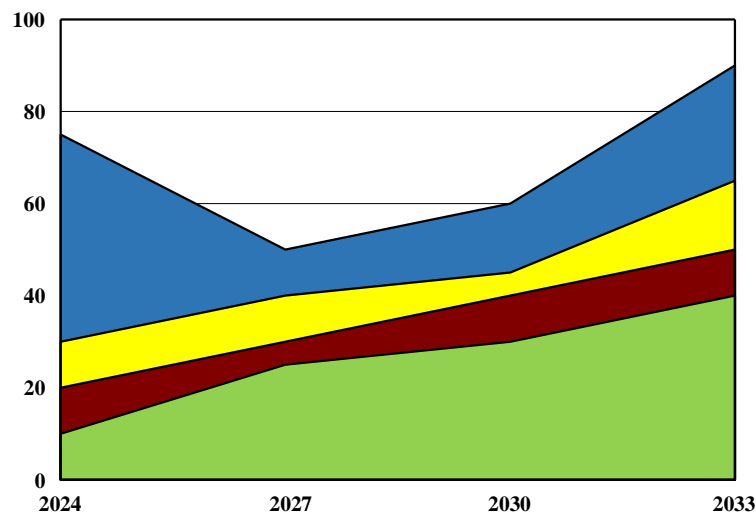


KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Fiscal Year 2025 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections

Prison Population Projections



August 2024

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OVERVIEW OF FY 2025 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prison Population and Admission

The Kansas prison population in FY 2024 indicated an increase of 477 inmates or 5.3% when compared with that in FY 2023. In review of Kansas ten-year prison population trend, the FY 2024 prison population represented an increase in the rate of growth compared to the previous year. In FY 2024, 9,404 inmates were incarcerated in state prison, indicating a decrease of 418 inmates from FY 2015 prison population¹.

When comparing the offender groups incarcerated in prison between FY 2023 and FY 2024, the most significant increase occurred in the nonviolent offender group (N4 to N6), showing a 8.5% increase or 125 inmates, followed by property crime offenders (N7 to N10) which increased by 7.1% or 54 inmates. Drug offenders and violent offenders (N1 to N3) increased by 5.8% and 6.0% respectively. Probation condition violators and parole/post release condition violators also saw significant increases of 11.4% and 5.9% respectively. Offgrid offenders increased by 33 inmates or 2.2%. Two groups saw a decrease from FY 2023, specifically the sanction population, which decreased by 9 inmates, and the old law inmates, which decreased by 4 inmates or 4.7%.

In FY 2024, the total prison admissions decreased by 48 admissions or 1.0% from last year, and an overall decrease of 1,972 admissions or 30.9% when compared to FY 2019 (pre-Covid).² The slight decrease in admissions saw a fluctuation in growth and decline across offender categories, demonstrating a slow-down in the growth that occurred coming out of the pandemic. The overall admission of prison sanctions from probation in FY 2024 decreased by 59 compared to FY 2023. This is in addition to the 902 admissions drop from FY 2019 to FY 2020, a 72 admission drop from FY 2020 to 2021, a 53 admission drop from FY 2021 to 2022, and a 42 admission drop from FY 2022 to 2023. Since FY 2020 this population has decreased by 79.6%. This is the result of legislative measures enacted to abolish the use of prison sanctions for crimes committed after July 1, 2020.

When compared with FY 2023, direct new court commitments in FY 2024 displayed a decrease of 75 admissions, or 3.9%, while displaying an increase of 285 or 18.0% from five years ago. In FY 2024, probation condition violators increased by 4.2%, but has decreased by 4.5% since 2020. Probation violators with new sentences decreased by 11.9% between FY 2023 and FY 2024 and has decreased by 13.7% since FY 2020. Probation violators with new convictions increased by 4.2% between FY 2023 and FY 2024 but decreased by 66.7% since FY 2020.

Further examining the admission types, in FY 2024 the number of parole/postrelease condition violators admitted to prison increased by 78 offenders or 10.5% and increased 32 admissions or 4.0% from 2020. Parole/postrelease violators with new sentences admitted to

¹ See Figure 12, Page 38.

² See Figure 13, Page 39.

prison in FY 2024 demonstrated an increase of 5 admissions or 3.7% from FY 2023 and an increase of 6 or 4.5% since 2020.

Length of Sentence and Stay

The average of length of sentence and stay of each severity level in FY 2024 varied. When compared with FY 2023, the average length of sentence of drug offenders indicated a decrease of 2.8 months and a decrease of 1.0 months compared to FY 2020. The largest increase occurred in the severity level 1 nondrug crimes at 64.8 months, while level 2 nondrug crimes saw the largest decrease at 24.4 months. The average length of sentence for N3s increased by 52.4 months when compared with FY 2023 and is up 57.7 months compared to five years earlier. Severity level 4 nondrug crimes increased 5.3 months from FY 2023 and 13.2 months from FY 2020. The average sentence length decreased 0.3 months for level 5 nondrug crimes compared to last year but increased 6.5 months five years ago. The average sentence length for nondrug severity level 6 crimes decreased by 8.6 months compared to FY 2023 and 2.1 months from FY 2020. Both severity level 7 and 8 nondrug crimes increased by 1.6 and 1.3 months respectively from FY 2023 and increased by 5.0 and 0.1 months from FY 2020. Finally, both severity level 9 and 10 nondrug crimes increased by 0.0 and 1.8 months respectively from FY 2023, and by 1.8 and 3.8 months from FY 2020.

When compared with FY 2023 inmate prison length of stay, the average length of stay in prison in FY 2024 for drug offenders decreased by 2.8 months (38.6 v. 35.8), while the average length of stay increased for property crime offenders (N7 to N10) at 1.6, 1.3, 0.0 and 1.8 months, respectively. The average length of stay for violent crime offenders (N1 to N3) was mixed, with 64.8, -24.4, and 52.4 months respectively (fluctuation at N1 and N2 is expected due to high outlier sentences and low overall number of offenders). The average length of stay of nonviolent offenders (N4 to N6) was also mixed, with 5.3, -0.3, and -8.6 months respectively. The average length of stay for guideline postrelease supervision condition violators indicated an increase of 0.3 (5.6 v. 5.9); and the average length of stay for pre-guideline parole condition violators was 103.4 months, indicating an increase of 7.8 months (95.6 v. 103.4)³. Probation condition violators stayed in prison for an average 64.3 months, an increase of 39.1 months when compared with that in FY 2023 (24.6 v. 64.3).

Based on the 3,967 inmates released from prison in FY 2024, 54.1% of them (2,146 inmates) were eligible for program credits and 87.6% of those eligible inmates earned program credits. The average program credit earned was 113 days, which reduced the length of sentence by 3.7 months, on average.

Forecast

In examining the estimated prison bed needs by offender group, all nondrug grid offender groups showed increases over the ten-year forecast period from FY 2025 to FY 2034, with the violent grid offenders (N1-N3) accounting for the largest increase of 880 inmates. This is due to

³ See Table 8, Page 16.

the increased sentence length within this group as well as higher admission rates. The nongrid severity levels 4 to 6 group shows a significant increase of 506 inmates during the forecast period, while the nonviolent inmate (N7 to N10) population shows an increase of 217 inmates in FY 2034.

The probation condition violator population will increase by 389 inmates or 34.0% over the ten-year forecast period. This increase is due to the abolition of prison sanctions, the high percentage of offenders revoked on probation, the increased number of offenders receiving probation during the pandemic, and longer average sentence for revoked offenders. Drug inmates will see an increase of 390 inmates or 30.7% over the ten-year forecast period.

The parole/postrelease violator group will increase by 126 inmates or 31.6%, while the offgrid offender population will increase by 200 inmates or 13.2% by FY 2034. Decreasing offender groups include the pre-guideline (old law) inmates, which will decrease 42 inmates or 79.2% by FY 2034⁴, and the prison sanction population, which is expected to decrease to zero inmates due to passage of 2020 SB 18 that abolished the use of prison sanctions for offenses that occur after June 30, 2020.⁵

A significant change is noted for probation condition violators sanction population over the ten-year forecast period. Previously, probation condition violators admitted to prison were required to serve their underlying prison sentence. HB 2170 enacted on July 1, 2014 requires probation condition violators to serve graduated sanctions instead of the underlying prison sentence, which includes: the intermediate sanction of confinement in jail for 2-3 days at a time and up to a total of 18 days. Previously, if the violator already has at least one intermediate sanction of confinement in jail, the court could remand the defendant to the custody of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) for a period of 120 days or 180 days, which the Secretary could reduce by up to 60 days or 90 days. However, due to 2020 SB 18, the prison sanction is no longer available for offenses committed after June 30, 2020. Now, if the violator already has served a 2- or 3-day jail sanction (up to 18 total days), the court may revoke probation, assignment to community corrections, suspend the sentence, or require the defendant to serve the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence. Removing the graduated prison sanctions will reduce the sanction population completely but may increase for probation condition violators group and may require more beds. Additionally, during the pandemic, a higher percentage of offenders received probation sentences, including many offenders who would have received a prison sentence prior to the pandemic. Thus, it is estimated that during the ten-year forecast period, the prison population of sanction from probation will decrease to zero, while the probation condition violators will increase by 389 additional inmates in FY 2034.

Overall, the FY 2025 prison population projections indicate that prison population will increase during the forecast period. In FY 2034, the total prison population will rise to 12,071 inmates, an increase of 2,667 inmates or 28.4% over the current population level.⁶ Offgrid and nondrug severity levels 1, 2 and 3 inmates will account for 43.1% of the projected prison population in FY 2034. Nondrug severity levels 4, 5 and 6 inmates will make up 17.4%

⁴ See Table 9, Page 18.

⁵ See Table 9, Page 18.

⁶ See Table 9, Page 18.

and nonviolent inmates (N7 to N10) will consist of 8.6% of the projected prison population in FY 2034. The projected drug inmate prison population will represent 13.7% while parole/postrelease supervision condition violators will make up 4.3% of the forecasted prison population in FY 2034. Pre-guideline (old law) population, not including old law offgrid offenders, will account for 0.1% in FY 2034. Probation condition violators will make up 12.7% while prison sanction from probation offenders will account for 0.0 % of the projected population in FY 2034.

In FY 2034, male prison population will rise to 10,947, an increase of 2,396 inmates from the FY 2024 population. Female prison population will increase to 1,124 inmates, an increase of 272 inmates in FY 2034. Male inmates will account for 90.7% while female inmates will consist of 9.3% of the forecasted prison population in FY 2034.⁷

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Source of Data Used for the Projections

Data utilized for the FY 2025 prison population projections are based on the most recent felony sentencing information and current prison information from FY 2024. This data includes the automated and non-automated data files collected from the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the FY 2024 felony journal entry sentencing information collected by the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSSC). Data provided by KDOC includes:

1. Prison admissions
2. Prison populations
3. Prison releases
4. Parole/postrelease supervision populations
5. Parole/postrelease supervision discharges
6. Parole hearing decisions
7. KDOC monthly offender population reports
8. Prison and jail sanctions from probation

Data collected by the KSSC includes:

1. Prison sentences
2. Probation sentences
3. Probation revocations

The above combined data sources provide the information for the Prison Projection Consensus Group to make the final decisions regarding assumptions that must be built into the model. The sentencing journal entry databases from the KSSC provide sentencing trends that impact policy changes. The prison admission file contains each individual admission event with the type of admission, the length of sentence, jail credit, special sentencing rule applied, departure information, and concurrent or consecutive sentences applied. The prison population stock file provides additional information which is used by the Prison Projection Consensus Group as well as characteristics of the June 30 incarceration population. The prison release file informs the Consensus Group of the type of release and the actual length of stay for each

⁷ See Figures 2 & 3, Pages 20 & 21.

individual inmate. Parole/postrelease supervision and parole hearing files provide information regarding parole population, parole discharges, parole hearing decisions, and waiting time between each parole hearing. KDOC Monthly Offender Population Reports are utilized to monitor actual prison monthly population compared to the projections.

Consensus Group

In an attempt to formulate the most accurate assumptions, the Sentencing Commission utilizes a Prison Population Consensus Group to review and establish the final set of assumptions that are utilized in building the simulation model. Members of the Consensus Group represent criminal justice agencies which play a role in processing an individual through the criminal justice system. Members contribute their agencies' expertise regarding formal and informal procedures and provide relevant information and data on specific issues or practices which may affect prison population.

Members of the FY 2023 Prison Population Projection Consensus Group:

Donovan, Honorable Stacey	5 th Judicial District Court
Glendening, Jessica	Board of Indigent Defense Services
Grube, John	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Hauser, Kerry	Kansas Department of Corrections
Lamprecht, Jason	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Keating, Mark	Kansas Prisoner Review Board
Milner, Megan	Kansas Department of Corrections
Schultz, Scott	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Sexton, Honorable Benjamin	8 th Judicial District Court
Waldock, Melissa	Kansas Department of Corrections
Zmuda, Secretary Jeff	Kansas Department of Corrections

The Consensus Group held two meetings to review sentencing trends, identify policy changes that may affect future prison bed needs and identify assumptions to be incorporated into the forecast model.

FY 2025 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION BASIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR DISCUSSION⁸

1. The model begins on July 1, 2024.
2. The model is based on FY 2024 data (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024).
3. This prison population projection is for a ten-year forecasting period (FY 2025 to FY 2034).
4. The projection model is designed to simulate all new commitments to prison, from FY 2025 and forward, under sentencing guidelines, with a determinate sentence length.
5. Admission Trends:
 - a) New Court Commitments. Direct new court commitments to prison in FY 2024 (offenders not on any type of supervision at the time of conviction and subsequent admission to prison) indicated a decrease of 3.9% or 75 admissions less when compared to FY 2023. Compared with FY 2020, the admissions to prison indicate an-increase of 18.0% or 285 admissions. FY 2020 showed a total of 1,587 admissions; FY 2021 showed a total of 1,308 admissions; FY 2022 showed a total of 1,635 admissions; FY 2023 showed a total of 1,947 admissions; and FY 2024 showed a total of 1,872 admissions.
 - b) Probation Condition Violators. In FY 2024, 1,171 probation condition violators were admitted to prison, indicating an increase of 4.2% or 47 admissions from FY 2023 but a decrease of 4.5% or 55 admissions from FY 2020. Probation condition violators admitted to prison during the five years were: 1,226 in FY 2020; 1,056 in FY 2021; 1,024 in FY 2022; 1,124 in FY 2023; and 1,171 in FY 2024. Of the 1,171 probation condition violators, 0 offenders received prison sanctions before full revocation at the same year.
 - c) Prison Sanctions for Probation Condition Violators. In FY 2024, 57 probation condition violators (14 females and 43 males) received 58 prison sanctions. One male offender received two prison sanctions, two 120-day sanctions. Of the 58 prison sanctions, 41 were 120 days; 17 were 180 days. The average length of stay in prison was 25 days for the 120-day sanctions and 48 days for the 180-day sanctions. The number of prison sanctions in FY 2023 indicated a decrease of 59 sanctions or 50.4% when compared with last year (117 sanctions), continuing the steady decline seen for the last several years.
 - d) Probation Violators with New Sentence. Probation violators with a new sentence in FY 2024 indicated a decrease of 33 violators or 11.9% from last year. When compared with FY 2020 numbers, it indicated a decrease of 13.7% or 39 admissions. The number of probation violators with new sentence in the past five years were: 284 in FY 2020, 237 in FY 2021, 203 in FY 2022, 278 in FY 2023, and 245 in FY 2024.
 - e) Probation Violators with New Conviction. In FY 2024, probation violators with new conviction increased by 4.2% or 1 admission when compared with that of FY 2023. Over the

⁸ Based on KDOC's data downloaded end of each fiscal year.

five-year period, probation violators with new conviction indicated a decrease of 66.7% or 50 violators.

- f) Total New Commitments: Rate of Growth⁹. The total new commitments of the above groups in FY 2024 decreased by 1.8% or 60 admissions when compared with that of 2023. The growth rates for new commitments in the past ten years are as follows:

FY 2014 to FY 2015	3.9%
FY 2015 to FY 2016	5.8%
FY 2016 to FY 2017	7.0%
FY 2017 to FY 2018	2.2%
FY 2018 to FY 2019	-2.6%
FY 2019 to FY 2020*	-30.8%
FY 2020 to FY 2021*	-22.0%
FY 2021 to FY 2022	8.8%
FY 2022 to FY 2023	14.1%
FY 2023 to FY 2024	-1.8%
<i>Average yearly growth rate (FY 2015 to FY 2024)</i>	-1.5%

*Due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Last year, the Consensus Group determined that for the Male population there would be a growth rate of 3.0% in FY 2024, 2.5% in FY 2025, 1.5% in FY 2026, and 1.0% thereafter. This year the Consensus Group decided that the male population would grow by 3.0% in FY 2025, 2.0% in FY 2026, and 1.0% thereafter. Last year, the Consensus Group determined the female population there would be a growth rate of 6.0% in FY 2024, 3.0% in FY 2025, 2.0% in FY 2026, and 1.0% thereafter. This year, the Consensus Group determined the Female population would have a growth rate of 5.0% in FY 2025, 3.0% in FY 2026, and 1.0% thereafter.

6. Guideline postrelease supervision condition violators may serve up to 180 days. The average length of stay for this group was 129 days in FY 2020, 150 days in FY 2021, 158 days in FY 2022, and 171 in FY 2023. The consensus group agreed to use 160 days for this group in FY 2024 model. The actual average length of stay in FY 2023 was **179** days. For the FY 2025 model, the Consensus group determined the average length of stay would be **175** days.
7. In FY 2024, a total of 824 parole/postrelease and conditional release condition violators were returned to prison, indicating an increase of 78 offenders when compared with last year. The consensus group agreed to use the return rate of **64** offenders per month in FY 2024. The actual average rate of parole/postrelease and conditional release condition violators was **69** offenders per month, indicating an increase of 6.5 admissions per month. For the FY 2025 model, the Consensus group determined the average rate of return would be **67**.
8. In FY 2024, a total of **140** parole/postrelease violators with new sentences were admitted to prison, representing an increase of 3.7% or 5 admissions when compared with the admissions

⁹ Growth rate includes prison sanctions.

of FY 2023. The past five years' data of parole/postrelease violators with new sentence has returned to pre-Covid levels: FY 2020-134, FY 2021-115, FY 2022 – 103, FY 2023 – 135, and FY 2024 - 140). Last year, the consensus group agreed to use **150** returns for this group in FY 2024 model. For the FY 2025 model, the Consensus group agreed to use **140** for this group.

9. **SB 18 – Prison sanctions for probation condition violators - Removing the 120-day or 180-day prison sanctions for probation condition violators.**

In FY 2024, 57 probation condition violators (14 females and 43 males) received **58** prison sanctions. Last year, the Consensus Group decided that this group would decrease by 50% in FY 2024, another 50% in FY 2025, and then reach 0 in FY 2026 and forward. In FY 2024, the sanction population was reduced by 50.4% or 59 admissions, representing a fair estimation of the sanction population. The Consensus group agreed to a 50% decrease in FY 2025 and then reach 0 in FY 2026.

KEY FINDINGS OF FISCAL YEAR 2024 DATA

1. A total number of 9,404 offenders were incarcerated in KDOC on June 30, 2024, representing an increase of 477 offenders when compared with that of FY 2023. Of the total number, 9,180 were guideline offenders and 224 were pre-guideline offenders. Nearly all the pre-guideline offenders were offgrid, nondrug severity levels 1 to 3 offenders and parole condition violators, representing 96.9% of this group.
2. In FY 2024, 4,416 offenders were admitted to prison, representing a decrease of 48 offenders. Of those 4,416 offenders, new commitments (including prison sanctions from probation) accounted for 76.3% or 3,371 admissions, which included 42.3% direct new court commitments, 26.5% probation condition violators, 1.3% prison sanctions, 5.5% probation violators with new sentence and 0.5% new conviction.
3. Compared with FY 2023, the total number of new commitments sentenced to prison in FY 2024 decreased by 3.9% or 75 admissions. Among the total of new commitments to prison, direct new court commitments accounted for 1,872 admissions. Probation condition violators indicated an increase of 4.2% or 47 admissions. Prison sanctions from probation decreased by 50.4% or 59 sanctions. Probation violators with new sentence showed a decrease of 11.9% or 33 admissions. Probation violators with new conviction showed an increase of 4.2% or 1 admission.
4. In FY 2024, 57 probation condition violators (14 females and 43 males) received 58 prison sanctions. One male offender received two prison sanctions, two 120-day sanctions. Of the 58 prison sanctions, 41 were 120 days; 17 were 180 days. The average length of stay in prison was 25 days for the 120-day sanctions and 48 days for the 180-day sanctions.
5. Parole/post-release condition violators and conditional release violators made up 18.7% or 824 admissions of the total admissions in FY 2024, indicating an increase of 10.5% or 78 admissions from that of FY 2023.
6. The average length of sentence of probation condition violators in FY 2023 was 64.3 months. The average jail credit was 259.6 days or 8.5 months. The length of sentence numbers are greatly increased to what was reported last year. Further examination of this group displayed that over 96% of them were offenders ranging from drug severity levels 3 to 5 and nondrug severity levels 5 to 10. This trend has not been changed from previous years.
7. The average length of stay in prison for pre-guideline parole condition violators in FY 2023 was calculated to be 103.4 months, indicating increase of 7.8 months from the length of stay observed during FY 2023 (95.6 months). The average length of stay for the guideline postrelease supervision condition violators in FY 2024 was 5.9 months (179 days), 9 days more than the average length of stay in FY 2023 (5.3 months or 170 days).

8. Compared with FY 2023, the average lengths of sentence of the guideline nondrug sentences in FY 2024 changed as such:
 - Severity level one – 64.8-month increase
 - Severity level two – 24.4-month decrease
 - Severity level three – 52.4-month increase
 - Severity level four – 5.3-month increase
 - Severity level five – 0.3-month decrease
 - Severity level six – 8.6-month decrease
 - Severity level seven – 1.6-month increase
 - Severity level eight – 1.3-month increase
 - Severity level nine – 0.0-month n/a
 - Severity level ten – 2.8-month decrease
 - The number of admissions of nondrug crimes decreased for the following severity levels: SLV 1 - (24); SLV 5 – (11); SLV 6 – (19); SLV 7 – (33); SLV 9 – (78); and SLV 10 – (3). The number of admissions increased as follows: SLV 2 – (5), SLV 3 - (8), SLV 4 – (10), and SLV 8 – (43). Drug crimes increased by a total of 48 across all severity levels.
9. During FY 2024, the admissions of parole/postrelease violators with new sentences (including conditional release violators with new felony sentences) increased by 5 admissions or 3.7% when compared with the returns in FY 2023 (135 v. 140).
10. In FY 2024, 1,045 drug offenders were admitted to prison, indicating an increase of 48 admissions when compared with that of FY 2023. Of this number, 522 were new court commitments, 432 probation condition violators, 80 probation violators with new sentence and 11 probation violators with new conviction. The average length of the drug sentences was 35.8 months, indicating a decrease of 2.5 months when compared to that of 2023 (35.8 vs. 38.3).

**Table 1: Prison Population Characteristics
6/30/2024**

Severity Level	Pre-Guideline		Guideline		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
D1	0	0.0%	129	1.4%	129	1.4%
D2	0	0.0%	295	3.2%	295	3.1%
D3	0	0.0%	359	3.9%	359	3.8%
D4	0	0.0%	104	1.1%	104	1.1%
D5	0	0.0%	382	4.2%	382	4.1%
N1	34	0.4%	1201	13.1%	1235	13.1%
N2	26	0.3%	220	2.4%	246	2.6%
N3	16	0.2%	1112	12.1%	1128	12.0%
N4	3	0.0%	338	3.7%	341	3.6%
N5	1	0.0%	916	10.0%	917	9.8%
N6	0	0.0%	337	3.7%	337	3.6%
N7	2	0.0%	572	6.2%	574	6.1%
N8	0	0.0%	80	0.9%	80	0.9%
N9	0	0.0%	157	1.7%	157	1.7%
N10	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	7	0.1%
Offgrid	108	1.2%	1409	15.3%	1517	16.1%
Probation Condition Violators	0	0.0%	1143	12.5%	1143	12.2%
Sanction from Probation	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators	33	0.4%	417	4.5%	450	4.8%
Subtotal	224	2.5%	9180	97.6%	9404	100.0%
Nongrid/Unknown					0	0.0%
Total					9404	100.0%

Source: DOC prison population file.

Table 2: Comparison between Actual Prison Population - FY 2023 & FY 2024

Offender Group	2023	2024	Difference	% Increase/ Decrease
Drug	1199	1269	70	5.8%
N1 to N3	2462	2609	147	6.0%
N4 to N6	1470	1595	125	8.5%
N7 to N10	764	818	54	7.1%
Sanction from Probation	11	2	-9	-81.8%
Probation Condition Violators	1026	1143	117	11.4%
Offgrid Including Old Law Lifer	1484	1517	33	2.2%
Parole/Postrelease Violators	425	450	25	5.9%
Old Law Inmates*	86	82	-4	-4.7%
Total	8927	9404	477	5.3%

Source: DOC prison population files.

Table 3: Guideline Admission Characteristics - FY 2024

Severity Level	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Sentence (Months)	Jail Credit (Days)	Probation Condition Violators (%)	Probation Violators w/New Sentence (%)	Probation Violators w/New Conviction (%)
D1	20	0.6%	135.8	455.8	10.0	10.0	0.0
D2	75	2.2%	91.9	276.1	24.0	6.7	0.0
D3	157	4.7%	59.5	203.4	18.5	6.4	1.3
D4	97	2.9%	33.1	180.9	33.0	3.1	1.0
D5	696	20.6%	26.6	190.0	63.4	8.6	1.1
N1	99	2.9%	480.1	530.5	3.0	3.0	0.0
N2	32	0.9%	177.5	690.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
N3	181	5.4%	166.8	577.7	3.9	7.2	0.0
N4	110	3.3%	81.4	356.2	13.6	2.7	0.0
N5	309	9.2%	65.2	295.8	16.2	7.8	1.0
N6	196	5.8%	37.6	219.9	30.1	7.7	0.5
N7	552	16.4%	34.4	260.7	40.9	12.1	1.1
N8	209	6.2%	19.0	193.6	47.4	7.2	0.5
N9	446	13.2%	15.2	181.1	40.5	5.0	0.7
N10	34	1.0%	13.0	132.8	29.4	0.0	0.0
Offgrid	100	3.0%	879.4	204.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
Sanction	58	1.7%	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	3371	100.0%					

**Table 4: Comparison of Guideline New Commitments
Admissions to Prison by Severity Level and Drug Offense
FY 2020, FY 2023 and FY 2024**

Severity Level & Offense	FY 2020	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference Between 2020 & 2024	Difference Between 2023 & 2024
N1	78	123	99	21	-24
N2	10	27	32	22	5
N3	156	173	181	25	8
N4	79	100	110	31	10
N5	234	320	309	75	-11
N6	193	215	196	3	-19
N7	521	585	552	31	-33
N8	257	166	209	-48	43
N9	515	524	446	-69	-78
N10	26	37	34	8	-3
Drug	1045	997	1045	0	48
Total	3114	3267	3213	99	-54

Note: New commitments include direct new court admissions, condition probation violators, and probation violators with new sentence/new conviction.

**Table 5: Comparison of Guideline New Commitments
Average Length of Sentence by Severity Level Offense
FY 2020, FY 2023 and FY 2024**

Severity Level & Offense	FY 2020	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference Between 2020 & 2024	Difference Between 2023 & 2024
N1	246.8	415.3	480.1	233.3	64.8
N2	286.2	201.9	177.5	-108.7	-24.4
N3	109.1	114.4	166.8	57.7	52.4
N4	68.2	76.1	81.4	13.2	5.3
N5	58.7	65.5	65.2	6.5	-0.3
N6	39.7	46.2	37.6	-2.1	-8.6
N7	29.4	32.8	34.4	5	1.6
N8	18.9	17.7	19.0	0.1	1.3
N9	13.4	15.2	15.2	1.8	0
N10	9.2	11.2	13.0	3.8	1.8
Drug	36.8	38.6	35.8	-1.0	-2.8

Source: DOC admission file.

Table 6: Comparison between FY 2023 and FY 2024 Prison Admission Types by Male

Admission Type	2023	2024	Number Change	Percent Change
New Court Commitment	1788	1671	-117	-6.5%
Probation Condition Violator	847	915	68	8.0%
Prison Sanction	84	44	-40	-47.6%
Probation Violator With New Sentence	245	204	-41	-16.7%
Probation Violator With New Conviction	24	23	-1	-4.2%
Parole/Post-release Condition Violator	686	755	69	10.1%
Parole/Post-release Violator With New Sentence	164	121	-43	-26.2%
Other	40	42	2	5.0%
Total Admission	3878	3775	-103	-2.7%
End of Year Population	8160	8551	391	4.8%

Table 7: Comparison between FY 2023 and FY 2024 Prison Admission Types by Female

Admission Type	2023	2024	Number Change	Percent Change
New Court Commitment	159	201	42	26.4%
Probation Condition Violator	277	256	-21	-7.6%
Prison Sanction	33	14	-19	-57.6%
Probation Violator With New Sentence	33	41	8	24.2%
Probation Violator With New Conviction	0	2	2	0.0%
Parole/Post-release Condition Violator	60	68	8	13.3%
Parole/Post-release Violator With New Sentence	7	7	0	0.0%
Other	15	12	-3	-20.0%
Total Admission	584	601	17	2.9%
End of Year Population	767	853	86	11.2%

Table 8: Comparative Analysis of Condition Parole/Postrelease Supervision Violators Between FY 2023 and FY 2024

Law	Number of Admission				Average Length of Stay in Month			
	FY 2023	FY 2024	Change #	Change %	FY 2023	FY 2024	Change #	Change %
Guideline	723	801	78	10.8%	5.6	5.9	0.3	5.4%
Pre-guideline	23	23	0	0.0%	95.6	103.4	7.8	8.4%
Total	746	824	78	10.5%				

FY 2025 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table 9: FY 2025 Prison Population Projection by Offender Group

Offender Group	2024*	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	# Change	% Change
Drug	1269	1376	1366	1427	1475	1501	1589	1567	1612	1643	1659	390	30.7%
N1 to N3	2609	2628	2750	2874	2988	3097	3198	3266	3353	3420	3489	880	30.6%
N4 to N6	1595	1733	1807	1856	1894	1910	1939	1973	1990	2044	2101	506	31.7%
N7 to N10	818	852	867	897	925	918	961	941	978	1013	1035	217	26.5%
Sanction	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.0%
Probation Condition Violators	1143	1299	1389	1453	1468	1464	1484	1482	1475	1501	1532	389	34.0%
Offgrid Including Old Law Lifer	1517	1580	1605	1640	1666	1697	1725	1723	1720	1722	1717	200	13.2%
Parole/Post Release Violators	398	357	355	398	418	431	450	485	511	494	524	126	31.6%
Old Law Inmates	53	46	41	35	30	25	23	19	13	13	11	-42	-79.2%
Total	9404*	9875	10181	10580	10864	11043	11369	11456	11652	11850	12071	2667	28.4%

* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.

Figure 1: KS Prison Population - Actual and Projected

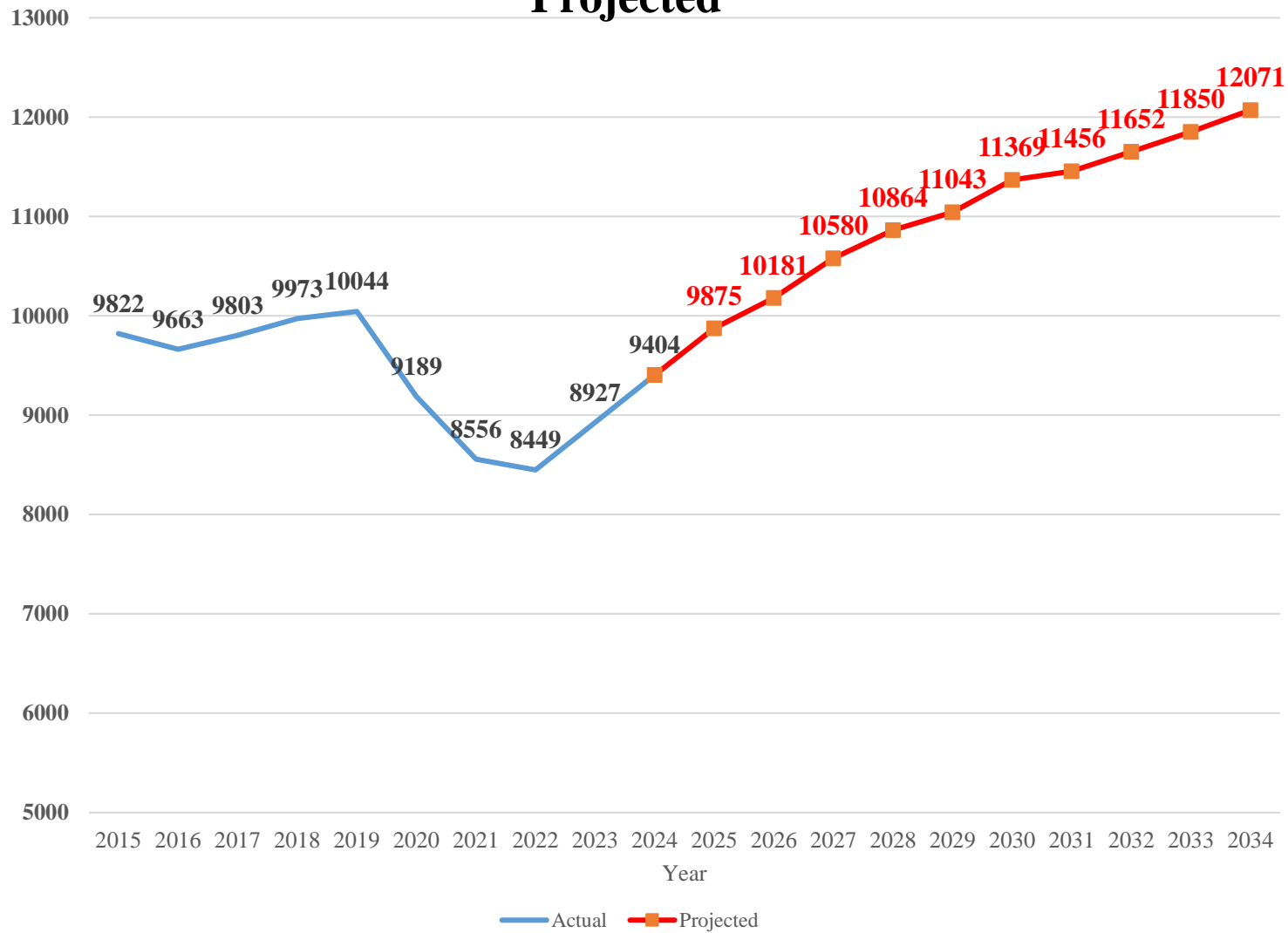


Figure 2: Male Prison Population - Actual and Projected

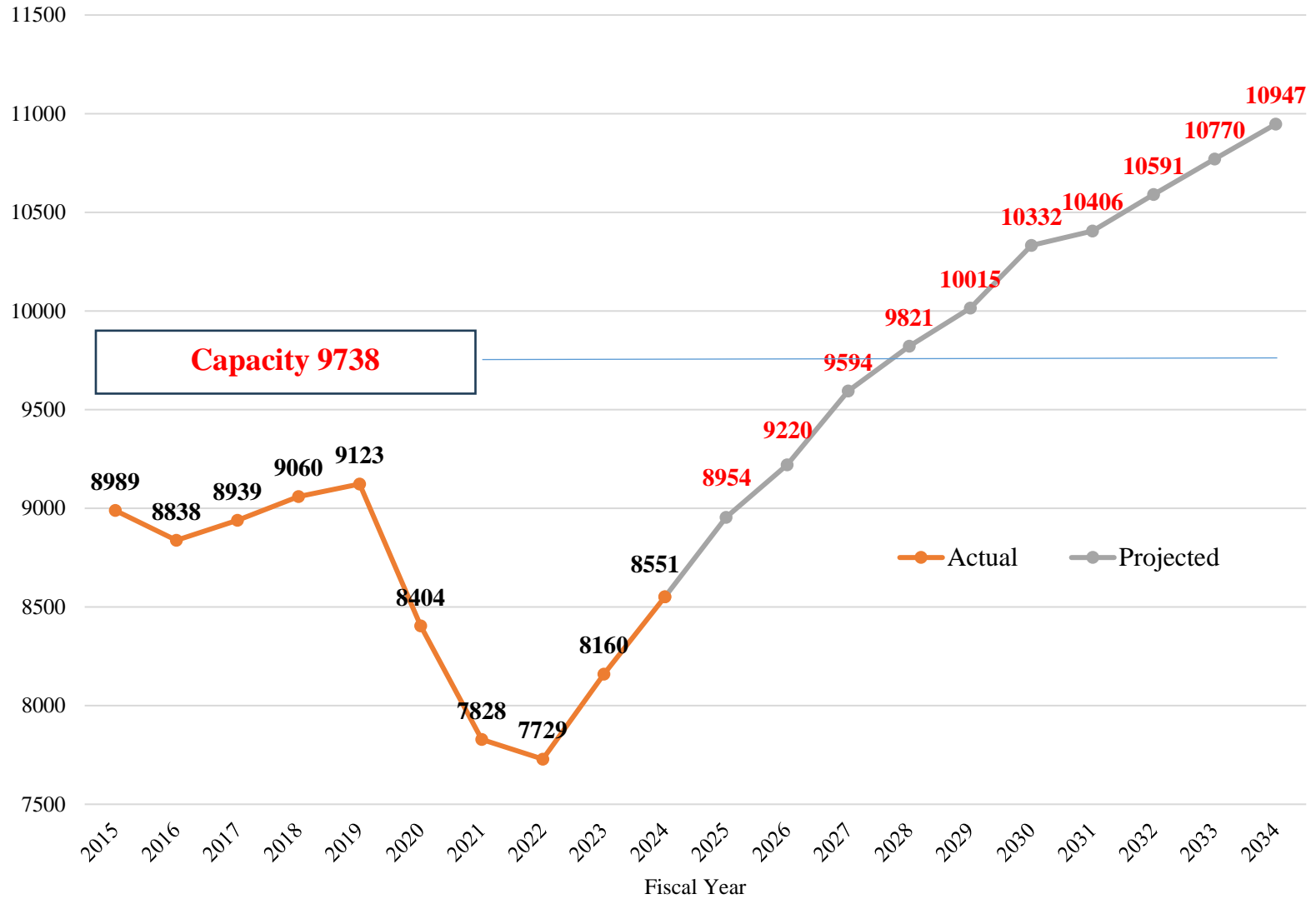


Figure 3: Female Prison Population - Actual and Projected

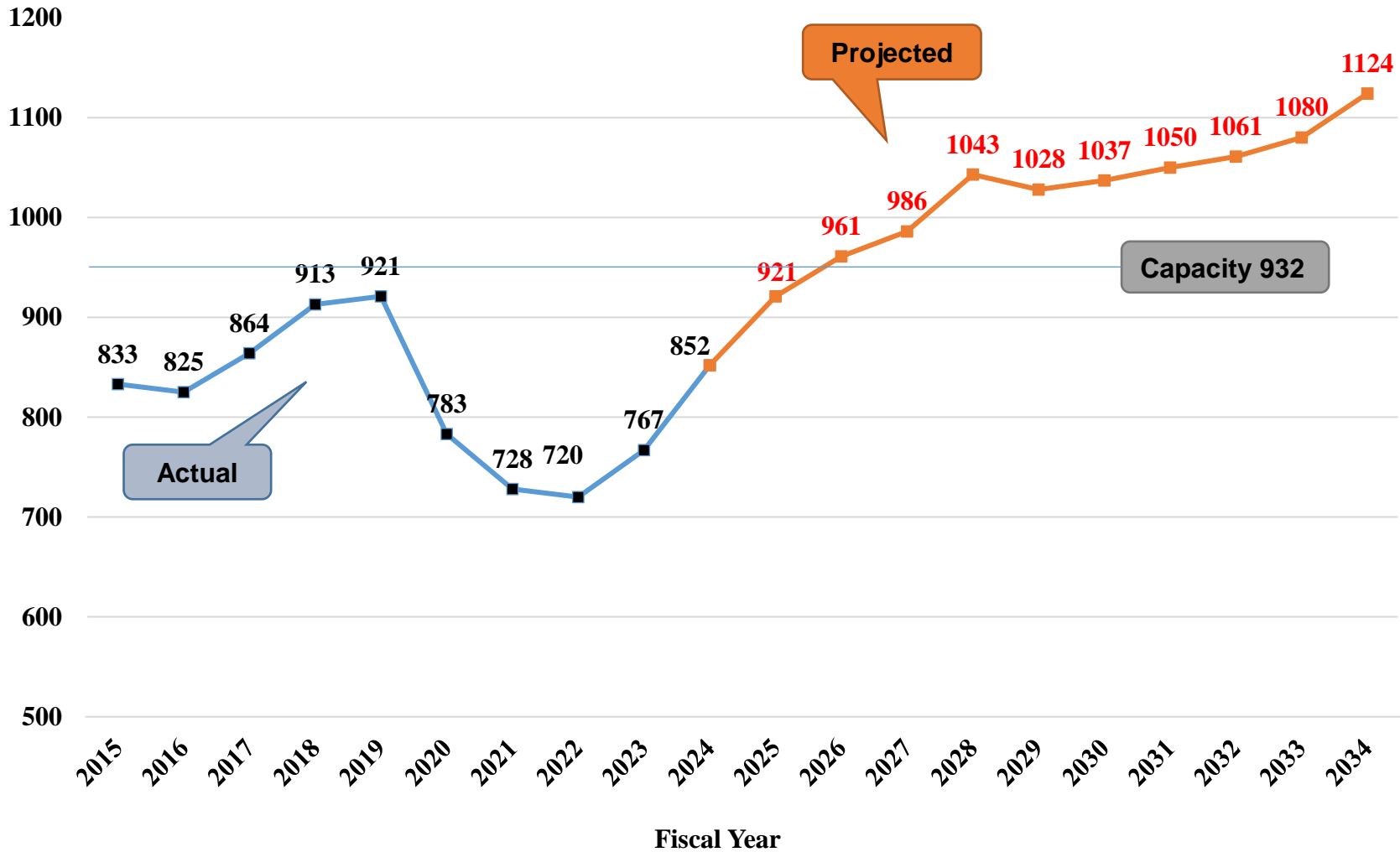
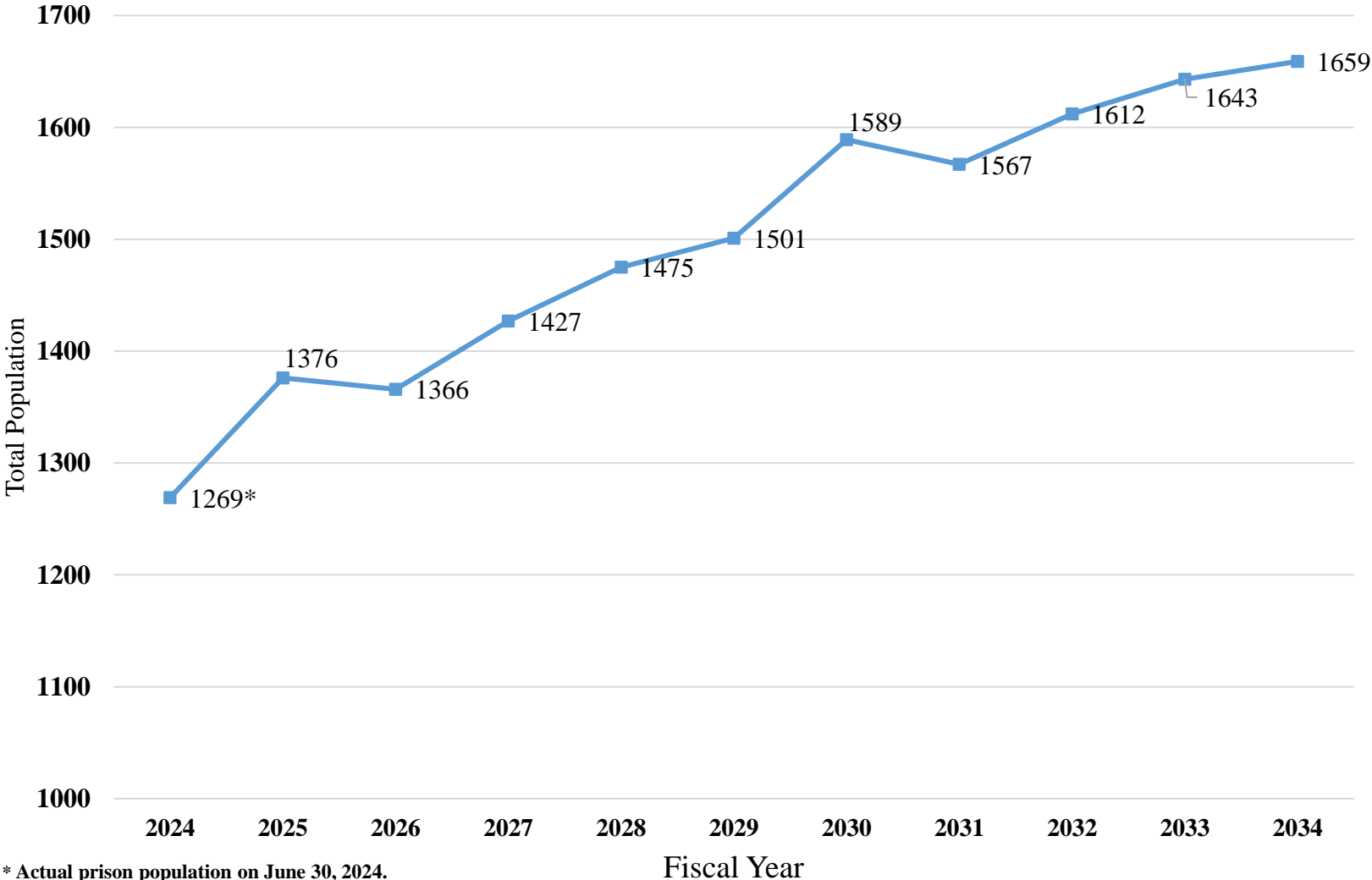
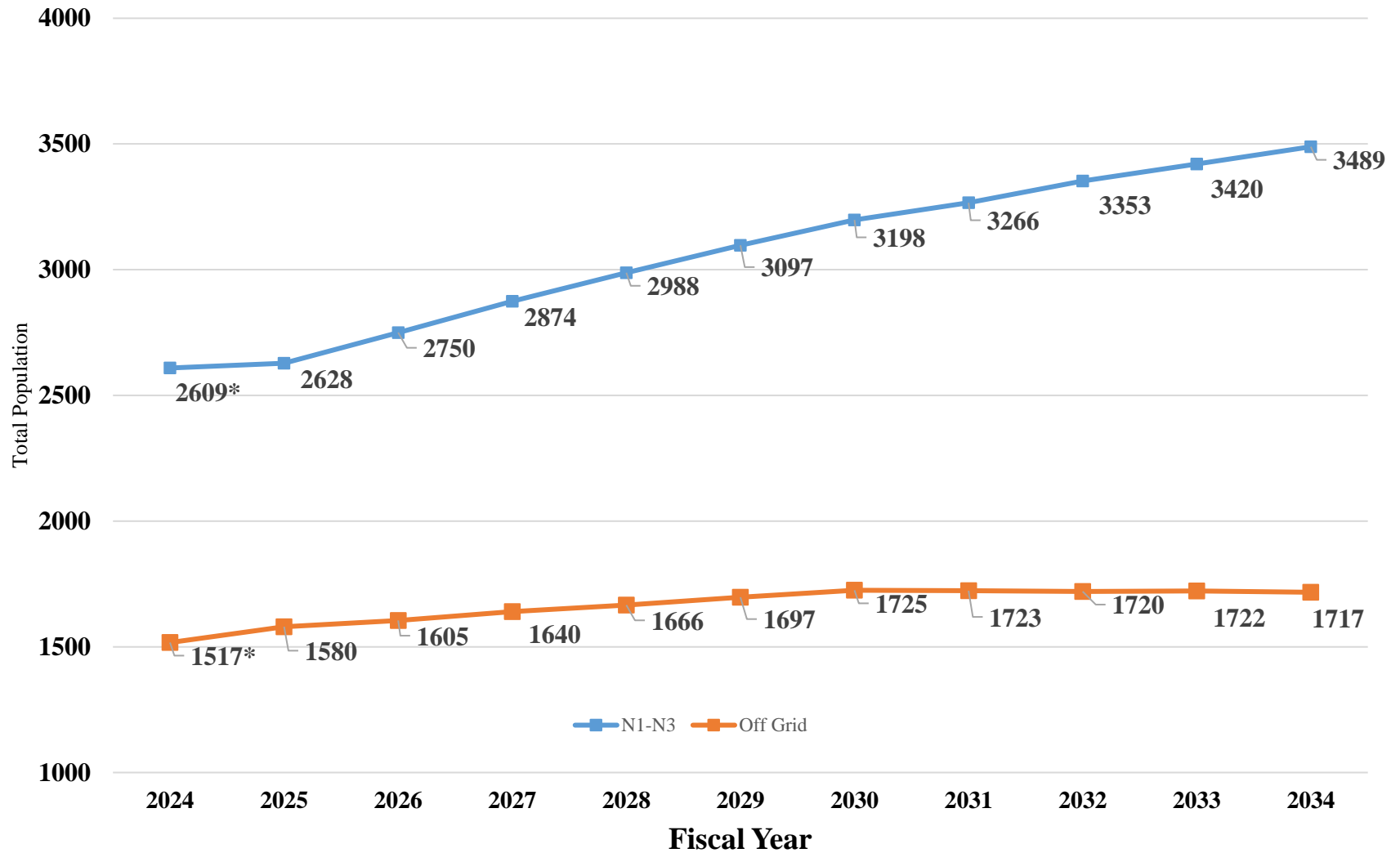


Figure 4: Projected Drug Inmate Population



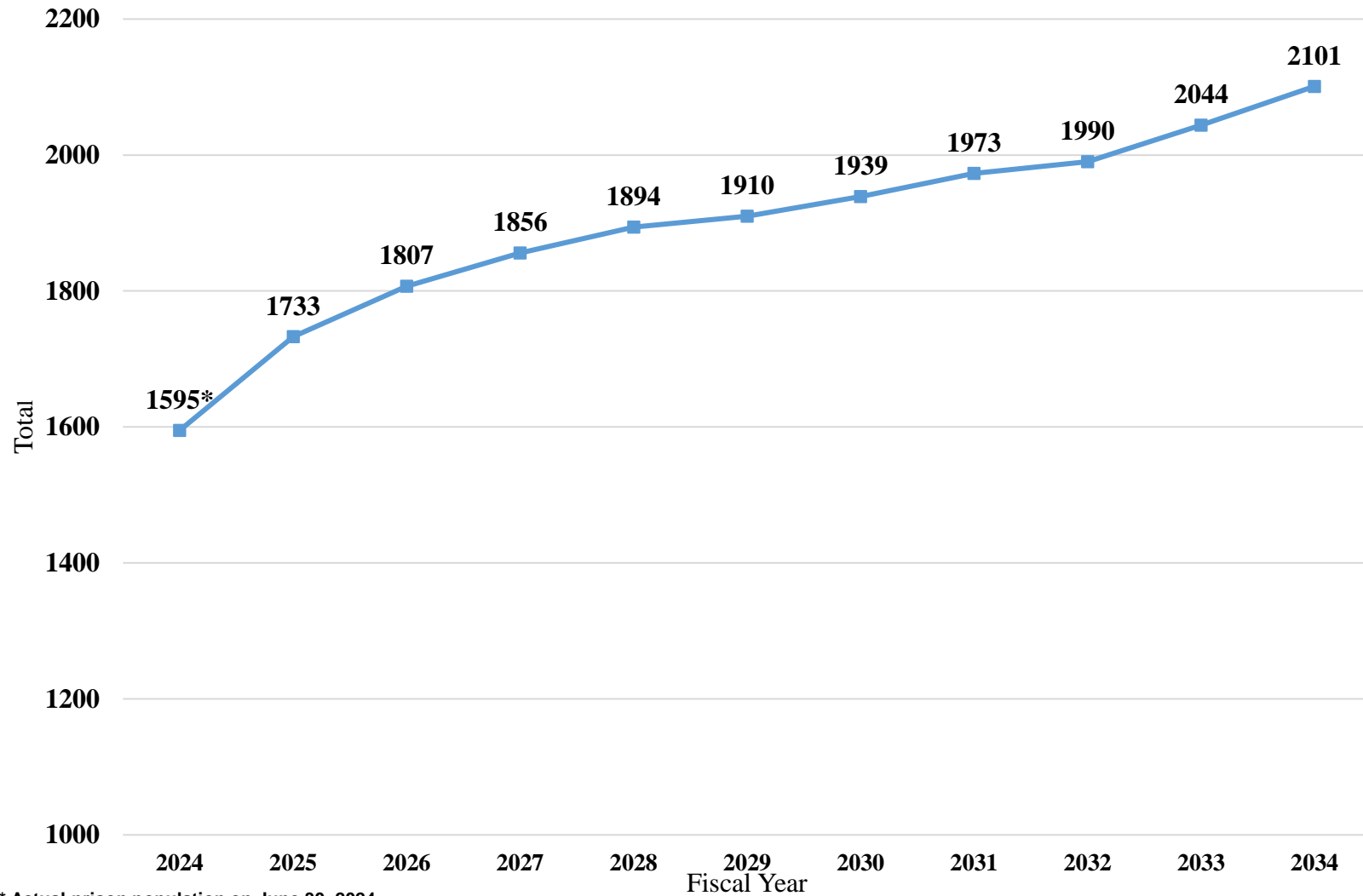
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for 13.7% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 5: Projected N1-N3 and Offgrid Population



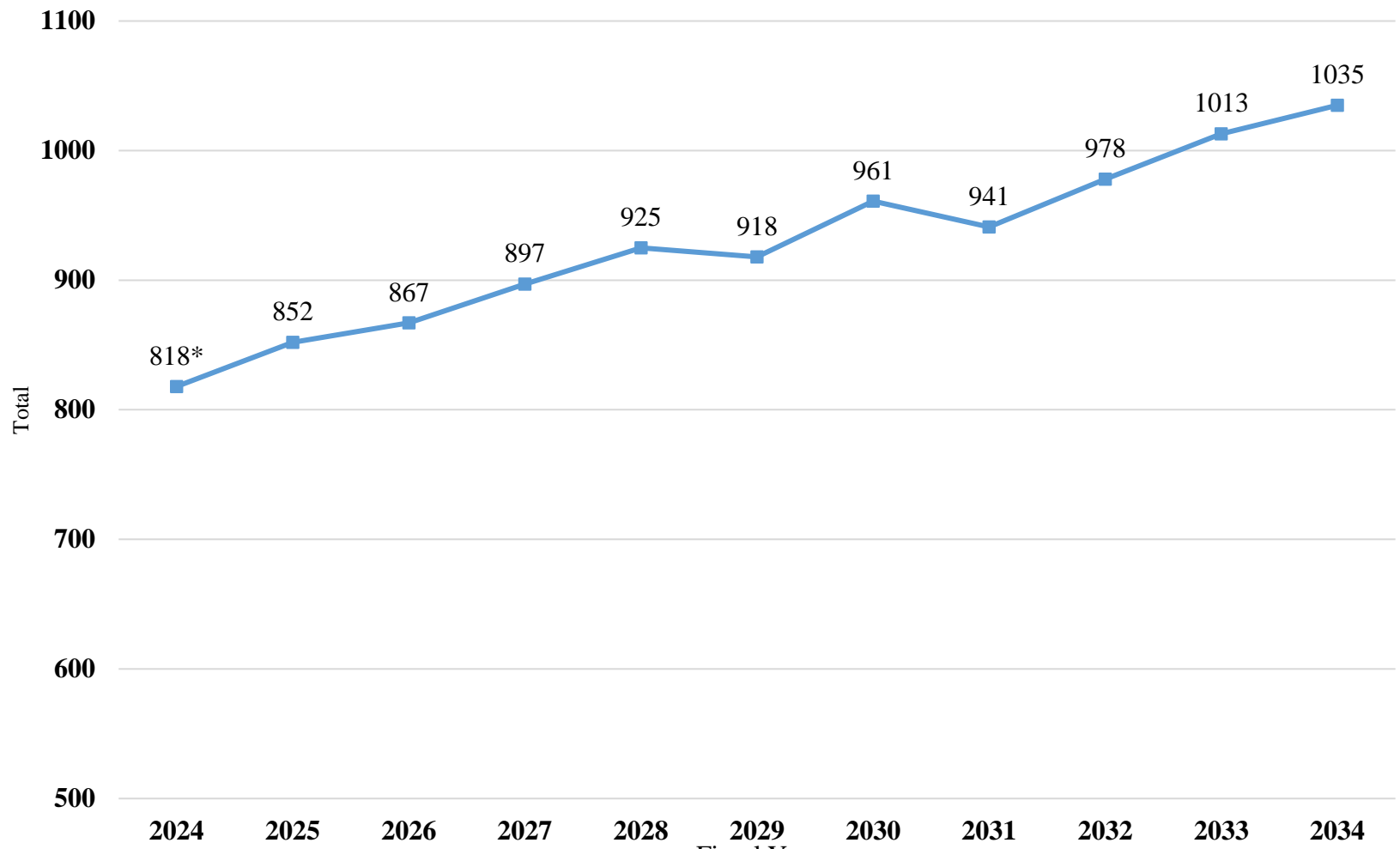
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
 This group accounts for 28.9% and 14.2% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 6: Projected N4-N6 Inmate Population



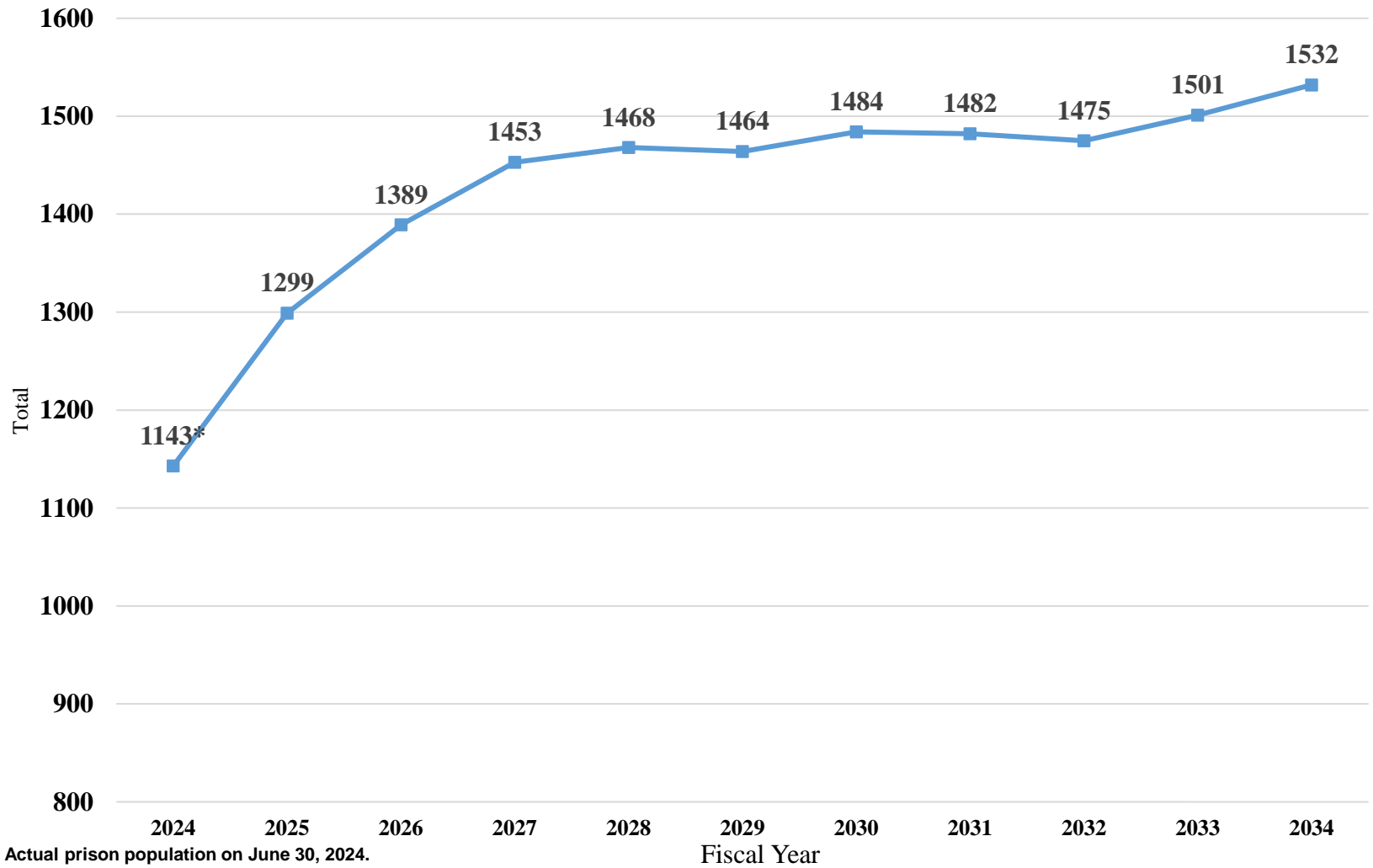
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for 17.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 7: Projected Non-Violent (N7-N10) Inmate Population



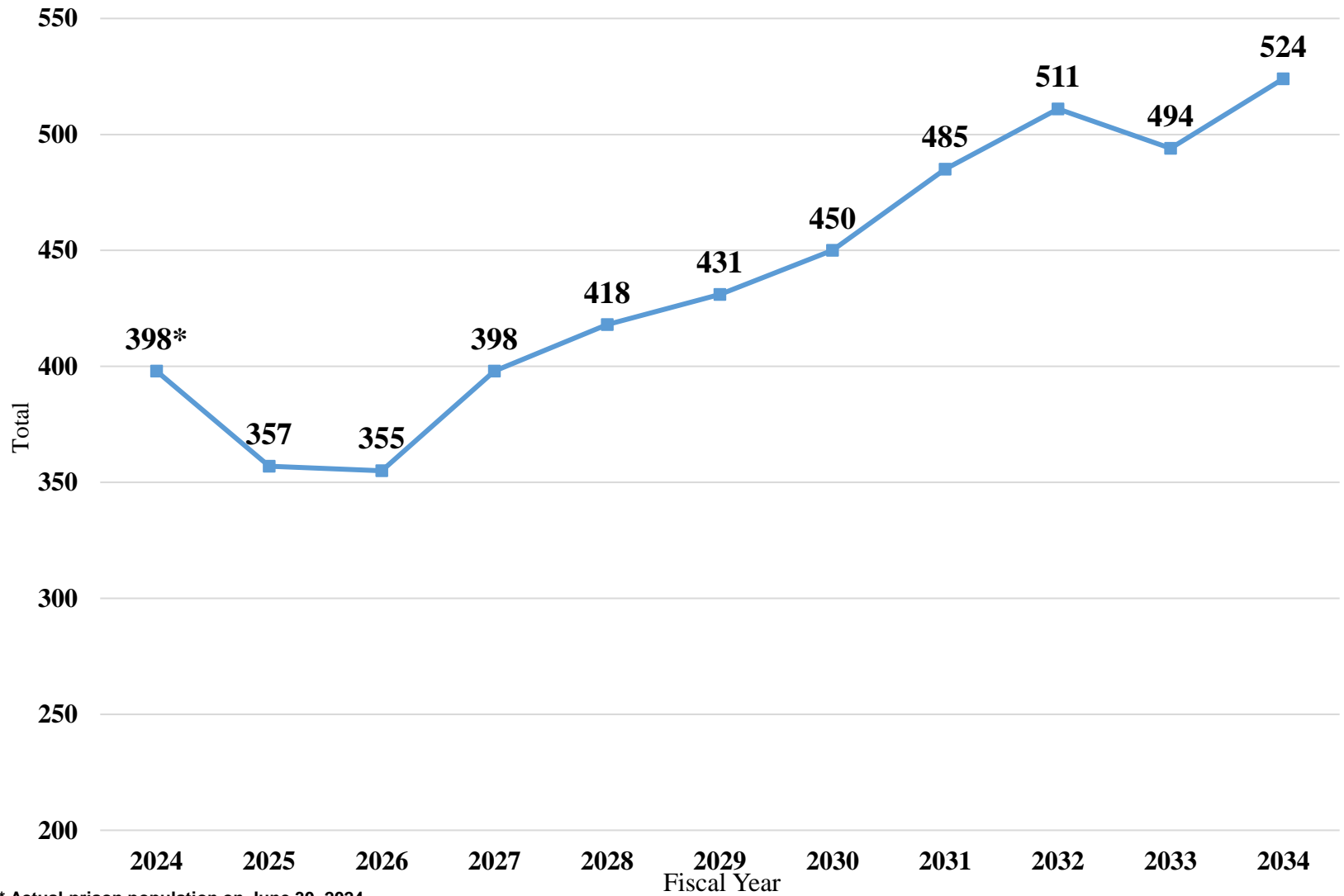
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for 8.6% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 8: Projected Probation Condition Violator Inmate Population



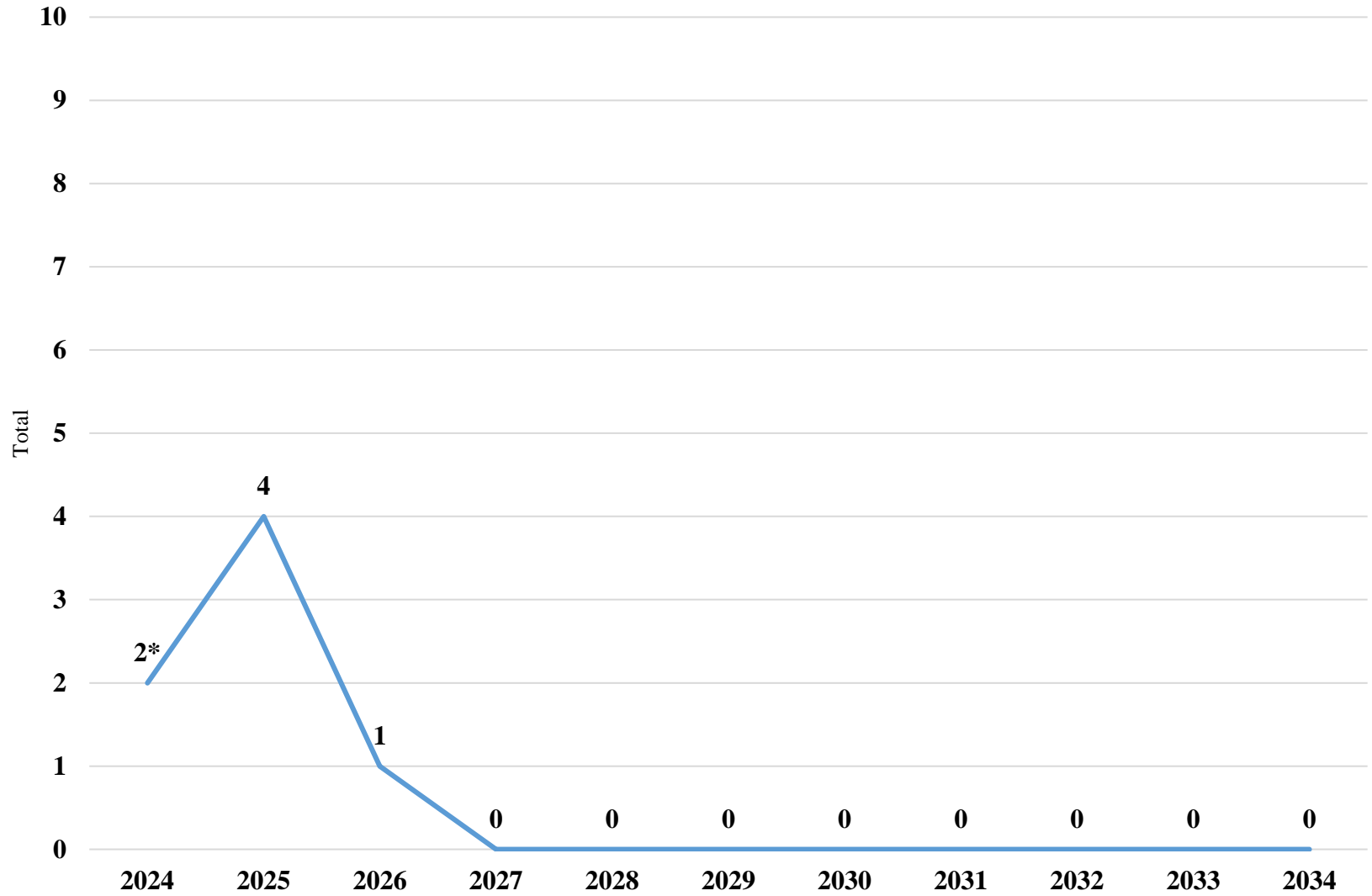
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for 12.7% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 9: Projected Parole Condition Violator Population



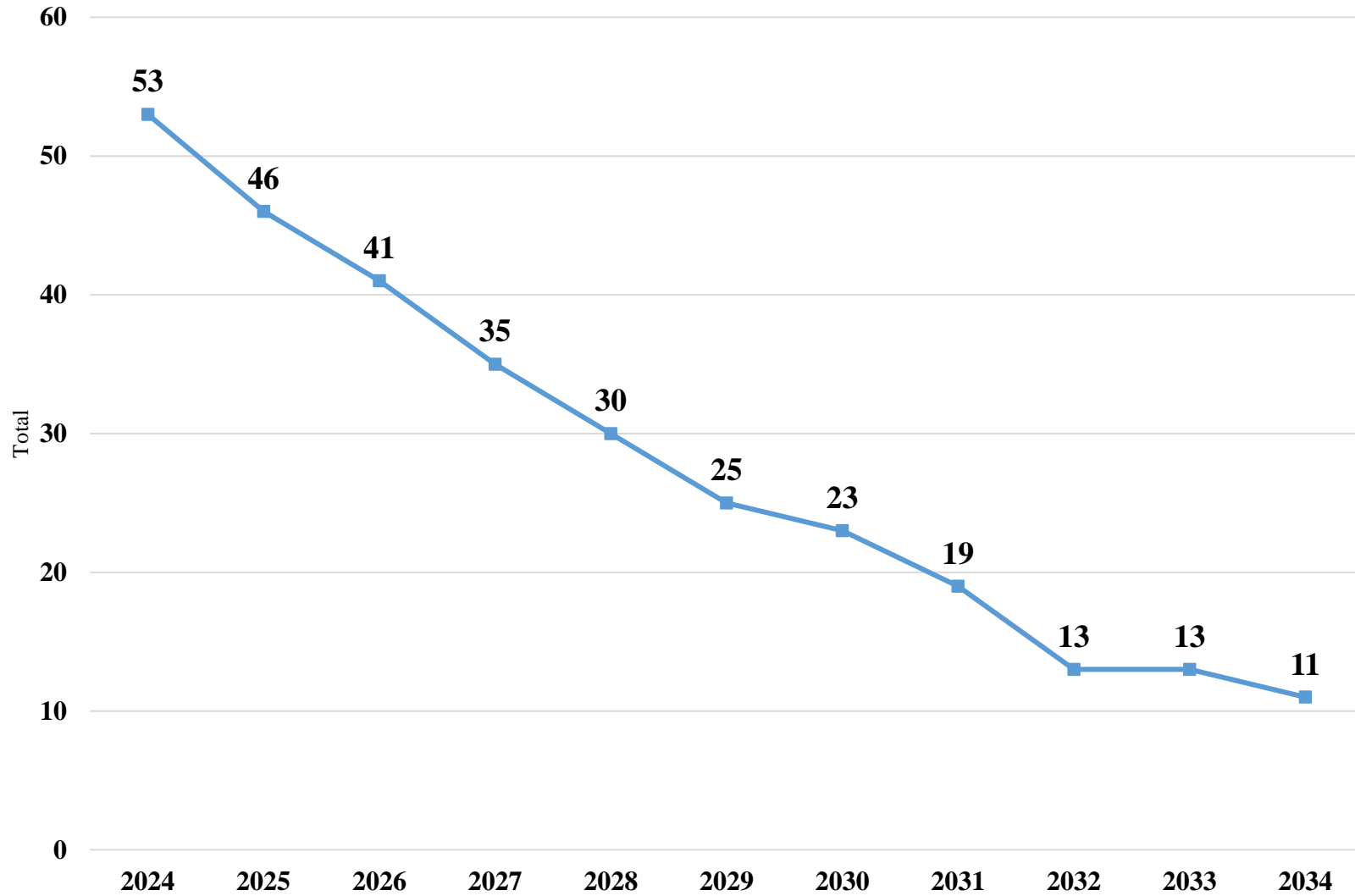
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for 4.3% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 10: Projected Sanction Inmate Population



* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for less than 0.1% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

Figure 11: Projected Old Law (non Offgrid) Population



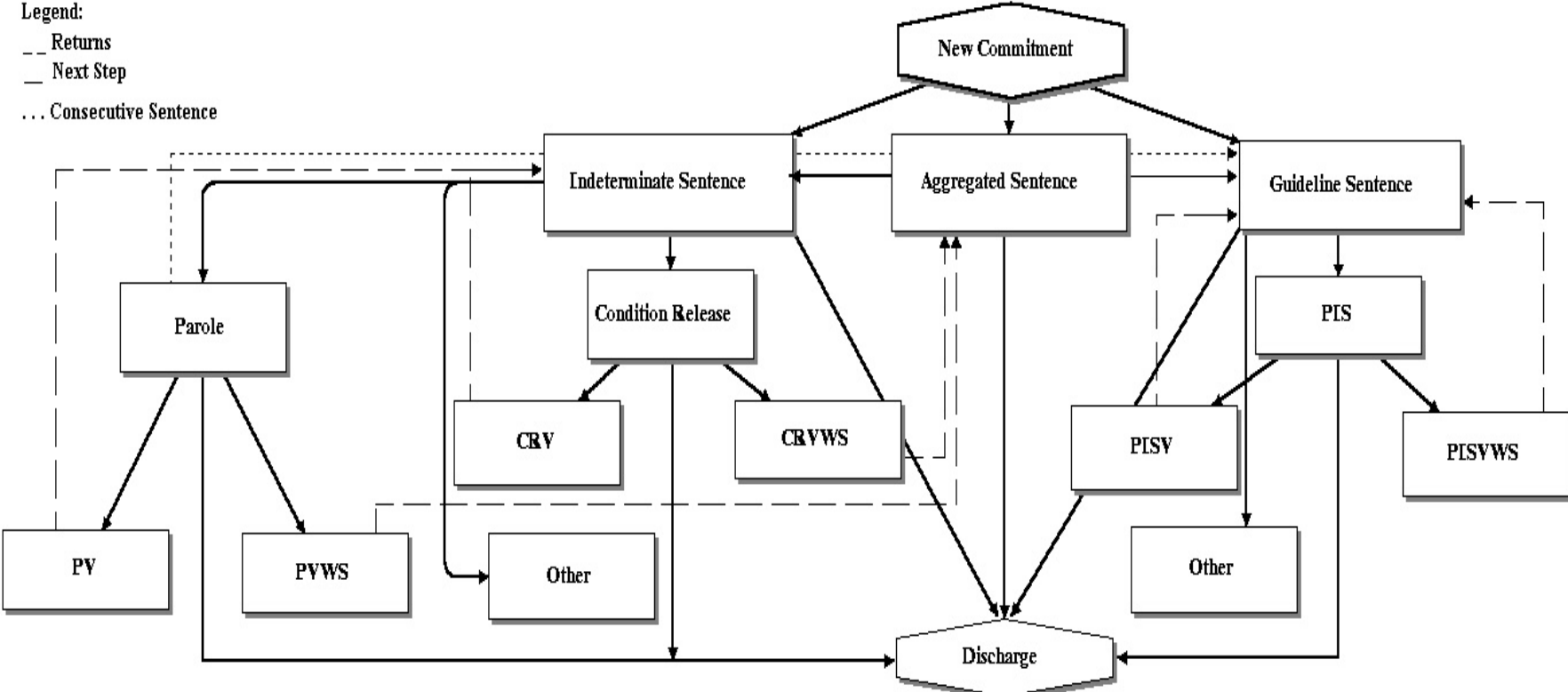
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2024.
This group accounts for less than 0.1% of the total projected prison population in FY 2034.

ATTACHMENT A - KANSAS PRISONER MOVEMENT SIMULATION MODEL

Kansas Prison Inmate Movement Simulation Model

Legend:

- Returns
- Next Step
- ... Consecutive Sentence



Note: PV=condition parole violator; PVWS=parole violator with new sentence; CRV=condition release violator; CRVWS=condition release violator with new sentence; PIS=post incarceration supervision; PISV=post incarceration supervision violator; PISVWS=post incarceration supervision violator with new sentence.

ATTACHMENT B - PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION MONITORING REPORT

TABLE 10: FY 2024 PRISON POPULATION MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2023	8986	8947	39	-0.4%
August 2023	9019	8971	48	-0.5%
September 2023	9094	9017	77	-0.9%
October 2023	9129	9017	112	-1.2%
November 2023	9174	9002	172	-1.9%
December 2023	9250	8970	280	-3.0%
January 2024	9278	9013	265	-2.9%
February 2024	9294	9072	222	-2.4%
March 2024	9319	9147	172	-1.9%
April 2024	9344	9295	49	-0.5%
May 2024	9347	9374	27	0.3%
June 2024	9384	9404	20	0.2%

TABLE 11: FY 2024 MALE PRISON POPULATION MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2023	8215	8180	35	-0.4%
August 2023	8224	8198	26	-0.3%
September 2023	8276	8232	44	-0.5%
October 2023	8295	8228	67	-0.8%
November 2023	8339	8212	127	-1.5%
December 2023	8400	8183	217	-2.6%
January 2024	8436	8220	216	-2.6%
February 2024	8448	8268	180	-2.2%
March 2024	8477	8338	109	-1.7%
April 2024	8504	8460	44	-0.5%
May 2024	8522	8523	1	0.0%
June 2024	8556	8551	5	0.1%

**TABLE 12: FY 2024 FEMALE PRISON POPULATION MONTHLY
MONITORING REPORT**

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2023	771	767	4	-0.5%
August 2023	795	773	22	-2.8%
September 2023	818	785	33	-4.2%
October 2023	834	789	45	-5.4%
November 2023	835	790	45	-5.4%
December 2023	850	787	63	-7.4%
January 2024	842	793	49	-6.2%
February 2024	846	804	42	-5.2%
March 2024	842	809	33	-4.1%
April 2024	840	835	5	-0.6%
May 2024	825	851	26	3.0%
June 2024	828	853	25	2.9%

ATTACHMENT C - TREND ANALYSES

**Table 13: Five Year Prison Admission Trend by Admission Type
FY 2020 Through FY 2024**

Admission Type	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	% Change FY 2020- FY 2024	% Change FY 2023- FY 2024
New Court Commitment	1587	1308	1635	1947	1872	18.0%	-3.9%
Probation Condition Violator	1226	1056	1024	1124	1171	-4.5%	4.2%
Probation Prison Sanction	284	212	159	117	58	-79.6%	-50.4%
Probation Violator with New Sentence	284	237	203	278	245	-13.7%	-11.9%
Probation Violator with New Conviction	75	43	36	24	25	-66.7%	4.2%
Inmate Received on Interstate Compact	4	3	1	2	4	0.0%	100.0%
Parole/Post-release/CR Condition Violator	792	446	632	746	824	4.0%	10.5%
Parole/Post-release/CR Violator with New Sentence*	134	115	103	135	140	4.5%	3.7%
Paroled to Detainer Returned with New Sentence	36	20	27	40	51	41.7%	27.5%
Non-Violator Return- New Sentence	50	48	35	49	24	-52.0%	-51.0%
Non-Violator Return- No New Sentence	1	2	1	2	2	100.0%	0.0%
Total	4473	3490	3856	4464	4416	-1.3%	-1.1%

Source: DOC admission files.

* Parole/postrelease/CR violator with new sentence in FY 2019 and FY 2022 included one CR violator pending new sentence.

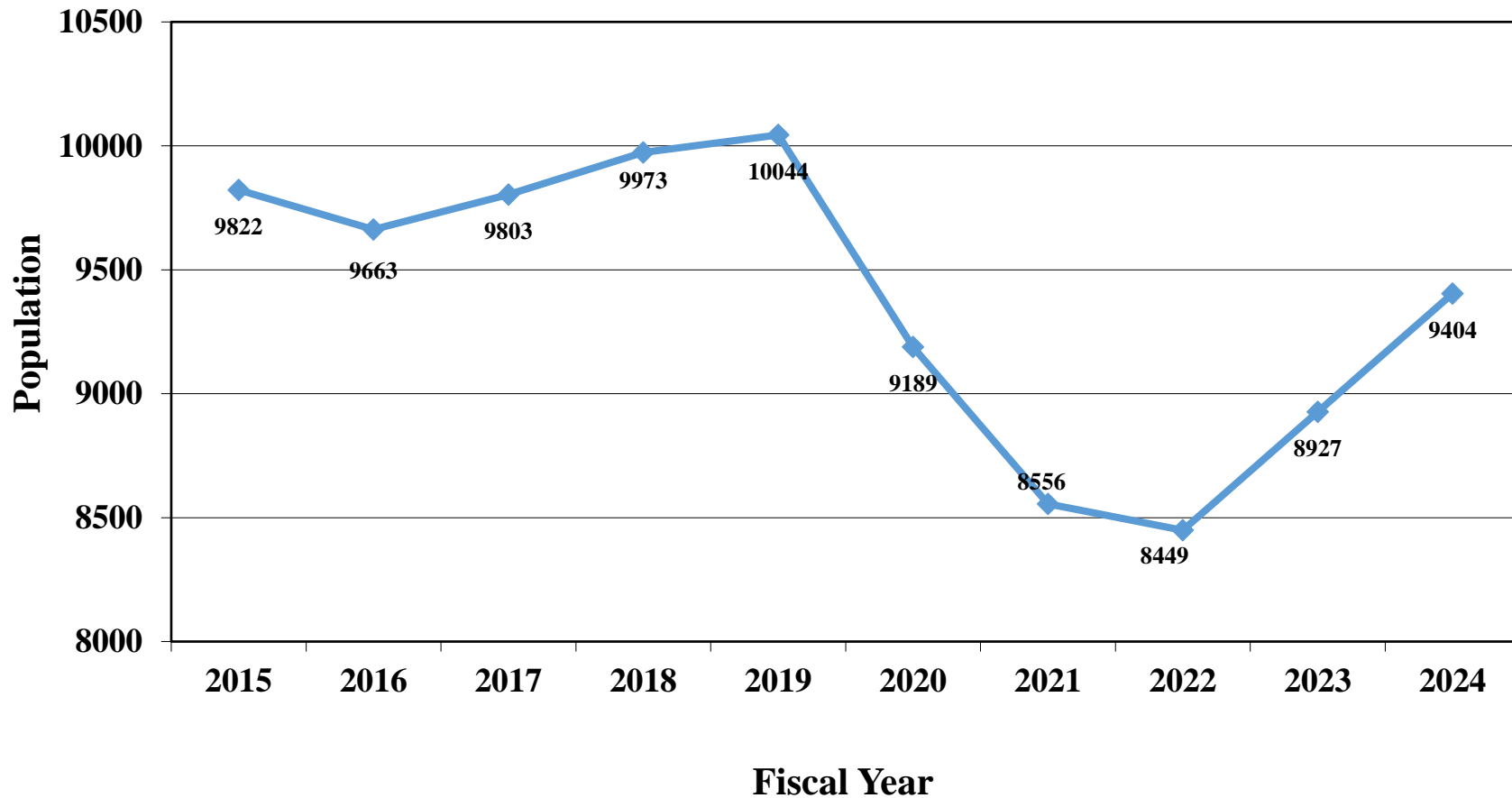
**Table 14: Comparative Analysis on Admission Type by Percentage Distribution
FY 2020 Through FY 2024**

Admission Type	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Court Commitment	1587	35.5	1308	37.5	1635	42.4	1947	43.6	1872	42.4
Probation Condition Violator	1226	27.4	1056	30.3	1024	26.6	1124	25.3	1171	26.5
Sanction from Probation	284	6.3	212	6.1	159	4.1	117	2.6	58	1.3
Probation Violator with New Sentence	284	6.3	237	6.8	203	5.3	278	6.2	245	5.5
Probation Violator with New Conviction	75	1.7	43	1.2	36	0.9	24	0.5	25	0.6
Inmate Received on Interstate Compact	4	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0	4	0.1
Parole/Post-release/CR Condition Violator	792	17.7	446	12.8	632	16.4	746	16.7	824	18.7
Parole/Post-release/CR Violator with New Sentence*	134	3.0	115	3.3	103	2.7	135	3	140	3.2
Paroled to Detainer Returned with New Sentence	36	0.8	20	0.6	27	0.7	40	0.9	51	1.2
Non-Violator Return - New Sentence	50	1.1	48	1.4	35	0.9	49	1.1	24	0.5
Non-Violator Return - No New Sentence	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0	2	0.0
Total	4473	100	3490	100	3856	100	4464	100	4416	100.0

Source: DOC admission files.

* Parole/postrelease/CR violator with new sentence in FY 2022 included one CR violator pending new sentence.

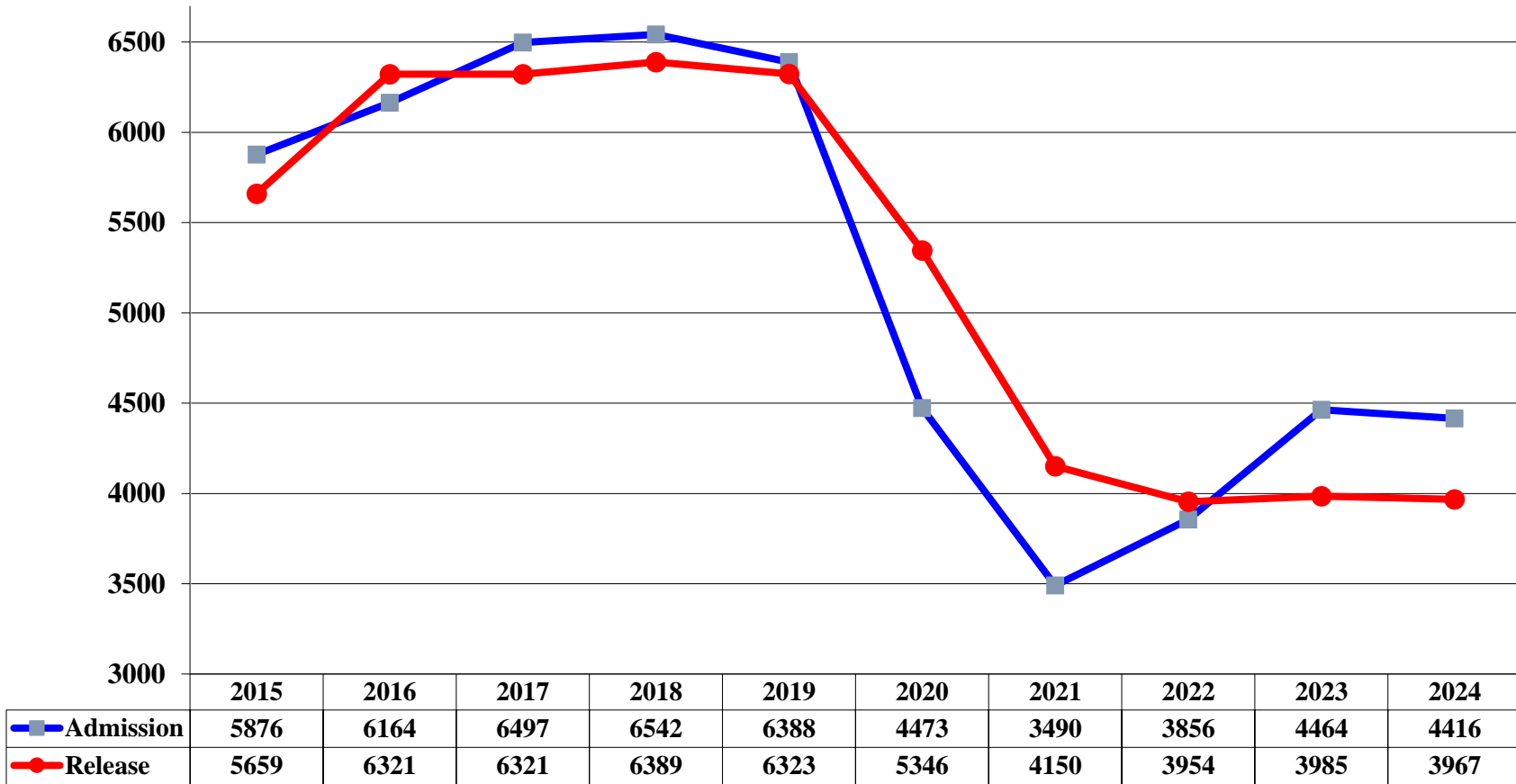
Figure 12: Kansas Prison Population Trends
Total Prison Population



Source: KDOC prison population files.

Note: FY 2020, FY 2021 and FY 2022 numbers low due to Covid-19 pandemic.

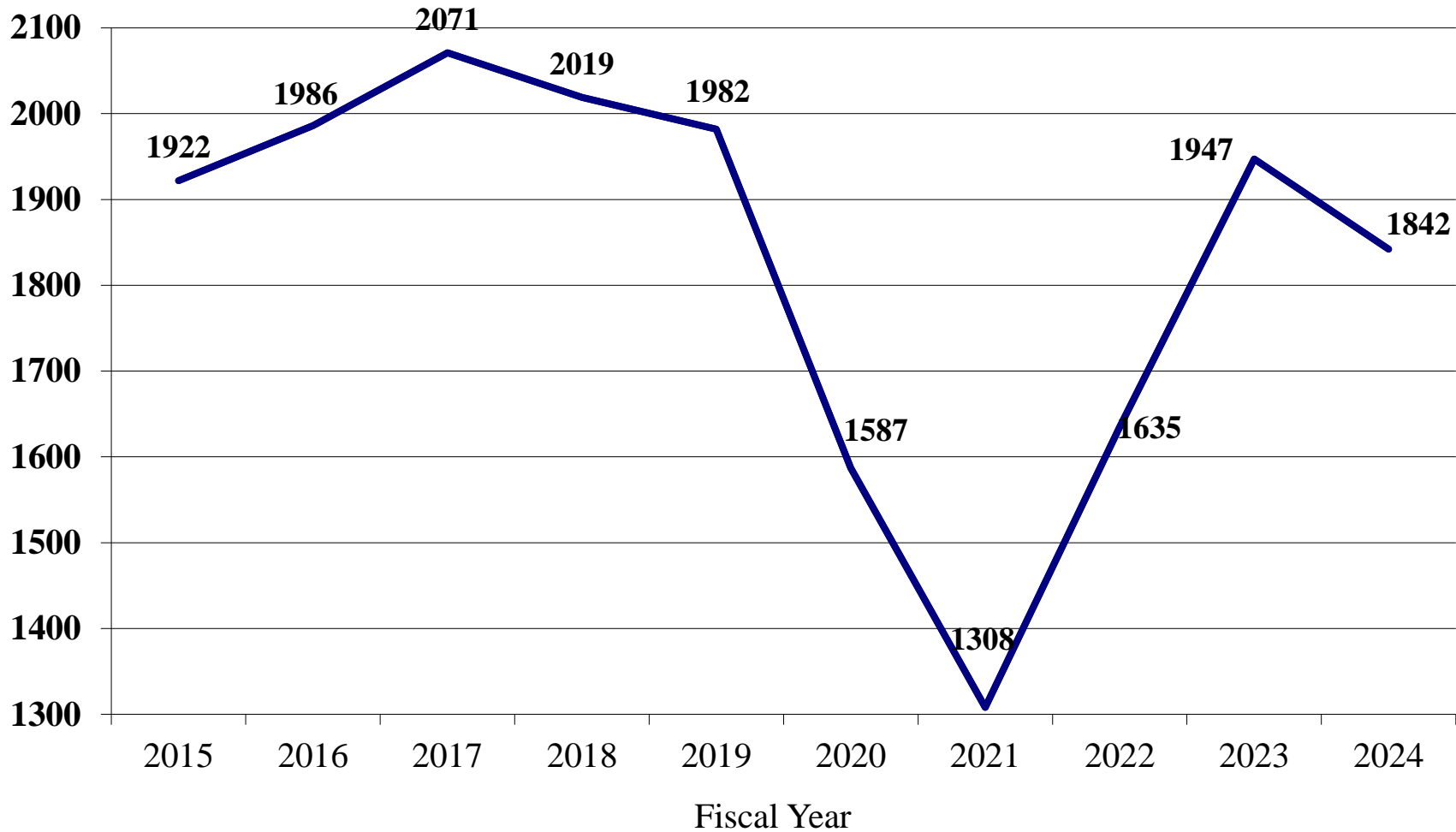
**Figure 13: Prison Admissions and Releases
FY 2015 to FY 2024**



Fiscal Year

Source: [KDOC admission and release files](#)

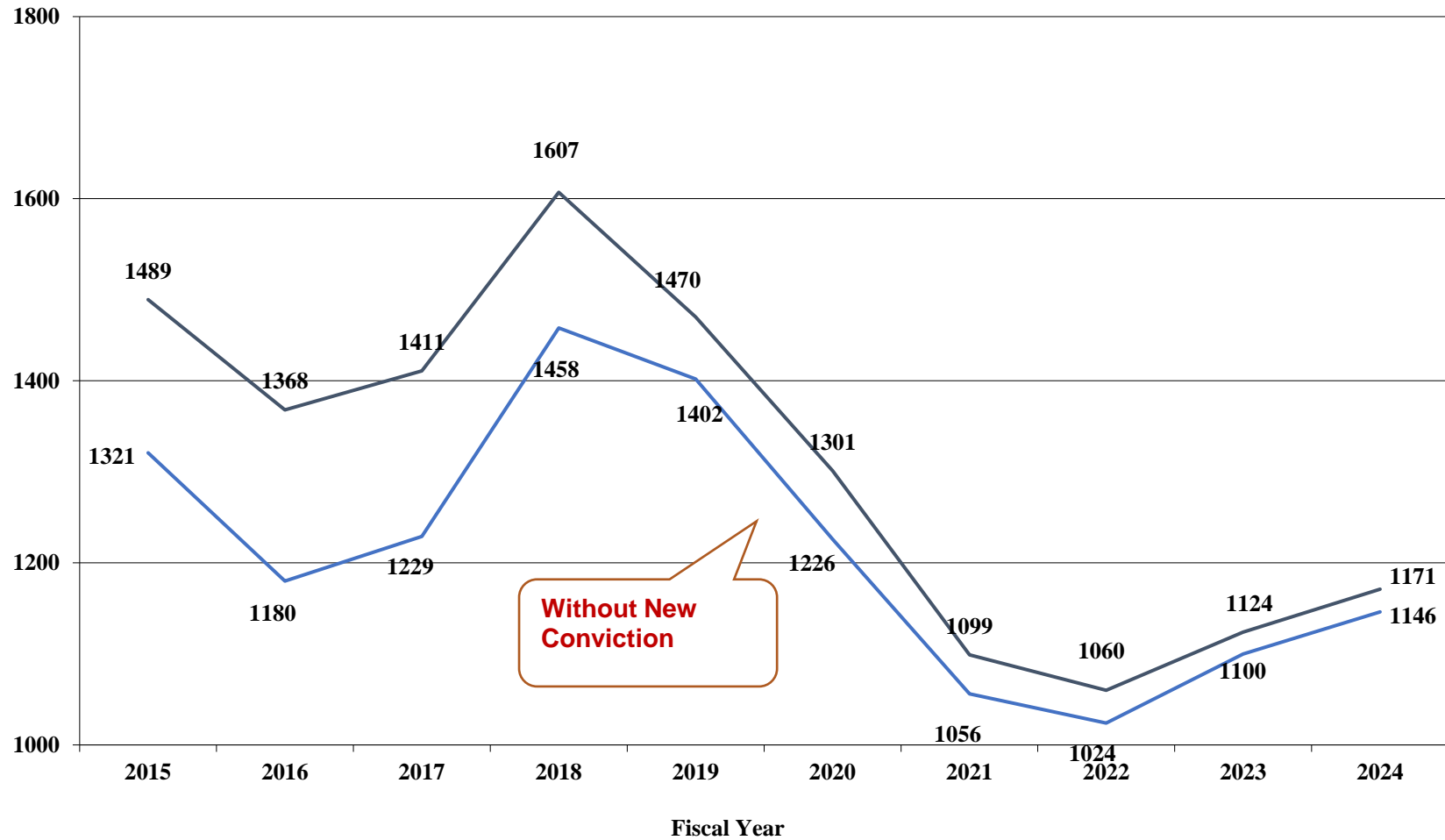
**Figure 14: Kansas Prison Admission Trends
Direct New Court Commitments**



Source: KDOC admission files.

Note: FY 2020, FY 2021 and FY 2022 Numbers low due to Covid-19 pandemic.

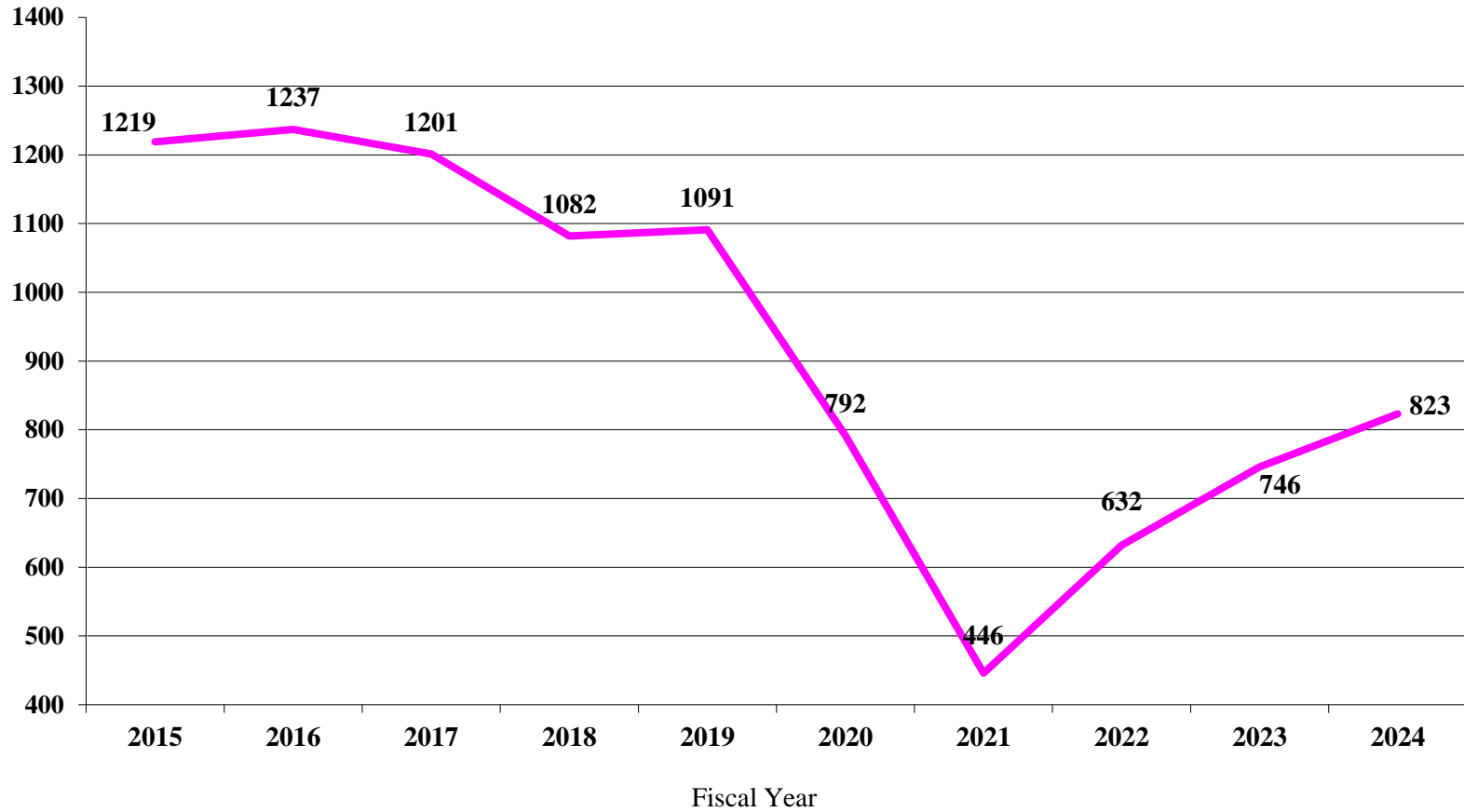
**Figure 15: Kansas Prison Admission Trends
Probation Condition Violators**



Source: KDOC prison population files.

Note: New conviction has been separated from probation condition violators since FY 2014.

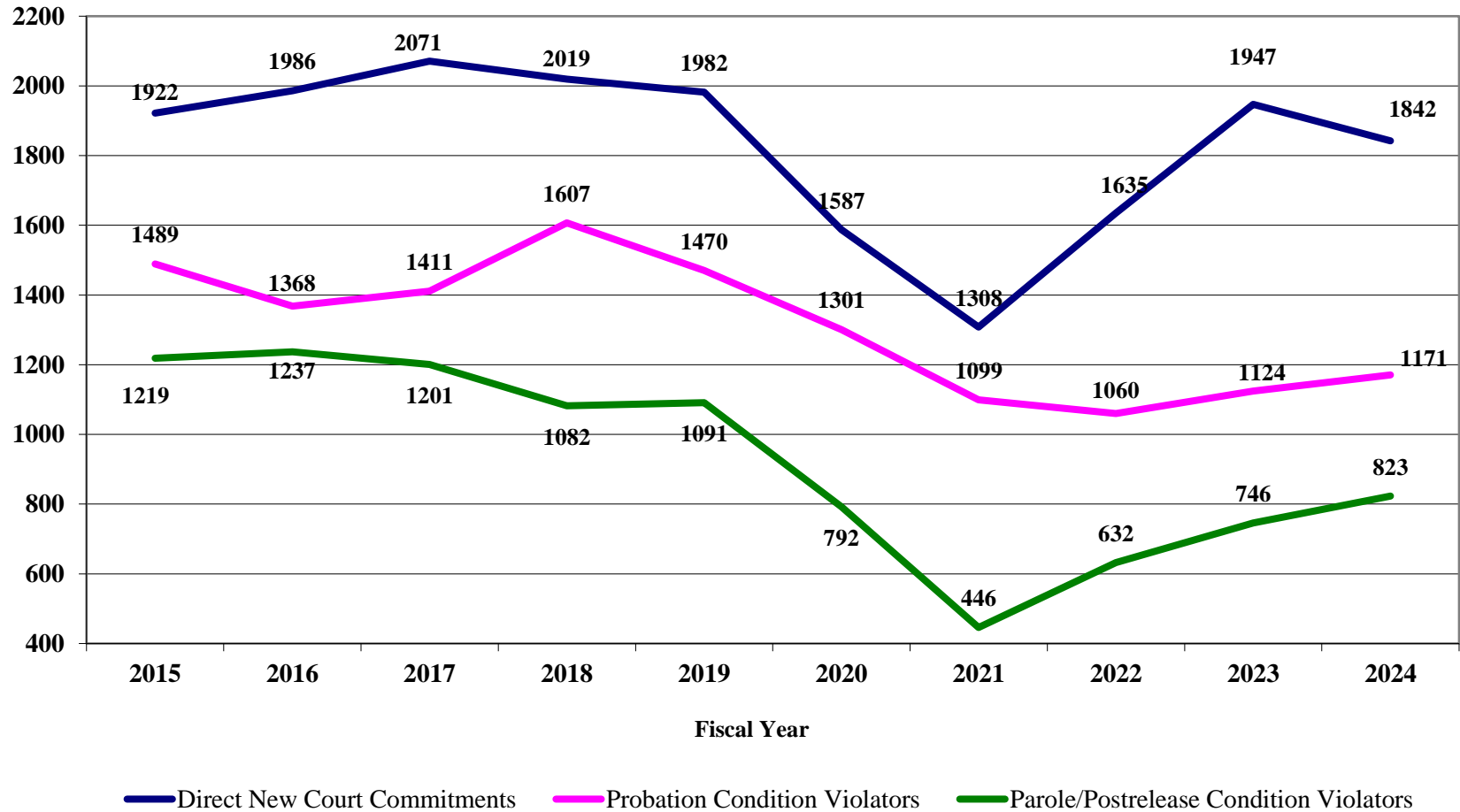
**Figure 16: Kansas Prison Admission Trends
Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators**



Source: KDOC admission files.

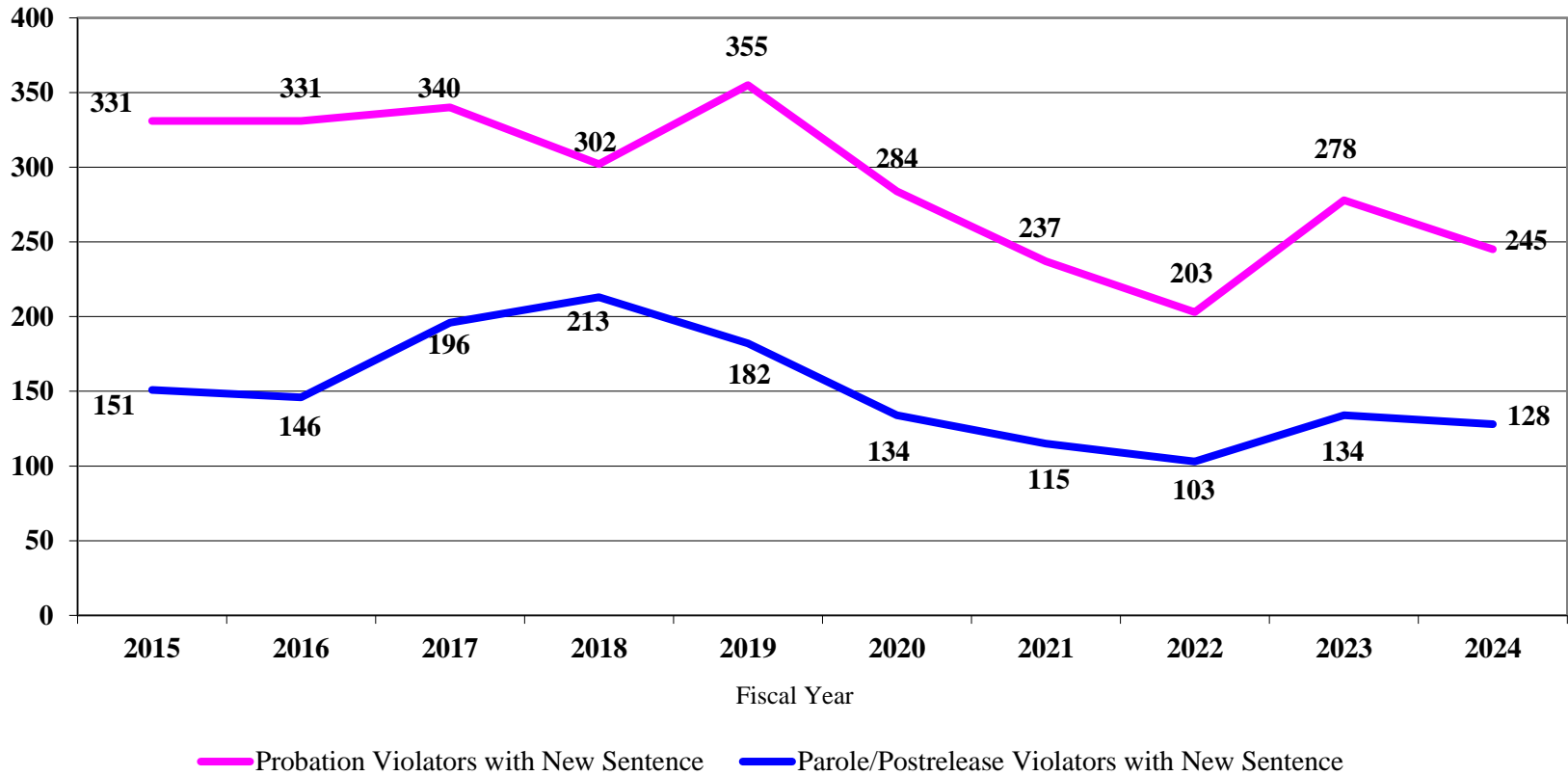
Note: Including condition conditional-release violators.

Figure 17: Kansas Prison Admission Trends Admissions by Three Major Types



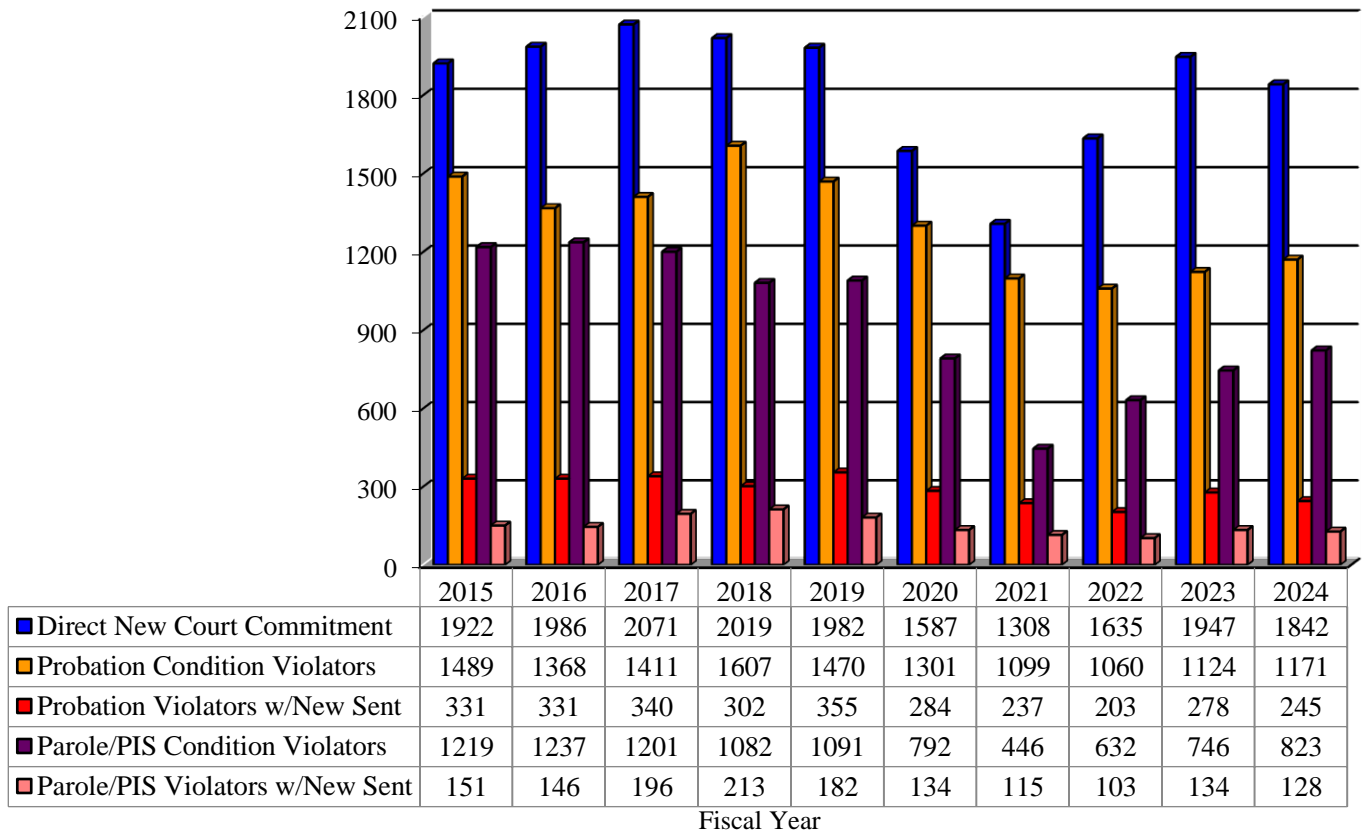
Note: FY 2014 through FY 2022 probation condition violators include probation violators with new conviction.

**Figure 18: Kansas Prison Admission Trends
Comparison between Probation and Parole/Postrelease
Violators with New Sentence**



Source: KDOC admission files.

**Figure 19: Kansas Prison Admission Trends By Type
FY 2015 Through FY 2024**



Source: KDOC admission files.

ATTACHMENT D - GUIDELINE SENTENCING GRIDS

Table 15: Sentencing Range - Nondrug Offenses

Category →	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2 + Misdemeanor	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	653 620 592	618 586 554	285 272 258	267 253 240	246 234 221	226 214 203	203 195 184	186 176 166	165 155 147
II	493 467 442	460 438 416	216 205 194	200 190 181	184 174 165	168 160 152	154 146 138	138 131 123	123 117 109
III	247 233 221	228 216 206	107 102 96	100 94 89	92 88 82	83 79 74	77 72 68	71 66 61	61 59 55
IV	172 162 154	162 154 144	75 71 68	69 66 62	64 60 57	59 56 52	52 50 47	48 45 42	43 41 38
V	136 130 122	128 120 114	60 57 53	55 52 50	51 49 46	47 44 41	43 41 38	38 36 34	34 32 31
VI	46 43 40	41 39 37	38 36 34	36 34 32	32 30 28	29 27 25	26 24 22	21 20 19	19 18 17
VII	34 32 30	31 29 27	29 27 25	26 24 22	23 21 19	19 18 17	17 16 15	14 13 12	13 12 11
VIII	23 21 19	20 19 18	19 18 17	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	11 10 9	11 10 9	9 8 7
IX	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	13 12 11	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5
X	13 12 11	12 11 10	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5	7 6 5	7 6 5

Probation Terms are:

- 36 months recommended for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-5
- 24 months recommended for felonies classified in Severity Levels 6-7
- 18 months (up to) for felonies classified in Severity Level 8
- 12 months (up to) for felonies classified in Severity Levels 9-10

Postrelease Supervision Terms are:

- 36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-4
- 24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 5-6
- 12 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 7-10

Postrelease for felonies committed before 4/20/95 are:

- 24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-6
- 12 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 7-10

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Border Box
Presumptive Imprisonment

Table 16: Sentencing Range- Drug Offenses

Categories→	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felony	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2 + Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	204 194 185	196 186 176	187 178 169	179 170 161	170 162 154	167 158 150	162 154 146	161 150 142	154 146 138
II	144 136 130	137 130 122	130 123 117	124 117 111	116 111 105	113 108 101	110 104 99	108 100 96	103 98 92
III	83 78 74	77 73 68	72 68 65	68 64 60	62 59 55	59 56 52	57 54 51	54 51 49	51 49 46
IV	51 49 46	47 44 41	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	23 22 20	19 18 17	16 15 14
V	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	22 20 18	18 17 16	16 15 14	14 13 12	12 11 10

Presumptive Probation
Border Box
Presumptive Imprisonment

•Fines not to exceed \$500,000 (SL1-SL2), \$300,000 (SL3-SL4), \$100,000 (SL5)

•Severity level of offense increases one level if controlled substance or analog is distributed or possessed w/ intent to distribute on or w/in 1000 ft of any school property.

Levels	**Distribute or Possess w/ intent to Distribute								
	Cocaine	Fentanyl-related Cont. Subst. Meth & Heroin	Marijuana	Manufacture (all)	Cultivate	Dosage Units	Postrelease	Probation	Good Time
I	≥ 1 kg	≥ 100 g	≥ 30 kg	2nd or Meth	>100 plants	>1000	36	36	15%
II	100 g - 1 kg	3.5 g - 100 g	450 g - 30 kg	1st	50-99 plants	100-999	36	36	15%
III	3.5 g - 100 g	1 g - 3.5 g	25 g - 450 g		5-49 plants	10-99	36	36	**20%
IV	< 3.5 g	< 1 g	< 25 g			<10	24	*≤ 18	20%
V	Possession	Possession	Possession-3rd offense				12	*≤12	20%

* ≤ 18 months for 2003 SB123 offenders

** Retroactive application for offense committed on or after July 1, 2012

*** Severity Level increases one level if on or w/in 1000 ft of any school property