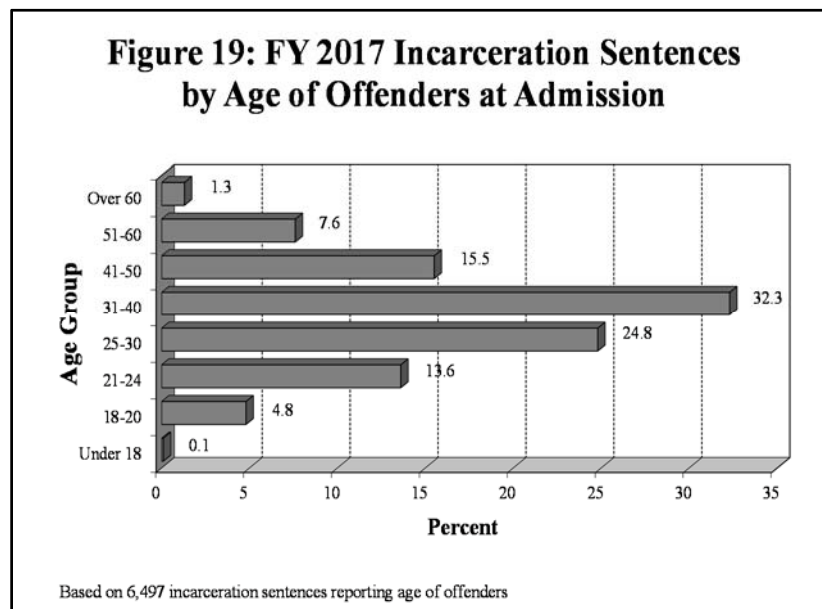
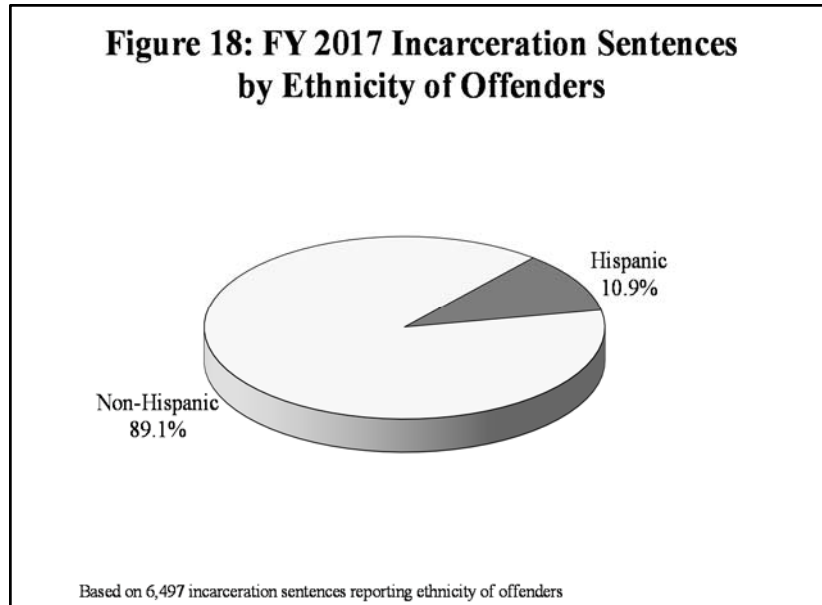
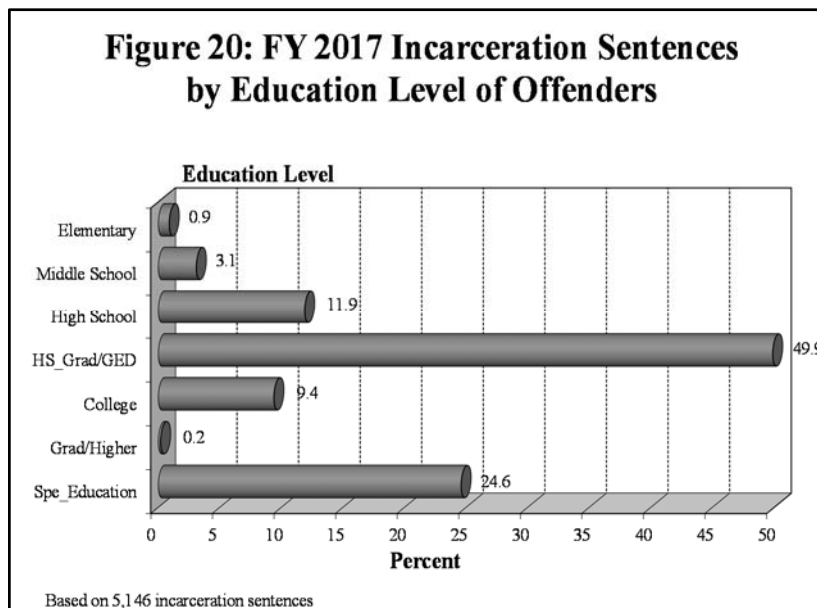


Figure 20 presents the education levels of the offenders admitted to prison during FY 2017. The analysis indicates that 49.9% of the offenders had obtained a high school diploma or GED equivalent indicating little change in percentage rate when compared with the same group observed in FY 2016.



Incarceration Nondrug Offenses

In FY 2017, nondrug offenders admitted to prison represented 68.5% (4,448 offenders) of the total incarceration sentences (6,497) of the fiscal year. The top ten nondrug crimes included theft (609), burglary (486), aggravated battery (476), failure to register (234), criminal threat (212), aggravated robbery (181), aggravated assault (168), forgery (160), aggravated burglary (157) and robbery (149). These top ten crimes accounted for 63.7% of the total nondrug crimes committed by the offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017 (Table 4).

When review the offenders by gender, the data shows that male offenders committed more than 85% of the top ten crime categories, except forgery and theft. Most sex offenders were males, indicating no change from the previous year. However, the most frequently committed offenses by female offenders were found in the offense

categories of forgery, identity theft, false writing and theft (Table 4).

The racial analysis on nondrug offenders indicates that the highest incarceration rates for white offenders (over 70%) were discovered in the crime areas of burglary, criminal threat, failure to register, forgery, theft, identity theft, obstruction legal process, aggravated assault on LEO, fleeing or eluding LEO, aggravated escape from custody, criminal damage to property, traffic in contraband and most sex offenses. Nevertheless, black offenders were incarcerated more often (over 40%) for the crimes of aggravated robbery, robbery, aggravated kidnapping, murder in the first degree, voluntary manslaughter and aggravated battery on LEO. The average age of the nondrug offenders was 34.4 years old at the time of admission to prison in FY 2017, which is very consistent with those of the past three fiscal years (Table 4).

Table 4: FY 2017 Incarceration Nondrug Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense – 1

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Average Age at Admission
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Abuse of Child	12	75.0	25.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	32.3
Agg. Arson	15	86.7	13.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	36.3
Agg. Assault	168	95.8	4.2	63.7	31.5	4.8	33.1
Agg. Assault on LEO	48	97.9	2.1	83.3	12.5	4.2	32.3
Agg. Battery	476	92.9	7.1	66.4	29.0	4.6	33.1
Agg. Battery on LEO	10	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	35.7
Agg. Burglary	157	87.9	12.1	67.5	29.9	2.5	32.7
Agg. Criminal Sodomy w/Child	37	100.0	0.0	70.3	24.3	5.4	41.6
Agg. Endangering a Child	14	71.4	28.6	71.4	21.4	7.1	30.8
Agg. Escape from Custody	60	88.3	11.7	75.0	23.3	1.7	35.0
Agg. Indecent Liberties w/Child	142	95.8	4.2	85.2	12.0	2.8	37.3
Agg. Indecent Solicit w/Child	32	93.8	6.2	78.1	18.8	3.1	31.5
Agg. Intimidation of a Victim	26	92.3	7.7	61.5	34.6	3.8	32.8
Agg. Kidnapping	18	100.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	40.9
Agg. Robbery	181	92.3	7.7	39.2	59.1	1.7	29.4
Agg. Sexual Battery	34	100.0	0.0	67.6	29.4	2.9	36.2
Aid Felon	9	77.8	22.2	88.9	11.1	0.0	33.4
Arson	31	87.1	12.9	81.0	19.0	0.0	35.1
Battery on LEO	48	81.3	18.7	79.2	16.7	4.2	30.0
Burglary	486	88.7	11.3	71.4	25.9	2.7	32.9
Contribute Child's Misconduct	11	100.0	0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	28.3
Criminal Damage to Property	43	86.0	14.0	79.1	14.0	7.0	37.4
Criminal Discharge of Firearm	15	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	27.8
Criminal Sodomy w/Child	6	66.7	33.3	83.3	0.0	16.7	32.5
Criminal Threat	212	94.3	5.7	75.5	22.6	1.9	35.5
Criminal Use of Explosives	6	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
Criminal Use of Financial Card	10	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	29.4
Domestic Battery	6	83.3	16.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	32.4
Electronic Solicitation of Child	15	100.0	0.0	66.7	20.0	13.3	35.6
Failure to Register	234	89.7	10.3	76.1	19.7	4.3	36.5
Fleeing or Eluding LEO	138	89.1	10.9	72.5	23.2	4.3	34.3
Forgery	160	60.6	39.4	78.8	16.3	5.0	35.4
False Writing	34	76.5	23.5	61.8	38.2	0.0	38.2
Giving Worthless Checks	11	72.7	27.3	72.7	18.2	9.1	42.8
Identity Theft	98	58.2	41.8	70.4	29.6	0.0	34.4

Table 4: FY 2017 Incarceration Nondrug Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense – 2

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Average Age at Admission
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Indecent Liberties w/Child	28	96.4	3.6	82.1	17.9	0.0	32.1
Indecent Solicitation of Child	15	93.3	6.7	80.0	13.3	6.7	32.5
Involuntary Manslaughter	34	91.2	8.8	58.8	32.4	8.8	33.0
Kidnapping	20	95.0	5.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	31.0
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	7	100.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	31.2
Mistreat Dependent Adult	4	25.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
Murder in the First Degree	53	94.3	5.7	47.2	49.1	3.8	37.5
Murder in the Second Degree	70	84.3	15.7	67.1	28.6	4.3	32.8
Obstructing Legal Process	78	79.5	20.5	82.1	12.8	5.1	32.9
Possession of Firearm	72	98.6	1.4	59.7	38.9	1.4	31.7
Rape	95	100.0	0.0	71.6	22.1	6.3	39.6
Robbery	149	93.3	6.7	50.3	47.0	2.7	33.0
Sex Exploitation of a Child	34	100.0	0.0	82.4	11.8	5.9	37.3
Tamper w/Electronic Monitor Equip.	24	83.3	16.7	75.0	20.8	4.2	34.8
Stalking	19	100.0	0.0	89.5	10.5	0.0	40.2
Theft	609	76.8	23.2	75.4	22.2	2.5	37.2
Traffic in Contraband	44	65.9	34.1	72.7	20.5	6.8	33.9
Unlawful Voluntary Sex Relation	9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Voluntary Manslaughter	28	85.7	14.3	46.4	46.4	7.1	33.8
Weapons/Agg. Weapon Violation	9	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	31.7
Other	44	75.0	25.0	77.3	20.5	2.3	34.0
TOTAL	4,448	87.0	13.0	70.2	26.4	3.4	34.4

Note: Offenses with number of cases smaller than 4 are included in the offense type of “Other”.

Incarceration Drug Offenses

A new drug sentencing grid with five severity levels has been effectively adopted since July 1, 2012. The crimes of drug possession convicted under K.S.A. 21-5706 are reclassified to drug severity level 5. The felony crimes of drug distribution or possession with intention to distribute the drugs convicted under K.S.A. 21-5705 are reclassified to drug severity levels 1 to 4 based on drug type and quantity. Violations occurring within 1,000 feet of any school property increase the severity level by one level. FY 2017 is the fifth year of implementing the new drug sentencing grid. The majority of drug sentences are imposed under the new drug sentencing grids.

During FY 2017, a total number of 2,049 drug offenders were admitted to prison, representing 31.5% of the total admissions to the state correctional facilities. Of this total number, 68.2% were incarcerated for convictions of drug possession offenses, indicating an increase of 2.7% compared with that of FY 2016 (65.5%). Approximately 6% of the drug possession offenders were found at drug severity level

4. While offenders at drug severity level 5 accounted for 94.1% of the drug possession group. The percentage of offenders admitted at drug severity level 5 increased continuously by 7.1% over that of FY 2016 (87%) after a significantly increase of 21.1% and 29.5% over that of FY 2015 and FY 2014 respectively, which reflects the implementation of the new drug sentencing grid (Figure 21).

In FY 2017, male offenders represented 77.2% of the drug offenders admitted to prison. Most female offenders were convicted of drug crimes for drug possession and drug distribution or sale. White offenders were convicted of over 80% of incarceration drug sentences in the drug crime areas of possession of drugs, including precursor drugs, and unlawfully manufacturing controlled substance. Black offenders were incarcerated more frequently for convictions of drug crimes of drugs distribution and possession of paraphernalia. The average age of drug offenders was 35 years old at admission to prison, very close to that observed in FY 2016 (Table 5).

The drug possession sentences at drug severity levels 4 and 5 included drug crimes under K.S.A. 21-5706, or K.S.A. 21-36a06, K.S.A. 65-4160 and K.S.A. 65-4162. Drug possession offenses at drug severity level 2 reflected the drug crimes committed before November 1, 2003 (before the implementation of Senate Bill 123).

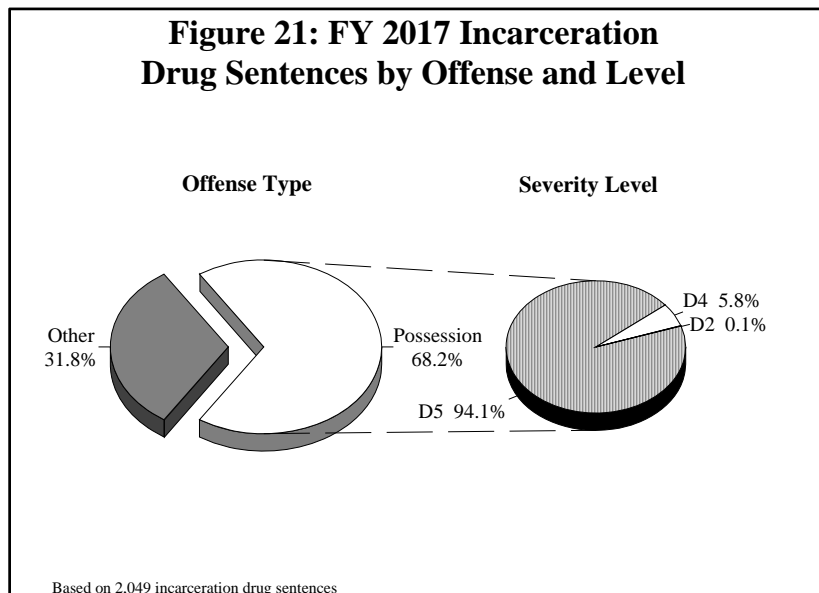
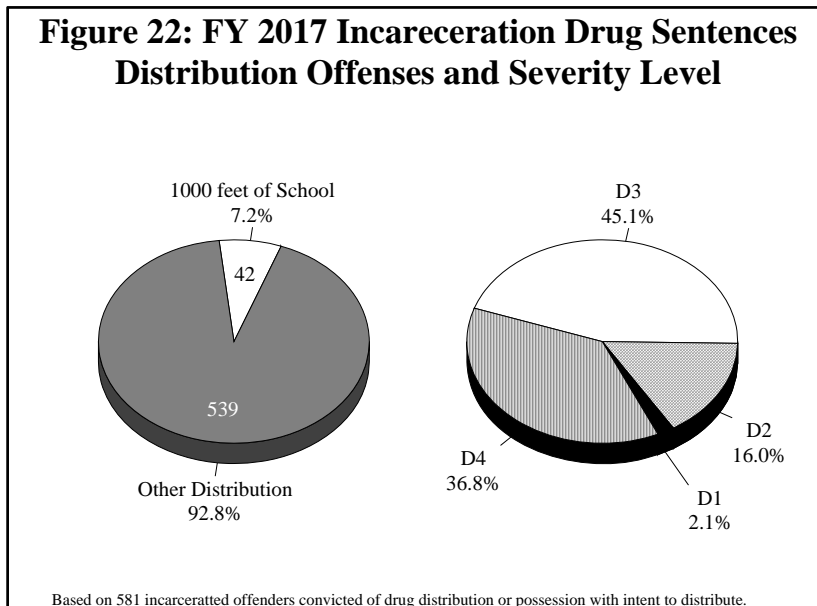


Table 5: FY 2017 Incarceration Drug Offender Characteristics by Type of Offense

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Average Age at Admission
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Drugs; Possession	1,398	75.4	24.6	82.3	14.4	3.3	35.2
Drugs; Distribution/Sale	581	80.2	19.8	75.4	21.0	3.6	34.5
Unlawful Manufacture Controlled Substance	22	95.5	4.5	90.9	9.1	0.0	39.7
Possession of Paraphernalia	33	81.8	18.2	72.7	24.2	3.0	31.3
Possession of Precursor Drugs	13	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	0.0	44.0
Receiving Proceeds from Violation	2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	38.1
TOTAL	2,049	77.2	22.8	80.4	16.3	3.3	35.0

A number of 581 offenders (28.4%) were admitted to prison for the crimes of drug distribution or possession with intent to distribute in FY 2017. Of this number, 42 or 7.2% occurred within 1,000 feet of school property. The largest number of the offenders was at drug severity level 3, accounting for 262 or 45.1% of the offenders convicted of drug distribution or possession with intent to distribute (Figure 22).



Types of Admission and Severity Levels

The distribution of offenders by types of admission to the Kansas Department of Corrections is presented in Table 6. New court commitments made up a large proportion of prison admissions in FY 2017, representing 31.9% of the total admissions. The percentage of this group decreased by 0.3% compared with that of FY 2016 (32.2%).

More than 37.4% of all offenders admitted to state correctional facilities in FY 2017 were condition violators, including probation condition violators, parole/postrelease condition violators and conditional release condition violators. The group of condition violators decreased by

1.6% when compared with that of FY 2016 (39%). Sanctions from probation violation accounted for 18.3%, an increase of 2% compared with the percentage of FY 2016 (16.3%). This group of offenders will be discussed in further detail below. As in past years, condition violators admitted to prison had a significant impact on the total admissions to the Department of Corrections in FY 2017.

Violators with new sentences, including probation violators with new sentences, parole or postrelease violators with new sentences and conditional release violators with new sentences, accounted for 11%, an increase of 0.2% from the percentage of this group of violators (10.8%) in FY 2016.

Table 6: Distribution of FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences by Admission Type

Admission Type	Number of Cases	Percent
New Court Commitment	2,071	31.9
Sanction from Probation	1,192	18.3
Probation Condition Violator	1,229	18.9
Probation Violator With New Sentence/New Conviction	522	8.0
Inmate Received on Interstate Compact	6	0.1
Parole/Postrelease/CR Condition Violator	1,201	18.5
Parole/Postrelease Violator With New Sentence	196	3.0
Paroled to Detainer Returned With New Sentence	28	0.4
Other	52	0.8
TOTAL	6,497	100.0

Table 7 displays the distribution of all incarcerated offenders admitted in FY 2017 by offense severity level and gender. The highest percentages (over 13%) of all nondrug offenders are found at severity

levels 5, 7 and 9 (Figure 23). This severity level distribution of nondrug incarcerated offenders remained constant in the past five years. The examination of drug offenders indicates that 14.5% of all drug offenders

fell at drug severity level 4 and 65.8% of the offenders were identified at drug severity level 5 (Figure 24). Female offenders were convicted more often of drug offenses than of nondrug offenses (22.8% vs. 13%). The highest percentages of female offenders

were found at drug severity level 2 (28%) and nondrug severity level 8 (26.3%). The highest percentage rates of male offenders were identified at drug severity level 1 (91.4%) and nondrug severity level 1 (96.3%).

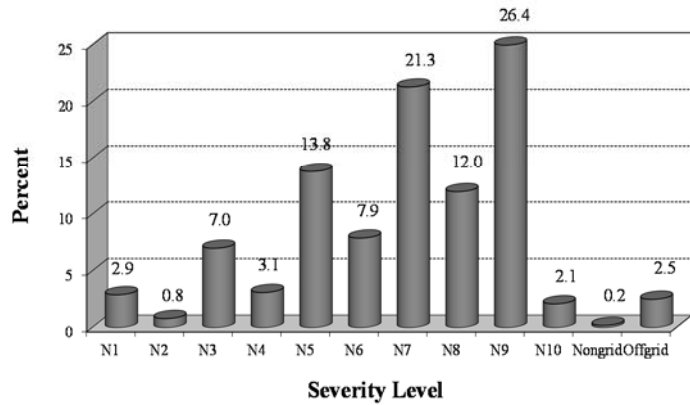
**Table 7: Distribution of FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences
By Severity Level and Gender***

Severity Level	Number	Percent	Gender (%)	
			Male	Female
Drug				
D1	35	1.7	91.4	8.6
D2	100	4.9	72.0	28.0
D3	268	13.1	83.2	16.8
D4	298	14.5	80.5	19.5
D5	1,348	65.8	75.3	24.7
Subtotal	2,049	100.0	77.2	22.8
Nondrug				
N1	129	2.9	96.3	3.7
N2	37	0.8	94.7	5.3
N3	310	7.0	94.5	5.5
N4	140	3.1	93.8	6.2
N5	615	13.8	90.4	9.6
N6	352	7.9	91.9	8.1
N7	945	21.2	89.4	10.6
N8	534	12.0	73.7	26.3
N9	1,171	26.3	84.4	15.6
N10	91	2.0	90.3	9.7
Nongrid	7	0.2	100.0	0.0
Offgrid	111	2.5	95.3	4.7
Subtotal	4,442	100.0	87.0	13.0
TOTAL**	6,497	100.0	83.9	16.1

* Based on 2,049 drug offenders and 4,442 nondrug offenders.

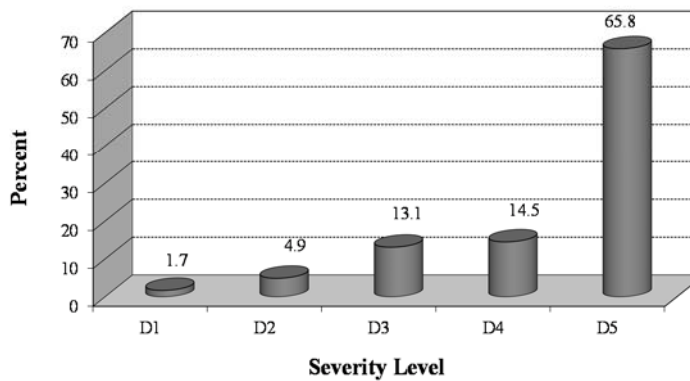
** Total number includes 6 nondrug offenders whose severity levels are unknown.

**Figure 23: FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences
Nondrug Offenders by Severity Level**



Based on 4,442 nondrug offenders

**Figure 24: FY 2017 Incarceration Sentences
Drug Offenders by Severity Level**



Based on 2,049 drug offenders

Table 8 presents the admission numbers and average length of sentences (LOS) of the guidelines new commitment offenders admitted to prison in FY 2016 and FY 2017. This group of offenders include direct new court commitments, probation condition violators and probation violators with new sentences or conviction. Violators of sanction from probation and pre-guideline offenders are excluded from this analysis. The total admission of drug new commitments significantly decreased by 390 (35.6%) compared with FY 2016. The admissions at drug severity levels 1 to 2 did not fluctuate much. The number of drug offenders decreased by 26 at drug severity level 3, by 92 at drug severity level 4 and by 262 at drug severity level 5 compared with FY 2016. However, the average LOS increased by 9.3 months at drug severity level 1, by 5 months at severity level 2, by 1.2 months at severity level 3, by 4 months

at severity level 4 and by 6.9 months at severity level 5 compared with FY 2016. The analysis of nondrug new commitments indicates that the total number in FY 2017 decreased by 710 (28.5%) when compared with FY 2016. The admissions increased by 11 at nondrug severity level 1 and by 28 at nondrug severity level 6. However, the admissions decreased at all other levels. The most obvious decrease was identified at nondrug severity level 9 declined by 257 offenders and severity level 7 declined by 196 offenders. Offenders at severity level 5 decreased by 92. The average LOS in FY 2017 reduced by 13.7 months at nondrug severity level 1 and reduced significantly by 49.2 months at severity level 2. The average LOS increased by 12.1 months, 4.9 month and 4.4 months respectively at severity levels 3 – 5 compared with FY 2016. The average LOS of other nondrug severity levels didn't fluctuate much.

**Table 8: Guideline New Commitment Admissions
Average Length of Sentence (LOS) Imposed by Severity Level**

Severity Level	FY 2016*		FY 2017*	
	Admission #	Average LOS	Admission #	Average LOS
D1	24	111.9	14	121.2
D2	57	83	57	88.0
D3	178	52.9	152	54.1
D4	204	26.4	112	30.4
D5	631	24.8	369	31.7
N1	74	286	85	272.3
N2	18	219.6	16	170.4
N3	173	103.6	155	115.7
N4	86	76.8	77	81.7
N5	374	58.9	282	63.3
N6	147	40.5	175	38.8
N7	557	29.9	361	33.1
N8	320	18.4	183	21.9
N9	666	13	409	16.3
N10	75	9.5	37	11.8
Total	3,584	N/A	2,484	N/A

* Sanction probation violators are excluded.

Prison Admissions of Sanction from Probation

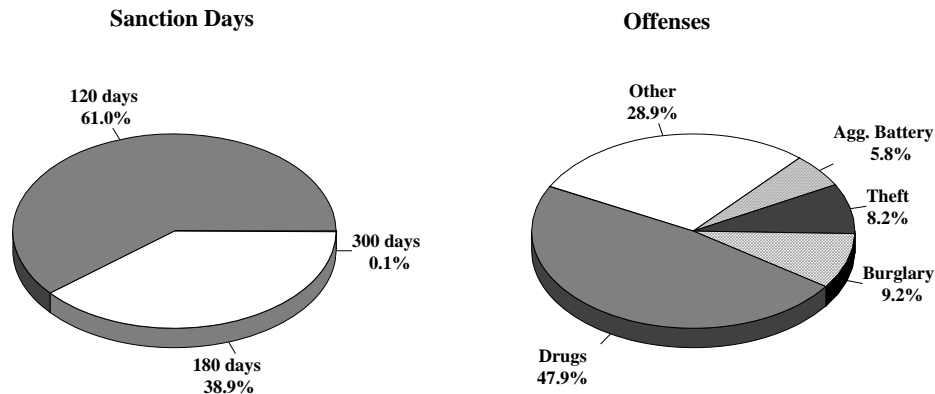
House Bill 2170 was passed in the 2013 Legislative Session, which was introduced as a result of the Kansas Justice Reinvestment Working Group. Its aim is to increase public safety, reduce recidivism and curb spending. The bill makes numerous changes to sentencing, probation and postrelease supervision statutes, which presents comprehensive changes in the criminal justice system as it relates to sentencing procedure and practice. Graduated sanctions for probation condition violators is one of the changes.

If the original crime of conviction is a felony and a violation is established, the bill allows the court to impose a series of increasing or graduated intermediate violation sanctions including: confinement in jail for 2-3 days, not to exceed 18 days of jail sanctions during the entire probation supervision period; if the violator already has at least one intermediate sanction of confinement in jail, remand the defendant to the custody of

KDOC for a period of 120 or 180 days. The bill also provides that the period of time spent in jail or in the custody of KDOC shall not exceed the time remaining on the person’s underlying prison sentence.

A total number of 1,192 probation condition violators were ordered to prison as sanction from probation during FY 2017, an increase of 189 violators (18.8%) compared with FY 2016 (1,003 violators). Of those 1,192 violators, 727 offenders (61%) were remanded for 120 sanction days, 464 offenders (38.9%) were remanded for 180 sanction days and 1 offender (0.1%) was remanded for 300 days in KDOC. The top four offenses convicted by this group were drug crimes (47.9%), burglary (9.2%), theft (8.2%) and aggravated battery (5.8%). The majority of the group were males accounting for 74.8% and female offenders comprising 25.2% of the group. White offenders represented 81.5%, black offenders consisted of 16.2% and other races consisted of 2.3%. The average age of the offenders was 33.

Figure 25: FY 2017 Sanction from Probation Incarceration Sentences



Based on 1,192 sanction from probation incarceration sentences.

The admission of the offenders of sanction from probation by county is presented in Table 9. Sedgwick County imposed the largest number of sanction from probation

(265 or 22.2%), followed by Johnson (88 or 7.4%), Shawnee (85 or 7.1%), Reno (79 or 6.6%), Saline (75 or 6.3%) and Wyandotte counties (73 or 6.1).

Table 9: FY 2017 Sanction from Probation Incarceration Sentences Imposed by County

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Allen	6	0.5	Linn	7	0.6
Anderson	5	0.4	Logan	1	0.1
Atchison	14	1.2	Lyon	24	2.0
Barber	1	0.1	Marion	3	0.2
Barton	22	1.8	Marshall	4	0.3
Bourbon	7	0.6	McPherson	14	1.2
Brown	8	0.7	Miami	11	0.9
Butler	11	0.9	Mitchell	2	0.2
Chase	1	0.1	Montgomery	13	1.1
Cherokee	5	0.4	Morris	1	0.1
Clay	5	0.4	Morton	1	0.1
Cloud	5	0.4	Nemaha	5	0.4
Coffey	4	0.3	Neosho	4	0.3
Comanche	1	0.1	Ness	2	0.2
Cowley	12	1.0	Norton	3	0.2
Crawford	28	2.3	Osage	15	1.3
Dickson	14	1.2	Osborne	1	0.1
Douglas	6	0.5	Pawnee	3	0.2
Edwards	1	0.1	Philips	2	0.2
Ellis	28	2.3	Pottawatomie	3	0.2
Ellsworth	1	0.1	Pratt	1	0.1
Finney	23	1.9	Reno	79	6.6
Ford	28	2.3	Republic	1	0.1
Franklin	14	1.2	Rice	9	0.8
Geary	12	1.0	Riley	14	1.2
Grant	2	0.2	Rooks	3	0.2
Gray	2	0.2	Russell	2	0.2
Greeley	2	0.2	Saline	75	6.3
Greenwood	2	0.2	Sedgwick	265	22.2
Haskell	2	0.2	Seward	10	0.8
Harper	4	0.3	Shawnee	85	7.1
Harvey	26	2.2	Sherman	4	0.3
Jackson	9	0.8	Stanton	2	0.2
Jefferson	1	0.1	Sumner	11	0.9
Jewell	1	0.1	Thomas	6	0.5
Johnson	88	7.4	Trego	1	0.1
Kearny	3	0.2	Wallace	2	0.2
Kingman	2	0.2	Washington	2	0.2
Kiowa	2	0.2	Wilson	3	0.2
Labette	13	1.1	Wyandotte	73	6.1
Leavenworth	4	0.3	Total	1,192	100.0

Jessica’s Law Sentences

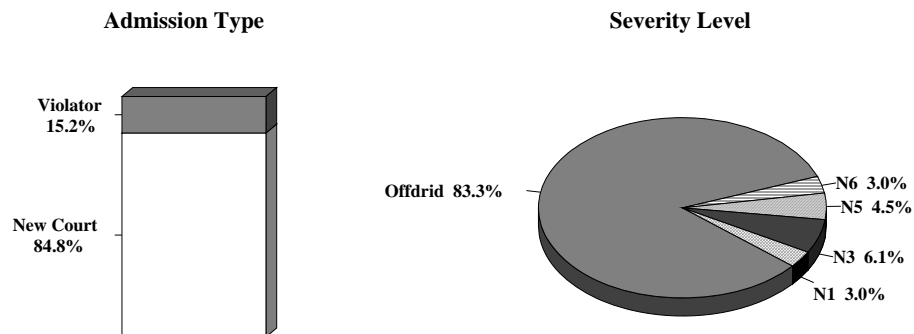
House Bill 2576, known as Jessica’s Law, was enacted in the 2006 Legislative Session. According to this law, aggravated habitual sex offenders shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole (K.S.A. 21-4642); child sex offenses, where the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, shall be sentenced to mandatory minimum of a Hard 25 years for the first offense, mandatory minimum of a Hard 40 years for the second offense and life imprisonment without parole for the third offense (K.S.A. 21-6626).

In FY 2017, a total number of 66 offenders were sentenced and admitted to prison under Jessica’s Law. Of this number, 52 (84.8%) were new court commitments and 10 (15.2%) were parole condition and probation condition violators. While most jurisdictions identify the severity of these crimes as offgrid, 11 offenders received a downward departure on the nondrug grid. Of these 66

offenders, 55 offenders (83.3%) were sentenced at offgrid, 2 offenders (3%) were sentenced at nondrug severity level 1, 4 offenders (6.1%) were sentenced at nondrug severity level 3, 3 offenders (4.5 %) were at nondrug severity level 5 and 2 offender (3%) was at nondrug severity level 6 (Figure 26). The analysis of the sentence length demonstrates that 59.1% of the sentences were downward departure to guidelines, an increase of 1.3% compared with that of FY 2016 (57.8%). The average sentence length of the durational departures was 109.8 months, a decrease of 13 months from that observed in FY 2016 (122.8 months). The major departure reasons were: a plea agreement between parties, defendant had no prior criminal history and defendant accepted responsibility.

The distribution of the incarcerated offenders under Jessica’s Law by county is provided in Table 10. Sedgwick county imposed the most Jessica’s Law prison sentences (13) followed by Wyandotte (5), Ford (4) and Shawnee (4) counties.

Figure 26: FY 2017 Jessica's Law Incarceration Sentences

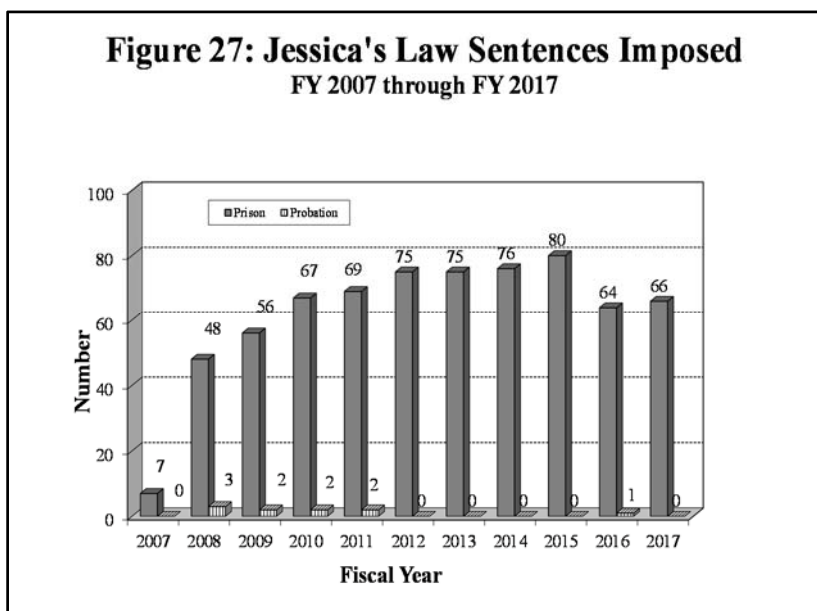


Based on 66 Jessica's Law incarceration sentences.

Table 10: FY 2017 Jessica’s Law Incarceration Sentences Imposed by County

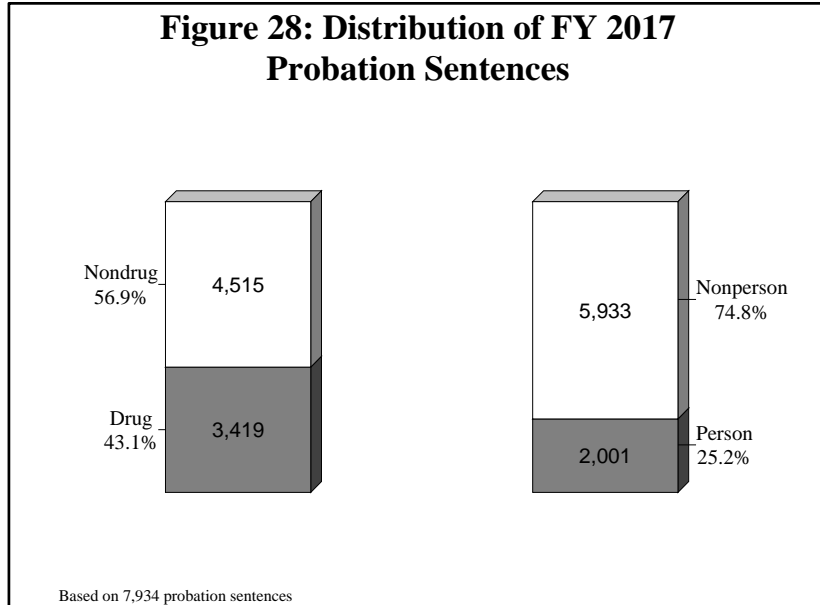
County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
Atchison	1	Harvey	3	Riley	1
Cherokee	1	Jackson	1	Reno	1
Comanche	1	Johnson	3	Saline	3
Cheyenne	1	Kingman	1	Sedgwick	13
Crawford	1	Leavenworth	2	Shawnee	4
Douglas	1	Lyon	2	Seward	1
Doniphan	1	Mitchell	1	Trego	1
Ellsworth	1	Montgomery	1	Wyandotte	5
Ford	4	Miami	1		
Franklin	3	Marion	2		
Geary	1	Pottawatomie	1		
Gray	2	Rice	1		
Total			66		

Figure 27 presents the sentencing trend of Jessica’s Law sentences in the past eleven years. The total number of Jessica’s Law sentences imposed in FY 2017 was 66, an increase of 2 sentences compared with FY 2016 (64 sentences) and an increase of 59 sentences compared with FY 2007 (7 sentences). FY 2007 is the initial year for the implementation of Jessica’s Law.



PROBATION SENTENCES

During FY 2017, a total number of 7,934 probation sentences were reported to the Kansas Sentencing Commission, a decrease of 427 sentences or 5.1% compared with FY 2016 (8,361 sentences). Of this number, 4,515 were nondrug sentences and 3,419 were drug sentences; nonperson offenses made up 74.8% and person offenses made up 25.2% (Figure 28). Figures 29 - 31 describe the demographic information of this offender group.



The gender analysis indicates that the distribution of FY 2017 probationers by gender does not fluctuate much from that of FY 2016. Male offenders accounted for 73.2% of all probation sentences imposed in FY 2017, an increase of 0.3% compared with that observed (72.9%) in FY 2016 (Figure 29).

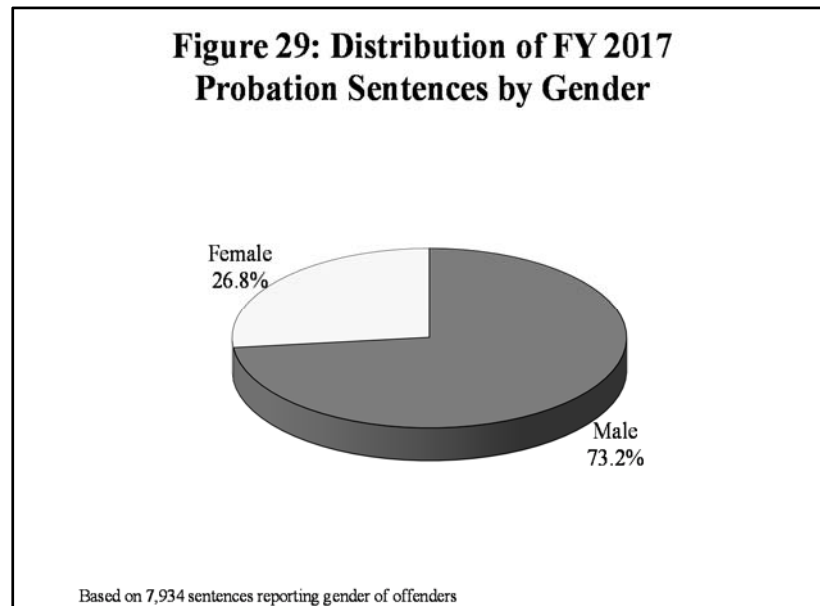
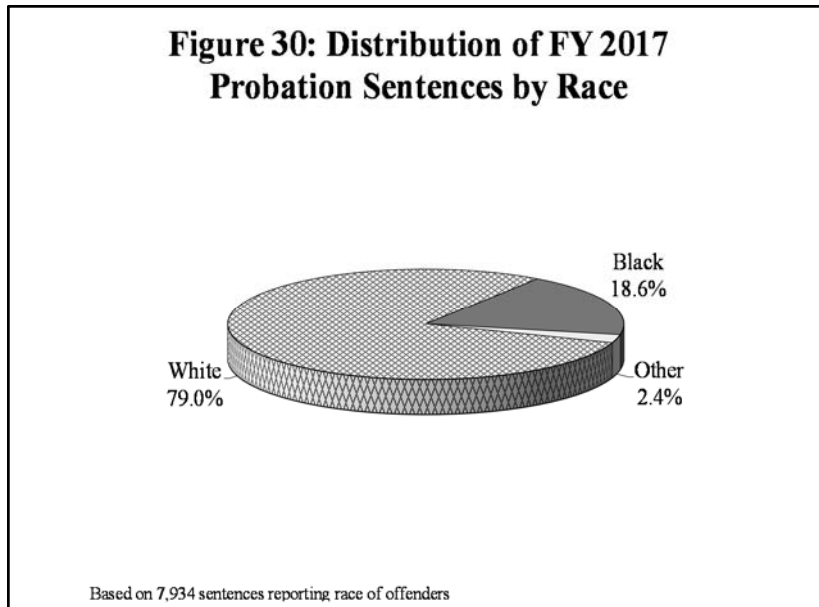
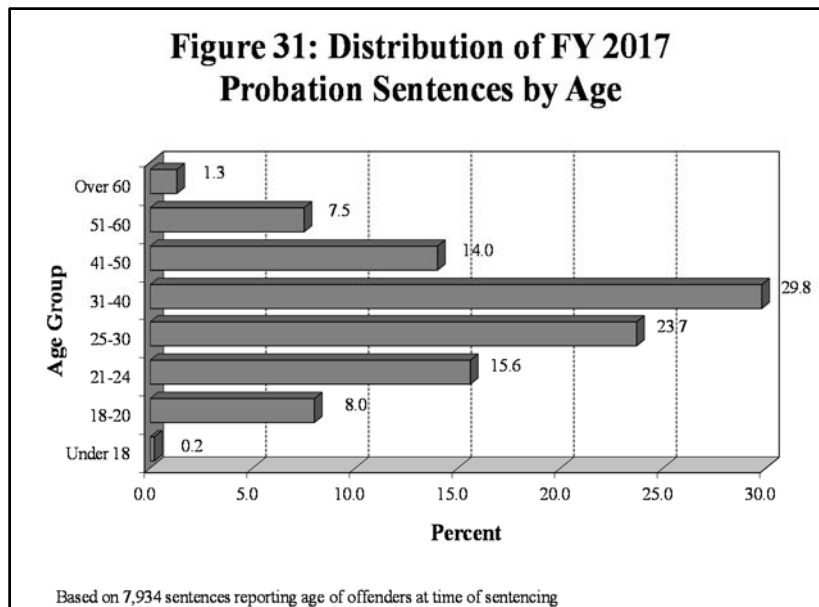


Figure 30 demonstrates that white offenders made up 79% of the probation sentences imposed in FY 2017, an increase of 0.2% compared with that of FY 2016 (78.8%). The percentage of black offenders accounted for 18.6%, a decrease of 0.7% compared with that of FY 2016 (19.3%). The percentage of offenders in other races represented 2.4%, an increase of 0.4% compared with FY 2016 (2%).



The examination of offenders by age indicates that the largest population of probation offenders was found in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 years old at the time of sentencing (29.8 %) and the second largest group was identified in the age group ranging from 25 to 30 (23.7%). This distribution indicated no change from FY 2016 (Figure 31).



Type of Offense and Severity Level

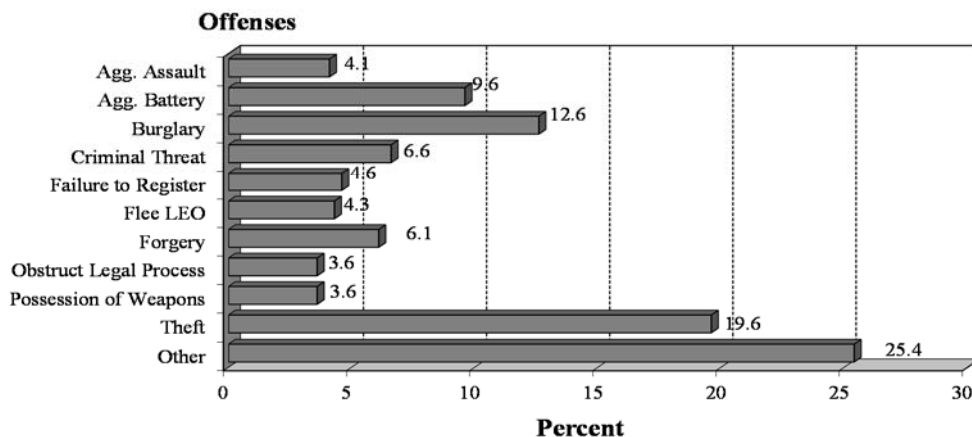
In FY 2017, the top ten offenses committed by nondrug probation offenders include aggravated assault, aggravated battery, burglary, criminal threat, failure to register, fleeing or eluding LEO, forgery, obstructing legal process, possession of weapons and theft. These ten offenses accounted for 74.6% of the total nondrug probation sentences in FY 2017 (Figure 32), an increase of 0.6% from the previous year (74%). In reviewing drug offenders on probation, the largest number of sentences was possession of drugs, representing 76% of all probation drug offenses (Figure 33), a decrease of 1% from FY 2016 (77%). Tables 11 and 12 present the characteristics of offenders sentenced to probation during FY 2017. Male offenders were convicted of over 90% of the sex offenses and 80% of violent crimes of probation sentences imposed in FY 2017 such as: aggravated assault, aggravated battery, burglary, criminal threat, criminal damage of property, domestic battery, fleeing or eluding LEO and possession of weapons and robbery. The highest percentages of female

probation nondrug offenses (over 40%) included forgery, identity theft, aggravated endangering a child, mistreatment of dependent adult and traffic in contraband.

White offenders represented 76.4% of all nondrug probation sentences and 82.3% of all drug offenders on probation in FY 2017. Black offenders on probation had a higher conviction rate for nondrug offenses than drug crimes (21.2% versus 15.2%). The average age at the time of committing offense was 32.6 years old for nondrug offenders and 33 years old for drug offenders, which are very close to those observed in FY 2016 (Tables 11 & 12).

Table 13 and Table 14 demonstrate the characteristics of probation offenders by severity level. The largest number of probation nondrug sentences were found at nondrug grid severity level 9 (1,850 sentences or 41%). The majority of probation drug sentences were identified at drug grid severity level 5 (2,694 sentences or 78.8%). This distribution reflects the impact of the new drug sentencing grid as previously discussed.

Figure 32: FY 2017 Top Ten Offenses for Probation Nondrug Sentences



Based on 4,515 probation nondrug sentences

The analysis of the drug probation sentences shows that the felony crimes of drug possession accounted for 76% of the total probation drug sentences imposed in FY 2017, a decrease of 1% compared with that of FY 2016 (77%). These crimes included the offenses of possession of opiates or narcotics and possession of depressants, stimulants, hallucinogenic, etc. for the second and subsequent offenses.

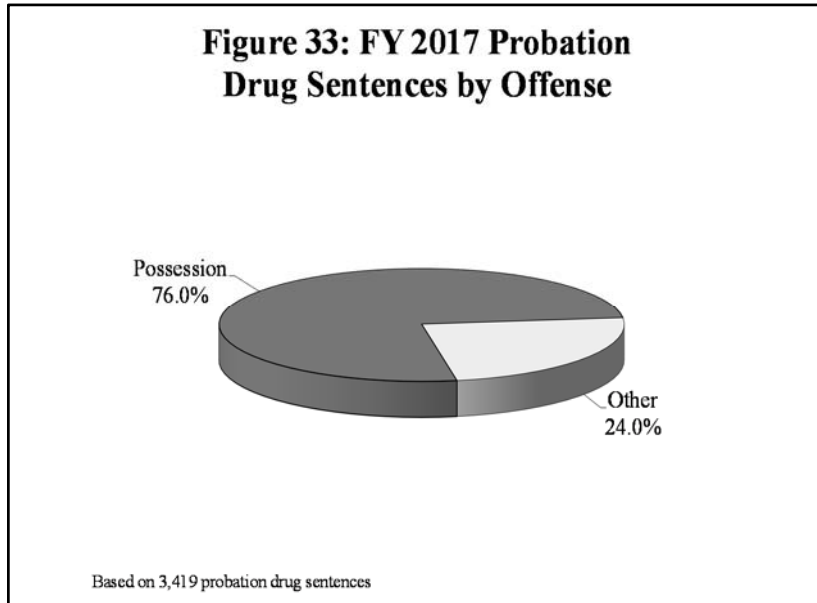


Table 11: Characteristics of Probation Nondrug Offenders by Type of Offense –1

Offense Type	N	%	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Abuse of Child	7	0.2	71.4	28.6	57.1	42.9	0.0	28.5
Agg Arson	8	0.2	62.5	37.5	50.0	37.5	12.5	33.3
Agg Assault	186	4.1	86.6	13.4	72.0	24.7	3.2	33.4
Agg Assault on LEO	14	0.3	78.6	21.4	78.6	21.4	0.0	35.5
Agg Battery	434	9.6	86.6	13.4	71.9	24.9	3.2	32.0
Agg Battery on LEO	5	0.1	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	34.2
Agg Burglary	64	1.4	85.9	14.1	75.0	23.4	1.6	30.4
Agg Endangering a Child	36	0.8	55.6	44.4	69.4	25.0	5.6	29.9
Agg Escape from Custody	19	0.4	84.2	15.8	63.2	31.6	5.3	30.6
Agg Failure to Appear	23	0.5	65.2	34.8	87.0	13.0	0.0	32.0
Agg False Impersonation	5	0.1	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	29.5
Agg Ind Lib with a Child	8	0.2	87.5	12.5	87.5	12.5	0.0	22.1
Agg Ind Solicit with a Child	12	0.3	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	34.7
Agg Intimidation of a Victim	11	0.2	81.8	18.2	72.7	27.3	0.0	36.5
Agg Robbery	24	0.5	75.0	25.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	22.8
Agg Sex Battery with Child	18	0.4	100.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	29.1
Aiding Felon	14	0.3	42.9	57.1	85.7	14.3	0.0	25.2
Arrange Sale/Purchase Drug	29	0.6	69.0	31.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	33.3
Arson	29	0.6	72.4	27.6	79.3	13.8	6.9	31.1
Auto Failure to Remain	11	0.2	81.8	18.2	72.7	27.3	0.0	36.3
Battery on LEO	36	0.8	72.2	27.8	77.8	19.4	2.8	31.6

Table 11: Characteristics of Probation Nondrug Offenders by Type of Offense – 2

Offense Type	N	%	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Breach of Privacy	4	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.1
Burglary	567	12.6	81.8	18.2	83.4	14.8	1.8	29.7
Computer Crime	10	0.2	50.0	50.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	29.2
Contribute Child Misconduct	11	0.2	81.8	18.2	54.5	27.3	18.2	31.1
Criminal Damage of Property	82	1.8	80.5	19.5	75.6	22.0	2.4	31.1
Criminal Discharge of Firearm	19	0.4	89.5	10.5	73.7	26.3	0.0	31.4
Criminal Threat	296	6.6	86.1	13.9	69.3	27.7	3.0	34.8
Criminal Use of Financial Card	17	0.4	47.1	52.9	58.8	35.3	5.9	35.8
Domestic Battery	44	1.0	95.5	4.5	70.5	27.3	2.3	33.4
Drug without Tax Stamps	9	0.2	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	0.0	31.4
DUI	43	1.0	88.4	11.6	79.1	20.9	0.0	38.9
Failure to Register	208	4.6	85.6	14.4	63.0	33.7	3.4	36.5
False Writing	78	1.7	59.0	41.0	79.5	17.9	2.6	35.6
Fleeing/Eluding LEO	193	4.3	87.6	12.4	82.4	15.5	2.1	30.2
Forgery	274	6.1	55.3	44.7	83.2	15.7	1.1	34.0
Giving Worthless Check	17	0.4	29.4	70.6	82.4	17.6	0.0	41.0
Identity Theft	147	3.3	53.7	46.3	76.9	19.7	3.4	31.0
Ind. Liberties with a Child	11	0.2	90.9	9.1	90.9	0.0	9.1	26.0
Ind. Solicitation with a Child	5	0.1	80.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	34.6
Involuntary Manslaughter	5	0.1	80.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	29.9
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	6	0.1	100.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	34.7
Medicaid Fraud	7	0.2	100.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	34.9
Mistreatment of Dependent Adult	20	0.4	20.0	80.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	48.4
Murder	4	0.1	100.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	30.5
Obstruct Legal Process	162	3.6	75.3	24.7	86.4	9.9	3.7	31.4
Possession of Weapons	165	3.7	93.9	6.1	61.8	36.4	1.8	30.0
Robbery	52	1.2	78.8	21.2	63.5	32.7	3.8	25.3
Sex Exploitation of a Child	23	0.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.9
Stalking	26	0.6	88.5	11.5	88.5	11.5	0.0	39.9
Tamper w/Electronic Monitor Equipment	6	0.1	66.7	33.3	83.3	16.7	0.0	31.4
Theft	884	19.6	61.9	38.1	77.9	20.7	1.4	34.2
Traffic in Contraband	50	1.1	58.0	42.0	80.0	18.0	2.0	33.0
Unlawful Use of Driver's License	10	0.2	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.4
Unlawful Voluntary Sex Relation	18	0.4	94.4	5.6	77.8	22.2	0.0	19.1
Weapons	9	0.2	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	0.0	35.9
Other	40	0.9	75.0	25.0	75.0	17.5	7.5	34.5
TOTAL	4,515	100.0	75.2	24.8	76.4	21.2	2.3	32.6

Note: Offenses with number of cases smaller than four are included in the offense type of "Other".

Table 12: Characteristics of Probation Drug Offenders by Type of Offense

Offense Type	N	%	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Drugs; Possession	2,597	76.0	67.8	32.2	84.9	12.8	2.3	33.8
Drugs; Distribution/Sale	711	20.8	80.3	19.7	72.6	24.2	3.2	30.6
Unlawful Manufacture Controlled Substance	1	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
Possession of Paraphernalia	94	2.7	72.3	27.7	86.2	9.6	4.3	28.9
Possession of Precursor Drugs	3	0.1	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	38.8
Receive Proceeds from Violation of Controlled Substance Act	13	0.4	76.9	23.1	61.5	38.5	0.0	30.4
TOTAL	3,419	100.0	70.5	29.5	82.3	15.2	2.5	33.0

Table 13: Characteristics of Probation Nondrug Offenders by Severity Level

Severity Level	N	%	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
N1	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
N2	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.6
N3	36	0.8	88.9	11.1	58.3	38.9	2.8	30.2
N4	49	1.1	81.6	18.4	61.2	38.8	0.0	33.3
N5	250	5.5	81.6	18.4	77.6	21.2	1.2	30.1
N6	212	4.7	81.6	18.4	70.8	25.9	3.3	34.8
N7	988	21.9	82.3	17.7	77.4	19.3	3.2	32.1
N8	885	19.6	66.7	33.3	74.9	23.1	2.0	32.5
N9	1,850	41.0	73.1	26.9	76.4	21.4	2.2	32.9
N10	153	3.4	68.6	31.4	78.4	19.0	2.6	31.2
Nongrid	90	2.0	91.1	8.9	74.4	24.4	1.1	36.0
TOTAL	4,515	100.0	75.2	24.8	76.4	21.2	2.3	32.6

Table 14: Characteristics of Probation Drug Offenders by Severity Level

Severity Level	N	%	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
D1	10	0.3	80.0	20.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	41.0
D2	82	2.4	70.7	29.3	73.2	18.3	8.5	35.8
D3	240	7.0	79.2	20.8	68.3	28.8	2.9	31.0
D4	393	11.5	82.7	17.3	74.8	22.9	2.3	29.3
D5	2,694	78.8	68.0	32.0	85.0	12.7	2.3	33.6
TOTAL	3,419	100.0	70.5	29.5	82.3	15.2	2.5	33.0

SB 123 Drug Treatment Offenders

Senate Bill 123, which became law in 2003, establishes a nonprison sanction of certified drug abuse treatment programs for a defined target population of nonviolent adult drug offenders who are sentenced on or after November 1, 2003 with the convictions of drug crimes under K.S.A. 21-5706, or 21-36a06 or 65-4160 or 65-4162.

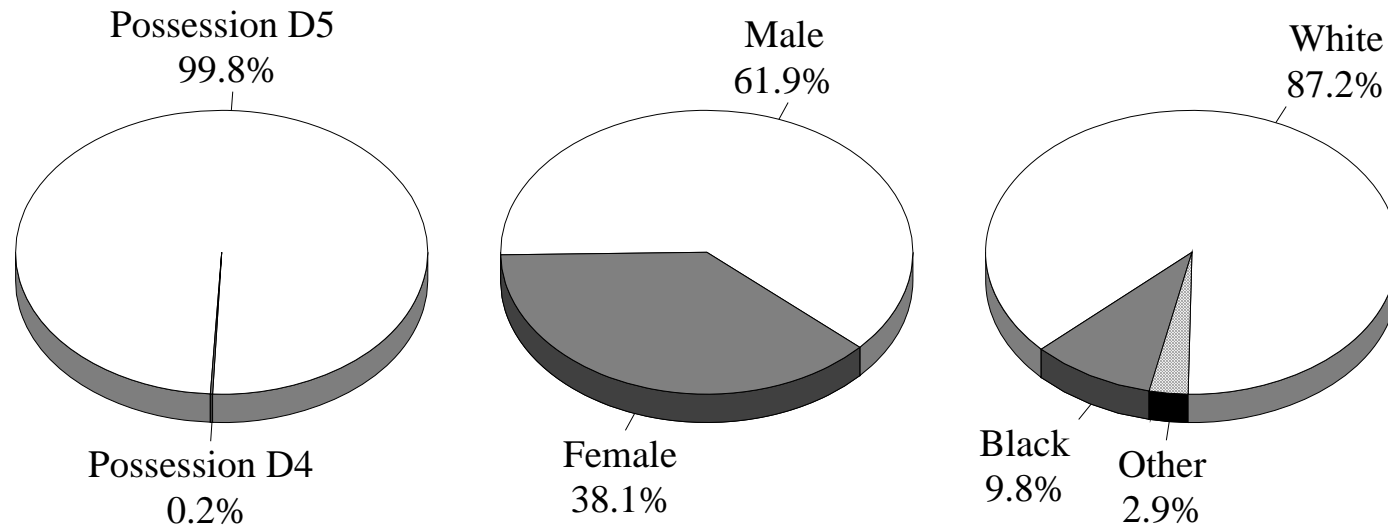
During FY 2017, Kansas courts ordered offenders in 1,190 sentences to SB 123 drug abuse treatment programs, representing 34.8% of the total drug probation sentences (3,419), an increase of 0.5% compared with that of FY 2016 (34.3%). More than 99% of these sentences were convicted of the crime of drug possession under K.S.A. 21-5706 (formerly 21-36a06 or 65-4160 or 65-4162). The evaluation of the criminal history of the offenders demonstrates that 76.6% of offenders were in the criminal history categories E through I, a decrease of 3.8% when compared with that of FY 2016 (80.4%). This data implies that the policy of SB 123 was implemented very consistently during FY 2017.

A summary of the offenders sentenced to SB 123 treatment programs in FY 2017 is provided in Figure 34. The offenders

convicted of the crime of drug possession represented 99.8% at drug severity level 5 and 0.2% at drug severity level 4, which reflects the implementation of the five-level drug sentencing grid effective July 1, 2012. White males are still the majority of the treatment offenders. The average age of the drug treatment offenders was 33 years old at sentencing, very close to that of FY 2016 (32.5). Figure 35 demonstrates the distribution of SB 123 drug treatment sentences imposed in FY 2017 by county. Sedgwick County imposed the most SB 123 sentences (127) followed by Shawnee (101), Johnson (88), Reno (82) and Saline (69) counties. No SB 123 sentences were reported from 27 counties. The average number of SB 123 sentences imposed by the 78 counties is 15, an increase of 4 sentences compared with that of FY 2016 (11 sentences).

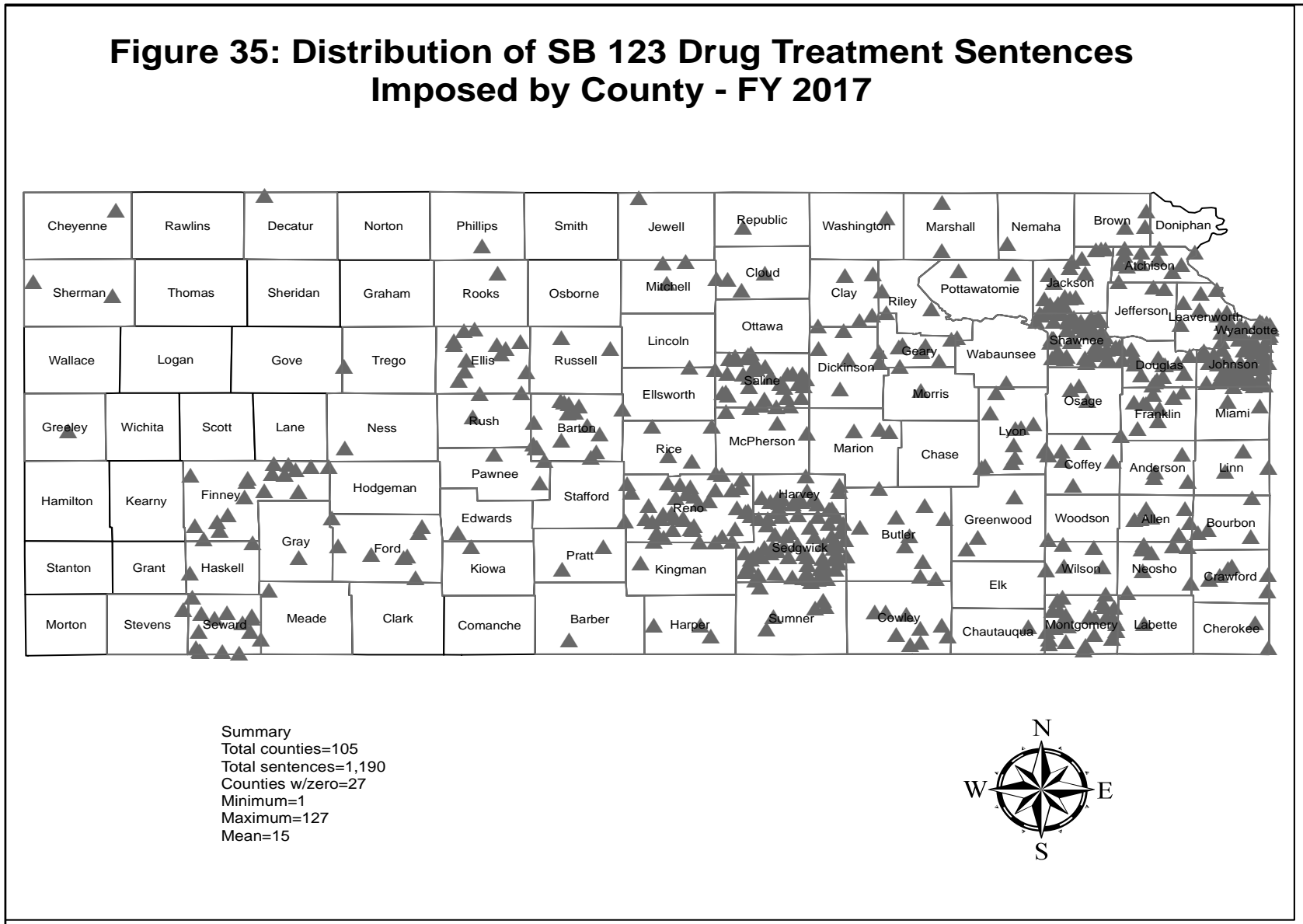
In addition, 1,049 SB 123 drug treatment sentences were violated as probation condition violators in FY 2017. Of this number, 256 sentences were revoked to prison, representing 21.5% of SB 123 sentences imposed (1,190 sentences) in FY 2017, a decrease of 3.7% from that of FY 2016 (25.2%). The average period between original sentence and revocation hearing was 15.3 months, 18 days longer than that of FY 2016 (14.7 months).

Figure 34: Distribution of FY 2017 Senate Bill 123 Drug Treatment Sentences



Based on 1,190 SB 123 sentences

Figure 35: Distribution of SB 123 Drug Treatment Sentences Imposed by County - FY 2017



Criminal History and Length of Probation

When examining offenders' criminal history, the Commission noticed that offenders sentenced to probation with assigned criminal history categories accounted for 99.1% of all the probation sentences (7,934) reported to the Commission in FY 2017, which is 0.3% higher than the rate of FY 2016 (98.8%). The largest number of this group fell within criminal history category I (23.1% or 1,815 sentences), representing having no previous criminal history or one misdemeanor conviction (Figure 36). Further analysis of the offenders with criminal history category I reveals that they accounted for 22.1% of offenders on the nondrug grid and 24.3% of offenders on the drug grid.

The review of the presumptive probation boxes discloses that nondrug offenders within the presumptive probation boxes made up 79.9% (Table 15), very close to that of FY 2016 (80.1%). The analysis of the border box sentences reveals that 4.3% of

nondrug offenders were found to be at severity level 5 with criminal history categories H and I and severity level 6 with criminal history category G, which are designated as border boxes (Table 15). The percentage of border box in FY 2017 decreased by 0.2% when compared with that of FY 2016 (4.1%).

The study on drug sentences by presumptive probation and border box resumes in FY 2017. The drug offenders within presumptive probation sentences accounted for 58.8% and the drug offenders within the border box represented 23.4% of the probationers sentenced during FY 2017.

Tables 15 and 16 present the probation terms of probation sentences by severity level. The average length of probation for nondrug offenders was 18.3 months, which is 12 days longer than that of FY 2016 (17.9 months). The average length of probation for drug offenders was 17.3 months, no change from that of FY 2016.

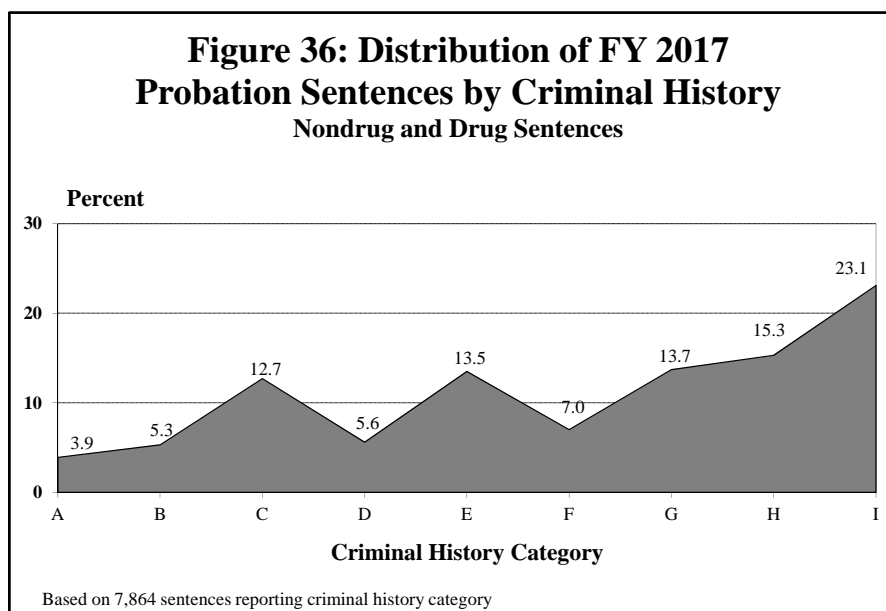


Table 15: Criminal History and Probation Length by Severity Level – Nondrug Offenders

Severity Level	N	Criminal History Class									Average Probation Length in Months
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
N1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60.0
N2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.0
N3	36	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	7	15	36.0
N4	49	2	0	8	4	4	2	10	9	10	35.8
N5	250	9	7	11	19	14	6	19	38	127	35.5
N6	212	21	23	25	14	27	2	26	28	46	24.3
N7	988	36	53	118	72	102	53	122	177	254	23.9
N8	885	28	52	133	49	147	61	115	124	175	17.8
N9	1,850	85	122	301	116	311	126	220	241	328	12.5
N10	153	9	11	19	3	24	13	23	27	24	12.5
Nongrid	90	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	5	12.2
TOTAL	4,515	196	272	623	279	633	266	540	654	984	18.3

Note: Criminal history classes are based on 4,447 cases reporting criminal history category.

Legend:

Presumptive Prison	Border Boxes	Presumptive Probation
--------------------	--------------	-----------------------

Table 16: Criminal History and Probation Length by Severity Level – Drug Offenders

Severity Level	N	Criminal History Class									Average Probation Length in Months
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D1	10	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	36.0
D2	82	3	2	4	5	14	5	8	13	28	35.9
D3	240	5	4	17	10	16	19	32	29	108	35.6
D4	393	6	12	25	12	32	29	53	69	155	18.2
D5	2,694	96	125	330	132	361	233	444	434	537	14.8
TOTAL	3,419	110	143	377	160	425	286	538	547	831	17.3

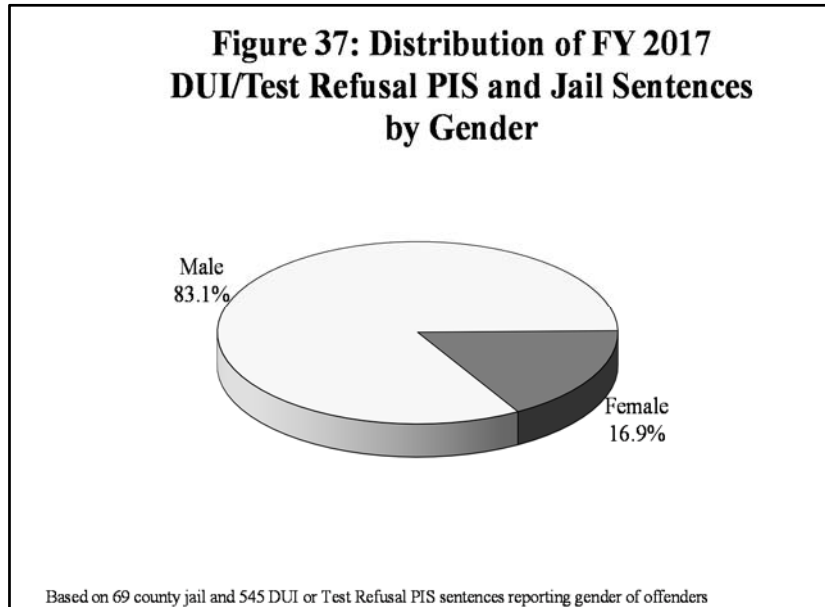
Note: Criminal history classes are based on 3,417 cases reporting criminal history category.

Legend:

Presumptive Prison	Border Boxes	Presumptive Probation
--------------------	--------------	-----------------------

DUI/TEST REFUSAL POST-INCARCERATION SUPERVISION AND COUNTY JAIL SENTENCES

In FY 2017, a total number of 614 DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences were reported to the Commission. Of this number, DUI/Test Refusal PIS accounted for 88.8% (545 sentences) and county jail accounted for 11.2% (69 sentences). Female offenders made up 16.9% and male offenders accounted for 83.1%. The gender distribution remains constant when compared with FY 2016 (Figure 37).



White offenders accounted for 80.1%, black offenders represented 16% and other races represented 3.9% of the total DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences imposed in FY 2017 (Figure 38).

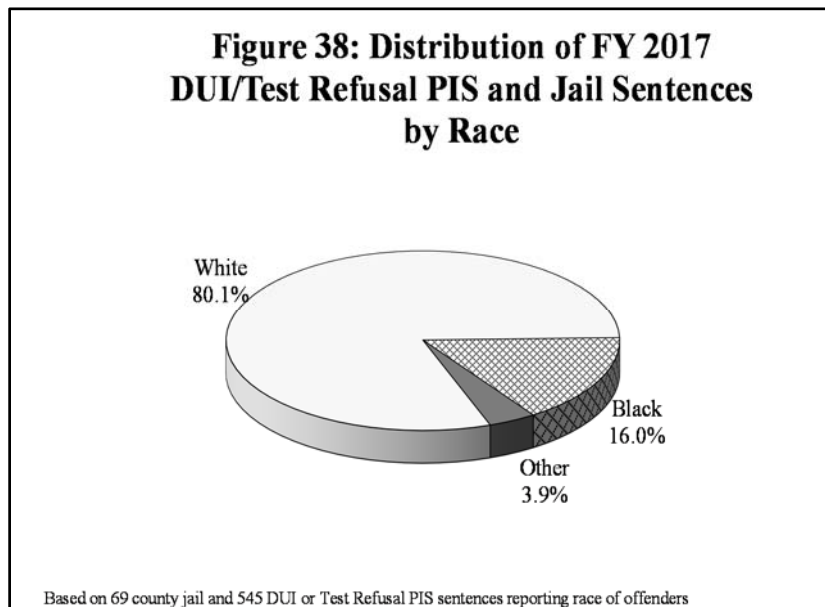


Figure 39 discloses that most offenders were in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 years old (36.2%), a decrease of 1.8% from the data observed in FY 2016 (38%). Their average age at sentencing is 40 years old, close to that of FY 2017 (39.7).

Figure 40 presents the crimes committed by the offenders sentenced to DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jails. In FY 2017, 96.9% (595 sentences) of the sentences were convicted of the crime of felony DUI, 0.5% (3 sentences) were convicted of the crime of DUI/Test Refusal and 2.3% (14 sentences) were convicted of the crime of domestic battery and 0.3% (2) were convicted of other crimes. A detailed analysis on the crime of DUI is provided on page 15 of this report.

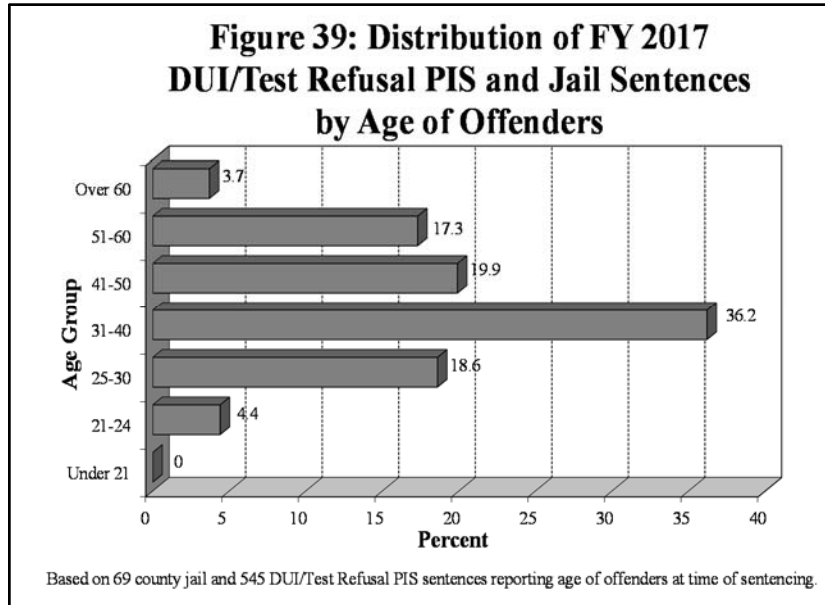


Figure 41 exhibits the distribution of FY 2017 DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences by county. Johnson County imposed the most sentences of this group (151) representing 24.6%, followed by Sedgwick County with 127 sentences representing 20.7% of the total DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences imposed during FY 2017.

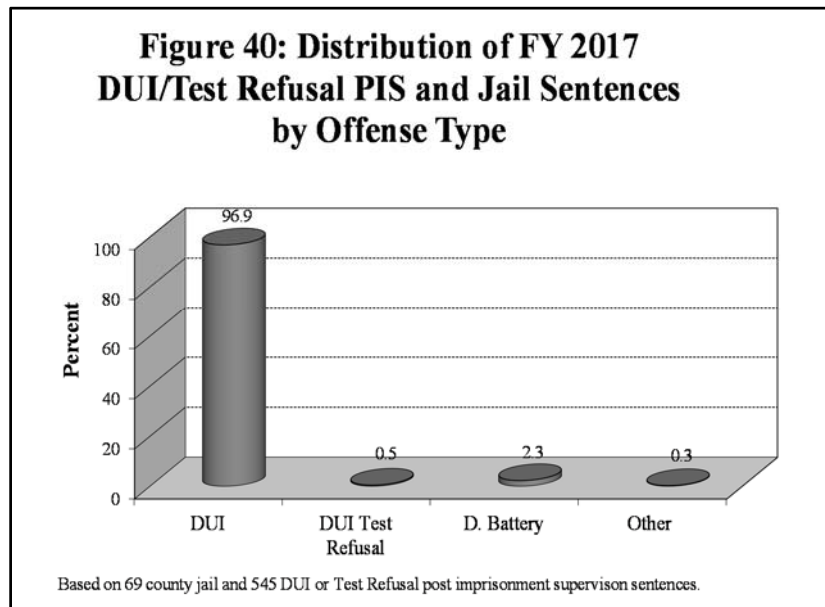
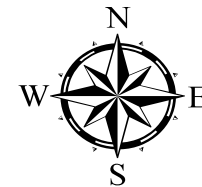
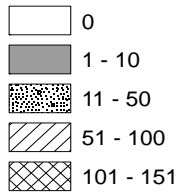
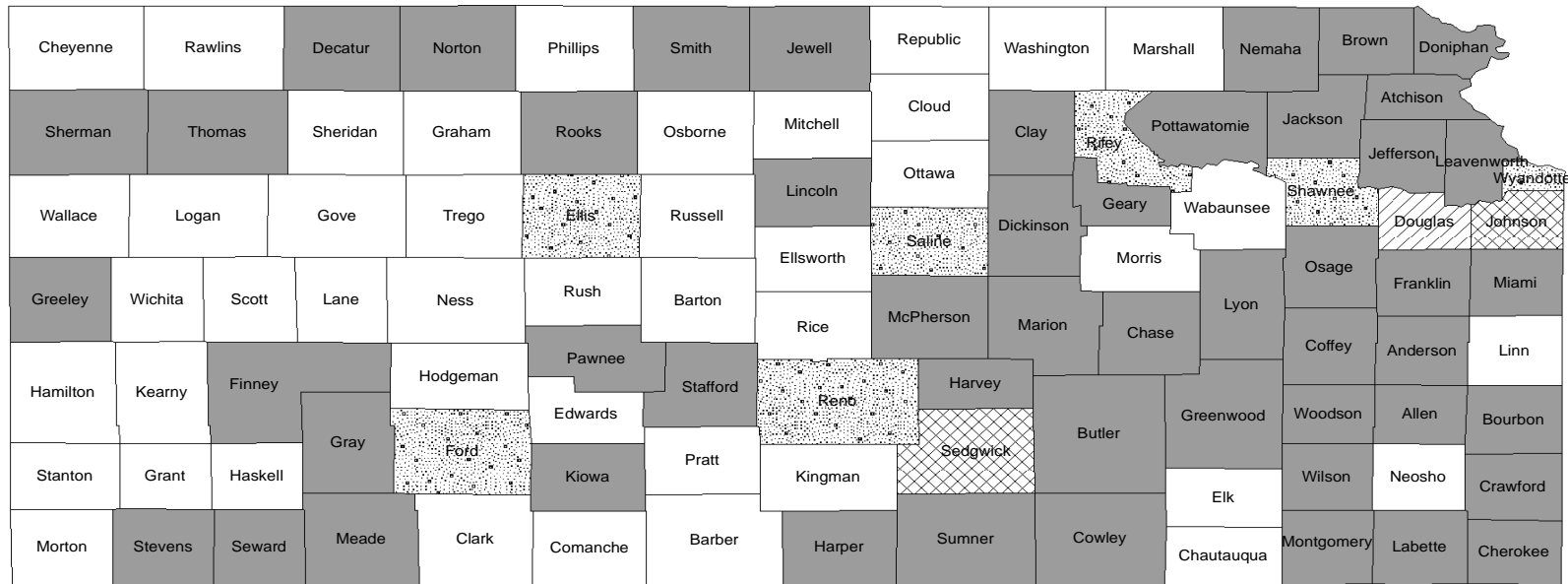


Figure 41: FY 2017 DUI/Test Refusal PIS and Jail Sentences by County



CHAPTER TWO VIOLATORS

VIOLATIONS RESULTING IN INCARCERATION

Violators are classified in two groups. Offenders who are placed on probation, parole/postrelease supervision and violate the conditions of their supervision but do not receive a new sentence are defined as "condition violators". Offenders on some form of supervision who commit an offense for which they receive a new sentence are defined as "violators with new sentences". Both types of violations can result in revocation and subsequently, incarceration. This section presents an overview of both types of violators whose revocations resulted in incarceration.

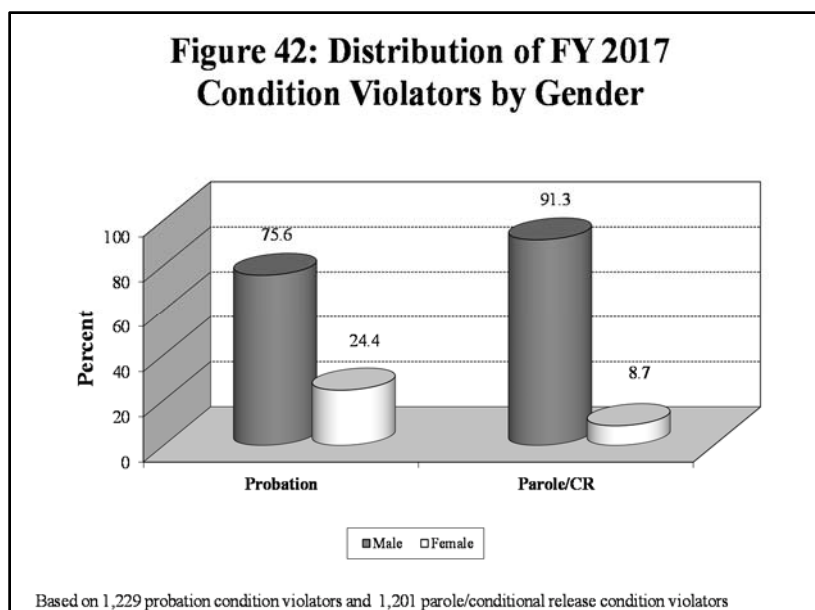
Overview of Condition Violators

"Condition violator" is defined as an offender who violates the conditions of probation, parole, postrelease or conditional

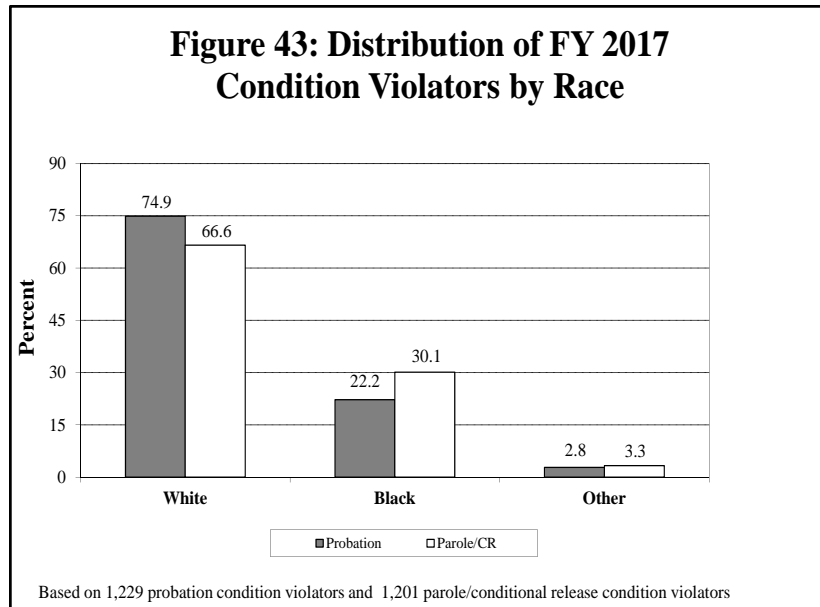
release that does not result in a conviction for a new criminal offense but results in a revocation and subsequent placement of the offender in a state correctional facility. In this section, violators include offenders classified as probation, parole/postrelease supervision and conditional release condition violators. HB 2170 prison sanctions from probation violation are excluded from the analysis (refer to page 31).

A total number of 2,430 condition violators were admitted to prison for their violation of conditions in FY 2017, representing 1,229 probation violators, 1,200 parole or postrelease supervision violators and one conditional release violator. In the following analysis, conditional release violators (1 offender) are merged with the group of parole or postrelease supervision violators.

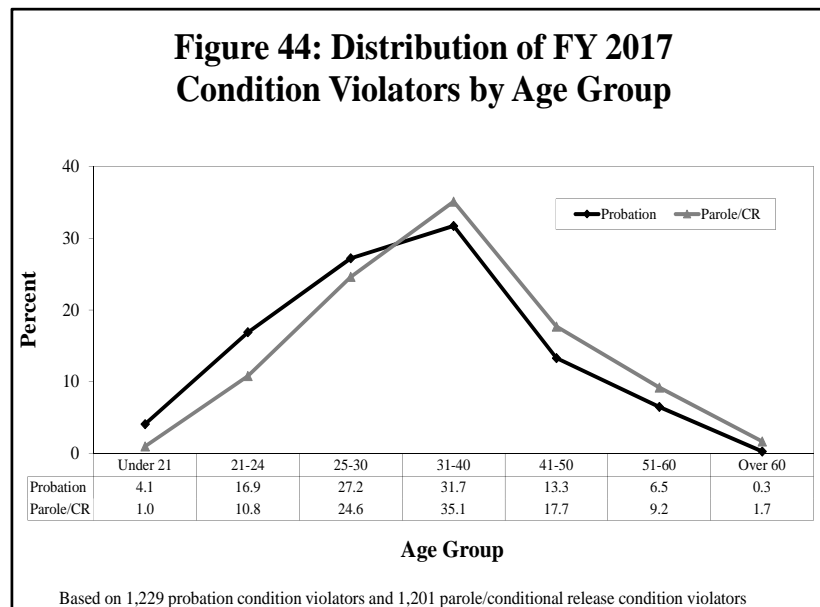
In FY 2017, condition violators accounted for 37.4% of all admissions to prison, a decrease of 1.8% from FY 2016 (39.2%). The majority of condition violators were male offenders, accounting for 75.6% of probation violators and 91.3% of parole/conditional release violators admitted to prison in FY 2017 (Figure 42).



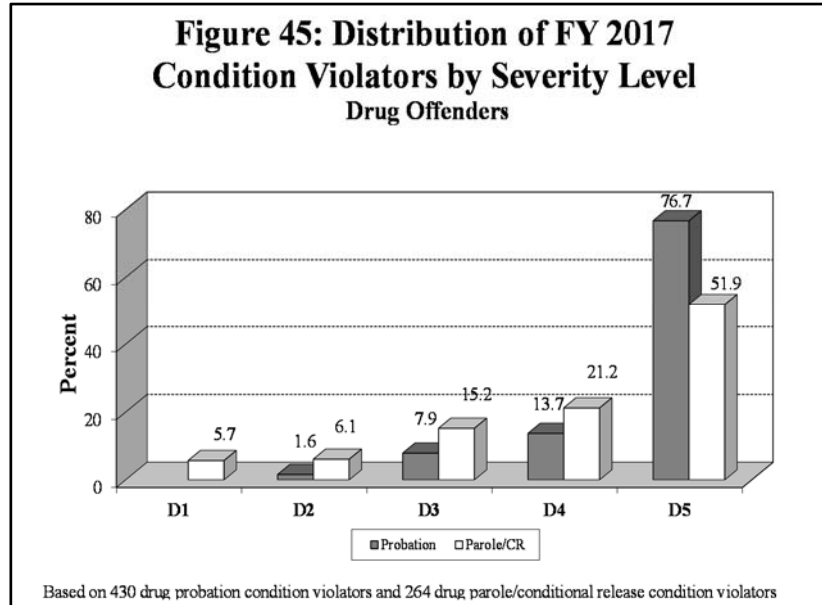
White offenders represented the highest rate (74.9%) in the group of probation violators, while the highest percentage of black offenders (30.1%) was identified in the group of parole or postrelease supervision and conditional release violators (Figure 43).



Most probation violators were in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 (31.7%). The largest number of parole or postrelease supervision and conditional release violators was also found in the age group ranging from 31 to 40 (35.1%) at the time of admission to prison. The age patterns of FY 2017 are the same as those of FY 2016 (Figure 44).



The largest number of drug probation violators was identified at drug severity level 5, representing 76.7% or 330 offenders. The highest percentage of drug parole/postrelease and conditional release violators was found at drug severity level 5, as well, accounting for 51.9% or 137 offenders. The severity level distributions of drug condition violators remained constant with the data observed in FY 2016 (Figure 45).



The highest percentage of nondrug probation condition violators were identified at nondrug severity level 9, which represents 39% or 312 offenders of nondrug probation condition violators. The highest rate of parole or postrelease and conditional release violators were also found at nondrug severity level 9, representing 22.2% or 208 of this group of violators. This distribution of severity levels is the same with that of FY 2016 (Figure 46).

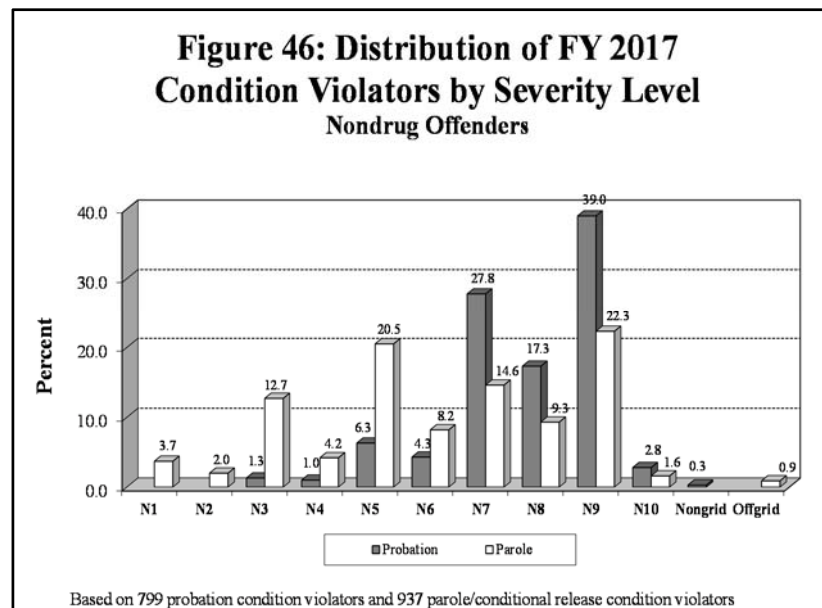


Table 17 presents the characteristics of all types of condition violators. The largest numbers of males were found at nondrug severity level 9 (426 sentences) and drug severity level 5 (341 sentences). The highest frequencies of females were at nondrug severity level 9 (94 sentences) and drug severity level 5 (126 sentences), as well. Racial analysis of the condition violators demonstrates that drug severity level 5

represented the largest number of white violators (375) and black violators (70). As for nondrug sentences, most violators were found at nondrug severity level 9, at which white offenders accounted for 386 sentences and black offenders accounted for 116 sentences. The average age of the violators was 34.7 years old at the time of admission, which does not change from FY 2016.

Table 17: Characteristics of Overall Violators by Severity Level, Race and Gender

Severity Level	Number of Cases	Gender		Race			Average Age at Admission
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
D1	15	14	1	13	2	0	40.1
D2	23	17	6	18	4	1	35.7
D3	74	61	13	49	24	1	34.0
D4	115	98	17	78	33	4	33.1
D5	467	341	126	375	70	22	34.5
N1	35	35	0	21	13	1	46.3
N2	19	18	1	11	6	2	49.0
N3	129	121	8	62	64	3	35.9
N4	47	42	5	34	13	0	34.6
N5	241	223	18	145	87	9	33.5
N6	111	104	7	91	19	1	34.4
N7	359	322	37	243	109	7	33.4
N8	225	161	64	155	66	4	33.9
N9	520	426	94	386	116	18	35.5
N10	37	29	8	29	6	2	33.2
Offgrid	8	8	0	8	0	0	40.4
Nongrid	2	2	0	0	2	0	35.1
Total	2,427	2,022	405	1,718	634	75	34.7

* Because of data missing, the distribution of race is based on 2,427 sentences reporting race information.

Probation Condition Violators

A total number of 1,229 probation condition violators were admitted to prison during FY 2017. Of this number, 65% (799) were nondrug offenders and 35% (430) were drug offenders. Compared with FY 2016, the admissions of probation condition violators demonstrated an increase of 4.2% or 49 violators. Tables 18 and 19 present the characteristics of probation condition violators.

In FY 2017, the top ten offenses committed by nondrug probation violators were aggravated assault, aggravated battery, aggravated burglary, burglary, criminal threat, failure to register, fleeing or eluding LEO, forgery, identity theft and theft. These ten offenses represent 78.7% of all nondrug convictions by probation violators. As in

previous years, burglary and theft were still the top two offenses committed by probation condition violators (Table 18). The analysis of drug probation violators indicates that possession of drugs was the most frequently convicted drug crime, accounting for 80.5% of all drug offenses committed by the probation condition violators admitted to prison in FY 2017. The crime of drug distribution or possession with intent to distribute represents 15.8% of this group of violators to prison in FY 2017 (Table 19).

The average length of time from the age of offense to the age of admission to prison was 2.4 years for nondrug probation violators and 2.7 years for drug probation violators. This remains constant with those of FY 2016 and FY 2015. The distribution of probation violators by severity level and criminal history is presented in Table 20.

Table 18: Top 10 Offenses Committed by Nondrug Probation Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean*	Admit Age Mean**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	40	92.5	7.5	85.0	12.5	2.5	31.4	33.8
Aggravated Battery	69	81.2	18.8	68.1	30.4	1.4	28.5	31.0
Aggravated Burglary	22	77.3	22.7	59.1	40.9	0.0	26.8	29.4
Burglary	132	85.6	14.4	75.0	24.2	0.8	28.5	31.2
Criminal Threat	66	92.4	7.6	75.8	24.2	0.0	32.0	33.7
Failure to Register	24	91.7	8.3	79.2	20.8	0.0	33.8	36.3
Fleeing or Eluding LEO	29	69.0	31.0	75.9	20.7	3.4	30.7	32.5
Forgery	51	58.8	41.2	80.4	15.7	3.9	32.7	36.0
Identity Theft	30	40.0	60.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	28.9	31.5
Theft	166	71.7	28.3	72.9	23.5	3.6	32.8	35.0
Subtotal	629	77.4	22.6	74.2	23.8	1.9	30.8	33.2
Other	170	81.8	18.2	65.9	32.4	1.8	29.3	31.9
TOTAL	799	78.3	21.7	72.5	25.7	1.9	30.5	32.9

* Average age at time of offense.

** Average age at time admitted to prison.

Table 19: Characteristics of Drug Probation Violators by Type of Offense

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean*	Admit Age Mean**
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Drugs; Possession	346	68.8	31.2	80.9	14.5	4.7	31.8	34.3
Drugs; Distribution/Sale	68	76.5	23.5	70.6	23.5	5.9	29.5	32.6
Possession of Precursor Drugs	2	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	41.9
Possession of Paraphernalia	12	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	23.8	26.9
Receiving proceeds from Violation	2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	38.1
TOTAL	430	70.5	29.5	79.5	15.8	4.7	31.2	33.9

* Average age at time of offense.

** Average age at time admitted to prison.

Table 20: Distribution of Probation Violators by Severity Level and Criminal History

Severity Level	Criminal History Category									Subtotal
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7
D3	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	7	11	34
D4	2	0	7	3	10	6	7	10	14	59
D5	15	18	31	20	36	34	55	69	52	330
N1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	3	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	10
N4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	8
N5	2	2	5	3	1	3	6	16	12	50
N6	4	0	2	4	4	2	3	7	8	34
N7	7	11	39	17	21	18	36	35	38	222
N8	8	7	19	6	20	8	17	29	24	138
N9	17	20	55	22	45	26	37	54	36	312
N10	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	3	9	22
Nongrid	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	59	60	166	79	150	103	167	233	211	1,228

Condition Parole/Postrelease Supervision and Conditional Release Violators

In FY 2017, 1,201 parole or postrelease supervision and conditional release violators were admitted to prison, indicating a decrease of 36 violators or 2.9% when compared with the data observed in FY 2016. Tables 21 and 22 present the characteristics of this offender group.

The top ten nondrug offenses most frequently committed by parole/postrelease and conditional release violators were aggravated assault, aggravated battery, aggravated robbery, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, burglary, criminal threat, failure to register, rape, robbery and theft, accounting for 64.7% of the total nondrug offenses in FY 2017. Male offenders represented 92.6% of this group. White offenders committed more than 70% of crimes of aggravated indecent liberties with a child, burglary, criminal threat, failure to register and theft. Blacks indicated the highest representation in aggravated

assault, aggravated robbery and robbery (Table 21). Table 22 demonstrates that drug offenders of this group of violators were convicted primarily of the crimes of possession of drugs (60.2%), an increase of 13.9% over that of FY 2016 (46.3%); and drug distribution or sale (31.4%), a decrease of 8.7% from that of FY 2016 (40.1%).

Postrelease supervision violators for the crime of DUI are subject to imprisonment if the offenders committed the crime on or after July 1, 2001 and before July 1, 2011. In FY 2017, no DUI violators were admitted to prison. Only 3 DUI violators were admitted to prison in FY 2016. The observed data mirrors the implementation of the policy. Table 23 demonstrates the distribution of parole/postrelease supervision and conditional release violators by severity level and criminal history. The largest numbers of this group of violators were found at severity level 5 of the drug grid (137 offenders) and severity level 9 of the nondrug grid (208 offenders).

Table 21: Top 10 Offenses Committed by Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Nondrug Violators

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Aggravated Assault	33	100.0	0.0	48.5	48.5	3.0	30.6	34.0
Aggravated Battery	90	97.8	2.2	60.0	32.2	7.8	30.7	35.3
Aggravated Robbery	73	91.8	8.2	32.9	67.1	0.0	23.5	33.4
Agg Indecent Liberties w/Child	48	97.9	2.1	81.3	16.7	2.1	27.7	37.7
Burglary	72	97.2	2.8	66.7	30.6	2.8	31.5	34.5
Criminal Threat	37	100.0	0.0	73.0	21.6	5.4	35.8	37.9
Failure to Register	57	94.7	5.3	78.9	19.3	1.8	31.3	35.8
Rape	40	100.0	0.0	60.0	32.5	7.5	25.1	42.7
Robbery	40	92.5	7.5	37.5	62.5	0.0	30.9	39.0
Theft	116	82.8	17.2	75.0	22.4	2.6	37.5	39.8
Other	331	90.3	9.7	69.5	26.9	3.6	29.6	35.8
TOTAL	937	92.6	7.4	65.0	31.6	3.4	30.5	36.5

Table 22: Characteristics of Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Drug Violators by Type of Offense

Offense Type	Number of Cases	Gender (%)		Race (%)			Offense Age Mean	Admit Age Mean
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other		
Drugs; Possession	159	84.3	15.7	75.5	20.8	3.8	32.7	35.9
Drugs; Distribution/Sale	83	88.0	12.0	63.9	33.7	2.4	28.0	32.9
Possession of Paraphernalia	3	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	24.4	30.0
Possession of Precursor Drugs	6	100.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	31.1	40.1
Unlawful Manufacture Controlled Substance	13	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	0.0	28.3	39.6
TOTAL	264	86.4	13.6	72.3	24.6	3.0	30.9	35.2

Table 23: Distribution of Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release Violators By Severity Level and Criminal History*

Severity Level	Criminal History Category									Subtotal
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	0	4	15
D2	0	3	2	0	5	2	1	1	2	16
D3	3	10	5	4	5	3	5	3	2	40
D4	3	11	12	4	6	0	7	9	4	56
D5	23	14	15	8	23	12	11	19	12	137
N1	5	1	2	0	1	3	2	3	9	26
N2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	13
N3	8	6	22	11	4	7	8	16	27	109
N4	5	6	8	6	1	3	1	3	5	38
N5	27	25	26	12	21	10	11	18	37	187
N6	17	8	15	10	5	2	7	8	5	77
N7	29	23	24	7	17	8	13	7	9	137
N8	19	14	16	3	17	3	7	5	3	87
N9	50	35	29	9	29	7	14	21	14	208
N10	7	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	15
Offgrid	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	8
Nongrid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	199	161	180	78	139	61	92	117	142	1,169

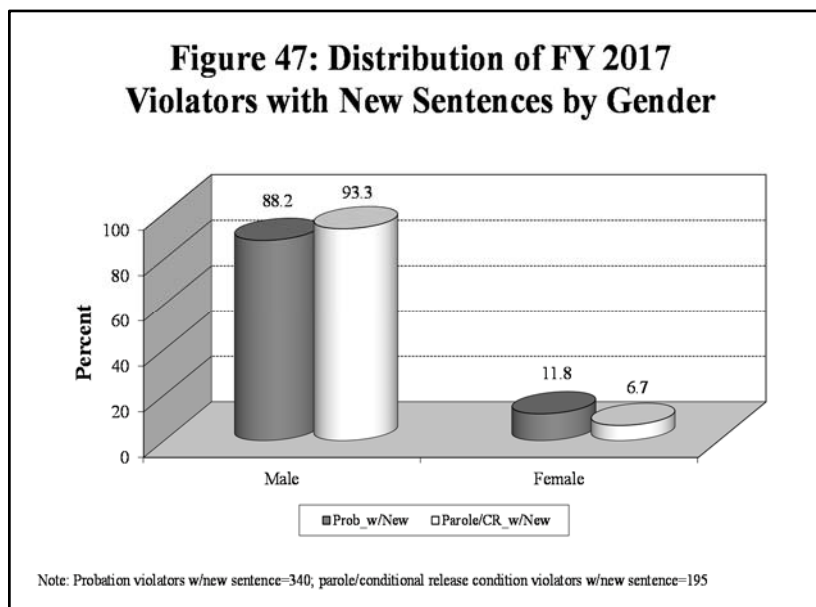
* Due to missing data, criminal history categories are based on 1,169 violators reporting criminal history.

Violators with New Sentences

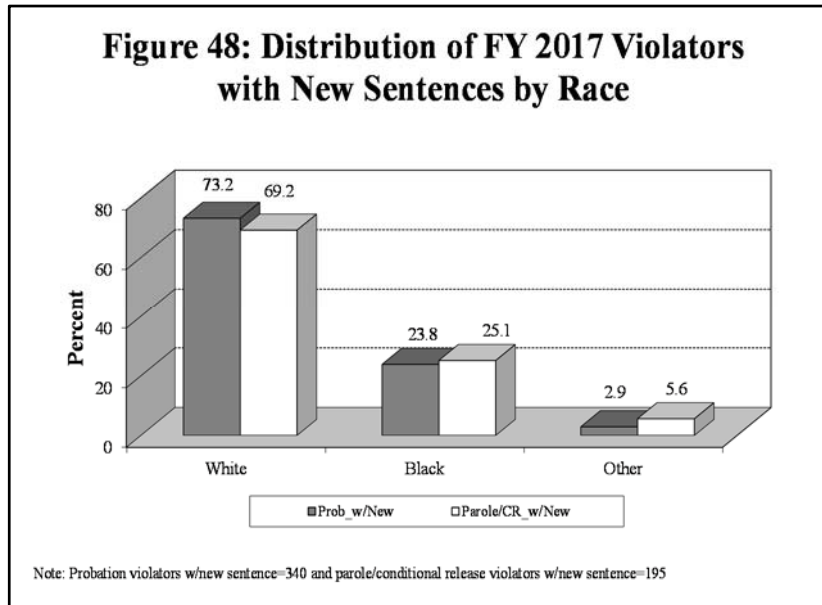
In this section, violators with new sentences include probation, parole or postrelease and conditional release violators convicted of an offense for which they received a new sentence. This group of violators represented 8.2% (535 violators) of the total prison admissions in FY 2017, indicating an increase of 0.5% when compared with the percentage of the same group in FY 2016 (7.7%). Characteristics of this group are illustrated in Figures 47 - 49. Drugs (33.8%), burglary/aggravated burglary (13.2%), aggravated battery/battery of LEO (8.8%), failure to register (7.9%) and theft (6.8%) were the major offense categories committed by probation violators with new sentences.

Drugs (25.6%), burglary/aggravated burglary (10.8%) and aggravated battery/battery of LEO (9.7%) represented the top offenses committed by parole/postrelease/conditional release violators with new sentences. Table 24 presents the distribution of the above offenders by severity level. The largest numbers of probation violators with new sentences were identified at nondrug severity levels 5, 7, 8 and 9 (41, 67, 36 and 39 violators) and drug severity level 5 (86 violators). The highest percentages of parole/postrelease/conditional release violators with new sentences were found at nondrug severity levels 3, 5, 7 and 9 (9.7%, 14.4%, 11.3% and 12.8%) and drug severity level 5 (13.8%). The distributions of severity levels of both drug and nondrug crimes are very similar to those of FY 2016.

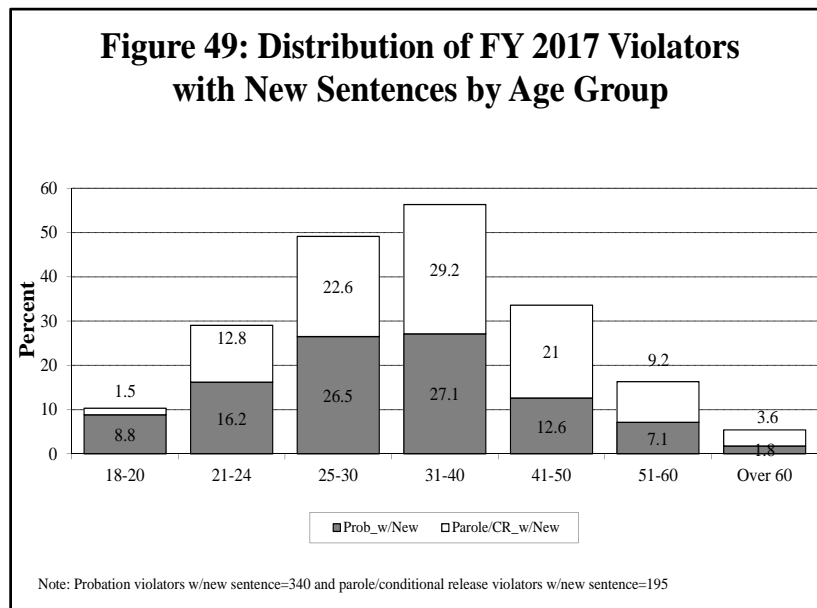
Male offenders made up 93.3% of the parole/postrelease and conditional release violators with new sentences admitted to prison in FY 2017, while female offenders accounted for 11.8% of probation violators with new sentences admitted to prison. This gender distribution is consistent with in the past three fiscal years (Figure 47).



White offenders were identified as the largest group of violators with new sentences, representing 73.2% of probation violators with new sentences and 69.2% of parole/postrelease and conditional release violators with new sentences. The black violators with new sentences accounted for 23.8% of probation violators with new sentences and 25.1% of parole/postrelease violators with new sentences (Figure 48).



The analysis of age of the violators at admission indicates that the highest percentage of probation violators with new sentences were in the age group from 31 to 40 (27.1%), which remains constant compared with FY 2016. The largest proportion parole or postrelease and conditional release violators with new sentences were identified in the age groups of 31 to 40, as well, accounting for 29.2%, indicating no change from the age pattern of the group in FY 2016 (Figure 49).



**Table 24: Distribution of FY 2016 Violators with New Sentences
By Severity Level**

Severity Level	Probation		Parole/Postrelease/Conditional Release	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
D1	0	0.0	3	1.5
D2	6	1.8	3	1.5
D3	13	3.8	9	4.6
D4	10	2.9	8	4.1
D5	86	25.3	27	13.8
N1	2	0.6	7	3.6
N2	0	0.0	1	0.5
N3	7	2.1	19	9.7
N4	5	1.5	8	4.1
N5	41	12.1	28	14.4
N6	24	7.1	16	8.2
N7	67	19.7	22	11.3
N8	36	10.6	11	5.6
N9	39	11.5	25	12.8
N10	1	0.3	2	1.0
Offgrid	3	0.9	6	3.1
Nongrid	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	340	100.0	195	100.0

VIOLATORS CONTINUED OR EXTENDED ON PROBATION

The violators continued or extended on probation, in this section, refer to probation violators with or without new convictions, whose violations did not result in incarceration but rather a continuation or an extension of the probation. In FY 2017, there were 550 probation condition violators and 88 probation violators with new convictions who were continued or extended on probation, representing 10.4% of the total number of 5,311 condition probation violators and 10.9% of the total number of

808 probation violators with new offenses, respectively. Drugs (29.1%), theft (19.3%), burglary (9.5%), forgery (5.6%) and DUI (5.1%) were the top five offenses committed by the group of condition probation violators. Drugs (34.1%), theft (23.9%) and burglary (11.4%) were the top three offenses committed by probation violators with new convictions. Most top offenses committed by both groups were the same when compared with those of the past three years. Tables 25 and 26 present the criminal history categories by severity level for the two types of violators who were sentenced to continued or extended probation.

Table 25: Criminal History by Severity Levels of Condition Probation Violators Continued or Extended on Probation

Severity Level	Number of Cases	Criminal History Class									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
D3	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	
D4	16	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	5	4	
D5	134	2	6	17	11	28	6	14	26	24	
N1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
N4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N5	15	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	5	
N6	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	
N7	74	5	4	13	4	7	4	12	8	17	
N8	78	2	5	5	2	21	5	11	11	16	
N9	162	5	12	24	8	36	13	22	12	30	
N10	17	0	2	3	0	3	1	2	2	4	
TOTAL	515	16	31	64	29	101	35	66	65	108	

Note: Criminal history classes are based on 515 cases reporting criminal history category.

Legend:

Presumptive Prison	Border Boxes	Presumptive Probation
--------------------	--------------	-----------------------

Table 26: Criminal History by Severity Levels of Probation Violators with New Convictions Continued or Extended on Probation

Severity Level	Number of Cases	Criminal History Class								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
D5	27	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	7
N1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
N4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
N6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
N7	17	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	4	1
N8	10	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	1	1
N9	25	2	3	4	1	5	3	1	3	3
N10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	86	3	7	9	9	13	8	8	16	13

Note: Criminal history classes are based on 86 cases reporting criminal history category.

Legend:

Presumptive Prison	Border Boxes	Presumptive Probation
--------------------	--------------	-----------------------

JAIL SANCTION FROM PROBATION VIOLATION

In 2013 House Bill 2170, one of the graduated intermediate violation sanctions for probation condition violators is a jail sanction. The bill allows the court to impose an intermediate sanction of confinement in jail for 2-3 days, not to exceed 18 days of jail sanctions during the entire probation supervision period. Prison sanctions resulted from probation violations were discussed on page 31.

A total number of 2,727 probation violators in FY 2017 were recipients of a jail sanction, an increase of 254 or 10.3% over that of FY 2016 (2,473 jail sanctions). Of the 2,727 jail sanctions, 61.3% served from 1 to 60 days in county jail and the average jail days served is 3 days, which is very consistent with the sentencing policy of the bill compared with FY 2016 (2.9 days), FY

2015 (3.7 days) and FY 2014 (26.7 days). FY 2014 is the initial year of implementation of House Bill 2170.

The examination of offenders' violation sanction history reveals that 72% (1,963) have no sanction history and 27.5% (749) have sanction history of one to six county jail sanctions. Table 27 present the sanction history of the 749 jail sanction sentences. Of the 749 sentences with one prior jail sanction, 58.5% were imposed by court and 41.5% were imposed by supervising officers. A number of 226 sentences have two prior jail sanctions with 43.8% imposed by court and 56.2% imposed by supervising officer. Offenders with three prior jail sanctions accounted for 68, with 47.1% imposed by court and 52.9% imposed by supervising officer. Thirty-three sentences have four prior jail sanctions, 15 sentences have five prior jail sanctions and 8 sentences have six prior jail sanctions.

Table 27: FY 2017 Violation Sanction History - County Jail Sanction

Prior Sanction	Number	Jail Sanction Imposed by (%)	
		Supervising Officer	Court
First	749	41.5	58.5
Second	226	56.2	43.8
Third	68	52.9	47.1
Fourth	33	39.4	60.6
Fifth	15	40.0	60.0
Sixth	8	25.0	75.0

Note: Based on Kansas Sentencing Commission's revocation disposition database

The jail sanction events imposed by county in FY 2017 are presented in Table 28. Sedgwick County imposed the most jail sanctions accounting for 29.4% (or 801 sanctions) of the 2,727 jail sanctions of FY 2017. Shawnee County imposed the second

largest number of jail sanctions (349 sanctions or 12.8%) followed by Reno County (314 sanctions or 11.5%) and Johnson County (269 sanctions or 9.9%). The top five offenses committed by this group of offenders include crimes of drugs

(1,022 sentences or 37.5%), theft (400 sentences or 14.7%), burglary (266 sentences or 9.8%), forgery (137 sentences or 5%) and aggravated battery (111

sentences or 4.1%), which is consistent with the data observed in the previous three years.

Table 28: FY 2017 Jail Sanctions from Probation Imposed by County

County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Allen	6	0.2	Linn	9	0.3
Anderson	14	0.5	Logan	1	0.0
Barton	67	2.5	Lyon	17	0.6
Bourbon	16	0.6	Marshall	11	0.4
Brown	20	0.7	McPherson	13	0.5
Butler	41	1.5	Miami	16	0.6
Chautauqua	3	0.1	Mitchell	3	0.1
Cherokee	3	0.1	Montgomery	50	1.8
Clay	9	0.3	Morris	1	0.0
Cloud	2	0.1	Nemaha	10	0.4
Coffey	5	0.2	Neosho	9	0.3
Comanche	1	0.0	Osage	11	0.4
Cowley	28	1.0	Pawnee	9	0.3
Crawford	15	0.6	Pottawatomie	11	0.4
Decatur	1	0.0	Pratt	6	0.2
Dickinson	26	1.0	Reno	314	11.5
Ellis	1	0.0	Rice	15	0.6
Finney	48	1.8	Riley	40	1.5
Ford	42	1.5	Russell	8	0.3
Franklin	19	0.7	Saline	99	3.6
Geary	68	2.5	Sedgwick	801	29.4
Greenwood	6	0.2	Seward	3	0.1
Harper	13	0.5	Shawnee	349	12.8
Harvey	39	1.4	Sherman	7	0.3
Jackson	10	0.4	Stevens	2	0.1
Johnson	269	9.9	Sumner	28	1.0
Kearny	1	0.0	Thomas	1	0.0
Kingman	3	0.1	Trego	1	0.0
Kiowa	1	0.0	Wilson	10	0.4
Labette	6	0.2	Woodson	2	0.1
Leavenworth	28	1.0	Wyandotte	59	2.2
Total			2,727		

Note: Based on Kansas Sentencing Commission's revocation disposition database

CHAPTER THREE

CONFORMITY TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES

The analysis of conformity to the Sentencing Guidelines involves the comparison of the actual sentence imposed to the sentence identified under the Revised Sentencing Guidelines Act. A sentence is considered to conform to the guidelines if it falls within the range of sentence lengths for a guideline grid box at a specific designated severity level and criminal history category. A sentence that falls at the mid-point of a relative grid box is regarded as standard. A sentence that falls at either the upper end or lower end of the relative grid box is considered as an aggravated or mitigated sentence, respectively. All other sentence lengths imposed are considered to be a departure from the guidelines unless the grid box is a designated border box. A sentence length above the aggravated level is defined as an "upward departure" and a sentence length less than the mitigated level is defined as a "downward departure."

Departures from the designated guideline sentence can be further categorized into two types: dispositional and durational. A dispositional departure occurs when the guidelines recommend a period of incarceration or probation but the reverse type of sentence is imposed. For example, the grid box indicates a period of incarceration, but a probation sentence is imposed. Sentences imposed in "border boxes" or violations resulting from a probation sentence are not considered departures. A durational departure occurs when a sentence is pronounced but the imposed length of incarceration is either

greater or less than the number of months designated by the guidelines.

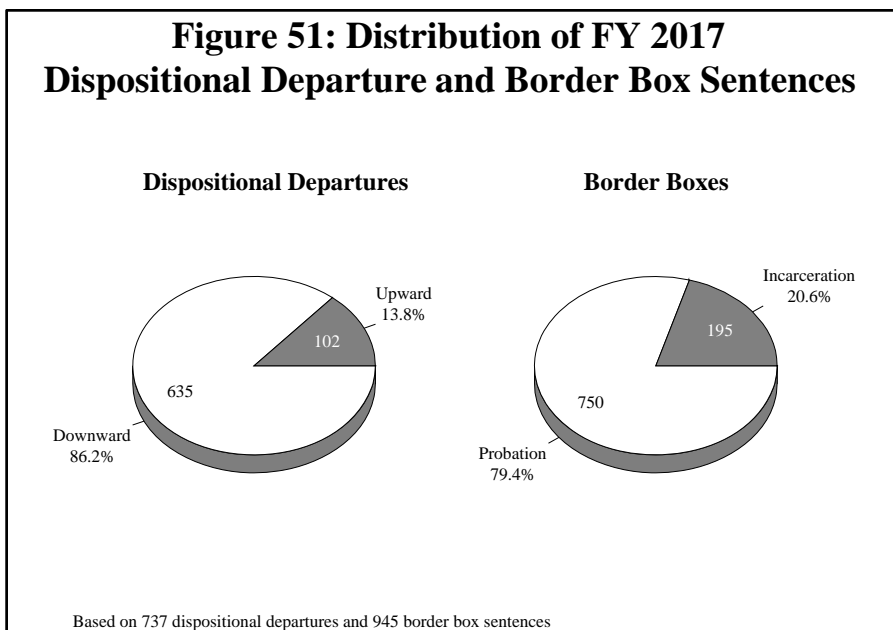
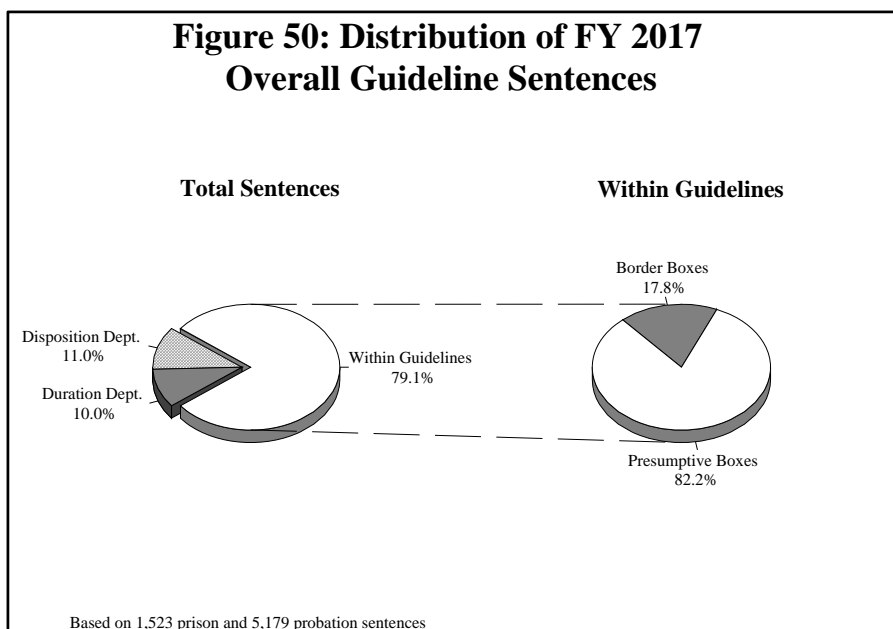
Only pure guideline sentences were utilized for this specific analysis. A pure guideline sentence is defined as a guideline sentence that is not imposed to run concurrent or consecutive with a "pre-guideline" sentence. In addition, the analysis is based on computed variables regarding departures and the consecutive sentences are excluded from this analysis. Sentences applied with special sentencing rules related to sentence disposition are excluded from this analysis as well. The analysis on sentences applied with special sentencing rules is provided at the end of this chapter.

OVERALL CONFORMITY RATES

A total number of 6,702 pure guideline sentences of FY 2017 were utilized for this study, which includes 1,523 incarceration guideline sentences and 5,179 probation sentences. Figure 50 demonstrates that 79% of the 6,702 guideline sentences were within the presumptive guideline grids, 10% indicated durational departures and 11% were dispositional departures. Of all the sentences within the presumptive guideline grids, 4,353 sentences (82.2%) fell within either the presumptive prison boxes or presumptive probation boxes, while 945 sentences (17.8%) were located on designated border boxes. Figure 51 indicates that 86.2% (635 sentences) of the 737 dispositional departures were downward departures and 13.8% (102 sentences) were upward dispositional departures. More than

79% of the 945 border box sentences resulted in probation sentences with 20.6% of this group sentenced to prison. The ratios remain constant with those of FY 2016. The analysis of durational departure sentences is

only applicable to presumptive prison sentences.



CONFORMITY OF PRESUMPTIVE PRISON GUIDELINE SENTENCES

Presumptive prison guideline sentences refer to those that are designated above the incarceration line of the sentencing grids.

Revocations of probation conditions, either with or without new sentences, which result in prison sentences were excluded from this analysis. A total of 1,523 presumptive prison guideline sentences of FY 2017 were analyzed for this purpose.

Sentences within the presumptive incarceration range accounted for 49.5% of the total incarceration guideline sentences in FY 2017. Of these sentences within the guidelines, the standard sentences accounted for 35.3%, the aggravated sentences accounted for 15.1%, the mitigated sentences accounted for 23.7% and 25.9% were located within designated border boxes (Figure 52).

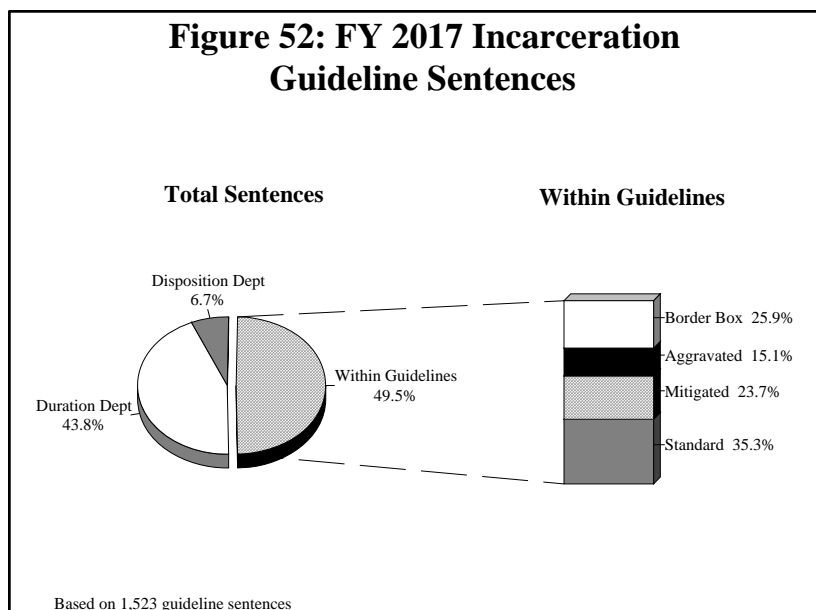
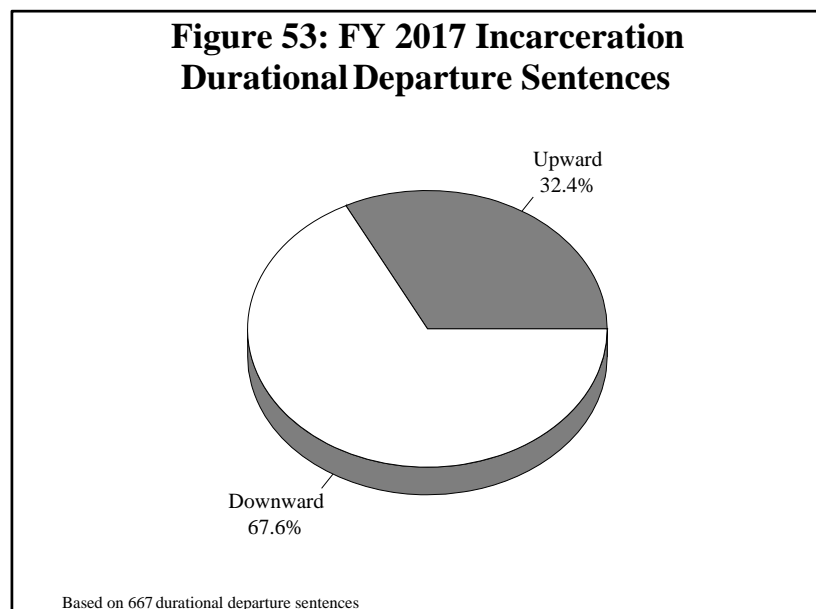


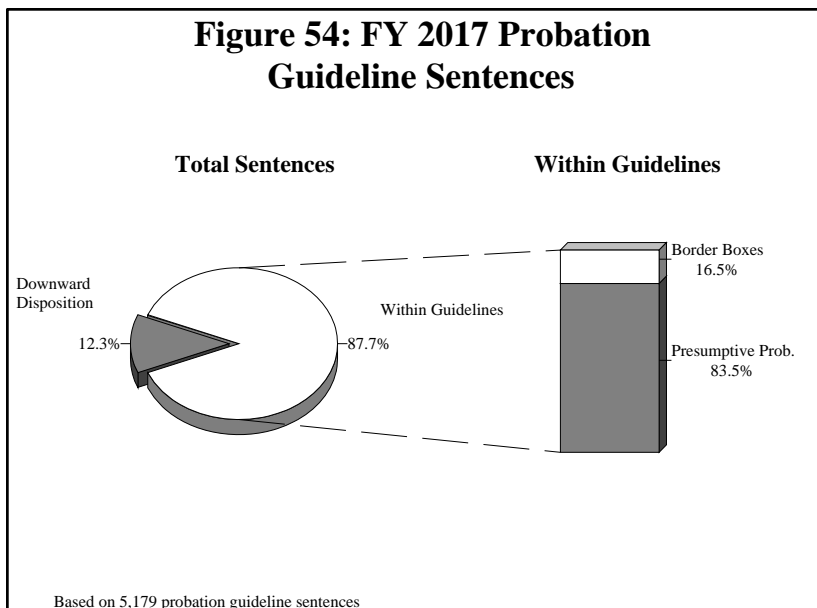
Figure 53 shows that 67.6% of the durational departure sentences departed downward from the sentence lengths indicated on the presumptive range, while 32.4% departed upward from the presumptive guideline ranges. The percentage of the downward durational departures decreased by 2.7% compared with that of FY 2016 (70.3%).



CONFORMITY OF PRESUMPTIVE PROBATION GUIDELINE SENTENCES

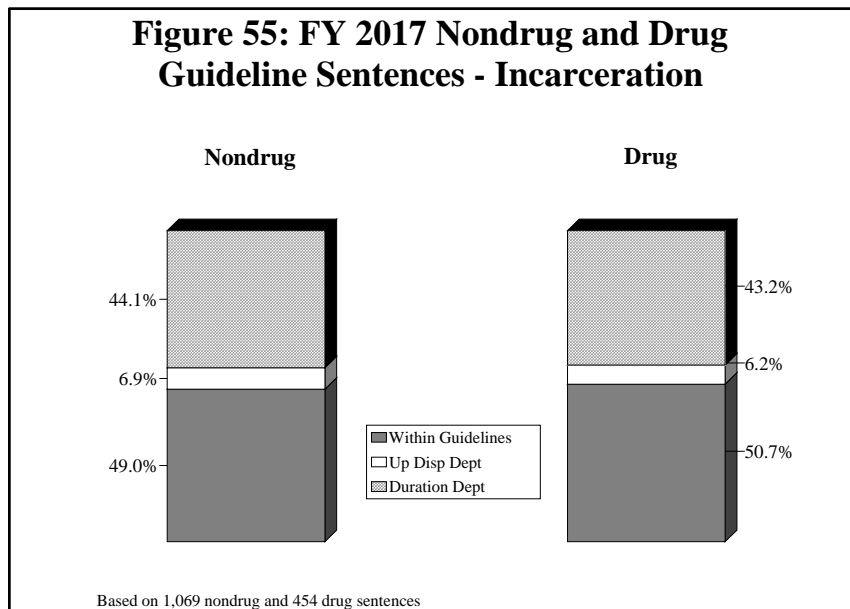
Sentences that are designated below the incarceration line of the sentencing grids are presumptive probation guideline sentences. The analysis of probation guideline sentences indicates that, as expected, the majority of probation guideline sentences in FY 2017 (87.7% or 4,544 cases) fell within the presumptive guideline range, among which 83.5% were within presumptive probation grids and 16.5% were within border boxes (Figure 54). The sentences

within the presumptive guideline range (4,544) accounted for 57.3% of the total probation sentences imposed in FY 2017 (7934), which decreased by 0.9 % compared with the percentage rate of FY 2016 (58.2%). Further analysis of the dispositional departures indicates that probation sentences reflected downward dispositional departures of 12.3% of the total probation guideline sentences in FY 2017, a decrease of 0.2% compared with that of FY 2016 (12.5%), (Figure 54). Upward dispositional departure sentences were reflected in presumptive incarceration sentences (Refer to Figure 52).



CONFORMITY OF NONDRUG AND DRUG GUIDELINE SENTENCES

The comparison between nondrug and drug guideline incarceration sentences discloses that 6.9% of nondrug offenders and 6.2% of drug offenders showed upward dispositional departures. Additionally, nondrug offenders represented 44.1% durational departures and drug offenders showed 43.2% durational departures (Figure 55). These similar distributions between drug and nondrug incarceration sentences remain constant with those of FY 2016.



The analysis of durational departures indicates that downward departures represented 81.6% of the total durational departures on the drug grid. However, on the nondrug grid, 61.8% of durational departures were downward (Figure 56). The majority of the upward departures were found at severity levels 1 to 4 of the nondrug grid, which include the most serious offenses (Table 29).

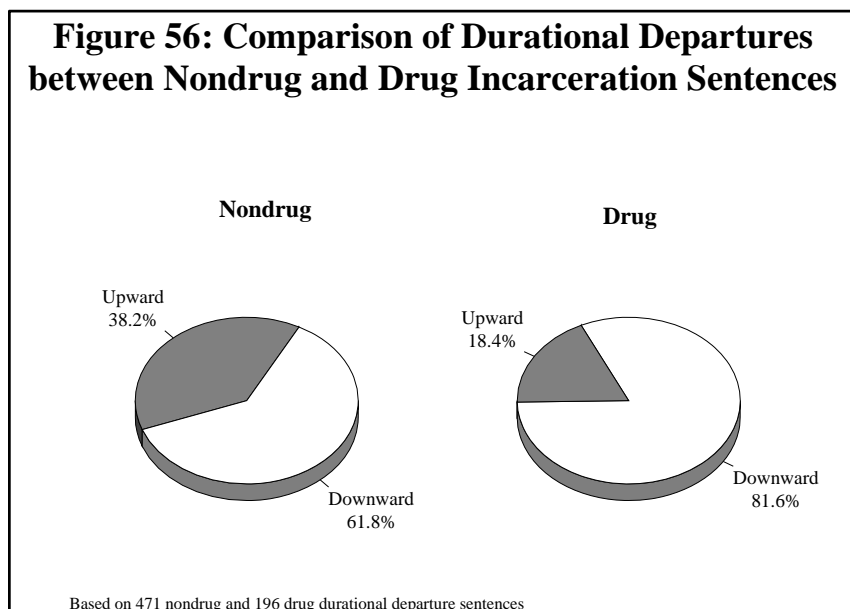
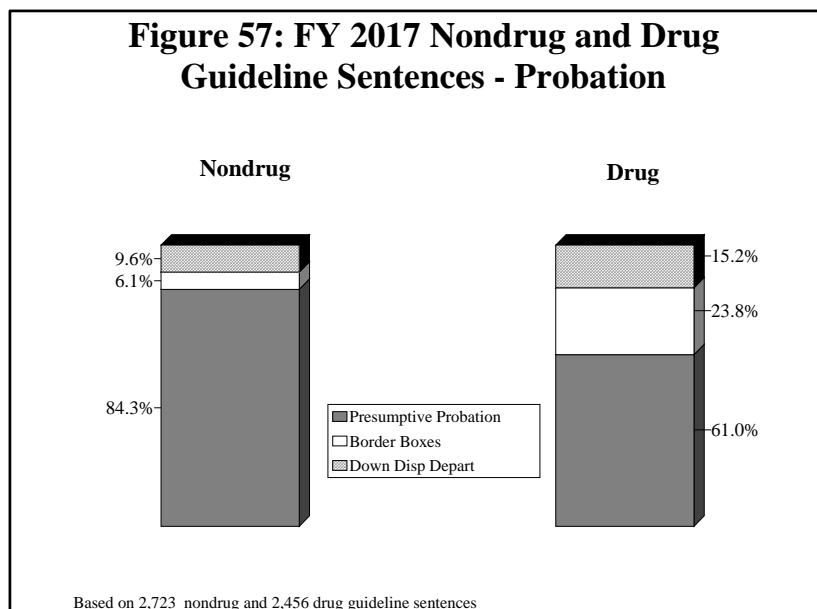


Figure 57 presents the sentencing disparities between nondrug and drug offenders on probation. Drug sentences represented a higher percentage of downward dispositional departures than nondrug sentences (15.2% vs. 9.6%). The rate of drug probation sentences resulting from border boxes was much higher than that of nondrug probation sentences (23.8% vs. 6.1%), which remains constant when compared with FY 2016.



The sentencing trend in Kansas seems to indicate that there is a tendency to depart downward more often with drug sentences than with nondrug sentences. The sentencing trend also indicates that drug offenders tend to be sentenced to probation sentences more frequently than do nondrug offenders when their offense types and criminal history categories are within the border boxes (Figure 57).

CONFORMITY RATES TO THE GUIDELINES BY SEVERITY LEVEL

The conformity rates of incarceration sentences to the guidelines by severity level are presented in Table 29. Drug incarceration sentences, as a whole, indicated a 13.7% standard, 3.1% aggravated, 11% mitigated and 22.9% border box sentence distribution. Nondrug sentences revealed a 19.1% standard, 9.4% aggravated, 12.1% mitigated and 8.5% border box sentence distribution. The review of the departure sentences reveals that drug

sentences indicated 7.9% upward durational departures and 35.2% downward durational departures, whereas nondrug sentences showed a 16.8% upward durational departure rate and a 27.2% downward durational departure rate. The highest rate of downward durational departures was identified at drug severity level 2 (73.9%) for drug incarceration sentences and nondrug severity level 10 (60%) for nondrug incarceration sentences. When examining dispositional departures, 6.9% of nondrug incarceration sentences were upward dispositional departures and 6.2% of drug incarceration sentences were upward dispositional departures. This is the second year followed FY 2016 to show data different from sentencing practice observed in the past twenty years when judges were more likely to impose fewer upward dispositional sentences for drug offenders than for nondrug offenders.

Table 29: Conformity Rates by Severity Level - Incarceration Sentences

Severity Level	N	Within Guidelines (%)				Departures (%)		
		Agg.	Standard	Mit.	Box	Durational		Dispositional
						Upward	Downward	Upward
D1	12	16.7	8.3			8.3	66.7	
D2	46	2.2	8.7	10.9		4.3	73.9	
D3	132	4.5	26.5	16.7	1.5	12.9	37.9	
D4	91	1.1	11.0	4.4	65.9	4.4	13.2	
D5	173	2.3	6.9	11.0	24.3	6.9	32.4	16.2
Subtotal	454	3.1	13.7	11.0	22.9	7.9	35.2	6.2
N1	74	13.5	17.6	12.2		39.2	17.6	
N2	16	6.3	6.3	31.3		37.5	18.8	
N3	133	13.5	23.3	10.5		29.3	23.3	
N4	63	9.5	17.5	14.3		25.4	33.3	
N5	210	3.3	7.1	6.2	37.1	11.0	35.2	
N6	116	9.5	12.9	12.9	11.2	12.9	40.5	
N7	147	15.0	20.4	15.6		18.4	15.0	15.6
N8	79	8.9	22.8	16.5		11.4	20.3	20.3
N9	206	8.7	34.0	9.2		7.8	23.8	16.5
N10	25			36.0			60.0	4.0
Subtotal	1,069	9.4	19.1	12.1	8.5	16.8	27.2	6.9
TOTAL	1,523	7.5	17.5	11.8	12.8	14.2	29.6	6.7

Table 30 demonstrates the conformity rates of probation sentences to the guidelines by severity level. Probation drug sentences indicated 15.2% downward dispositional departures, which should have been presumptive incarceration, while 9.6% of probation nondrug sentences experienced downward dispositional departures. A significant difference also occurred within the border boxes of the grids. Drug offenders received more probation sentences

than nondrug offenders did when their severity levels and criminal history categories fell within the border boxes (23.8% vs. 6.1%). This sentencing pattern of border boxes between drug and nondrug probation sentences reveals the same trend as indicated with incarceration sentences: the tendency is to impose more nonprison sentences for drug offenders than for nondrug offenders. This trend has been consistent in the past twenty-one years.

Table 30: Conformity Rates by Severity Level - Probation Sentences

Severity Level	N	Presumptive Probation (%)	Border Boxes (%)	Downward Disposition (%)
D1	6			100.0
D2	57			100.0
D3	182		1.6	98.4
D4	332	0.6	88.0	11.4
D5	1,879	79.7	15.4	4.9
Subtotal	2,456	61.0	23.8	15.2
N1	1			100.0
N2	0			
N3	16			100.0
N4	26			100.0
N5	186		79.0	21.0
N6	110	52.7	17.3	30.0
N7	663	94.1		5.9
N8	539	94.4		5.6
N9	1,085	93.5		6.5
N10	97	91.8		8.2
Subtotal	2,723	84.3	6.1	9.6
TOTAL	5,179	73.3	14.5	12.3

CONFORMITY RATES TO THE GUIDELINES BY RACE

Tables 31 and 32 present the conformity rates to the sentencing guidelines by race for the drug and nondrug offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017. The analysis of drug incarceration sentences demonstrates that whites received more standard and border box sentences than blacks (14.1% vs. 8.8%; 23.6% vs. 19.8%). However, black offenders represented higher percentage than white offenders at aggravated and mitigated sentences (4.4% vs. 2.9%; 14.3% vs. 10.3%). The analysis of departures demonstrates that white offenders received more upward dispositional departures than black offenders (7.5% vs. 2.2%), while black offenders received more downward durational departures (42.9% vs. 33.9%).

The rates of upward durational departures for both white and black offenders are very close (7.8% vs. 7.8%).

The study of nondrug incarceration sentences within guidelines discovers that black offenders received a little more aggravated sentences than white offenders (9.8% vs. 8.7%), while white offenders represented higher percentages than black offenders at mitigated, standard and border box sentences (12.2% vs. 11.8%; 19.8% vs. 18%; 9.8% vs. 4.3%). The review of departures reveals that blacks represented higher rates than whites in both upward and downward durational departures (18% vs. 16.7%; 35.4% vs. 23.9%), whereas whites received more upward dispositional departures than blacks for nondrug offenses (8.8% vs. 2.6%).

Table 31: Conformity Rates by Race - Incarceration Sentences Drug Offenders

Severity Level	Race	N	Within Guidelines (%)				Departures (%)		
			Agg.	Standard	Mit.	Box	Durational		Dispositional
							Upward	Downward	Upward
D1	White	9	22.2					77.8	
	Black	3		33.3			33.3	33.3	
D2	White	38	2.6	7.9	10.5		5.3	73.7	
	Black	7		14.3	14.3			71.4	
	Other	1						100.0	
D3	White	102	4.9	27.5	17.6	2.0	12.7	35.3	
	Black	24	4.2	12.5	16.6		12.5	54.2	
	Other	6		66.7			16.7	16.7	
D4	White	68	1.5	13.2	1.5	66.2	4.4	13.2	
	Black	18		5.6	11.1	61.1	5.6	16.7	
	Other	5			20.0	80.0			
D5	White	131	0.8	6.9	9.9	26.7	6.9	29.0	19.8
	Black	39	7.7	5.1	15.4	17.9	5.1	43.6	5.1
	Other	3		33.3			33.3	33.3	
Total	White	348	2.9	14.1	10.3	23.6	7.8	33.9	7.5
	Black	91	4.4	8.8	14.3	19.8	7.7	42.9	2.2
	Other	15		33.3	6.7	26.7	13.3	20.0	

Note: Based on 454 drug incarceration guideline sentences reporting race of offenders.

**Table 32: Conformity Rates by Race - Incarceration Sentences
Nondrug Offenders**

Severity Level	Race	N	Within Guidelines (%)				Departures (%)		
			Agg.	Standard	Mit.	Box	Durational		Dispositional
							Upward	Downward	Upward
N1	White	52	15.4	21.2	15.4		38.5	9.6	
	Black	20	10.0	5.0	5.0		40.0	40.0	
	Other	2		50.0			50.0		
N2	White	12		8.3	25.0		41.7	25.0	
	Black	3			66.7		33.3		
	Other	1	100.0						
N3	White	77	11.7	27.3	6.5		31.2	23.4	
	Black	49	14.3	20.4	14.3		26.5	24.5	
	Other	7	28.6		28.6		28.6	14.3	
N4	White	38	10.5	13.2	18.4		28.9	28.9	
	Black	22	9.1	22.7	9.1		18.2	40.9	
	Other	3		33.3			33.3	33.3	
N5	White	146	2.7	8.2	6.8	41.8	11.0	29.5	
	Black	54	3.7	5.6	5.6	20.4	13.0	51.9	
	Other	10	10.0			60.0		30.0	
N6	White	83	9.6	9.6	13.3	10.8	14.5	42.2	
	Black	23	8.7	21.7	8.7	8.7	13.0	39.1	
	Other	10	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0		30.0	
N7	White	92	14.1	20.7	15.2		15.2	13.0	21.7
	Black	49	14.3	20.4	18.4		24.5	18.4	4.1
	Other	6	33.3	16.7			16.7	16.7	16.7
N8	White	52	5.8	26.9	15.4		9.6	16.4	26.9
	Black	21	14.3	19.0	19.0		14.3	28.6	4.8
	Other	6	16.7		16.7		16.7	33.3	16.7
N9	White	144	9.0	34.7	9.0		8.3	19.4	19.4
	Black	55	9.1	30.9	9.1		7.3	34.5	9.1
	Other	7		42.9	14.3			28.6	14.3
N10	White	16			50.0			43.8	6.3
	Black	9			11.1			88.9	
	Other	0							
Total	White	712	8.7	19.8	12.2	9.8	16.7	23.9	8.8
	Black	305	9.8	18.0	11.8	4.3	18.0	35.4	2.6
	Other	52	15.4	15.4	11.5	15.4	11.5	25.0	5.8

Note: Based on 1,069 nondrug incarceration guideline sentences reporting race of offenders.

Tables 33 and 34 present the conformity rates by race for offenders sentenced to probation during FY 2017. White offenders received more presumptive probation sentences for drug offenses than black offenders (64.5% vs. 44%) but black drug offenders had a higher rate of border box sentences (29.3% vs. 22.7%) and downward dispositional departures (26.7% vs. 12.8%) than white drug offenders (Table 33). This racial conformity rate pattern is consistent with those of the past six years.

The analysis on conformity rates of the probation sentences of the nondrug offenders indicates that white nondrug offenders received more presumptive probation sentences than black nondrug offenders (85.3% vs. 79.9%), while black offenders represented a higher percentage of downward dispositional departures (14.6% vs. 8.3%) than white offenders for nondrug offenses. The rates of border box sentences were 6.4% for white offenders and 5.5% for black offenders (Table 34).

**Table 33: Conformity Rates by Race - Probation Sentences
Drug Offenders**

Severity Level	Race	N	Presumptive Probation (%)	Border Boxes (%)	Downward Disposition (%)
D1	White	4			100.0
	Black	1			100.0
	Other	1			100.0
D2	White	42			100.0
	Black	10			100.0
	Other	5			100.0
D3	White	127		0.8	99.2
	Black	51		3.9	96.1
	Other	4			100.0
D4	White	245	0.4	90.2	9.4
	Black	78	1.3	80.8	17.9
	Other	9		88.9	11.1
D5	White	1,595	81.3	14.7	3.9
	Black	235	69.8	19.1	11.1
	Other	49	73.5	18.4	8.2
Total	White	2,013	64.5	22.7	12.8
	Black	375	44.0	29.3	26.7
	Other	68	52.9	25.0	22.1

Note: Based on 2,456 drug probation sentences reporting race of offenders.

**Table 34: Conformity Rates by Race - Probation Sentences
Nondrug Offenders**

Severity Level	Race	N	Presumptive Probation (%)	Border Boxes (%)	Downward Disposition (%)
N1	White	1			100.0
	Black	0			
	Other	0			
N2	White	0			
	Black	0			
	Other	0			
N3	White	9			100.0
	Black	6			100.0
	Other	1			100.0
N4	White	18			100.0
	Black	8			100.0
	Other	0			
N5	White	150		81.3	18.7
	Black	33		72.7	27.3
	Other	3		33.3	66.7
N6	White	82	57.3	17.1	25.6
	Black	25	36.0	20.0	44.0
	Other	3	66.7		33.3
N7	White	529	94.9		5.1
	Black	116	91.4		8.6
	Other	18	88.9		11.1
N8	White	412	96.6		3.4
	Black	118	87.3		12.7
	Other	9	88.9		11.1
N9	White	856	93.7		6.3
	Black	205	92.2		7.8
	Other	24	100.0		
N10	White	77	92.2		7.8
	Black	16	87.5		12.5
	Other	4	100.0		
Total	White	2,134	85.3	6.4	8.3
	Black	527	79.9	5.5	14.6
	Other	62	87.1	1.6	11.3

Note: Based on 2,723 nondrug probation sentences reporting race of offenders.

CONFORMITY RATES TO THE GUIDELINES BY GENDER

This section discusses the conformity rates to the sentencing guidelines between male and female offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017. Male drug offenders represented higher rate than female drug offenders in standard sentences (14.3% vs. 10.1%). Females received more mitigated and border box sentences than males (11.6% vs. 10.9%; 29% vs. 21.8%). Only males received aggravated sentences (3.6%) for the drug crimes. The examination of departure sentences reveals that female drug offenders received more than male drug offenders in both upward durational departures and upward dispositional departures (8.7% vs. 7.8%; 13.0% vs. 4.9%), while males had a higher rate of downward durational departures (36.6% vs. 27.5%), (Table 35).

The exploration of nondrug incarceration sentences indicates that within guidelines, males represented a higher percentage than females in aggravated sentences (10% vs. 2.3%), standard sentences (19.7% vs. 11.6%) and mitigated sentences (12.3% vs. 9.3%) for nondrug crimes, while female offenders received more border box sentences than male offenders (16.3% vs. 7.8%). This gender conformity rate pattern is consistent with that of FY 2016. The analysis of departure sentences reveals that male nondrug offenders represented a higher percentage of upward durational departures than female offenders (17% vs. 15.1%). However, female offenders received more sentences than male offenders in both downward durational departures and upward dispositional departures (29.1% vs. 27.1 %; 16.3% vs. 6.1%), (Table 36).

Table 35: Conformity Rates by Gender - Incarceration Sentences Drug Offenders

Severity Level	Gender	N	Within Guidelines (%)				Departures (%)		
			Agg.	Standard	Mit.	Box	Durational		Dispositional
							Upward	Downward	Upward
D1	Male	11	18.2	9.1			9.1	63.6	
	Female	1						100.0	
D2	Male	36	2.8	8.3	11.1		2.8	75.0	
	Female	10		10.0	10.0		10.0	70.0	
D3	Male	110	5.5	29.1	15.5	1.8	11.8	36.4	
	Female	22		13.6	22.7		18.2	45.5	
D4	Male	72	1.4	11.1	4.2	61.1	5.6	16.7	
	Female	19		10.5	5.3	84.2			
D5	Male	156	2.6	7.1	11.5	24.4	7.1	35.3	12.2
	Female	17		5.9	5.9	23.5	5.9	5.9	52.9
Total	Male	385	3.6	14.3	10.9	21.8	7.8	36.6	4.9
	Female	69		10.1	11.6	29.0	8.7	27.5	13.0

Note: Based on 454 drug incarceration guideline sentences.

**Table 36: Conformity Rates by Gender - Incarceration Sentences
Nondrug Offenders Admission**

Severity Level	Gender	N	Within Guidelines (%)				Departures (%)		
			Agg.	Standard	Mit.	Box	Durational		Dispositional
							Upward	Downward	Upward
N1	Male	69	14.5	17.4	11.6		39.1	17.4	
	Female	5		20.0	20.0		40.0	20.0	
N2	Male	12	8.3	8.3	33.3		33.3	16.7	
	Female	4			25.0		50.0	25.0	
N3	Male	121	14.0	24.8	10.7		29.8	20.7	
	Female	12	8.3	8.3	8.3		25.0	50.0	
N4	Male	58	10.3	19.0	13.8		25.9	31.0	
	Female	5			20.0		20.0	60.0	
N5	Male	189	3.7	6.3	5.8	35.4	12.2	36.5	
	Female	21		14.3	9.5	52.4		23.8	
N6	Male	105	10.5	12.4	14.3	9.5	12.4	41.0	
	Female	11		18.2		27.3	18.2	36.4	
N7	Male	137	15.3	20.4	16.8		19.0	15.3	13.1
	Female	10	10.0	20.0			10.0	10.0	50.0
N8	Male	71	9.9	23.9	18.3		9.9	22.5	15.5
	Female	8		12.5			25.0		62.5
N9	Male	196	9.2	35.7	8.7		8.2	23.0	15.3
	Female	10			20.0			40.0	40.0
N10	Male	25			36.0			60.0	4.0
	Female	0							
Total	Male	983	10.0	19.7	12.3	7.8	17.0	27.1	6.1
	Female	86	2.3	11.6	9.3	16.3	15.1	29.1	16.3

Note: Based on 1,069 nondrug incarceration guideline sentences.

Tables 37 and 38 provide the conformity rates of the probation sentences by gender. The analysis of the offenders on probation shows that females on both drug and nondrug grids received fewer downward dispositional departures than males (9.1 % vs. 17.8%, Table 37; 4.2% vs. 11.5%, Table 38), which is consistent with those in the past five years. This finding indicates that females were more likely to be incarcerated than males when both upward and downward dispositional departures were compared for incarceration and probation

sentences. Females had a higher likelihood of an upward dispositional departure to prison even when their offenses were designated within the presumptive probation portion of the grid (Tables 35 & 36). Females were less likely to receive a downward dispositional departure to probation if their sentences fell within a presumptive prison box (Tables 37 & 38). The above findings continue the trend that has been present in the past twenty-one years (Annual Reports of FY 1996 - FY 2016).

**Table 37: Conformity Rates by Gender - Probation Sentences
Drug Offenders**

Severity Level	Gender	N	Presumptive Probation (%)	Border Boxes (%)	Downward Disposition (%)
D1	Male	5			100.0
	Female	1			100.0
D2	Male	41			100.0
	Female	16			100.0
D3	Male	141		2.1	97.9
	Female	41			100.0
D4	Male	277	0.7	87.0	12.3
	Female	55		92.7	7.3
D5	Male	1,248	74.4	18.7	7.0
	Female	631	90.2	8.9	1.0
Total	Male	1,712	54.3	27.9	17.8
	Female	744	76.5	14.4	9.1

Note: Based on 2,456 drug probation sentences reporting gender of offenders.

**Table 38: Conformity Rates by Gender - Probation Sentences
Nondrug Offenders**

Severity Level	Gender	N	Presumptive Probation (%)	Border Boxes (%)	Downward Disposition (%)
N1	Male	1			100.0
	Female	0			
N2	Male	0			
	Female	0			
N3	Male	13			100.0
	Female	3			100.0
N4	Male	20			100.0
	Female	6			100.0
N5	Male	154		79.2	20.8
	Female	32		78.1	21.9
N6	Male	90	50.0	15.6	34.4
	Female	20	65.0	25.0	10.0
N7	Male	541	93.2		6.8
	Female	122	98.4		1.6
N8	Male	350	92.3		7.7
	Female	189	98.4		1.6
N9	Male	793	91.9		8.1
	Female	292	97.9		2.1
N10	Male	64	87.5		12.5
	Female	33	100.0		
Total	Male	2,026	81.8	6.7	11.5
	Female	697	91.5	4.3	4.2

Note: Based on 2,723 nondrug probation sentences reporting gender of offenders.

SPECIAL SENTENCING RULES

Special sentencing rules provide special treatment of certain crimes and sanctions. These special rules establish policies for the determination of criminal history and the imposition and computation of sentences in atypical situations which are not otherwise addressed by the sentencing guidelines. In addition, these special rules serve to assign appropriate severity rankings to crimes that are in some significant respect unusual and therefore not readily amenable to the standardized treatment afforded by the grids.

There was a small number of special sentencing rules in the initial years of implementing the guidelines. In 1994 and 1995, only five special sentencing rules existed. With the modification of sentencing guidelines and amendments of sentencing policies in each legislative year, the number of special sentencing rules has increased. As of the 2017 Legislative Session, forty-eight special sentencing rules have been established or amended. The most frequently applied special sentencing rules in the past five years have been: crime committed while incarcerated or on probation, parole, etc.; crime committed while on felony bond; person felony committed with a firearm and third or subsequent drug possession.

Tables 39 and 40 present the numbers and percentages of sentencing practice with special sentencing rules in the past five years. The percentage of offenders admitted to prison with special sentencing rules increased from 39.3% in FY 2013 to 45.6% in FY 2017. FY 2017 represented the highest number (812 admissions) of special sentencing rules applied to prison sentences in the past five years. The percentage of probation sentences imposed with special

sentencing rules accounted for 14.2% in FY 2017, an increase of 0.9% over that of FY 2016 and an increase of 2.7% when compared with that of FY 2013 (Table 39). The total percentage of both prison and probation sentences applied with special rules increased from 18% in FY 2013 to 22.1% in FY 2017 (Table 40).

In FY 2017, a number of 812 pure guideline prison sentences and 756 pure guideline probation sentences were imposed with special sentencing rules, which accounted for 45.6% of prison pure guideline admissions (1,780 admissions) and 14.2% of pure guideline probation sentences (5,324) imposed in FY 2017 (Tables 39).

In FY 2017, the top three special sentencing rules applied to prison sentences in sentencing practice were: crime committed while incarcerated or on probation, parole, etc. (424 sentences) representing 52.2% of 812 prison sentences applied with special sentencing rules; crime committed while on felony bond (187 sentences) representing 23% and person felony committed with a firearm (134 sentences) making up 16.5% of prison admissions with special sentencing rules during FY 2017 (Table 41).

The top three special sentencing rules applied most frequently to probation sentences in FY 2017 included crime committed while incarcerated or on probation, parole, etc. (257 sentences) accounted for 34 %; crime committed while on felony bond (202 sentences) accounted for 26.7%; and third or subsequent drug possession (94 sentences) accounted for 12.4% of the total 756 probation sentences applied with special sentencing rules (Table 42).

**Table 39: Pure Guideline Sentences Applied with Special Sentencing Rules
By Prison and Probation
FY 2013 through FY 2017**

Fiscal Year	Prison Admissions			Probation Sentences		
	Guideline	with Special Rules		Guideline	with Special Rules	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2013	1653	649	39.3	5349	614	11.5
2014	1608	675	42.0	5711	696	12.2
2015	1665	719	43.2	5641	761	13.5
2016	1729	742	42.9	5705	757	13.3
2017	1780	812	45.6	5324	756	14.2

**Table 40: Pure Guideline Sentences Applied with Special Sentencing Rules
By Total Sentences
FY 2013 through FY 2017**

Fiscal Year	Guideline	with Special Rules	
		Number	Percent
2013	7002	1263	18.0%
2014	7319	1371	18.7%
2015	7306	1480	20.3%
2016	7434	1499	20.2%
2017	7104	1568	22.1%

Note: The total number and percentage include both prison and probation sentences.

Table 41: Distribution of Special Sentencing Rules Applied To Prison Sentences – FY 2017

Special Rules Applied to Sentences	Number	Percent
Crime committed while incarcerated, probation, parole, etc.	424	52.2
Crime committed while on felony bond	187	23.0
Person felony committed with a firearm	134	16.5
Burglary with 2 or more prior theft, burglary, aggravated burglary	51	6.3
Third or subsequent drug possession	43	5.3
Theft with 3 or more prior theft, burglary, aggravated burglary	41	5.0
Aggravated assault of a LEO	18	2.2
Resident burglary with a prior residential, nonresidential or aggravated burglary conviction	16	2.0
Drug felony with a firearm	8	1.0
Offender Registration Act Violation – presumed prison	8	1.0
Persistent sex offender	7	0.9
Battery on a LEO resulting in bodily harm	7	0.9
Third or subsequent Forgery	5	0.6
Extended Juvenile jurisdiction	3	0.4
Crime committed while incarcerated in Juvenile facility	3	0.4
Third or subsequent flee/elude – presumed prison	3	0.4
Crime committed for benefit of criminal street gang	2	0.2
Second forgery	2	0.2
Aggravated endangering a child	2	0.2
Second or subsequent identity theft or fraud	2	0.2
Felony committed after early discharge	2	0.2
Involuntary manslaughter by DUI	2	0.2
Aggravated battery by DUI	2	0.2
Third or subsequent criminal deprivation of a motor	2	0.2
Aggravated battery of a LEO	1	0.1
Felony DUI	1	0.1
Felony domestic battery	1	0.1
Kansas Securities Act	1	0.1

Note: The number and percentage are mutually exclusive.

Table 42: Distribution of Special Sentencing Rules Applied To Probation Sentences – FY 2017

Special Rules Applied to Sentences	Number	Percent
Crime committed while incarcerated, probation, parole, etc.	257	34.0
Crime committed while on felony bond	202	26.7
Third or sub. drug possession	94	12.4
Person felony committed with a firearm	60	7.9
Burglary with 2 or more prior felony theft, burglary, aggravated burglary	39	5.2
Felony theft with 3 or more prior theft, burglary, aggravated burglary	37	4.9
Third or subsequent forgery	25	3.3
Aggravated endangering a child	19	2.5
Offender Registration Act violation	18	2.4
Drug felony with a firearm	15	2.0
Second forgery	12	1.6
Resident burglary with a prior residential, nonresidential or aggravated burglary conviction	9	1.2
Aggravated assault of a LEO	8	1.1
Battery on a LEO resulting in bodily harm	6	0.8
Aggravated battery by DUI	6	0.8
Extended juvenile jurisdiction imposed	3	0.4
Kansas Securities Act	2	0.3
Fraudulent Insurance Act	2	0.3
Second or sub. identity theft or identity fraud	2	0.3
Felony committed after early discharge	2	0.3
Leaving the scene of an accident, person felony	2	0.3
Crime committed for benefit of criminal street gang	1	0.1
Persistent sex offender	1	0.1
Felony domestic battery	1	0.1
Crime committed while incarcerated in a juvenile facility	1	0.1
Involuntary manslaughter by DUI	1	0.1
Residential burglary with criminal history 7c, 7d or 7e	1	0.1
Other	5	0.7

Note: The number and percentage are mutually exclusive.

CHAPTER FOUR SENTENCING TRENDS AND FORECAST

INCARCERATION SENTENCES

The total number of admissions to KDOC has grown in the past five years. The number of offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017 reached 6,497, which increased by 333 offenders or 5.4% when compared with FY 2016 and by 1,292 offenders or 24.8% when compared with FY 2013. (Figure 58). Table 43 presents the prison admission pattern by month in the past five years.

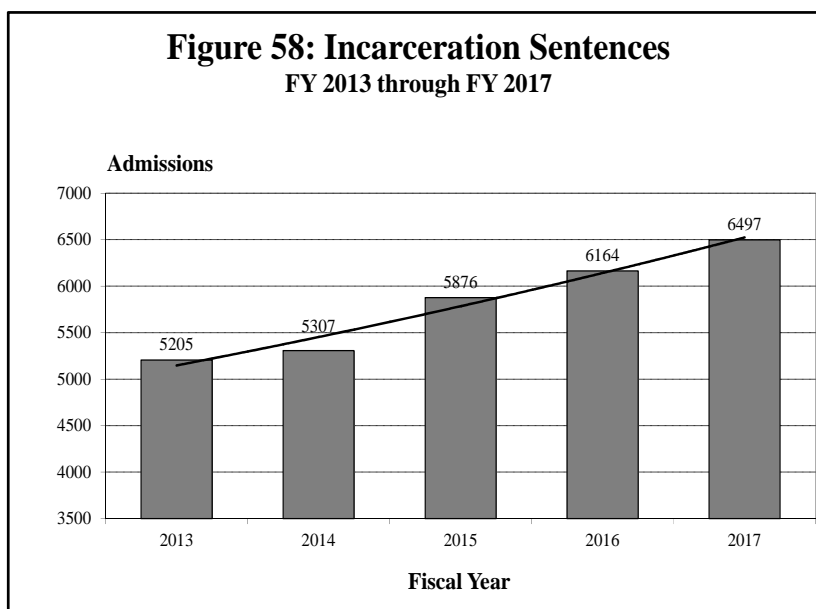


Table 43: Prison Admissions by Month

Month by Fiscal Year	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
July	471	472	520	538	470
August	489	418	472	459	542
September	411	400	515	495	532
October	455	492	500	499	600
November	388	398	453	440	576
December	395	438	531	553	537
January	464	446	368	478	535
February	352	392	475	540	505
March	468	472	543	640	573
April	488	495	516	472	483
May	408	434	437	527	609
June	416	450	546	523	535
Total	5,205	5,307	5,876	6,164	6,497

Table 44 demonstrates the trend of prison admissions by type in the past five years. The number of admissions of new court commitments in FY 2017 increased by 9.3% over that of FY 2013 and by 4.3% over that of FY 2016. Probation condition violators admitted to prison in FY 2017 significantly decreased by 24.6% when compared with FY 2013 but increased by 4.2% compared with FY 2016. The decrease of probation condition violators from FY 2014 to FY 2016 results from the implementation of prison sanctions for probation violators. In FY 2017, 1,192 offenders were admitted to prison to serve 120/180-day prison sanctions, which increased by 18.8% when compared with FY 2016. Probation violators

with new sentence/new conviction admitted to prison in FY 2017 significantly increased by 163.6% compared with FY 2013 and increased by 0.6% compared with FY 2016. The large increase of probation violators with new sentence/conviction is due to KDOC's new rule of computation of this group and direct new court commitments. The number of parole/postrelease and conditional release violators admitted to prison in FY 2017 decreased by 2.7% and 2.9% respectively from those of FY 2013 and FY 2016. Parole/postrelease and condition release violators with new sentences admitted in FY 2017 increased by 10.7% compared with FY 2013 and increase by 34.2% over that of FY 2016.

Table 44: Comparison of Prison Admissions by Type

Admission Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017-2013 % Difference
New Court Commitment	1,894	1,844	1,922	1,986	2,071	9.3%
Sanction from Probation	N/A	323	691	1,003	1,192	N/A
Probation Condition Violator	1,629	1,368	1,321	1,180	1,229	-24.6%
Probation Violator With New Sentence/New Conviction	198	391	499	519	522	163.6%
Parole/Post-release/CR Condition Violator	1,234	1,122	1,219	1,237	1,201	-2.7%
Parole/Post-release/CR Violator With New Sentence	177	185	151	146	196	10.7%
Other Types*	73	74	73	93	86	17.8%
Total	5,205	5,307	5,876	6,164	6,497	24.8%

* Other admissions include inter-jurisdictional transfers, return from court appearances, and returned escapees.

The admission trends of incarceration sentences by severity level in the past five years are presented in Table 45 and Table 46. The total admissions of drug offenders in FY 2017 increased by 8.8% and 54.3% respectively when compared with FY 2016 and FY 2013. A new drug sentencing grid has been implemented since July 1, 2012. The admissions included offenders sentenced under both old and new grids of sentencing. Therefore, the comparison of

prison admissions is only applied to recent two years when the majority of drug offenders were sentenced under the new sentencing grid. In FY 2017, the admissions decreased by 35.2% at drug severity level 1 and by 9.8% at drug level 3 and by 12.6% at drug level 4 when compared with FY 2016. However the number of admissions increased by 3.1% at drug severity level 2 and by 23.2% at drug severity level 5 when compared with those of FY 2016. The

decrease of admissions at drug level 4 and the increase of admissions at drug level 5 in FY 2017 continuously reflects the implementation of the new drug sentencing grid (Table 45).

The total number of nondrug admissions increased by 3.9% over that of FY 2016 and by 14.7% over that of FY 2013. In the past five years, the most significant increase of nondrug admissions was found at nondrug severity level 6, an increase of 80.5%. The admissions at levels 4, 7, 8 and 9 increased, respectively, by 20.7%, 8.6%, 20.5% and 38.6%. The most significant decrease in the

past five years was found at nongrid with a decrease of 84.8%. The number of Offgrid offenders admitted to prison in FY 2017 did not fluctuate much compared with FY 2013. When compared with FY 2016, the most significant increase in admission was found at nondrug severity level 6 by 29.9% followed by severity level 1 by 18.3%, severity level 9 by 11.7% and severity level 4 by 8.5%. The number of admissions at nongrid decreased by 30% followed by level 10 with a decrease of 11.7% and level 3 with a decrease of 10.7%. The admissions at other nondrug levels fluctuated little when compared with those of FY 2016 (Table 46).

Table 45: Comparison of Drug Prison Admissions by Severity Level

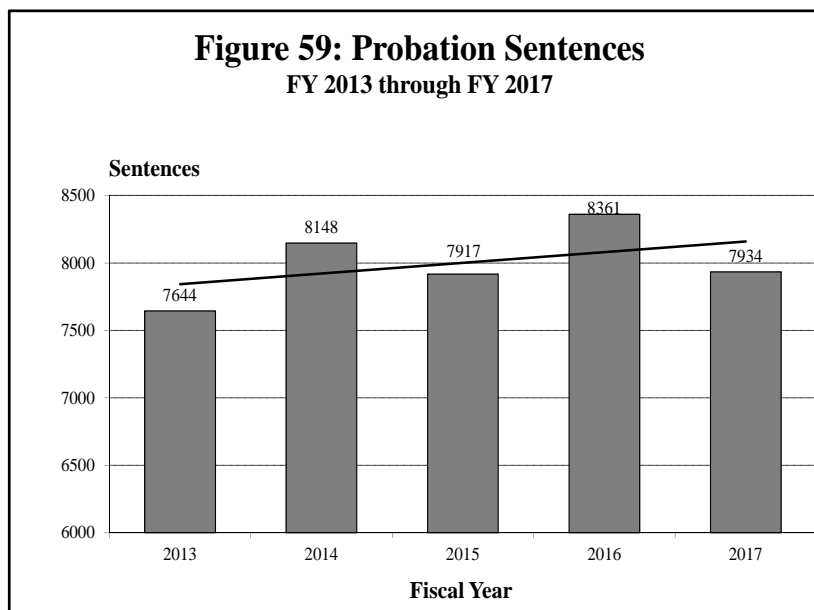
Severity Level	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017-2016 % Difference	FY 2017-2013 % Difference
D1	79	59	40	54	35	-35.2%	
D2	73	72	88	97	100	3.1%	
D3	405	384	353	297	268	-9.8%	N/A
D4	715	606	535	341	298	-12.6%	
D5	56	307	715	1,094	1,348	23.2%	
Total	1,328	1,428	1,731	1,883	2,049	8.8%	54.3%

Table 46: Comparison of Nondrug Prison Admissions by Severity Level

Severity Level	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017-2016 % Difference	FY 2017-2013 % Difference
N1	125	109	91	109	129	18.3%	3.2%
N2	39	44	44	38	37	-2.6%	-5.1%
N3	359	319	357	347	310	-10.7%	-13.6%
N4	116	127	131	129	140	8.5%	20.7%
N5	623	670	647	654	615	-6.0%	-1.3%
N6	195	197	240	271	352	29.9%	80.5%
N7	870	858	892	951	945	-0.6%	8.6%
N8	443	455	485	514	534	3.9%	20.5%
N9	845	878	1007	1,048	1,171	11.7%	38.6%
N10	105	91	108	103	91	-11.7%	-13.3%
Off-grid	110	95	118	106	111	4.7%	0.9%
Non-grid	46	34	23	10	7	-30.0%	-84.8%
Unknown	1	2	2	1	6	500.0%	500.0%
Total	3,877	3,879	4,145	4,281	4,448	3.9%	14.7%

PROBATION SENTENCES

The number of probation sentences imposed has fluctuated in the past five years. The total number of probation sentences in FY 2017 decreased by 5.1% or 427 sentences compared with that of FY 2016 but increased by 3.8% or 290 sentences compared with that of FY 2013. The largest number of probation sentences imposed in the past five years is identified in FY 2016 (Figure 59).



In FY 2017, the total drug probation sentences increased by 2.6% or 86 sentences over that of FY 2016 and greatly increased by 42.9% or 1,027 sentences over that of FY 2013. Owing to the implementation of the new drug sentencing grid with five levels, probation sentences imposed in the past five years include offenders sentenced under both old and new sentencing grids according to their offense dates. As a result, the comparison of drug probation sentences by severity level is only applied to FY 2017 and 2016 when the majority of the drug sentences were imposed under the new drug sentencing grid. In FY 2017, the number of drug probation sentences decreased by 6.8% at drug severity level 2, but increased by 3.9% at drug level 3, by 13.6% at drug level 4 and by 1.4% at drug level 5 when compared with those of FY 2016. The number of probation sentences at drug

severity level 1 indicates no change when compared with FY 2016 (Table 47).

Table 48 displays the sentencing trend of nondrug probation sentences in the past five years. The total number of nondrug probation sentences in FY 2017 decreased by 10.2% from that of FY 2016 and by 14% from that of FY 2013. The largest decline of nondrug probation sentences in the past five years was found with the nongrid crimes (87.3%), followed by nondrug severity level 1 (66.7%), severity level 10 (31.4%) and severity level 3 (21.7%). The largest increase of nondrug probation sentences in the past five years was identified at nondrug severity level 4 (53.1%), followed by nondrug severity level 6 (35.9%), when compared with the data observed in FY 2013.

**Table 47: Comparison of Probation Drug Sentences by Severity Level
FY 2013 through FY 2017**

Severity Level	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017-2016 % Difference	FY 2017-2013 % Difference
D1	11	13	13	10	10	0.0%	
D2	23	36	67	88	82	-6.8%	
D3	509	297	216	231	240	3.9%	N/A
D4	1268	709	478	346	393	13.6%	
D5	581	1,800	2,255	2,658	2,694	1.4%	
Total	2,392	2,855	3,029	3,333	3,419	2.6%	42.9%

**Table 48: Comparison of Probation Nondrug Sentences by Severity Level
FY 2013 through FY 2017**

Severity Level	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017-2016 % Difference	FY 2017-2013 % Difference
N1	3	1	3	2	1	-50.0%	-66.7%
N2	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A
N3	46	31	38	33	36	9.1%	-21.7%
N4	32	27	33	35	49	40.0%	53.1%
N5	316	243	283	297	250	-15.8%	-20.9%
N6	156	162	218	208	212	1.9%	35.9%
N7	1,086	1,068	1,031	1,042	988	-5.2%	-9.0%
N8	826	919	914	926	885	-4.4%	7.1%
N9	1,853	1,969	2,031	2,166	1,850	-14.6%	-0.2%
N10	223	223	218	189	153	-19.0%	-31.4%
Off-grid	0	0	0	2	0	N/A	N/A
Non-grid	711	650	119	128	90	-29.7%	-87.3%
Total	5,252	5,293	4,888	5,028	4,515	-10.2%	-14.0%

PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

The prison population projection is based on FY 2017 data of prison admission, inmate stock population and release from KDOC, and felony sentencing data from KSSC. It mirrors continuously the changes of sentencing policy in previous years, such as 2006 House Bill 2567 (Jessica's Law), 2007 Senate Bill 14 and 2013 House Bill 2170, a justice reinvestment bill, which seeks to reduce the probation condition violator population in Kansas prisons.

The prison population projection predicts that offenders incarcerated in state prisons will reach 11,455 by June 30, 2027, an increase of 1,652 inmates or 16.9% over the actual prison population on the same date in 2017. The total admission in the past five years exhibits an increasing tendency (Figure 58). A combination of developing admission trends with the impact of the pronounced stacking effect and new sentencing policies has resulted in a continual growth in the state's prison population. The decrease of prison population after FY 2007 resulted from the implementation of House Substitute for Senate Bill 14, passed during the 2007 Legislative Session, which promotes a 20% reduction of probation revocation rate, increases lower severity level good time rates from 15% to 20% and provides potential credit for program completion (Figure 60).

Table 49 presents FY 2018 prison population projection by offender group. In the ten-year forecast period, the largest increase in number is identified at the drug offender group, an increase of 437 offenders or 29.6%. The number at nondrug severity levels 1 to 3 will increase by 387 offenders or 15.8% in the next ten years. This is due to

the "stacking effect" of long, mandatory minimum sentences of the most serious offenses, even though the trend of violent crimes in Kansas has declined in the past five years. The projected population at nondrug severity levels 4 to 6 will increase by 322 offenders or 18.8 % during the ten-year forecast period. The prison population at nondrug severity levels 7 to 10 will increase by 160 offenders or 16.7%, which partially results from the application of the special sentencing rules. The incarcerated population at offgrid in the next ten years will increase by 258 offenders or 19%. This growth reflects the continuous impact of Jessica's Law (House Bill 2567) passed in the 2006 Legislative Session.

Probation condition violators admitted to prison were required to serve their underlying prison sentence before 2013, but now House Bill 2170 requires probation condition violators to serve graduated sanctions instead, which includes a custody in KDOC for a period of 120 days or 180 days. As a result, in the next ten years, the number of prison sanctions from probation will increase to 144 or an increase of 5.1% over the actual number of FY 2017 (137). The probation condition violators admitted to prison will increase by 72 or 7.2% and the parole/postrelease condition violators will increase by 29 or 5.3% in the next ten years. This is the impact of House Bill 2170 as well, which requires that probation condition violators who are released from prison after July 1, 2013 will serve a postrelease supervision term. Pre-guideline (old law) inmate population, excluding old law offgrid, will gradually decrease over the ten-year forecast period. The trend of the actual and projected prison population from FY 2008 through FY 2027 is presented in Figure 60.

Figure 60: Prison Population Actual and Projected

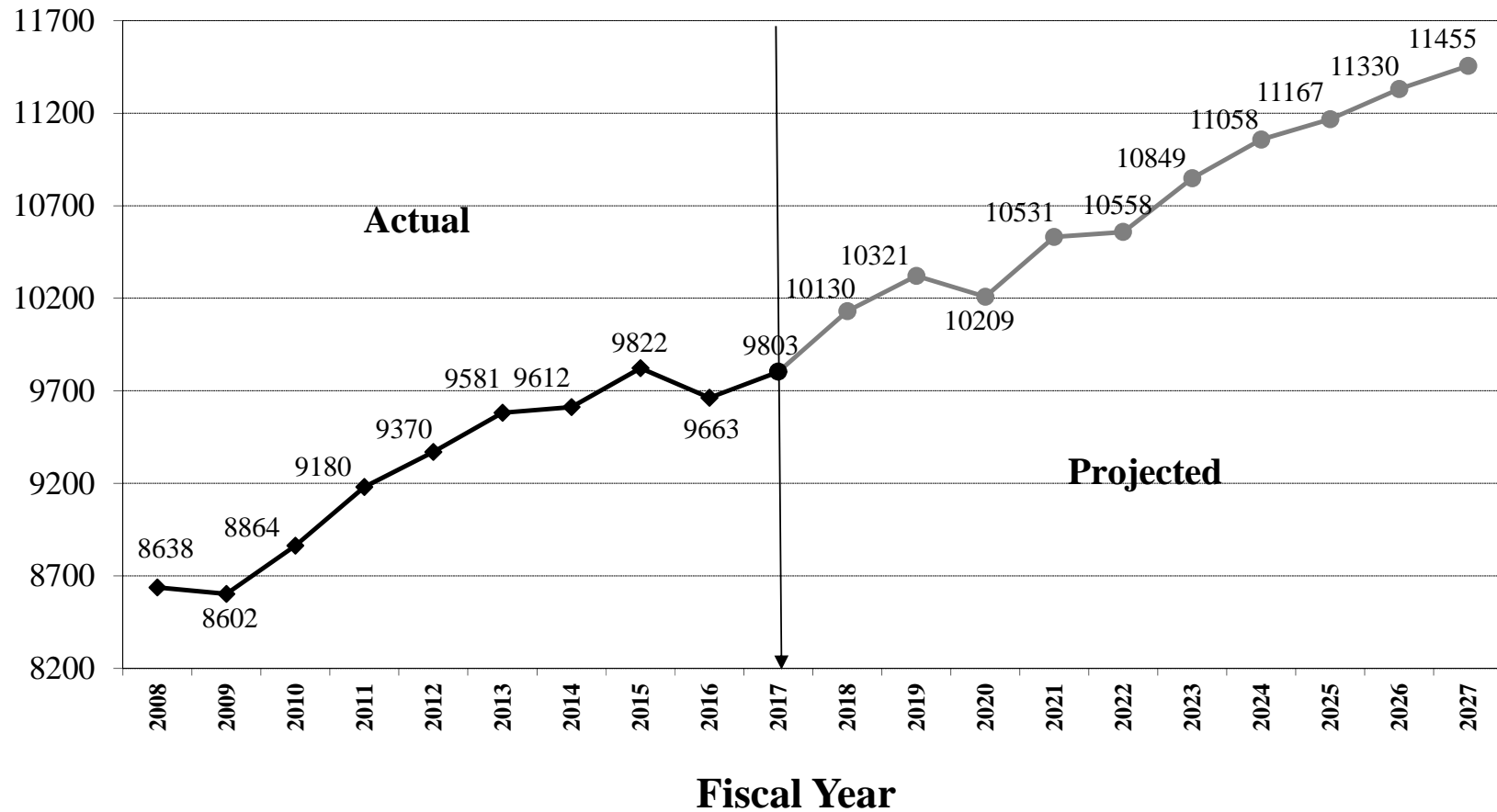


Table 49: FY 2018 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections

Offender Group	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	# Change	% Change
Drug	1475	1570	1632	1537	1659	1687	1779	1811	1829	1862	1912	437	29.6%
N1 to N3	2455	2484	2526	2587	2606	2620	2691	2711	2748	2781	2842	387	15.8%
N4 to N6	1715	1818	1871	1872	1897	1844	1904	1984	1985	2018	2037	322	18.8%
N7 to N10	957	981	985	873	966	965	1034	1047	1085	1100	1117	160	16.7%
Sanction	137	168	138	154	160	139	163	161	156	167	144	7	5.1%
Probation Condition Violators	1004	1054	1064	1052	1077	1072	1038	1078	1084	1085	1076	72	7.2%
Offgrid Including Old Law Lifer	1360	1377	1413	1446	1480	1517	1544	1569	1575	1602	1618	258	19.0%
Parole/Post Release Violators	547	528	542	540	541	573	557	559	569	580	576	29	5.3%
Old Law Inmates	153	150	150	148	145	141	139	138	136	135	133	-20	-13.1%
Total	9803	10130	10321	10209	10531	10558	10849	11058	11167	11330	11455	1652	16.9%

* The numbers of 2017 are the actual prison population on June 30, 2017.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTION

The prison population projections forecast the total beds needed over the ten-year forecast period, while custody classification projections predict the types of beds needed for custody in the next ten years. The overall custodial classification projections reveal that by the end of FY 2018, 341 unclassified beds, 3,175 minimum beds, 2,813 medium low beds, 1,627 medium high beds, 1,451 maximum beds and 723 special management beds will be needed. The total projected prison beds, by the end of FY 2027 will include 386 unclassified beds, 3,594 minimum beds, 3,179 medium low beds, 1,838 medium high beds, 1,641 maximum beds and 817 special management beds (Table 50).

Figure 61 exhibits the projected percentage distribution of custodial classifications by gender. The distribution demonstrates a significant difference between male and female offenders. Females will need 4.2% unclassified, 54% minimum, 21.4% medium

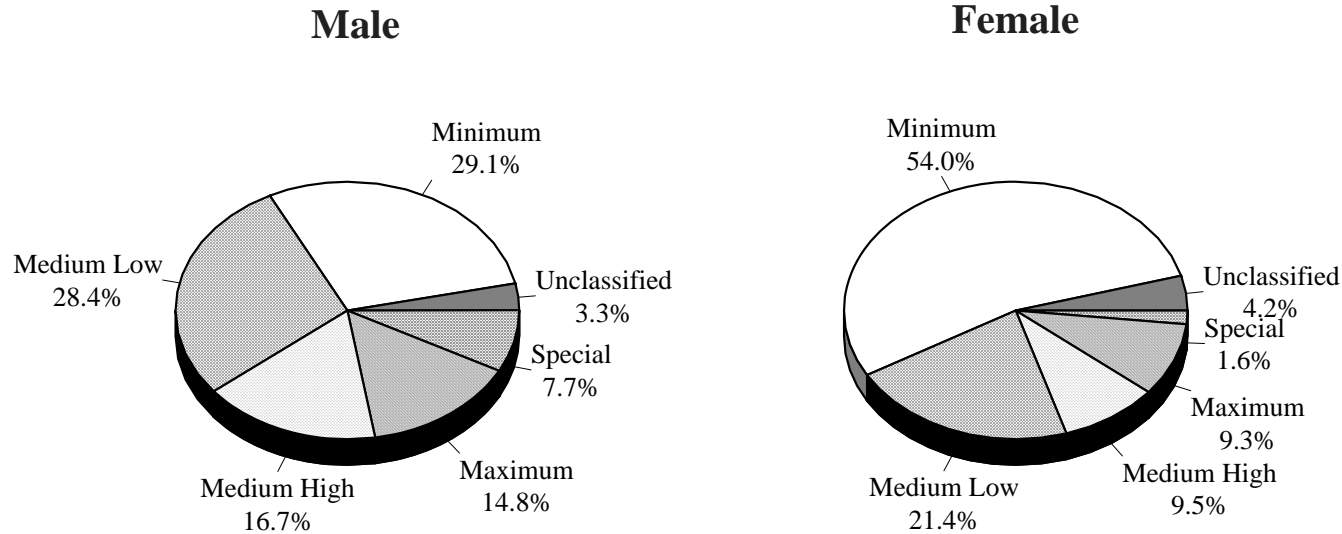
low, 9.5% medium high, 9.3% maximum custody and 1.6% special management beds by the end of FY 2018. Males will need 3.3% unclassified, 29.1% minimum, 28.4% medium low, 16.7% medium high, 14.8% maximum custody and 7.7% special management beds by the end of FY 2018. These classification percentages of male and female offenders remain fairly constant during the ten-year forecast period.

In the ten-year forecast period, the need for male beds increases at all custody types. The largest increase is found for minimum beds with an increase of 348. The second largest increase is for medium low beds with an increase of 339 beds. The medium high beds, maximum custody beds, special management beds and unclassified beds show an increase of 199, 178, 92 and 39, respectively, over the ten-year forecast period. Beds for females, in terms of custody types, fluctuate slightly in the next ten years except for minimum beds with an increase of 71. This forecast assumes no changes in custody practice over the ten-year forecast period.

Table 50: Ten-Year Custody Classification Projection

Fiscal Year	Unclassified	Special	Maximum	Medium High	Medium Low	Minimum	Total
2018	341	723	1,451	1,627	2,813	3,175	10,130
2019	348	736	1,479	1,658	2,865	3,235	10,321
2020	344	728	1,463	1,639	2,834	3,201	10,209
2021	355	751	1,508	1,691	2,924	3,302	10,531
2022	356	751	1,511	1,694	2,929	3,317	10,558
2023	365	774	1,554	1,742	3,011	3,403	10,849
2024	372	788	1,584	1,776	3,069	3,469	11,058
2025	376	796	1,599	1,791	3,098	3,507	11,167
2026	381	808	1,623	1,819	3,144	3,555	11,330
2027	386	817	1,641	1,838	3,179	3,594	11,455

Figure 61: Projected Percentage Distribution of Custody Classification by Gender



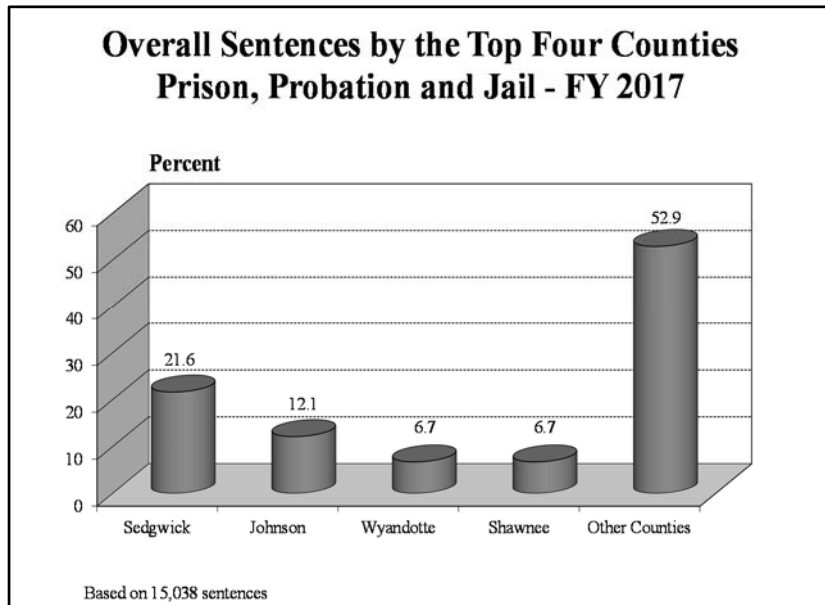
Based on the projected prison population on June 30, 2018 (male = 9,212 and female = 918).

APPENDIX I SENTENCES FROM THE TOP FOUR COUNTIES

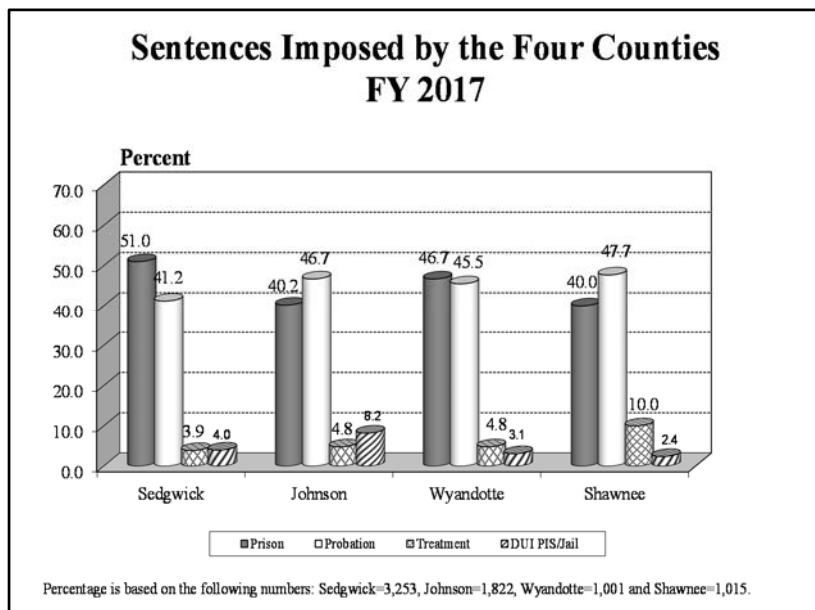
Sentences utilized for analyses in this section include incarceration, probation, DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences submitted to the Commission during FY 2017. The analysis on the sentences indicates that Sedgwick County, Johnson County, Wyandotte County and Shawnee County remained the top four counties, whose sentences imposed accounted for 47.1% of the total state sentences, a decrease of 1.6% compared with that of FY 2016 (48.7%). Sedgwick County continued to have the highest number of overall felony sentences, followed by Johnson County, Wyandotte

County and Shawnee County. This distribution is comparatively consistent with those of previous years. When compared with the sentencing data of FY 2016, the percentages of sentences from these four counties in FY 2017 do not fluctuate much. Sentences from Sedgwick County decreased by 0.8% but sentences from Johnson County increased by 0.3%. The percentage of sentences from Wyandotte County and Shawnee County decreased respectively by 0.6% and 0.5%. The characteristics of offenses and offenders from the four counties in FY 2017 are presented in the following figures and tables.

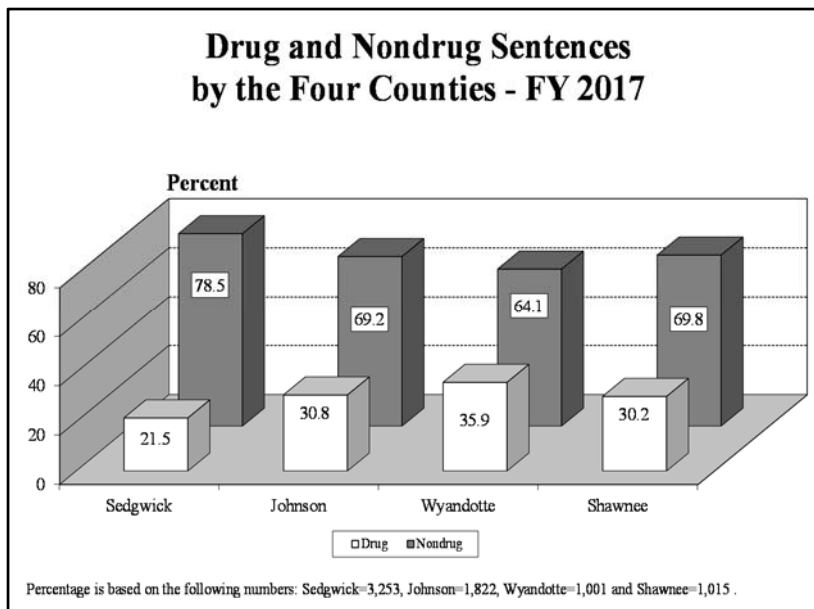
The Sedgwick, Johnson, Wyandotte and Shawnee counties were the top four counties reporting the greatest overall felony sentencing events. Sedgwick County imposed 21.6% sentences of the total state sentence events in FY 2017, followed by Johnson County (12.1%), Wyandotte County (6.7%) and Shawnee County (6.7%).



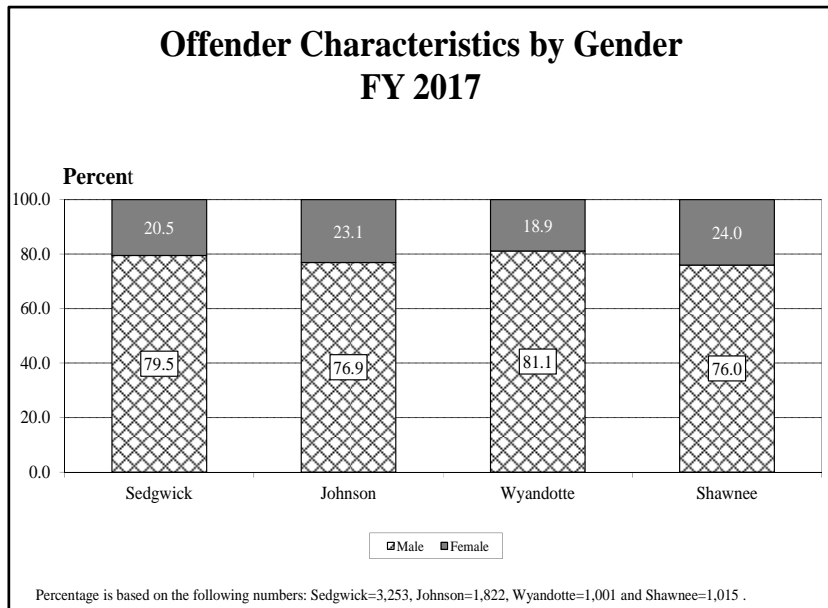
The highest percentage of prison sentences in FY 2017 was found in Sedgwick County (51%), while Shawnee County imposed a higher rate of probation sentences than the other three counties (47.7%). Shawnee County also imposed the highest rate of Senate Bill 123 drug treatment sentences (10%) among the four counties. The highest percentage of DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences was identified in Johnson County (8.2%).



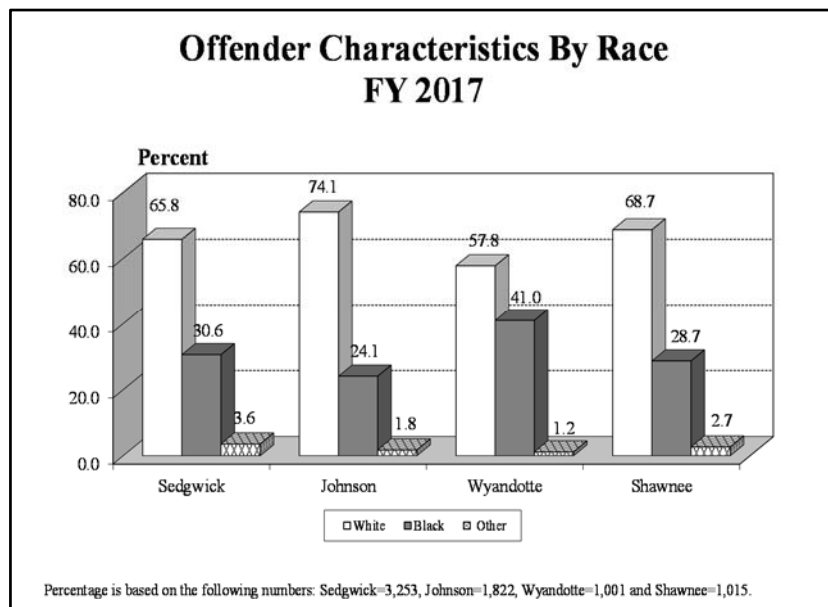
In terms of drug and nondrug crimes, the analysis reveals that in FY 2017, Sedgwick County imposed the largest proportion of nondrug sentences (78.5%), while Wyandotte County represented the highest percentage of drug sentences (35.9%) among the four counties. This distribution pattern is consistent with those of the past three fiscal years.



The analysis of offenders by gender shows that Wyandotte County represented the highest percentage of male offenders (81.1%), while Shawnee County reported the highest rate of female offenders (24%) among the four counties during FY 2017. This is different from the data observed in the past three year.



The review of offenders by race reveals that in FY 2017, Johnson County reported more white offenders (74.1%), while Wyandotte County reported more black offenders (41%) than the other three counties respectively. This racial distribution has remained constant in the past six years.



**FY 2017 Sentences from the Four Counties by Severity Level
Prison, Probation, DUI/Test Refusal PIS and County Jail Sentences**

Severity Level	Sedgwick		Johnson		Wyandotte		Shawnee	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
D1	3	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
D2	43	1.3	16	0.9	22	2.2	6	0.6
D3	63	1.9	65	3.6	41	4.1	15	1.5
D4	46	1.4	96	5.3	31	3.1	33	3.3
D5	544	16.7	383	21.0	264	26.4	252	24.8
N1	31	1.0	11	0.6	14	1.4	11	1.1
N2	10	0.3	7	0.4	5	0.5	3	0.3
N3	92	2.8	33	1.8	63	6.3	29	2.9
N4	61	1.9	14	0.8	31	3.1	10	1.0
N5	256	7.9	92	5.0	81	8.1	55	5.4
N6	143	4.4	62	3.4	41	4.1	42	4.1
N7	567	17.4	175	9.6	124	12.4	149	14.7
N8	365	11.2	271	14.9	71	7.1	112	11.0
N9	835	25.7	419	23.0	144	14.4	219	21.6
N10	23	0.7	14	0.8	19	1.9	33	3.3
Nongrid	142	4.4	154	8.5	41	4.1	39	3.8
Offgrid	26	0.8	9	0.5	8	0.8	6	0.6
Total	3,250	100.0	1,822	100.0	1,001	100.0	1,015	100.0

FY 2017 Top Ten Offenses Committed by Offenders in the Four Counties – 1

Offense Type	Sedgwick County		Offense Type	Johnson County	
	N	%		N	%
Drugs	699	21.5	Drugs	561	30.8
Theft	476	14.6	Theft	238	13.1
Aggravated Battery	266	8.2	DUI	150	8.2
Burglary	240	7.4	Identity Theft	134	7.4
Criminal Threat	166	5.1	Burglary	94	5.2
Failure to Register	142	4.4	Aggravated Battery	80	4.4
Aggravated Assault	135	4.2	Forgery	49	2.7
DUI	117	3.6	Criminal Threat	48	2.6
Possession of Firearm	113	3.5	Aggravated Assault	40	2.2
Fleeing or Eluding LEO	103	3.2	Obstructing Legal Process	31	1.7
Total	2,457	76.0	Total	1,425	78.3

FY 2017 Top Ten Offenses Committed by Offenders in the Four Counties – 2

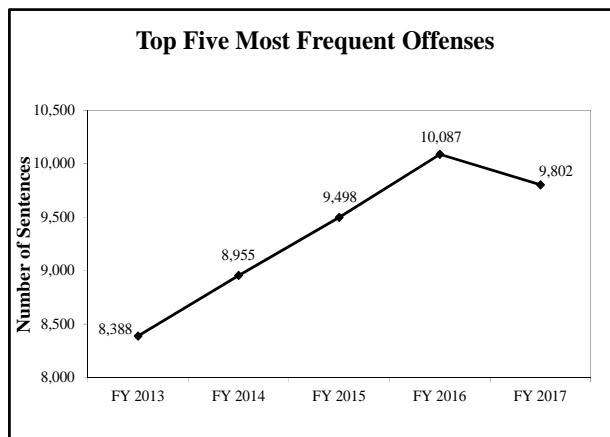
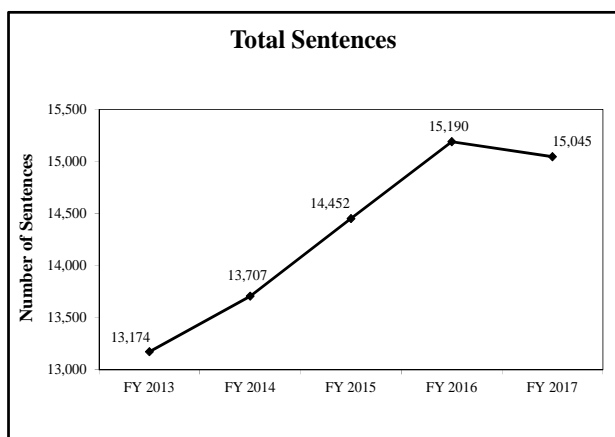
Offense Type	Wyandotte County		Offense Type	Shawnee County	
	N	%		N	%
Drugs	359	35.9	Drugs	307	30.2
Aggravated Battery	76	7.6	Theft	122	12.0
Theft	75	7.5	Burglary	81	8.0
Burglary	60	6.0	Aggravated Battery	61	6.0
Aggravated Robbery	41	4.1	Failure to Register	59	5.8
DUI	40	4.0	Forgery	42	4.1
Aggravated Assault	33	3.3	Criminal Threat	36	3.5
Fleeing or Eluding LEO	33	3.3	Aggravated Burglary	35	3.4
Forgery	30	3.0	DUI	28	2.8
Possession of Firearm	24	2.4	Aggravated Robbery	23	2.3
Total	771	77.1	Total	794	78.1

APPENDIX II TRENDS OF SELECTED OFFENSES

TOP FIVE MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES

The top five most frequently convicted offenses in the past five years included the crimes of drugs, DUI, burglary, theft and aggravated battery. Of the total offenses, including incarceration, probation, DUI/Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences, these top five offenses represented 63.7% in FY

2013, 65.3% in FY 2014, 65.7% in FY 2015, 66.4% in FY 2016 and 65.2% in FY 2017. The following figures and table present the sentencing trends of the top five offenses from FY 2013 to FY 2017. The sentence number of the top five offenses was up and down generally in the pattern of the total number of incarceration, probation, DUI or Test Refusal PIS and county jail sentences in the past five years.



Top Five Most Frequent Offenses Incarceration, Probation, DUI/Test Refusal PIS and County Jail Sentences

Top Five Offenses	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Drugs	3,720	4,285	4,762	5,220	5,468
Theft	1,367	1,490	1,732	1,742	1,493
Burglary	1,539	1,484	1,461	1,487	1,274
Aggravated Battery	756	841	815	913	925
DUI	1,006	855	728	725	642
Subtotal	8,388	8,955	9,498	10,087	9,802
Total Offenses	13,174	13,707	14,452	15,190	15,045

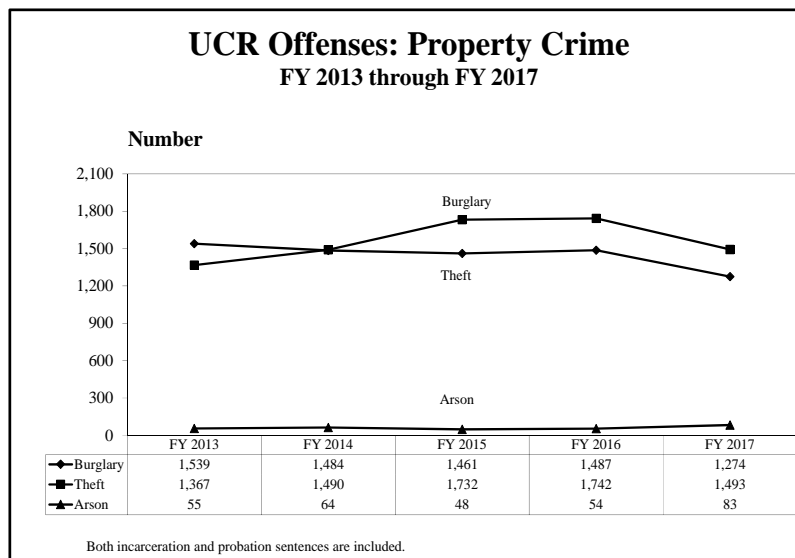
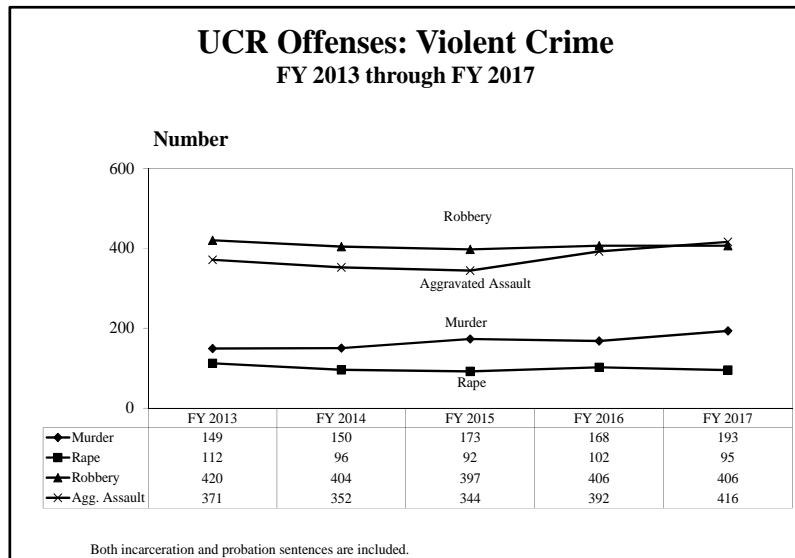
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) OFFENSES

The UCR offenses include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft/motor vehicle theft and arson. These are serious crimes by nature and/or volume, which are most likely to be reported and most likely to occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison. Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault are classified as violent crimes, while burglary, theft and arson are classified as property crimes. In the

following trend analyses on the UCR offenses from FY 2013 to FY 2017, murder includes capital murder, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter. Robbery includes aggravated robbery. Aggravated assault includes aggravated assault on LEO. Burglary includes aggravated burglary, residential, non-residential and motor vehicle burglaries. Theft includes motor vehicle theft and arson includes aggravated arson.

The conviction of murder crimes in FY 2017 increased by 14.9% compared with FY 2016 and by 29.5% compared with FY 2013. The number of rape crimes decreased by 6.9% compared with FY 2016 and by 15.2% compared with FY 2013. Robbery convictions decreased by 3.3% compared with FY 2013 but indicated no change compared with FY 2016. The number of aggravated assaults increased by 6.1% and 12.1% respectively over those of FY 2016 and FY 2013.

In FY 2017, burglary crimes decreased respectively by 14.3% and 17.2% from those of FY 2016 and FY 2013. The number of theft crimes decreased by 14.3% from FY 2016 but increased by 9.2% over that of FY 2013. The crime of arson increased by 53.7% and 50.9% respectively over those of FY 2016 and FY 2013.



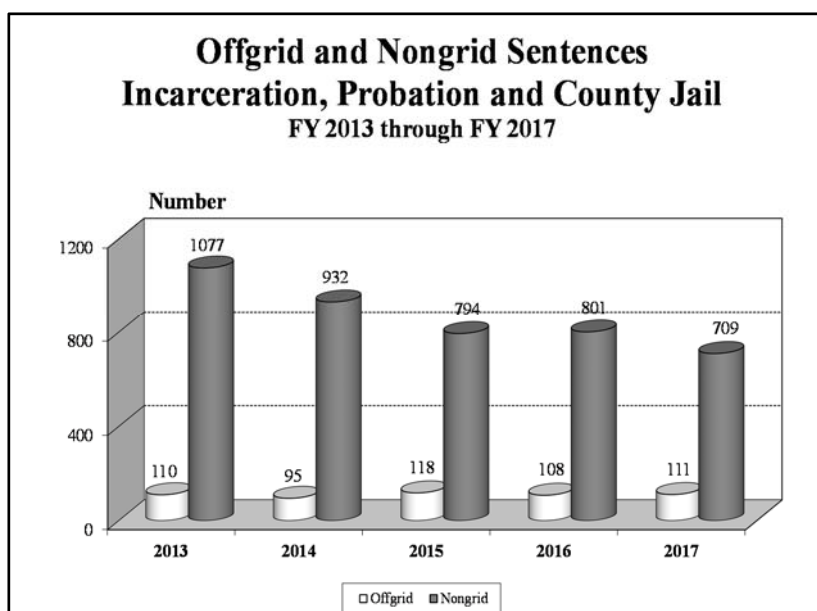
OFFGRID AND NONGRID CRIMES

Offgrid crimes are crimes that carry “life” sentences, meaning the length of imprisonment is life. The crimes of capital murder (K.S.A. 21-5401 or 21-3439), murder in the first degree (K.S.A. 21-5402 or 21-3401), treason (K.S.A. 21-5901 or 21-3801) and certain sex offenses under Jessica’s Law (2006 Senate Substitute for House Bill 2576) are designated as offgrid crimes. Persons convicted of offgrid crimes will be eligible for parole after serving 50 years in confinement for premeditated first-degree murder, or 25 years in certain premeditated first-degree murder cases in which mitigating circumstances are found by the sentencing court. The Kansas law also provides for the imposition of a death penalty, under specified circumstances, for a conviction of capital murder. Felony murder and treason carry a term of life imprisonment with a 15-year parole eligibility date for crimes committed after July 1, 1993 but prior to July 1, 1999, and a 20-year parole eligibility date for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1999 but prior

In FY 2017, the number of offgrid crimes increased by 3 (2.8%) over that of FY 2016 and by 1(1%) over that of FY 2013. The majority of the offgrid sentences were convicted under the Jessica’s Law, which implies that the policy was implemented consistently in the past five years. Nongrid sentences in FY 2017, including incarceration, probation and county jail sentences, decreased by 11.5% compared with FY 2016 and significantly decreased by 34.2% from that of FY 2013, which mirrors the 2011 policy changes on felony DUI (Page 15).

to July 1, 2014. Felony murder crimes committed on or after July 1, 2014, carry a life sentence with parole eligibility after serving a mandatory 25-year sentence.

Nongrid crimes are not assigned severity levels on either sentencing guidelines grids under the revised Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (K.S.A. 21-4701, *et seq.*). The crimes of felony driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (K.S.A. 8-1567), felony test refusal (K.S.A. 8-1025), felony domestic battery (K.S.A. 21-5414) and felony cruelty to animals (K.S.A. 21-6412 and 21-6416) are categorized as nongrid crimes. The applicable sentence of each of the nongrid crimes is specified within the individual criminal statute defining the crime. For example, the sentence for the crime of felony domestic battery specifies that the offender “shall be sentenced to no less than 90 days or more than one year’s imprisonment.” Further, a felony domestic battery offender must serve at least 48 consecutive hours imprisonment before being eligible for any type of release program.

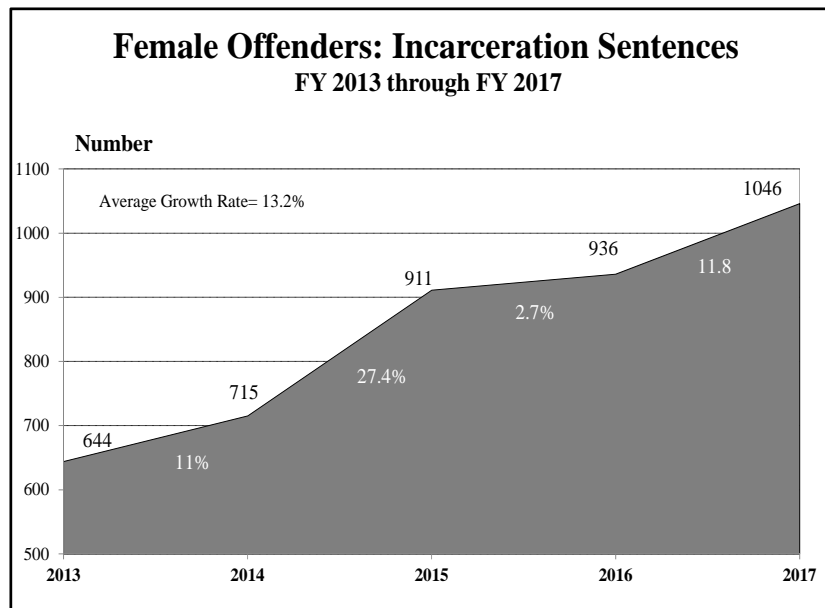


FEMALE OFFENDERS

In the past five years, the admission of female offenders shows an increasing tendency. The number of female admissions in FY 2017 increased by 11.8% compared with that of FY 2016 and significantly increased by 62.4% compared with that of FY 2013. The average growth rate in the past five years is 13.2%. The numbers of female offenders on probation has grown

from year to year since FY 2013. In FY 2017, female offenders on probation decreased by 6.2% from that of FY 2016 but increased by 14.3% when compared with FY 2013. The average growth rate is 3.6% in the past five years. Females were sentenced to prison or probation most frequently for the crimes of drugs, forgery and theft, which is consistent with the data observed in previous years.

The female offenders incarcerated in prison increased by 11% in FY 2014, greatly increased by 27.4% in FY 2015 and kept growing another 2.7% when compared with those of the previous years. The population in FY 2017 is the highest number (1,046) of female admissions to prison in the past five years, an increase of 11.8% over that of FY 2016.



In FY 2014, the female population sentenced to probation increased greatly by 12.6% in FY 2014 when compared with FY 2013. Then the female probationers increased by 1.2% in FY 2015 and continued to increase by 6.9% in FY 2016 when compared with the previous years. However, females on probation in FY 2017 decrease by 6.2% from that of FY 2016.

