



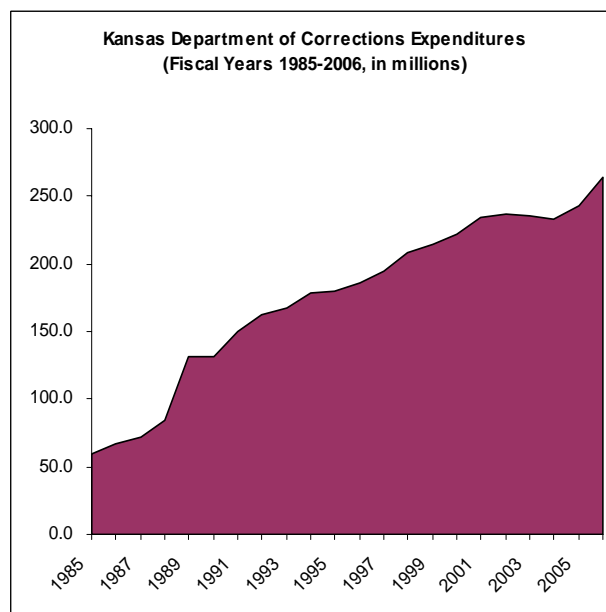
Kansas

"I want to see recidivism cut in half in the next five years, and I want it to start in Kansas."

—U.S. Senator Sam Brownback (R)

Prison Population & Cost Indicators

- Over the past 20 years, Kansas' annual spending on corrections has increased from \$60 million to \$264 million. Meanwhile, the state's prison population has grown by 20 percent.
- Kansas' prison population is projected to increase by an additional 26 percent by 2016, at an additional construction and operating cost of nearly \$500 million.
- Two-thirds of offenders (66 percent) released from Kansas prisons are reincarcerated within three years.



Drivers of Incarceration & Spending

- Kansas' prison growth has been driven by an increasing number of probation revocations and longer sentences for certain sex offenders.
- Two-thirds of admissions to prison are people who violated the conditions of their probation or parole.
- 72 percent of prisoners in need of vocational education and more than half of the inmates in need of substance abuse treatment do not receive those services before they leave prison.
- Prisoners in Kansas disproportionately come from and return to a handful of communities. Sedgwick and Wyandotte counties, for example, account for 40 percent of the state's inmate population.

"Prisoner re-entry has an enormous impact on the safety, health, and economy of our communities."

—Governor Kathleen Sebelius (D)

Public Safety Performance Project

An operating project of The Pew Charitable Trusts, the Public Safety Performance Project seeks to help states advance fiscally sound, data-driven policies and practices in sentencing and corrections that protect public safety, hold offenders accountable and control corrections costs. The project helps states diagnose the factors driving prison growth and provides policy audits to identify options for reform, drawing on solid research, promising approaches and best practices in other states. The initiative also helps state officials, practitioners and others share state-of-the-art knowledge and ideas through policy forums, public opinion surveys, multi-state meetings, national, regional and state-level convenings, and online information about what works.

PARTNERS

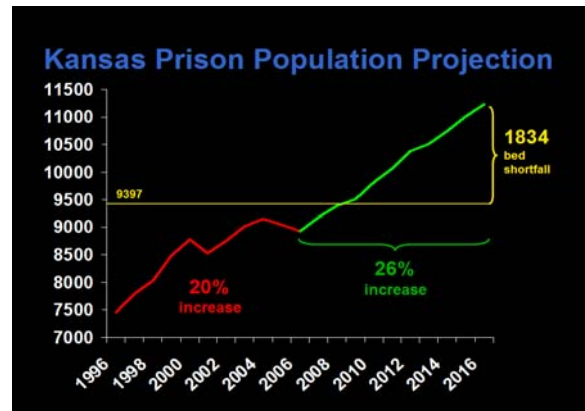
The project works with the Pew Center on the States and a number of highly respected external partners, including the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the Vera Institute of Justice, to provide expert, nonpartisan information and assistance to states.

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Opportunities & Action

- Kansas has been at the forefront of many innovative criminal justice policy changes: instituting sentencing guidelines, diverting low-level drug offenders to supervised treatment, and designing new community re-entry strategies.
- Working in partnership with local jurisdictions, the Department of Corrections and other state agencies are implementing an integrated and comprehensive re-entry plan that seeks to reduce recidivism in Kansas by 50 percent.
- State leaders are considering other options to increase public safety and help avert additional prison growth and spending. Options include strengthening community corrections programs and services to ensure more offenders comply with the conditions of probation and parole, and creating an earned time credit (up to 10 percent of the original sentence) for offenders who complete risk-reducing programs in prison. A “risk-reduction credit” would create an incentive for prisoners to successfully complete treatment and other programs, which in turn would cut the number of new crimes committed by released offenders and further prevent the need to build more prisons.



The Public Safety Performance Project and the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center are providing nonpartisan research, analysis and expertise to help state policy makers and corrections officials assess these and other options. The U.S. Department of Justice, the JEHT Foundation and others also are concentrating resources in Kansas and casting a national spotlight on the state’s reform efforts.

By the Numbers

2005 Index crime rate per 100,000 (rank):	4,174 (21 st)	2005 Corrections spending:	\$267 million
2005 Violent crime rate per 100,000 (rank):	387 (25 th)	2005 Corrections share of budget:	5.9%
2005 Incarceration rate per 100,000 (rank):	330 (35 th)	2001 Releases reincarcerated:	66%
2006 Prison population:	8,924	2011 Projected prison population:	10,074

Sources: FBI Uniform Crime Reports; Bureau of Justice Statistics, various publications; National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Reports, annual series (corrections share of state general funds, FY2005); “Public Safety, Public Spending: Forecasting America’s Prison Population 2007-2011,” Pew Public Safety Performance Project; Kansas Department of Corrections. Updated February 2007

