Vision
A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

Mission
The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety and supports victims of crime by exercising safe and effective containment and supervision of inmates, by managing offenders in the community and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

Focus
• Protect public safety through reduced recidivism, sound security practices and the delivery of evidence-based offender programming focusing on those offenders identified as most at risk and most violent
• Engage in ongoing data review, evaluation and quality assurance for programs and services
• Prepare offenders for return to the community through comprehensive release and discharge planning
• Utilize effective supervision strategies in community supervision for successful completion of probation and post-release supervision
• Develop strategies to manage prison population and costs
• Reduce the use of restrictive housing and develop more opportunities for social contact, education and self-improvement for those in restrictive housing
• Ensure that release, revocation and other paroling decisions will continue to be based on the consideration of all relevant statutory factors, risk/need issues and be evidence-and-best-practice based
• Ensure continued compliance with federally mandated Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards
• Ensure the systematic implementation of juvenile code reforms, including an increase in evidence-based community program opportunities for youth, and in quality assurance initiatives
• Continue to provide confidential support and information to victims and survivors of crime, including notification, advocacy and restorative justice services
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<td>Prisoner Review Board (PRB)</td>
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<td>Capital Punishment</td>
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Secretary’s Message
Joe Norwood, Secretary of Corrections

In FY 2016, the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) faced a number of ongoing challenges, and made encouraging steps toward providing improved supervision of offenders, effective support to crime victims and enhanced safety to the citizens of Kansans.

Significant progress has been made in the areas of prison population growth; treatment of the increasing number of offenders with behavioral health issues; the number of juvenile offenders housed in custody placements; and difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff.

Particularly alarming in past years was the rate of inmate population growth. In FY 2016, we saw a positive shift in that trend. Due primarily to two policy changes, the overall inmate population actually declined by 159 from the FY 2015 level, and the projected population levels for the next several years are relatively stable.

The most significant contributors to the population decline were a) an increase in program credits awarded, and b) the increased use of sanctions for probation violators. First, the Kansas Legislature increased program credit from 90 to 120 days for eligible offenders who have completed risk-reducing programs. All inmates who had previously been awarded 90 days of program credit were awarded an additional 30 days of credit. In FY 2016, 83.5% of eligible offenders earned program credit. Second, the increased use of progressive sanctions for violations of probation as an alternative to a revocation of probation has had a positive impact on population growth.

The agency has initiated a review of restrictive housing and inmate discipline practices and policies. A national consensus has emerged focused on limiting the use of restrictive housing. Organizations such as the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) and the American Correctional Association (ACA) have defined restrictive housing as a practice to use only when absolutely necessary and for only as long as absolutely required.

Restrictive housing places substantial burdens on both the staff and inmates in these settings. Our number one priority remains to operate safe and secure facilities for staff and inmates, while improving public safety by providing all inmates opportunities for social contact, education and self-improvement programs, along with other activities, to enhance their rehabilitation.

Efforts to increase programming and treatment opportunities for inmates suffering from mental illness are ongoing. Approximately 35% of the Kansas inmate population – about 3,400 inmates – are affected by mental illness. Over the last two fiscal years, we have added 228 additional specialized mental health beds, and increased behavioral health staffing by 40 full-time employees in order to meet the needs of inmates with mental illness.

The KDOC places a high priority on providing evidence-based programs that are proven to reduce recidivism. We have taken the approach that every interaction an offender has with a staff member, volunteer or contractor has an impact. Everyone involved in the care and custody of an offender needs to understand the impact they have and how naturally occurring contacts with offenders can impact behavior. Staff and contractors/volunteers are provided training on specific offender interaction skills in order to enhance their ability to address inmate behavior issues.

We continue to evaluate programs to ensure we are getting the desired result – recidivism reduction. As good stewards of the tax dollars, we cannot spend resources on programs that do not reduce recidivism. Programs that just keep offenders busy cannot be supported or sustained.

Community supervision (probation, parole, and post-release supervision) focuses on helping offenders become productive members of their communities. By assisting offenders meet basic employment and housing needs, the risk associated with criminal activity can then be addressed. Field Services has, and will continue to, focus on the best programming that
research shows to be effective at reducing the risk to reoffend. By prioritizing cognitive intervention, substance-abuse programming, and employment as local in-house interventions paired with community partnership that address mental health and substance abuse counseling, Field Services strives to provide an effective, holistic approach to the offenders on supervision. Several initiatives are underway in the community to ensure all programming and interventions are done with fidelity. Building quality assurance into all community supervision will only enhance the goal of assisting offenders in becoming successful, contributing members of the local communities. There is a balanced approach between effective interventions noted above and containing the risk with increased surveillance and GPS monitoring based on the highest risk.

The KDOC works closely with community and state partners to improve the outcomes for offenders. We strive to strengthen the link between offenders leaving custody and community-based programs that address offenders’ behavioral health, housing and employment needs. We are continuing our participation and support for Collaboration4Success, an initiative where state and local partners collaborate to reduce recidivism in Geary County. The goal of the initiative is to target comprehensive services to moderate- and high-risk offenders under supervision to reduce entries/returns to prison. Our partners in this project are the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, the Kansas Department of Commerce, and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. We anticipate having preliminary data on results by the summer of 2017.

The Mentoring4Success (M4S) program continues to play a key role in the agency’s effort to reduce recidivism. There have been 7,208 adult mentor matches made with offenders transitioning to the community since 2011. Through M4S, the KDOC trains and matches community volunteers with offenders six months prior to release, and these volunteers continue to work with the offender for six months post release. Mentors assist offenders in securing a place to live, gaining employment and acquiring practical coping strategies. Offenders who participate in the mentoring program recidivate at a much lower rate (8.7% compared to 20.7% in the first year after release) than those who exit supervision without a mentor. Mentoring within juvenile correctional facilities continued to expand in FY 2016, with 171 mentor matches having been made since the program’s inception in 2014.

In FY 2016, the Juvenile Justice Workgroup conducted the most comprehensive review of the Kansas juvenile justice system in 20 years. That review culminated with the submission of policy recommendations to Kansas Governor Sam Brownback, legislative leaders and Kansas Supreme Court Chief Justice Lawton Nuss in November of 2015. The 2016 Kansas Legislature advanced those recommendations in Senate Bill 367, which passed into law by a margin of 40-0 in the Senate and 118-5 in the House, and was signed into law by Governor Brownback on April 11, 2016. When fully implemented in 2019, SB 367 will prevent deeper juvenile justice system involvement of lower-level youth through early response with targeted services and swift and appropriate sanctions; protect public safety and contain costs by focusing system resources on the highest-risk youth; and sustain effective practices through continued oversight and reinvestment in a stronger continuum of evidence-based services.

The end of FY 2016 saw a historic decision in the operation of juvenile correctional facilities, a decision to close the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility. The decrease in youth incarceration levels, 30% from fiscal year 2010 (N=331) through 2016 (N=233) average monthly population, demonstrated that the agency no longer needed to operate two juvenile facilities. During FY 2017, the Larned facility will close, with every effort expended to support youth through this transition, as well as to ensure that every LJCF employee is afforded an opportunity to continue their employment with the State.

Having been appointed by Governor Brownback to build upon the work of my predecessor, Secretary Ray Roberts, it is an honor to work in an agency doing such excellent work. The strides taken in FY 2016 will lead to greater success in the future. Many challenges lie ahead, but I am proud of the honorable and professional manner with which the KDOC staff members perform their duties. Together we are committed to accomplishing the KDOC mission and to making Kansans safer.

Joe Norwood
Secretary of Corrections
* These facilities are under a parent institution. Wichita Work Release Facility is under Winfield Correctional Facility. NCF East Unit (Stockton) is under Norton Correctional Facility. EDCF Southeast Unit (Oswego) is under El Dorado Correctional Facility. ECF East Unit (Ellsworth) is under Ellsworth Correctional Facility.
INMATE POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS
Adult Correctional Facility Overall | FY 2010 to FY 2026

NOTE: Population as of June 30 each fiscal year includes inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities. In FY 2016, this includes 132 inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities.
INMATE POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS
Adult Correctional Facility Female | FY 2010 to FY 2026

Adult Female Inmate Population
Actual and Projected (Before and After Program Credit Increase) | FY 2010 to FY 2026

Female Inmate Population | Capacity
FY 2012 - FY 2016
### U.S. Imprisonment Rates

**Adult | Rate per 100,000 U.S. Residents | December 31, 2015**

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>262</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>252</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>233</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>217</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Utah</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>196</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prisoners in 2015, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. NOTE: Incarceration rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.
Recidivism-counting rules are based on Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) defined parameters as measured on a 12-month calendar year.

### Adult Recidivism

**By Category | CY 2010 to CY 2012**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CY 2010</th>
<th>CY 2011</th>
<th>CY 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Offenders</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>38.16%</td>
<td>36.80%</td>
<td>41.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conditional Violations</td>
<td>27.66%</td>
<td>25.16%</td>
<td>32.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions (New Offenses)</td>
<td>10.49%</td>
<td>11.65%</td>
<td>9.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36.41%</td>
<td>36.35%</td>
<td>37.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.06%</td>
<td>25.70%</td>
<td>23.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Levels</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>High Risk</td>
<td>48.10%</td>
<td>48.46%</td>
<td>51.62%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate Risk</td>
<td>33.84%</td>
<td>34.01%</td>
<td>35.57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>15.78%</td>
<td>15.52%</td>
<td>12.19%</td>
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<td><strong>Mental Health</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 4 - 6</td>
<td>37.04%</td>
<td>38.13%</td>
<td>38.70%</td>
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</table>

*Risk Levels are LSIR scores at time of RDU. For Releases this is after Admit; for Returns this is for after Admit (the admit at RDU prior to release).

**Mental Health Disorder Levels are at time of release.**
ADMISSIONS & RELEASES
Adult Inmate Population | June 30 of Each Fiscal Year

*Data is not available prior to FY 2014 as the Graduated Sanctions for Probation Condition Violators' admission type was created following the enactment of Justice Reinvestment Initiative in House Bill 2170 in 2013.
ADMISSIONS & RELEASES
Adult Inmate Population | By County | FY 2016

**Court Commitments**
By County | FY 2016 | 5,767 Total

Note: Court Commitments include the sum of admit types: New Court Commitment, Sanction from Probation, Probation Violation w/New Sentence, Parole Condition Violator, Parole Violator w/New Sentence, Parole to Detainer w/New Sentence, Non-Violator Return with New Sentence. The county identified is the one associated with the offender’s most serious active offense for the current incarceration. Four counties (Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Wyandotte) accounted for half (50%), or 2,881, of the 5,767 offenders admitted.

**Kansas Offenders Released to Post-incarceration Supervision**
By County | FY 2016 | 3,582 Total

Note: Four counties (Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte and Johnson) accounted for 52%, or 1,859, of the statewide total of 3,582. Numbers include offenders released/paroled to specific counties during the reporting period. The types of releases include Parole to Detainer, Parole of Returned Probationer, Supervised Conditional Release and Release to Post-Incarceration Supervision via the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993.
**HOUSING**

Adult Correctional Facility | June 30 of Each Fiscal Year

NOTE: Population as of June 30 each fiscal year includes inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities. In FY 2016, this includes 132 inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities.

*Winfield includes Wichita Work Release. NOTE: Population as of June 30 each fiscal year includes inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities. In FY 2016, this includes 132 inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities.
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<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EDCF</th>
<th>ECF</th>
<th>HCF</th>
<th>LCF</th>
<th>LCMHF</th>
<th>NCF</th>
<th>TCF</th>
<th>WCF*</th>
<th>LSSH**</th>
<th>CONTRACT JAIL</th>
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<td>15-19</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>20-24</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>25-29</td>
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<td>261</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>398</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>365</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>35-39</td>
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<td>65+</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,663</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVG. AGE (Yrs.)</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6,466</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Black</td>
<td>2,873</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8,838</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION LEVEL</strong>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GED</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 0 - 11</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Than H.S.</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. Graduate</td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Mgmt.</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Med.</td>
<td>1,614</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Med.</td>
<td>2,754</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>2,797</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Winfield includes Wichita Work Release. ** LSSH = Larned State Security Hospital. *** Not included as a racial category is "Hispanic" which is considered an ethnic identification. ****Last grade completed since admission to the KDOC.
DEMOGRAPHICS
Adult Correctional Facility | June 30, 2016

**Racial Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included as a racial category is “Hispanic,” which is considered an ethnic identification.

**Education by Last Grade Completed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grades 0 - 11</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GED</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post High School</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Since admission to KDOC custody.

**Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender**

- Female: 8.5%
- Male: 91.4%

**Population 55+**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>50.2% (538)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>26.5% (284)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>13.4% (143)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>6.0% (64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>3.9% (42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender 55+**

- Female: 44%
- Male: 96%

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
35% (3,421) of Adult Inmates Have a Mental Illness

Defined Diagnoses:
- **Serious Mental Illness**
  Diagnoses resulting in serious impairment in functioning, interfering with a person’s ability to meet the ordinary demands of living and requiring an individualized treatment plan.
- **Severe and Persistent Mental Illness Eligible**
  Diagnoses resulting in extreme and lasting impairment in functioning, requiring an individualized treatment plan and ongoing multi-disciplinary care. Diagnoses are comparable to those used and set by community standard of care.
- **Short-lived Mental Health Issues**
  Diagnoses (DSM-5) that generally resolve within six months or less, as well as diagnoses that interfere with a person’s functioning in social, occupational or other important activities (generally excluding a sole diagnosis of substance use disorder or personality disorder).

Responding to Offender Mental and Behavioral Needs

In FY 2016, the KDOC:
- Added a 48-bed unit for sheltered placement of stable offenders with SPMI at Lansing Correctional Facility’s medium unit
- Added 6 behavioral health/medical staff at Lansing Correctional Facility to accommodate the treatment needs of the increasing mental health population
- Added a 30-bed behavioral health unit at El Dorado Correctional Facility, with plans to add 4 new mental health/medical staff
- Purchased new group therapy curricula, continuing to target high-risk/-need areas for offenders with mental illness
- Established outcome measures for each clinical therapy group
- Repurposed a programs building at Lansing Correctional Facility’s maximum unit to provide additional clinical space for group and activity therapy
- Opened a 6-bed crisis unit at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility for patients requiring continuous monitoring

![Mentally Ill Adult Inmate Population](image)
MENTAL ILLNESS & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
Adult Correctional Facility | FY 2016

Adult Parole Violators
New Sentence | FY 2014 to FY 2016

- FY 2014: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 29.7%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 47.9%
- FY 2015: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 33.1%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 45.7%
- FY 2016: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 30.1%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 37.7%

Adult Parole Violators
No New Sentence | FY 2014 to FY 2016

- FY 2014: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 38.7%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 48.2%
- FY 2015: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 41.6%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 47.2%
- FY 2016: Mental Health Score ≥3 = 39.1%, Substance Abuse Score ≥ 4 = 46.7%
### Sentencing Characteristics in KDOC and Non-KDOC Facilities

**Adult Inmate Population | June 30, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DURATION OF CONFINEMENT</th>
<th>#*</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 months or Less</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>21.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months to 1 year</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>11.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year to 2 years</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>15.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years to 3 years</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>9.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years to 4 years</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>7.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years to 5 years</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years or more</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>29.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,663</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF ADMISSION</th>
<th>#*</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admission by Court Action:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct New Court Commitment</td>
<td>6,320</td>
<td>65.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction from Probation</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Violator, No New Sentence</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>10.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Violator, New Sentence</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>6.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Violator, New Conviction</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole Violator, New Sentence</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>6.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole Violator, Pending New Sentence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Release Violator, New Sentence</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-violator Return, New Sentence</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return by Court Action:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole Violator, No New Sentence</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>5.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional Release Violator, No New Sentence</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-jurisdictional Transfer:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interstate/Federal Compact Received</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas Inmate Returned from Another Jurisdiction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,663</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIMINAL HISTORY CATEGORY</th>
<th>#*</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - 3+ Person Felonies</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>22.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - 2 Person Felonies</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>15.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - 1 Person Felony and 1 Non-person Felony</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>12.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - 1 Person Felony</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E - 1 Person Felony and 1 Non-person Felony</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - 2 Non-Person Felonies</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>3.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G - 1 Non-Person Felony</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>5.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H - 2 + Misdemeanors</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Misdemeanors or No Record</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>15.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable/Unavailable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,663</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Population as of June 30 each fiscal year includes inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities. In FY 2016, this includes 132 inmates housed in non-KDOC facilities. NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.*
## Offense Grouping & Gender (by most serious active offense)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSON OFFENSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>2,097</td>
<td>23.73%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.73%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Person Offenses</td>
<td>4,396</td>
<td>49.74%</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>42.18%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY OFFENSES</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>13.82%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG OFFENSES</td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>17.92%</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>36.24%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OFFENSES</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>3.69%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO. UNAVAILABLE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8,838</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Defined as the most serious active offense for which the inmate is serving. Included are attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit. Population=KDOC & non-KDOC facilities. NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

## Inmates Admitted < Age 18 at Time of Offense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>DRUG</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Offense Grouping < Age 18 at Time of Offense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROBBERY</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX OFFENSES</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMICIDE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAULTS/BATTERY</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG OFFENSES</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER OFFENSES</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGLARY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEFT/FORGERY</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIDNAPPING</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
BATTERIES, ESCAPES & SECURITY THREAT GROUPS
Adult Correctional Facility

### Batteries | FY 2012 to 2016
Adult Correctional Facility Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 12</th>
<th>FY 13</th>
<th>FY 14</th>
<th>FY 15</th>
<th>FY 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INMATE ON INMATE</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INMATE ON STAFF</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Batteries with serious injuries, as defined by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), require more than first-aid treatment, require emergency care or restrict staff from their normal duties.

### Escapes | FY 2012 to FY 2016
Adult Correctional Facility Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 12</th>
<th>FY 13</th>
<th>FY 14</th>
<th>FY 15</th>
<th>FY 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM SECURE FACILITY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM NON-SECURE FACILITY</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Security Threat Groups (STGs) | June 30, 2016
948 (or 9.81%) STG Members of 9,663 Total Inmate Population
Adult Correctional Facility Population

- Hispanic: 279
- Crips: 185
- Folks: 161
- Bloods: 132
- White Supremacist: 124
- People: 20
- Other: 23
- Asian: 12
- Junior Boys: 12
Screening for Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness

To enhance safety and security in KDOC facilities, the KDOC utilizes a risk-screening tool to assess each inmate’s risk of sexual victimization and risk of committing abuse.

**Internal Classification Checklist**

Every inmate is assigned one of the following scores:

- **Victim Incarcerated (VI)**: Individuals have already been a victim of sexual assault inside an institution.
- **Victim Potential (VP)**: Individuals have a higher than normal likelihood to be sexually assaulted inside an institution.
- **Unrestricted (UN)**: Individuals do not have specific characteristics that fit into any one category type.
- **Aggressive Potential (AP)**: Individuals have a higher than normal likelihood to be sexually aggressive inside an institution.
- **Known Aggressor (KA)**: Individuals have an established history of institutional sexually aggressive behavior.

**Internal Classification Breakdown | CY 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Victim Incarcerated (VI)</th>
<th>Victim Potential (VP)</th>
<th>Unrestricted (UN)</th>
<th>Aggressive Potential (AP)</th>
<th>Known Aggressor (KA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CY 2015</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>9,657</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Winfield includes Wichita Work Release. ** Juvenile facilities: Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) and Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF).
### DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF CRIME

**Adult Population | Most Serious Offense | As of June 30, 2016**

#### Court Commitments
**June 30, 2016 | Pop. Total: 8,721**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>(Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Person (non-sex)</td>
<td>50.16%</td>
<td>(4,365)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (sex)</td>
<td>22.37%</td>
<td>(1,951)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>19.13%</td>
<td>(1,668)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>4.82%</td>
<td>(420)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-person</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
<td>(306)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

#### Inmate Population
**June 30, 2016 | Pop. Total: 9,663* **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>(Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Person (non-sex)</td>
<td>49.09%</td>
<td>(4,744)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (sex)</td>
<td>22.10%</td>
<td>(2,136)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>19.49%</td>
<td>(1,883)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>5.66%</td>
<td>(547)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-person</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
<td>(351)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Information Unavailable = 2 inmates (0.02%).
**NOTE:** Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

#### Parole Population
**June 30, 2016 | Pop. Total: 3,582**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>(Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Person (non-sex)</td>
<td>37.16%</td>
<td>(1,331)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (sex)</td>
<td>22.84%</td>
<td>(818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>22.14%</td>
<td>(793)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>12.28%</td>
<td>(440)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-person</td>
<td>5.58%</td>
<td>(200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

#### Release to Post Supervision
**June 30, 2016 | Pop. Total: 4,230**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>(Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Person (non-sex)</td>
<td>38.23%</td>
<td>(1,617)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (sex)</td>
<td>9.50%</td>
<td>(402)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>26.15%</td>
<td>(1,106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>19.50%</td>
<td>(825)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-person</td>
<td>6.62%</td>
<td>(280)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
Adult In-State Offender Population
Race | June 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,763</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,228</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

Adult In-State Offender Population
Age | June 30, 2016 | Total: 5,228

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 64</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,228</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

Adult In-State Offender Population
Gender | June 30, 2016 | Total: 5,228

- Male: 4,461 (85.3%)
- Female: 767 (14.7%)

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
NOTE: First figure is the number of compact parole cases; the second figure (in parentheses) is the number of compact probation cases. States shaded in brown make up more than 75% (1,250) of the total compact inmate cases with nearly 44% (724) coming from the state of Missouri.
KDOC LOCATIONS
Juvenile | Correctional Facility Locations

RECIDIVISM
Juvenile Population | CY 2010 TO CY 2012

Recidivism counting rules are based on Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) defined parameters as measured on a 12-month calendar year.
U.S. YOUTH IN JUVENILE DETENTION, CORRECTIONAL OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Juvenile | Rate per 100,000 U.S. Residents | October 23, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement for 2013. NOTE: Rate is the number of juvenile offenders held in juvenile facilities/residential placement per 100,000 juveniles in the population age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state.
POPULATION TOTALS
Juvenile | June 30 of Each Fiscal Year

*The juvenile custody population includes out-of-home placements, foster care, home treatment, psychiatric residential treatment center, YRC IIs and AWOL designations, but not those in juvenile correctional facility custody.
POPULATION TOTALS
Juvenile | June 30 of Each Fiscal Year

Juvenile Intensive Supervision
Probation Average Month-end Population | FY 2011 to FY 2016

Juvenile Intake Trends
FY 2011 to FY 2016
### DEMOGRAPHICS
Juvenile Correctional Facility | June 30, 2016

#### Population by Race*
Juvenile Correctional Facility
June 30, 2016 | 219 Youth Residents Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included as a racial category is “Hispanic,” which is considered an ethnic identification. NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

#### Gender by Race*
Juvenile Correctional Facility Population | June 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN INDIAN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included as a racial category is “Hispanic,” which is considered an ethnic identification.

#### Age by Race*
Juvenile Correctional Facility Population | June 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>13 yrs.</th>
<th>14 yrs.</th>
<th>15 yrs.</th>
<th>16 yrs.</th>
<th>17 yrs.</th>
<th>18 yrs.</th>
<th>19 yrs.</th>
<th>20 yrs.</th>
<th>21 yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN INDIAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included as a racial category is “Hispanic,” which is considered an ethnic identification.
## OFFENSE GROUPING
Juvenile Correctional Facility | June 30, 2016

### Most Serious Offense Grouping | June 30, 2016
Juvenile Correctional Facility Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSON OFFENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Person Offenses</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPERTY OFFENSES</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRUG OFFENSES</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER OFFENSES</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNKNOWN</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>219</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Facility Residents by County of Disposition | June 30, 2016
Juvenile Correctional Facility Population

*Three counties (Sedgwick, Wyandotte and Shawnee) collectively accounted for half (50.2%) or 110 of the total 219 housed in a juvenile correctional facility.*

---

FY 2016 Annual Report
# Batteries, Escapes & Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

## Juvenile Correctional Facility

### Batteries | FY 2014 to 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 14</th>
<th>FY 15</th>
<th>FY 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH ON YOUTH</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH ON STAFF</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Batteries with serious injuries, as defined by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), require more than first-aid treatment, require emergency care or restrict staff from their normal duties.

### Escapes | FY 2012 to FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 12</th>
<th>FY 13</th>
<th>FY 14</th>
<th>FY 15</th>
<th>FY 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM SECURE FACILITY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substantiated PREA Cases | Staff-on-Inmate | CY 2012 to CY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CY 12</th>
<th>CY 13</th>
<th>CY 14</th>
<th>CY 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX (KJCC)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARNED JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LJCF)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substantiated PREA Cases | Inmate-on-Inmate | CY 2012 to CY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CY 12</th>
<th>CY 13</th>
<th>CY 14</th>
<th>CY 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX (KJCC)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARNED JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LJCF)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HUMAN RESOURCES**

**Workforce | FY 2016**

### Total Workforce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 30, 2016</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>1,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67.38%</td>
<td>32.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Uniformed Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 30, 2016</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78.35%</td>
<td>21.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parole Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun 30, 2016</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40.94%</td>
<td>59.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Age

- **Uniformed Staff**: 38.5 years
- **Parole Staff**: 41.3 years
- **Total Workforce**: 41.8 years

### Agency Workforce Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Total Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL WORKFORCE</td>
<td>All filled positions incl. temporary</td>
<td>2,943</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFORMED STAFF</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections Ofc. I, II, III, Corrections Ofc. I (Sgt.), II (Lt.), III (Capt.), Corrections Mgr. II (Maj.)</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAROLE OFFICERS &amp; SUPERVISORS</td>
<td>Parole Ofc. I, II, Parole Supervisors. Excludes Parole Ofc. in Central Office</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
### Full-time Employees (FTE) by Location

**Authorized* FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Uniformed</th>
<th>Non-uniformed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULT FACILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larned</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfield</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>2814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUVENILE FACILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>232.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>372.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-entry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Industries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Office</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>1,214.5</td>
<td>3,600.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of TOTAL</td>
<td>66.27%</td>
<td>33.73%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Authorized positions include all regular ongoing positions approved in the budget for that fiscal year.

### Turnover in Non-uniformed Staff

**By Correctional Facility and Total Parole | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Separations</th>
<th>Turnover Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADULT FACILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>18.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larned</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfield</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>789</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>15.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUVENILE FACILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAROLE</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,210.5</td>
<td>148.5</td>
<td>12.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turnover in Uniformed Staff | Adult Correctional Facility
FY 2007 - FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Separations</th>
<th>Turnover Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EL DORADO</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLSWORTH</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUTCHINSON</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANSING</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARNED</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTON</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPEKA</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINFIELD</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,025</strong></td>
<td><strong>672</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUVENILE FACILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAROLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FISCAL SERVICES
Summary | FY 2016

KDOC Budget
Legislative Approved | FY 2016 | $397,086,356

- Facility Operations: $165,921,430 (41.78%)
- Medical: $60,977,804 (15.36%)
- Juvenile Services: $26,355,730 (6.64%)
- Juvenile Facility Operations: $23,148,699 (5.83%)
- Community Corrections: $22,304,026 (5.62%)
- Juvenile Out-of-home Placements: $18,800,000 (4.73%)
- Food Service: $15,747,958 (3.97%)
- Debt Service & Capital Improvements: $14,593,401 (3.68%)
- Kansas Correctional Industries: $12,702,032 (3.20%)
- Reentry & Programs: $12,235,056 (3.08%)
- Parole: $11,594,590 (2.92%)
- Administration: $6,688,388 (1.68%)
- IT: $4,586,442 (1.16%)
- Contract Beds: $1,430,800 (0.36%)
Cost per Inmate Operating Costs by Location
Adult Correctional Facility | FY 2016 Actual Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ADP</th>
<th>Annual Cost per Facility</th>
<th>Annual Cost per Inmate</th>
<th>Daily Cost per Inmate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>$37,945,881</td>
<td>$24,576</td>
<td>$67.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>$20,003,715</td>
<td>$22,326</td>
<td>$61.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td>$42,669,099</td>
<td>$23,027</td>
<td>$63.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing</td>
<td>2,403</td>
<td>$56,516,519</td>
<td>$23,519</td>
<td>$64.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larned</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>$13,027,566</td>
<td>$30,438</td>
<td>$83.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>$21,185,653</td>
<td>$26,091</td>
<td>$71.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>$20,238,727</td>
<td>$24,925</td>
<td>$68.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfield</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>$17,766,456</td>
<td>$22,719</td>
<td>$62.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,530</strong></td>
<td><strong>$229,353,617</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,066</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,669,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,703</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67.63</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marginal Cost of Adding One More Inmate to the System
Adult Correctional Facility | FY 2016 Budgeted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per Inmate Operating Costs by Location</th>
<th>Average Annual Cost per Inmate</th>
<th>Based on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$3.34</td>
<td>Average cost per inmate at LCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$65.04</td>
<td>Average cost per inmate at LCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>$79.81</td>
<td>Average cost per inmate at LCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuity</td>
<td>$81.38</td>
<td>Average cost per inmate released from LCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>$30.94</td>
<td>Annual replacement (+1 for outside work crew inmate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentive Pay</td>
<td>$327.60</td>
<td>Six days per week job @$1.05 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Service</td>
<td>$1,620.60</td>
<td>$1.48 per meal (1,095 meals per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,208.71</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost per Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6.05</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FISCAL SERVICES
Summary | FY 2016

Cost per Resident Operating Costs by Location
Juvenile Correctional Facility | FY 2016*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ADP</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Annual Cost per Resident</th>
<th>Daily Cost per Resident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>$15,747,859</td>
<td>$119,997</td>
<td>$314.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>$9,336,247</td>
<td>$102,229</td>
<td>$273.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on actual expenditures.

Per Resident Operating Costs by Location
FY 2016

- Juvenile Correctional Facility (Daily) $309.02
- Out-of-home Placement $132.00
- Probation Cost $18.70

*Based on actual expenditures.

Out-of-home Placements
Cost of Services | FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention</td>
<td>$2,090,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>$93,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Residential Center II</td>
<td>$11,638,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Living Program</td>
<td>$1,688,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Integration Program</td>
<td>$204,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Maternity</td>
<td>$50,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic Foster Care</td>
<td>$700,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice Foster Care</td>
<td>$1,577,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Family Foster Care</td>
<td>$8,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Foster Care</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility</td>
<td>$3,251,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary Medical</td>
<td>$532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$21,303,824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: Since January 1, 1995, the KDOC has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. Transfers originate from: (1) proceeds from a $1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and (3) amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

* Under the KDOC’s contract with its medical provider Corizon, a contract medical fee is not charged. Instead the Wichita Work Release Facility offenders employed in work release pay a $2 co-pay like any other KDOC inmates.
*Work Release payments for Room & Board go to the State General Fund. **Under the KDOC’s contract with its medical provider Corizon, a contract medical fee is not charged. Instead the Wichita Work Release Facility offenders employed in work release pay a $2 co-pay like any other KDOC inmate.

Note: The sum may vary slightly due to rounding to the nearest whole dollar.
FISCAL SERVICES
Adult Offender Payment | FY 2016

Number of Employees and Gross Wages Earned
Private Industry Adult Population | FY 2012 to FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gross Wages</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 12</td>
<td>$13,201,387</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 13</td>
<td>$14,382,602</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 14</td>
<td>$15,027,014</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 15</td>
<td>$15,549,886</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 16</td>
<td>$14,826,603</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inmate Payments
Private Industry Adult Population | FY 2012 to FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room &amp; Board</td>
<td>$3,300,375</td>
<td>$3,595,680</td>
<td>$3,756,784</td>
<td>$3,887,500</td>
<td>$3,706,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$22,336</td>
<td>$22,896</td>
<td>$23,260</td>
<td>$47,214</td>
<td>$27,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victims</td>
<td>$273,912</td>
<td>$313,428</td>
<td>$349,679</td>
<td>$343,290</td>
<td>$339,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court-ordered Restitution</td>
<td>$386,166</td>
<td>$405,711</td>
<td>$401,682</td>
<td>$434,213</td>
<td>$402,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Agency Fee</td>
<td>$22,380</td>
<td>$29,118</td>
<td>$24,645</td>
<td>$24,950</td>
<td>$22,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Court Cost</td>
<td>$67,323</td>
<td>$70,992</td>
<td>$67,978</td>
<td>$66,681</td>
<td>$56,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Court Cost</td>
<td>$834</td>
<td>$409</td>
<td>$203</td>
<td>$702</td>
<td>$864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. Federal Taxes</td>
<td>$936,292</td>
<td>$1,015,809</td>
<td>$1,078,900</td>
<td>$1,130,722</td>
<td>$1,066,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. State Taxes</td>
<td>$323,182</td>
<td>$344,310</td>
<td>$329,231</td>
<td>$329,510</td>
<td>$316,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,332,801</td>
<td>$5,798,353</td>
<td>$6,032,363</td>
<td>$6,264,783</td>
<td>$5,939,584</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Under the KDOC’s contract with its medical provider Corizon, a contract medical fee is not charged. Instead the Wichita Work Release Facility offenders employed in work release pay a $2 co-pay like any other KDOC inmate. Note: The sum may vary slightly due to rounding to the nearest whole dollar.
## SUPPORT SERVICES

### Food Contract Summary | FY 2016

#### Food Services Contractor

**Provider: Aramark Correctional Service**

- FY 2016: $15,747,958
- Meal Cost Per Inmate:
  - FY 2016: $1.48
  - FY 2017: $1.52
- KDOC’s contractor since 1997
  - Expires at end of FY 2022
- Responsible for labor, food and supplies at all facilities except LCMHF where meals are prepared by the Larned State Hospital vendor, Aviands
- As of July 2015, employed 117.5 staff and 18 inmate industry workers
- Standardized menu on a five-week rotation:
  - Weekly average of 2,900 calories per/day for males and 2,200 for females
- Provides the Inmate to Work (IN2WORK) vocational food service program at all facilities except LCMHF
  - Six months in length (Optional National Restaurant Association’s ServSafe® certification)
  - In FY 2016: 70 program participants with 35 completions
- Provides the Fresh Favorites™ incentive food program
  - Pays a 15% commission from net sales to the Inmate Benefit Fund. Proceeds fund the IN2WORK program

#### Food Services Contractor

**Provider: Trinity Services Group**

- FY 2016: $566,159
- Meal Cost Per Inmate:
  - FY 2016: $2.52
- Employs seven staff and supervises eight juvenile worker positions
- Base menu on a four-week cycle that is updated twice a year
  - Meets USDA guidelines for school nutrition programs
- Ensures 3,500 calories per day
- Provides the Trinity Takeout™ incentive food program
  - Pays 15% commission from net sales to the Juvenile Benefit Fund

**Provider: Larned State Hospital**

- Meals for LJCF are prepared by the Larned State Hospital vendor, Aviands
**Medical Services Contractor**

**Adult and Juvenile Facility Population | FY 2016**

**Provider: Corizon Health, Inc.**

- FY 2016: $56,673,081

- In 2014, the KDOC entered into a nine and one-half year contract with Corizon
  - The bid term allows for a 1.5-year term and up to four additional two-year renewals with an expiration date of June 30, 2023

- Provides medical, dental and mental health care services, including 24-hour emergency care
  - Contracted Services include adult and juvenile facilities
  - Services are provided at all correctional facilities except to Wichita Work Release inmates in employment status who are responsible for their own medical costs

- The KDOC works with the Kansas Department of Health & Environment to bill Medicaid for inpatient hospitalization of inmates who are under 18 years of age, over 65 years of age, pregnant and/or disabled

**Provider: University of Kansas Medical Center**

- FY 2016: $1,742,851

- Provides medically trained management consultants to assist in managing the health care contract
**Educational / Vocational Contractors**  
**Adult Population | FY 2016**

- Participation in education programs have been shown to reduce recidivism by 13%
- Participants in vocational education have a 28% greater chance of finding employment
- As of June 30, 2016, 3,421 inmates, or 35% of the adult inmate population, lacked a high school diploma or GED
  - Of this group, 1,522 (45%) will release within the next five years
    - Of this group, 1,008 are under the age of 35

**Provider: Southeast Kansas Education Service Center (Greenbush)**

- FY 2016: $1,120,839
- Educational/vocational services at EDCF, HCF, LCF, NCF, TCF and WCF
- RDU educational assessments at TCF and EDCF
- Special education services at LCF, HCF and TCF
- Title I services at HCF

**Provider: Barton Community College (BCC)**

- FY 2016: $327,852 (amount not to exceed)
- Educational and vocational services at ECF and LCMHF

**Educational / Vocational Contractors**  
**Juvenile Population | FY 2016**

**Provider: USD 495**

- FY 2016: $1,133,997
- Education/vocational/special education services at Westside High School (LJCF)

**Provider: Smoky Hill**

- FY 2016: $1,668,606
- Education/vocational/special education services at Lawrence Gardner High School (KJCC)
### Program Outcomes

**Adult Population | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th># Successful</th>
<th>% Successful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GED/Academic Improvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush, Barton Community College (BCC)</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCF East GED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCF BIB GED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers in Blue (BIB)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCF GED Self Pay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Courses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title I/Spec Ed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In2Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aramark</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush, BCC</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCF WIT Manufacturing Grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn Tech</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkReady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush, BCC</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCGER Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush, BCC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training (Skills)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbush, BCC</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCF Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Release (WCF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCF BIB Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIB</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Release (WWRF, HCF, TCF &amp; Counties)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC and various counties</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse (CDRP, SARP, SAP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDRP-KDOC, SARP-Mirror, Inc., SACK, SAP-Heartland RADAC and KDOC</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADAC Assessments / Care Coordination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartland RADAC, SACK</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOTP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Associates</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive (T4C, High &amp; Moderate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family (Transition, Parenting)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Readiness (High &amp; Moderate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batterers Intervention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDOC</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialectical Behavioral Therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corizon Health Inc.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,121</td>
<td>6,628</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Effective Programs and Correctional Practices

### Adult Population

**Core principles and practices that shape programs, services and interventions, which are evidence-based as reducing recidivism:**

- Assess for risk
- Target interventions to areas of criminogenic (crime-producing) need
- Use cognitive skills-building teaching/learning, with skills practice
- Use core correctional practices in interactions with offenders
  - Motivational interviewing, effective use of authority, approval and disapproval, disrupt cognitive distortions
- Address responsivity
  - Learning style, factors that interfere with learning such as language, intellect, or life situations
- Allow for timely and quality release and discharge planning
- Observe the work with coaching and feedback for fidelity
- Provide for data collection and evaluation

These practices allow for programming that reduces recidivism, and for which offenders can receive program credit, both of which safely support population management.

## Effective Release Planning: The First 30 Days Out

### Adult Population

**Over 95% of offenders have a release plan, with specialized services for mental health needs from discharge planners. Key ingredients of effective release plans:**

- Provide a residence plan that is stable, safe, with focus on the physical and social environment into which the offender is releasing
- Address basic needs (food, water, clothing, shelter)
- Identify pro-social influences (natural supports, assigned mentor) that will assist the offender in reintegration, with particular focus on navigating the first days out
- Provide structure for the first 24 hours, first week, and first month, for a step down from the level of structure during incarceration
- Address the offender’s leisure time and companions, in a way that reduces risk of relapse
- Include connections to behavioral health providers for a continuum of care for mental health and substance abuse needs, including a specific plan for medication when/as needed
- Ensure early/sufficient contact with parole officer for monitoring for areas of risk/need
- Build on work in the facility, with a focus on success
- Address employment, with a realistic employment plan to achieve sustained employment (including addressing identification and transportation)
- Recognize and help offenders address the significant increase in responsibility, obligations, and needs in the shift from prison to the community
### Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

**Adult Population | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Completions</th>
<th>Completion Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance Abuse Recovery Program (SARP)</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider: Mirror, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016: $146,636</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $81,976: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant (75%) and $64,660 KDOC (25% match)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located at Topeka Correctional Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targets high-risk female inmates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has 20 slots for the six-month program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizes a cognitive-behavioral approach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance Abuse Program (SAP)</strong></td>
<td>787</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider: SACK and SAP-Heartland RADAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016: $1,118,478</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- $498,478: SACK and $620,000 Heartland RADAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located at all correctional facilities except for Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)</strong></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contract provider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded via the facility’s budget (Therefore, program-specific cost data is unavailable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targets high-risk male inmates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has 40 slots for the 18-week program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided by state employees licensed with the State Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-Occurring Disorder Recovery Program (CODRP)</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contract provider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded by Larned State Hospital (LSH)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located at LSH’s Isaac Ray Unit Targets high-risk male inmates with both mental illness and substance abuse issues.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has 10 slots for the 18- to 24-month program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sex Offender Treatment Program

**Adult Population | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Associates, P.A. of Lenexa</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016: $1,864,400</td>
<td>Lansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Awarded as a one-year contract with the option to renew for three additional one-year periods</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive behavioral treatment program</td>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has 143 slots for the four- to eight-month program</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided to inmates at Lansing, Hutchinson and Topeka correctional facilities</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community treatment programs in: Emporia, Garden City, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Junction City, Kansas City, Lansing, Lawrence, Lenexa, Norton, Olathe, Pittsburg, Salina and Topeka</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Generally 670 to 700 receiving treatment in the community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Educational / Vocational Programs

**Title 1: No Child Left Behind**
- $41,585 from the Kansas State Department of Education
- Must be < 21 years old or turn 21 during the school year and meet criteria based on needs assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Credentials Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$41,585 from the Kansas State Department of Education</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Education**
- Must have an education assessment (Individualized Education Program (IEP)) and meet Title I age requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Credentials Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must have an education assessment (Individualized Education Program (IEP)) and meet Title I age requirements</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GED Preparation**
- Required for inmates without a high school diploma or GED
  - Of completions, 72.44% earned a high school credential (GED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Credentials Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required for inmates without a high school diploma or GED</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of completions, 72.44% earned a high school credential (GED)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocational Services**
- 11 programs statewide
- Shorter term, nationally recognized, certification courses include manufacturing skills certification, Work Ready/Skills certification, and NCCER Core certification
- 360 WorkReady! certificates
- Longer vocational training courses include masonry, plumbing, electrical, carpentry, welding, landscaping, HVAC, Certiport and Microsoft Office Specialist
- Efforts are made to assign graduates to facility jobs, private industry or as tutors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Credentials Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 programs statewide</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorter term, nationally recognized, certification courses include manufacturing skills certification, Work Ready/Skills certification, and NCCER Core certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 WorkReady! certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer vocational training courses include masonry, plumbing, electrical, carpentry, welding, landscaping, HVAC, Certiport and Microsoft Office Specialist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efforts are made to assign graduates to facility jobs, private industry or as tutors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: Data is specific to services provided by educational/vocational contractors. Participant data includes an unduplicated number of offenders enrolled and program completions.*
Mentoring4Success (M4S)

- Launched in July 2011
  - 7,262 matches have been made to date
- Helps offenders safely and successfully transition back into society
  - Help offenders obtain jobs, housing, medical services and educational services
- Provides accountability and a pro-social role model
- Begins six months prior to release and extends through six months into an offender’s post-release supervision
- Lowers recidivism rates significantly for participants
  - Only 8.7% of M4S participants recidivate during their first year of post release, compared to 20.7% of the overall population
## JUVENILE PROGRAMS

### Summary | FY 2016

#### Substance Abuse Program Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Unsuccessful</th>
<th>Some Treatment Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refused/Terminated/Other</td>
<td>Not completed due to sentence length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some Treatment Exposure: Not completed due to sentence length

### Aggression Replacement Training Program Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Unsuccessful</th>
<th>Some Treatment Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refused/Terminated/Other</td>
<td>Not completed due to sentence length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thinking for a Change Program Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Unsuccessful</th>
<th>Some Treatment Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refused/Terminated/Other</td>
<td>Not completed due to sentence length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sex Offender Program Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>Unsuccessful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refused/Terminated/Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some Treatment Exposure: Not completed due to sentence length

NOTE: Each % total is given as 100. The sum may vary slightly due to rounding.
NOTE: In FY 2015, both juvenile correctional facilities saw a reduction in the number of youth who earned a high school diploma or GED due to a large number of youth who obtained their GED late in FY 2014 and the increased difficulty of the revised GED test. (Changes to the test were made in FY 2015.)

### Post-secondary Credit Hours Earned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KJCC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,225</td>
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<tr>
<td>LJCF</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>233</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>1,458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mentoring

**Mentoring4Success**

- Launched in 2014
- 226 matches have been made to date
- Mentors provide accountability and a pro-social role model
## JUVENILE ALLOCATIONS
### FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial District</th>
<th>Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services</th>
<th>Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation</th>
<th>Case Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Judicial District</td>
<td>$183,772</td>
<td>$126,861</td>
<td>$231,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Judicial District</td>
<td>$167,462</td>
<td>$97,490</td>
<td>$98,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Judicial District</td>
<td>$377,032</td>
<td>$255,804</td>
<td>$498,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Judicial District</td>
<td>$71,425</td>
<td>$146,516</td>
<td>$127,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Judicial District</td>
<td>$86,507</td>
<td>$154,506</td>
<td>$143,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Judicial District</td>
<td>$155,290</td>
<td>$120,875</td>
<td>$147,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th Judicial District</td>
<td>$150,391</td>
<td>$180,584</td>
<td>$130,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Judicial District</td>
<td>$185,377</td>
<td>$190,077</td>
<td>$216,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Judicial District</td>
<td>$56,081</td>
<td>$126,107</td>
<td>$143,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Judicial District</td>
<td>$651,935</td>
<td>$482,175</td>
<td>$383,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District (CR)</td>
<td>$97,290</td>
<td>$89,145</td>
<td>$115,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District (LB/CH)</td>
<td>$57,202</td>
<td>$67,882</td>
<td>$128,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Judicial District</td>
<td>$107,186</td>
<td>$46,191</td>
<td>$68,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Judicial District</td>
<td>$82,128</td>
<td>$187,780</td>
<td>$263,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th Judicial District</td>
<td>$157,376</td>
<td>$73,850</td>
<td>$296,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th/17th/23rd Judicial Districts</td>
<td>$110,398</td>
<td>$305,489</td>
<td>$251,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Judicial District</td>
<td>$228,269</td>
<td>$134,689</td>
<td>$142,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Judicial District</td>
<td>$722,252</td>
<td>$651,666</td>
<td>$1,510,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th Judicial District</td>
<td>$146,154</td>
<td>$110,559</td>
<td>$120,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Judicial District</td>
<td>$148,212</td>
<td>$218,541</td>
<td>$235,937</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st Judicial District</td>
<td>$115,918</td>
<td>$98,947</td>
<td>$90,226</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd Judicial District</td>
<td>$161,410</td>
<td>$82,978</td>
<td>$86,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Judicial District</td>
<td>$69,776</td>
<td>$57,745</td>
<td>$59,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Judicial District</td>
<td>$193,124</td>
<td>$232,274</td>
<td>$252,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th Judicial District</td>
<td>$124,583</td>
<td>$208,591</td>
<td>$166,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th Judicial District</td>
<td>$256,380</td>
<td>$174,346</td>
<td>$182,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th Judicial District</td>
<td>$65,688</td>
<td>$323,339</td>
<td>$349,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th Judicial District</td>
<td>$460,482</td>
<td>$326,442</td>
<td>$976,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Judicial District</td>
<td>$71,149</td>
<td>$178,843</td>
<td>$151,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Judicial District</td>
<td>$59,984</td>
<td>$98,528</td>
<td>$120,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,520,234</td>
<td>$5,548,819</td>
<td>$7,690,766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### JUVENILE ALLOCATIONS

**FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial District</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison Alternative School</td>
<td>$12,627</td>
<td>USD 409: Atchison Public School</td>
<td>School-wide multi-tiered system of support; Positive Behavior Supports; Collaborative Problem Solving; The Prepare Curriculum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Support Programs- YAC</td>
<td>$9,500</td>
<td>Youth Achievement Center</td>
<td>Monitor behavior, skills development and positive reinforcement. Homework assistance, educational games and reading programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Big Brothers Big Sisters of Atchison</td>
<td>Recruit mentors, mentees and volunteers; screen potential mentors and mentees; train mentors, mentees and parents/caregivers; match mentors and mentees; provide support, supervision and monitoring of mentoring relationships; program audits and evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing Afterschool Village for Older Youth</td>
<td>$7,105</td>
<td>USD 469: Lansing Middle School</td>
<td>Balance of independence and supervision, a menu of choices, adult-youth relationships and strong connections to family, school and community. Infuses a menu of evidence-based practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Opportunities Mentoring Program</td>
<td>$10,325</td>
<td>Faith Evangelical Center</td>
<td>Recruit child mentees, adult mentors, and other volunteers. Match mentors and mentees. Screen potential mentors, to include criminal background check. Train mentors and volunteers. Provide support, evaluation and supervision and monitoring of mentoring relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management: JIAS</td>
<td>$23,536</td>
<td>2nd JD Youth Services</td>
<td>JIAQ; MAYS; day reporting; behavior monitoring; behavior contracts; earned time; cognitive thinking charts; wraparound meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentoring</td>
<td>$38,657</td>
<td>Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters</td>
<td>Recruit mentors, mentees and volunteers; screen potential mentors and mentees; train mentors, mentees and parents/caregivers; Match mentors and mentees; Provide support and supervision/monitoring of mentor relationships; program audits and evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys &amp; Girls Club of Topeka Comprehensive Youth Development Program</td>
<td>$46,113</td>
<td>Boys &amp; Girls Club of Topeka</td>
<td>Positive social behavior development, reinforcement and incentives, mentoring and regular assessment of program participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting School Attendance</td>
<td>$55,127</td>
<td>Kansas Children's Service League</td>
<td>Strong leadership; carefully selected personnel; early identification of student risk factors and problem behaviors; intensive counseling/mentoring; pro-social skills training; strict behavior requirements; emphasis on parental involvement; involvement of law enforcement; incentives and sanctions meaningful to youth; district-wide support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truancy Court / Day School Program</td>
<td>$39,507</td>
<td>District Court and Juvenile Detention Center</td>
<td>The Truancy Court is a specialized Court, an intervention for youth classified as pre-truant. The Court has established policies and procedures, goals, outcomes, attorney representation and a level system that signifies individual achievement. Participants in the Day School receive educational services from a certified teacher and complete the WhyTry Resiliency curriculum in use by the local Communities in Schools program. The WhyTry curriculum is proven to reduce dropout rates, increase GPA, decrease expulsions, reduce bullying behaviors, reduce fighting, improve emotional health and increase graduation rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Family Therapy</td>
<td>$26,274</td>
<td>Gillis Center</td>
<td>Behavior assessment, behavior change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial District</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Grantee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Judicial District</td>
<td>Truancy Program</td>
<td>$4,431</td>
<td>6th JD Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Court</td>
<td>$9,064</td>
<td>6th JD Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Educational Program</td>
<td>$21,529</td>
<td>6th JD Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community-based Early Intervention</td>
<td>$5,886</td>
<td>6th JD Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KU Truancy Prevention and Diversion Program</td>
<td>$15,252</td>
<td>KU Center for Research, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Judicial District</td>
<td>Adolescent Assessment &amp; Resource Center</td>
<td>$49,227</td>
<td>8th JD Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Judicial District</td>
<td>Harvey County Truancy Program</td>
<td>$18,082</td>
<td>HV/MP County Community Corrections</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvey County Teen Court</td>
<td>$11,930</td>
<td>HV/MP County Community Corrections</td>
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<tr>
<td>10th Judicial District</td>
<td>Johnson County Youth Court- Project Skip</td>
<td>$115,534</td>
<td>Johnson County Court Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District (LB/CK)</td>
<td>Labette County Truancy Prevention Program</td>
<td>$17,090</td>
<td>LB/CK Juvenile Services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cherokee County Truancy Program</td>
<td>$15,564</td>
<td>Spring River Health and Wellness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District (CR)</td>
<td>On the Right Track</td>
<td>$9,409</td>
<td>Restorative Justice Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>12th Judicial District</td>
<td>Juvenile Intake Follow-Up Services</td>
<td>$16,146</td>
<td>12th JD Comm. Corr./ JJA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### JUVENILE ALLOCATIONS
#### FY 2016

| Allocation by the Administrative County Board of County Commissioners for Delivery of Prevention Programs Funding (continued) | FY 2016 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **13th Judicial District** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| | $10,019 | CASA of the 13th JD | Examine child/family’s functioning level, monitor behavior and academic performance, facilitate services for safe, permanent homes, advocate/make court recommendations, join in wraparound services. |
| | $10,018 | BBBS of Butler County | Incorporate evidence-based Big Brothers Big Sisters of America service delivery model; well developed risk management for children and volunteers; ongoing match supervision and support. |
| | $10,018 | Sunlight Children’s Adv. & Rights Foundation (SCARF) | Provide child-friendly/developmentally appropriate forensic interviews; interviewers complete specific training protocol and follow a well-researched interview structure; provide family advocacy services to adult non-offending clients; connect clients with courtroom education, knowledge of common behavioral patterns, Crime Victim’s Compensation and reassurance. |
| | $10,018 | Episcopal Social Services | Utilizes “Thinking for a Change” (T4C) curriculum. |
| **14th Judicial District** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| | $33,857 | Family & Children Service Center | Diversion of first-time misdemeanor offenders. |
| **15th, 17th, 23rd Judicial Districts** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| Diversion | $137,515 | Northwest Kansas Juvenile Services | Behavior monitoring through law enforcement/school checks; rewards and consequences for behavior. |
| **16th Judicial District** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| Project AIM | $35,529 | 16th JD Juvenile Services | Academic and socio-emotional/behavioral and social skill outcomes, positive behavioral support systems and school safety, positive school climates, community and parent involvement and outreach. |
| **18th Judicial District** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| Detention Advocacy Service | $167,327 | Kansas Legal Services | Risk-Need-Responsivity Model; Motivational Interviewing; Case Management; best practices for attorney services: works with detention advocate to share information and identify services; attorney advises clients on the judicial process, legal and other consequences of criminal activity, expected behaviors, educational/employment expectations, substance abuse and mental health issues, positive leisure activities and consequences of antisocial attitudes. |
| **19th Judicial District** | Grant | Grantee | Best Practices |
| Truancy Program | $81,334 | Cowley County Youth Services | Promote attendance/attachment/achievement, community member collaboration, parental involvement. make home visits, monitor school, provide intensive supervision, provide tutoring and skills training, and refer youth/families to community resources. |
| Immediate Intervention | $30,348 | Cowley County Youth Services | Hold the juvenile accountable, ensure community safety and provide competency development. |
| Journey to Change | $33,158 | 20th JD Juvenile Services | Life skills programs with cognitive restructuring components, reduce recidivism, discover personal strengths, learn effective speaking methods, learn different styles of processing information and to value the view point of others, model/role play, encourage journaling, set short-and long-term goals, promote mental health, substance abuse prevention, social skills development, problem solving skills, pro-social behaviors, moral reasoning training, improve anger control. |
### JUVENILE ALLOCATIONS

**FY 2016**

#### Allocation by the Administrative County Board of County Commissioners for Delivery of Prevention Programs Funding (continued) | FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial District</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>21st Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detour Youth Center</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>Common Ground Ministries</td>
<td>Pre- and post-program evaluations, behavior monitoring, positive reinforcement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community- and School-Based Mentoring for At-Risk Youth</td>
<td>$6,189</td>
<td>Big Brothers Big Sisters of Riley County</td>
<td>Volunteer recruitment, volunteer screening and assessment, child intake, matching and support/supervision.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Impact Team</td>
<td>$28,039</td>
<td>25th JD Youth Services</td>
<td>Utilize evidence-based risk/needs assessments, treatment plans/ referrals based on RNA results, interdisciplinary team support to include parents; utilize cognitive-based classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Cognitive Life Skills Course</td>
<td>$38,563</td>
<td>26th JD</td>
<td>Behavior monitoring; pre and post assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27th Judicial District</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTC School Based Mentoring</td>
<td>$32,910</td>
<td>Communities That Care</td>
<td>Mentoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Families Program 10-14 (SFP)</td>
<td>$9,004</td>
<td>Communities That Care</td>
<td>Parents discuss videotapes about parents interacting with youth; skill-building activities; group support; role playing and skill practicing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management &amp; Court Assistance for Spanish Speaking Families</td>
<td>$38,698</td>
<td>Child Advocacy &amp; Parenting Service, Inc.</td>
<td>Assess participants through AAPI-2 pre- and post-screening of families; skill training through parent/juvenile offender sessions of Nurturing Parenting; court assistance/interpretation for Spanish speakers; wraparound services with school district and counseling programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartland 180 Degrees Program</td>
<td>$74,044</td>
<td>Court Services</td>
<td>Afternoon/evening reporting program: utilizes the Social Emotional Learning model; self-awareness, social awareness, self-management, relationship skills, and responsible decision making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30th Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Kansas Community Corrections Agency- Truancy</td>
<td>$5,741</td>
<td>SCK Community Corrections</td>
<td>Ongoing contact with the school, the student and the parent/guardian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner County Community Corrections Truancy</td>
<td>$14,684</td>
<td>SC Community Corrections</td>
<td>Case management with a plan, support and accountability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31st Judicial District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truancy Prevention Program</td>
<td>$80,730</td>
<td>31st Judicial District</td>
<td>Family therapy; monitor attendance, curfew/conditions of informal/formal supervision; focus on family participation to strengthen relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Programs/Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Judicial District</td>
<td>Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee</td>
<td>Gender-specific Thinking for a Change (T4C), job club, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS II), RADAC assessments and care coordination, recovery coaching, medication assistance and transitional housing assistance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Judicial District</td>
<td>Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage</td>
<td>Cognitive behavioral intervention programming, offender workforce development (OWDS), Batterer's Intervention (BIP), educational programs through a collaboration with local education providers, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Judicial District</td>
<td>Chase, Lyon</td>
<td>Employment skills group, Crossroads cognitive program, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II; cognitive behavioral sex offender treatment, Seeking Safety, Life Skills courses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Judicial District</td>
<td>Miami, Linn, Bourbon</td>
<td>Courage to Change, assistance with employment services, Life Management-Life Skills classes, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Judicial District</td>
<td>Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Substance Abuse (SAP), Crossroads cognitive program, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District</td>
<td>Cherokee, Crawford, Labette</td>
<td>Pre-treatment groups for T4C and SAP, T4C, Thinking for a Change Aftercare (T4C2), OWDS, job search groups, mentoring, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Judicial District</td>
<td>Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington</td>
<td>Crossroads cognitive program, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Judicial District</td>
<td>Butler, Elk, Greenwood</td>
<td>Intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd Judicial District</td>
<td>Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha</td>
<td>Mirror Inc. provides cognitive programming, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Judicial District</td>
<td>Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush</td>
<td>T4C, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Judicial District</td>
<td>Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, OWDS, Life Skills classes, Courage to Change, SB123 substance abuse treatment, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th Judicial District</td>
<td>Ottawa, Saline</td>
<td>BIP, Thinking for a Change aftercare (TAG), job tech program, mentoring support groups utilizing staff and community volunteers as facilitators, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II, Drug Court, Drug Court graduate support group, absconder locator program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Judicial District</td>
<td>Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson</td>
<td>Intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison County</td>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>Employment groups, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Kansas</td>
<td>Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford</td>
<td>T4C, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimarron Basin</td>
<td>Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens</td>
<td>Getting Motivated to Change, employment groups, SB123 substance abuse treatment, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Programs/Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowley County</td>
<td>T4C, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, Life Skills classes, SB123 substance abuse treatment, Drug Court program, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County</td>
<td>OWDS, T4C, assistance with employment services, mentoring, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey/McPherson County</td>
<td>T4C, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, OWDS, mentoring, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II; care coordination including non-SB123 drug and alcohol assessments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson County</td>
<td>Mentors, trauma informed care (TIC), Moral Reconciliation Therapy, education programs, OWDS, resource developers assist with residential center to community transition, gender specific substance abuse services, mental health services, Strengthening Families program, Family Peace University program, intensive supervision officers use motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth County</td>
<td>T4C, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Kansas</td>
<td>BIP, T4C, TAG, cognitive-based anger management, cognitive-based methamphetamine treatment, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II, voc-rehab, employment services, mental health sessions and crisis intervention program, cognitive-based outpatient substance abuse treatment program.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno County</td>
<td>OWDS, T4C, Drug Court, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley County</td>
<td>Courage to Change, job club, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fe Trail</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, Theft Prevention, job club, Life Skills classes, BIP, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedgwick County</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for SAP, Change Companies Cognitive series, Life Skills classes, OWDS, gang intervention, mental health groups, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II, Seeking Safety.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee County</td>
<td>Gender-specific T4C, job club, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II, RADAC assessments and care coordination, recovery coaching, medication assistance and transitional housing assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Kansas</td>
<td>Getting Motivated to Change, Anger Management, T4C, Life Skills, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>Intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Government</td>
<td>TRACK program, Drug Court, OWDS, substance abuse evaluations and treatment through collaboration with Mirror, Inc., and Serenity Counseling, intensive supervision officers utilize motivational interviewing skills and EPICS II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Programs by Agency | FY 2016
### Average Daily Population (ADP)
Community Corrections Agencies (31) | FY 2012 to FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide (12-month average)</td>
<td>7,914.6</td>
<td>7,892.3</td>
<td>8,250.0</td>
<td>8,336.9</td>
<td>8,524.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Performance* | FY 2015 to FY 2016
Community Corrections Agencies (31)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2015</th>
<th>FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Success %**</td>
<td>Met 75% Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Judicial District</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Judicial District</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Judicial District</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Judicial District</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Judicial District</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Judicial District</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Judicial District</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Judicial District</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd Judicial District</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Judicial District</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Judicial District</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th Judicial District</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Judicial District</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison County</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Kansas</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimarron Basin</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowley County</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey/McPherson County</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson County</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavenworth County</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Kansas</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno County</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley County</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fe Trail</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedgwick County</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee County</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Kansas</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Government</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Behavioral health funding was awarded through a competitive grant process. Note: The sum may vary slightly due to rounding to the nearest whole dollar.

**KSA 75-52,111 defines success as any offender who is not revoked and remanded to the custody of the department of corrections for imprisonment.
## State General Fund (SGF) Allocations and Behavioral Health (BH) Programming Awards

### Community Corrections Agencies (31) | FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>SGF Allocation (incl. DUI and Residential Funds)</th>
<th>Behavioral Health Award</th>
<th>Total Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2ND JUD./SHAWNEE</td>
<td>$1,479,958</td>
<td>$113,170</td>
<td>$1,613,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$467,944</td>
<td>$146,506</td>
<td>$614,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$350,632</td>
<td>$35,350</td>
<td>$385,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$329,843</td>
<td>$113,194</td>
<td>$443,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$499,790</td>
<td>$129,160</td>
<td>$628,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$515,786</td>
<td>$108,031</td>
<td>$623,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$177,791</td>
<td>$41,023</td>
<td>$218,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$400,448</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$405,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22ND JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$258,267</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$258,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$214,869</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$214,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$389,866</td>
<td>$62,698</td>
<td>$452,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28TH JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$918,042</td>
<td>$210,580</td>
<td>$1,128,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31ST JUD. DIST.</td>
<td>$452,728</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$452,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATCHISON COUNTY</td>
<td>$162,510</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$167,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL KANSAS</td>
<td>$475,902</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$480,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMARRON BASIN</td>
<td>$343,171</td>
<td>$48,293</td>
<td>$391,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COWLEY COUNTY</td>
<td>$387,400</td>
<td>$13,975</td>
<td>$401,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUGLAS COUNTY</td>
<td>$456,952</td>
<td>$70,948</td>
<td>$527,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARVEY/MCPHERSON COUNTY</td>
<td>$429,499</td>
<td>$226,597</td>
<td>$656,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON COUNTY</td>
<td>$2,592,669</td>
<td>$152,924</td>
<td>$2,745,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAVENWORTH COUNTY</td>
<td>$207,015</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$213,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</td>
<td>$309,069</td>
<td>$70,760</td>
<td>$379,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHWEST KANSAS</td>
<td>$532,608</td>
<td>$77,657</td>
<td>$610,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENO COUNTY</td>
<td>$620,503</td>
<td>$219,340</td>
<td>$839,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RILEY COUNTY</td>
<td>$438,342</td>
<td>$107,313</td>
<td>$545,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANTA FE TRAIL</td>
<td>$398,918</td>
<td>$168,811</td>
<td>$567,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEDGWICK COUNTY</td>
<td>$4,187,334</td>
<td>$589,076</td>
<td>$4,776,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS</td>
<td>$270,223</td>
<td>$59,959</td>
<td>$330,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMNER COUNTY</td>
<td>$176,219</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>$231,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIED GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>$1,387,978</td>
<td>$138,636</td>
<td>$1,526,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19,832,277</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,832,277</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: The sum may vary slightly due to rounding to the nearest whole dollar.*
## OVS Accomplishments | FY 2016

- Added three additional staff positions under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant FY 2016
  - Hired a restorative justice specialist and two victim services liaisons

- Presented “A Proactive Response to Domestic Violence” at the 2016 Annual Training Conference of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI)
  - Costs covered by the National Institute of Corrections
  - Several states requested additional information to mirror Kansas’s domestic violence response protocol
  - A similar presentation was provided by KDOC OVS Director Audrey Cress at the 2016 annual National Association of Victim Assistance in Corrections conference

- Provided training on working with crime victims and available OVS services to more than 450 new KDOC facility and parole staff and over 300 existing staff

- Provided training to more than 200 community partners, including outreach to Victim Witness Coordinators in all of Kansas’ 31 judicial districts

- Hosted the second annual Batterer Intervention Program Summit on November 18, 2015
  - The event brought together certified Batterer Intervention Program (BIP) providers, community supervision staff and victim advocates to discuss collaboration efforts to more effectively support offender accountability and victim safety
  - Attended by nearly three-quarters of all BIP providers in Kansas

- Graduated 26 inmates from the KDOC’s first facility-based BIP groups

- Compared to OVS activities in FY 2015, the OVS in FY 2016:
  - Increased assessments by 44%
  - Increased parole completions by 182%
  - Increased the number of victims contacted by 59%
Role of the Prisoner Review Board

The Prisoner Review Board (PRB) plays a significant role in the two sentencing systems that govern Kansas Department of Correction (KDOC) inmates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indeterminate Sentences (Old Law)</th>
<th>Determinate Sentences (New Law)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Includes offenses committed prior to July 1, 1993 and off-grid sentences committed on or after July 1, 1993</td>
<td>• Includes offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • May be:  
  › Revoked and re-released  
  › Not revoked  
  › Revoked with a new hearing date in the future | • If revoked, an offender serves a six-month term of imprisonment minus good time unless the offender has new convictions |
| • Those who are revoked and re-released serve a period of confinement prior to being re-released | • In cases of new convictions, the offender may serve up to his/her sentence discharge date in prison |

PRB Activity | FY 2016

• Conducted 572 revocation hearings for determinate sentenced offenders
• Reviewed 888 revocation packets for offenders who met criteria to waive their final revocation hearings
• Received 47 applications for early discharge  
  › Of this, the PRB approved 19 and denied 28
• Reviewed 5,502 determinate sentence releases

The PRB also reviews executive clemency applications and makes recommendations to the Governor, and makes determinations on inmate requests for functional incapacitation release. In FY 2016, the PRB:
• Reviewed 30 clemency applications
• Reviewed 1 functional incapacitation release
### Inmates Serving Indeterminate Sentences Only (by offense category)

**FY 2012 to FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicides</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agg. Kidnap / Kidnap</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agg. Robberies / Robberies</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Offenses</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>632</strong></td>
<td><strong>586</strong></td>
<td><strong>530</strong></td>
<td><strong>503</strong></td>
<td><strong>438</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: Numbers may vary for several reasons. Old law inmates on parole may be returned to prison as condition violators or for the commission of new offenses. Also, a number of old law offenders previously paroled to a determinate sentence upon release may have to serve the remaining balance of the old law sentence pursuant to HB 2707.*

### PRB Suitability Decisions

**FY 2011 to FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Parole Granted</th>
<th>Parole Denied (pass)</th>
<th>Serve to Mandatory Release (CR or Max.)</th>
<th>Total Decisions (without continued decisions)</th>
<th>Continued Decisions</th>
<th>Total (all decisions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2012</td>
<td>100 (32%)</td>
<td>198 (64%)</td>
<td>12 (4%)</td>
<td>310 (100%)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>86 (29%)</td>
<td>203 (68%)</td>
<td>10 (3%)</td>
<td>299 (100%)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>106 (33%)</td>
<td>206 (64%)</td>
<td>9 (3%)</td>
<td>321 (100%)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>95 (32%)</td>
<td>193 (66%)</td>
<td>6 (2%)</td>
<td>294 (100%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>122 (41%)</td>
<td>174 (58%)</td>
<td>4 (1%)</td>
<td>300 (100%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Revocation Hearing Decisions

**Indeterminate Offenders Only | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Description</th>
<th>PRB Decisions</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revoked &amp; Passed to a New Hearing Date</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revoked &amp; Re-paroled</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revoked &amp; Served to Mandatory Release</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Revoked</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (all decisions)</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release Plans

**PRB | FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2012</td>
<td>4,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>4,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>4,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>4,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>5,502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kansas Capital Punishment Inmates

**As of November 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>KDOC #</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Sentence Imposed</th>
<th>County of Conviction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyle Trevor Flack</td>
<td>84374</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Jun 18, 1985</td>
<td>May 18, 2016</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazier Glenn Cross, Jr.</td>
<td>112076</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1940</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 2015</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kraig Kahler</td>
<td>101355</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>January 15, 1963</td>
<td>October 11, 2011</td>
<td>Osage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Eugene Thurber</td>
<td>93868</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>March 14, 1983</td>
<td>March 20, 2009</td>
<td>Cowley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Wayne Kleypas</td>
<td>66129</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>October 8, 1955</td>
<td>December 3, 2008</td>
<td>Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney John Gleason</td>
<td>64187</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>April 22, 1979</td>
<td>August 28, 2006</td>
<td>Barton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Edward Robinson, Sr.</td>
<td>45690</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>December 27, 1943</td>
<td>January 21, 2003</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Daniel Carr</td>
<td>76065</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>March 30, 1980</td>
<td>November 15, 2002</td>
<td>Sedgwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reginald Dexter Carr, Jr.</td>
<td>63942</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>November 14, 1977</td>
<td>November 15, 2002</td>
<td>Sedgwick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Capital Punishment

- Kansas has had a death penalty law three times, but has not conducted an execution since 1965.
- The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the death penalty laws in 40 states, including Kansas, in 1972. In 1994, the Kansas Legislature enacted a death penalty law, which Governor Joan Finney allowed to become law without her signature. The statute took effect on July 1, 1994.
- Kansas statute established the death penalty by lethal injection as a sentencing option for offenders 18 years of age and older who are convicted of capital murder (K.S.A. 21-5401).
- A number of inmates have been convicted of capital murder but sentenced to life in prison (with a minimum term of 25 years to parole eligibility) instead of death.
- Kansas does not have a separate “death row.” Inmates sentenced to death are typically housed in El Dorado Correctional Facility (EDCF), along with other inmates who are in administrative segregation.
- Inmate Scott Cheever was sentenced to death for the murder of Greenwood County Sheriff Matt Samuels. Inmate Cheever is held in the Administrative Segregation Unit at Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF) due to the number of friends and family of Sheriff Samuels who are employed at EDCF.
- In the event that a female inmate is sentenced to death, she will be held at the Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF), the only facility for female inmates in Kansas.
- Inmates managed at EDCF or TCF will be transferred to LCF within a week of the scheduled date of the execution.
- The average cost of incarceration at EDCF per inmate in FY 2016 was $24,576.