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Jeff Zmuda, Acting Secretary

Laura Kelly, Governor

October 28, 2021

Senator Molly Baumgardner, Vice-Chairperson
Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight
Room: 445-S
State Capitol Building
300 SW 10th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66612-1504
Molly.Baumgardner@senate.ks.gov

Murl Riedel
Fiscal Analyst
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Room-68-West
State Capitol Building
300 SW 10th Avenue
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Dear Ms. Vice-Chairperson and Mr. Riedel,

On behalf of Secretary Zmuda and our team, thank you for the opportunity to host the Committee on tours of the Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF) and Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) and to appear before the Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight to provide updates on the work of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC). The time that the members dedicated to the tours, seeing first-hand the staff, residents and hearing about our opportunities and challenges, is greatly appreciated by us all.

In our notes we identified these items for follow up based upon the questions and discussion.

1. Committee requested race and ethnicity data for each adult correctional facility.

Response: Please see the attached chart.

2. How do the success rates for adults and juveniles released from state correctional facilities compare to other States?

Response:

Adults: The State of Virginia dedicated some of their resources to researching and compiling the attached summary of adult recidivism rates and published those findings in April of 2021. Please note this data is based on the calendar year 2016 cohort data from Kansas, and the data we shared in committee is for the 2017 cohort.

Juveniles: I am unable to find a state-by-state summary for juveniles that is comparable to the attached document for adults to provide to the committee. For juveniles, I searched for scholarly, media, or agency reported data from some surrounding states.

- Missouri 69% remained law abiding after 3 years or more
 - Nebraska reported for years 2010-2015 annual, one-year, recidivism rates between 24.6 and 28.5% (or success rates between 71.5% and 75.6%) for initial (e.g., first time) probationers who are a different population than youth incarcerated at KJCC.
 - Oklahoma no published source located
 - Colorado reported a three-year recidivism rate of 61.1% (or 38.9% success rate) for youth discharged in FY2014-15
3. Has the Department of Corrections received federal funds, or received funds from counties, to assist with the cost of responding to the coronavirus pandemic?

Response: The attached table lists funding provided to KDOC for this purpose and how expended. This is funding received and expended and does not include a \$25 million offset provided to some facilities in which SGF was reduced by that amount in the budgetary process.

No funding has been received by KDOC from any county in Kansas.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present to the Committee. If either of you need additional information on this or other subjects, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Randy Bowman,
Executive Director of Public Affairs

Race and Ethnicity of Adult Correctional Facility Residents
Residents as of June 30, 2021

	Statewide		El Dorado		Ellsworth		Hutchinson		Lansing		Larned		Norton		Topeka		Winfield		Larned State Hospital		Contract Jail	
Total	8,556	100%	1,588	100%	893	100%	1,632	100%	1,762	100%	528	100%	817	100%	725	100%	604	100%	4	100%	3	0%
Race																						
White	5,843	68.3%	980	61.7%	631	70.7%	1,072	65.7%	1,082	61.4%	378	71.6%	655	80.2%	585	80.7%	455	75.3%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%
Black American Indian	2,395	28.0%	548	34.5%	222	24.9%	498	30.5%	615	34.9%	132	25.0%	137	16.8%	111	15.3%	130	21.5%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	232	2.7%	49	3.1%	26	2.9%	44	2.7%	47	2.7%	15	2.8%	16	2.0%	21	2.9%	14	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	75	0.9%	11	0.7%	8	0.9%	17	1.0%	18	1.0%	3	0.6%	9	1.1%	4	0.6%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ethnicity																						
Hispanic	1,076	12.6%	203	12.8%	152	17.0%	257	15.7%	178	10.1%	76	14.4%	120	14.7%	32	4.4%	58	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non Hispanic	7,480	87.4%	1,391	87.6%	735	82.3%	1,375	84.3%	1,584	89.9%	452	85.6%	697	85.3%	693	95.6%	546	90.4%	4	100.0%	3	100.0%



State Recidivism Comparison

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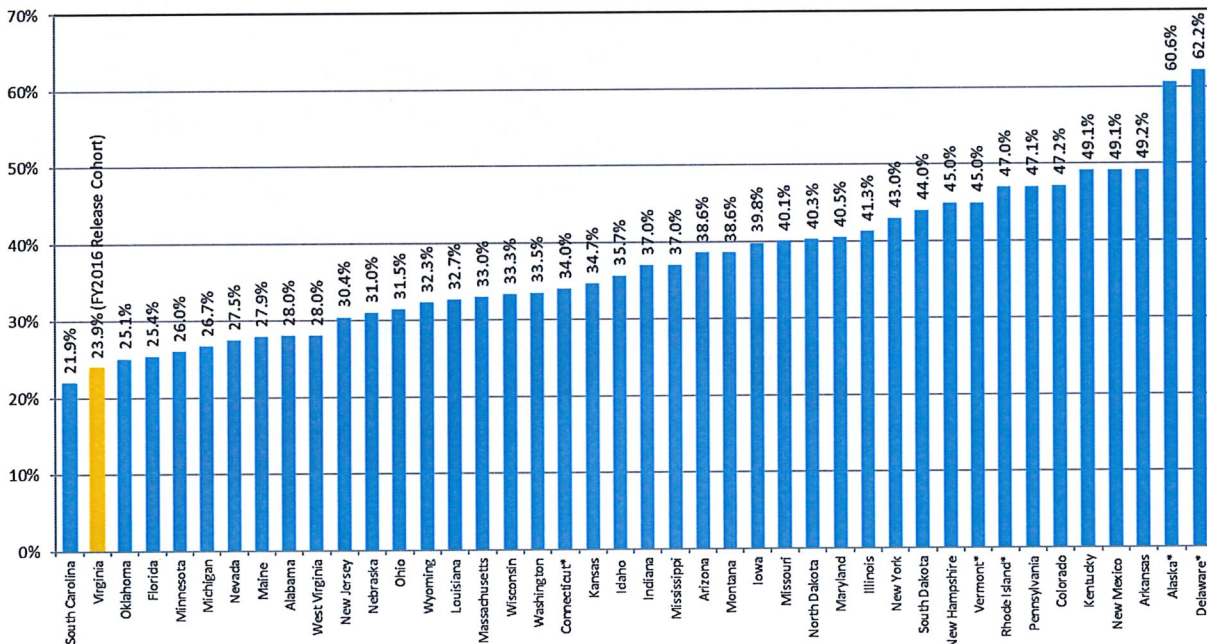
APRIL 2021

Virginia's Recidivism Rate Among the Lowest in the Country

At 23.9%, Virginia's recidivism rate remains among the lowest[†] of the states that report three-year State Responsible (SR) re-incarceration rates. VADOC waits at least four years to calculate the three year re-incarceration rate of SR releases in order to allow all court information to be received and entered into VirginiaCORIS. Without waiting for the data to fully mature, the FY2016 recidivism rate in July 2019 would have been 22.9%. Of the 12,551 SR inmates released from incarceration in Virginia in FY2016 who had an opportunity to recidivate, 2,997 were re-incarcerated within three years. Virginia's low rate is attributable to the effective re-entry and educational programming and treatment offered by the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) during an inmate's incarceration and its effective supervision in the community after release. The VADOC tailors its programming and supervision to address each inmate's criminogenic risks and needs. This aligns with the agency's mission to enhance the quality of life in the Commonwealth by improving public safety through the successful reintegration of sentenced men and women in its custody and care by providing effective supervision, programs, and re-entry services in safe environments. From this, the agency fosters positive change and growth consistent with research-based evidence, fiscal responsibility, and constitutional standards.

Virginia's FY2016 rate is second to South Carolina's (SC) FY2017 rate. SC's FY2016 rate was 23.1%.

Three-Year Re-Incarceration Rates: A State Comparison

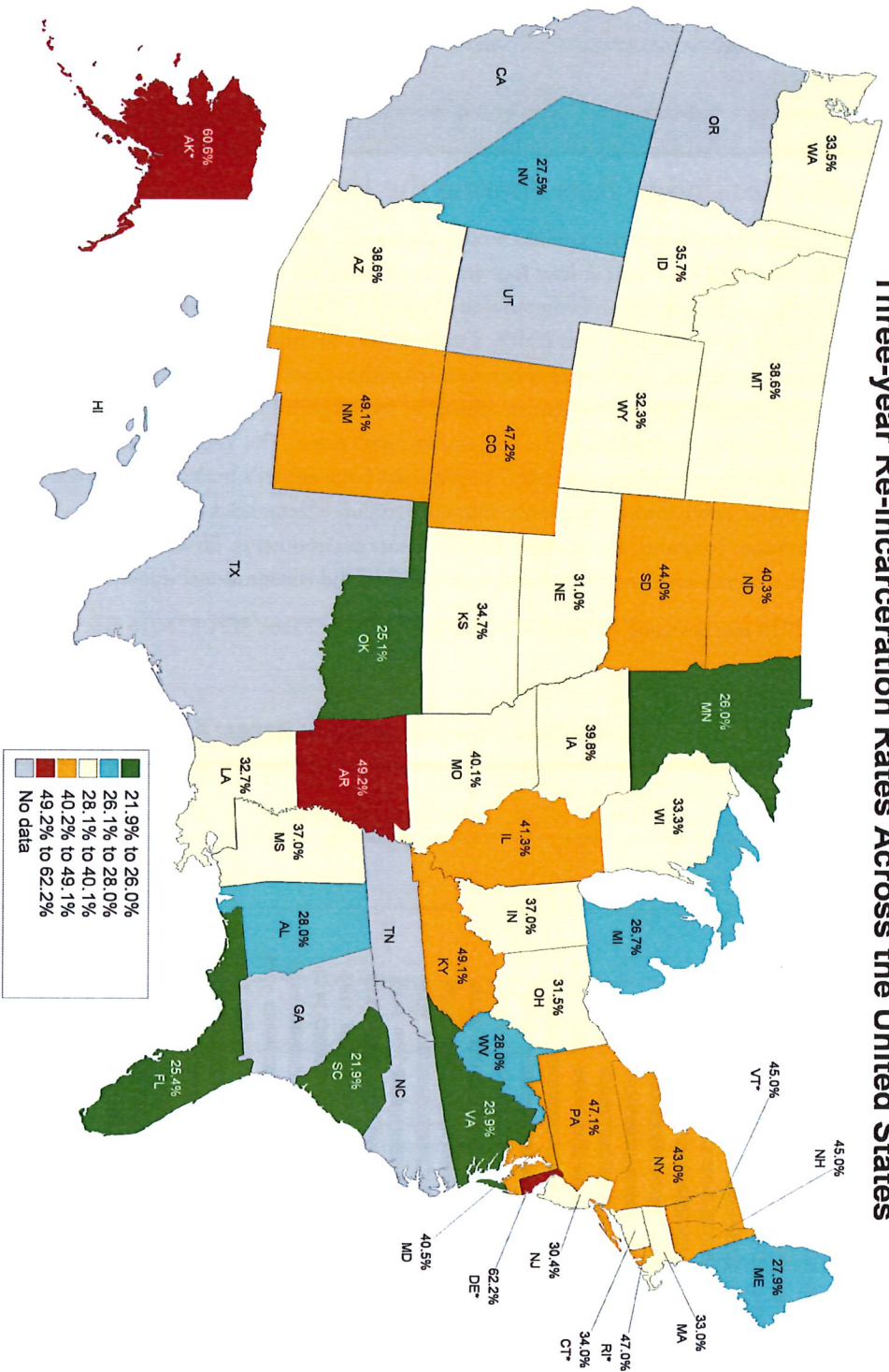


[†] Virginia (VA) waits at least 4 years to compute the 3 year re-incarceration rate to assure all court orders are accounted for. All SR sentences after release are counted as recidivism in VA, including technical violations and sentences for offenses that occurred prior to release. SC computes an additional rate that excludes re-incarcerations for offenses committed prior to the initial incarceration.

*Unified state, rate includes both state and local responsible inmates

NOTES: Recidivism rates for each state are the most recent three-year re-incarceration rates produced and made publicly available by each state (as of November 30, 2020); please contact each state with any questions about that particular state's recidivism figures; the following states are excluded from this analysis for the reasons given: California's rate excludes parole violations; Georgia only reports re-conviction information; Hawaii only reports re-arrest information; Oregon's rate is based on a six-month release cohort and includes releases from prison and felons released from jails; Tennessee's rate combines re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration; Texas' rate was calculated separately from seven different populations including both felons and misdemeanants; Utah's rate only includes releases to parole; North Carolina solely produces 2-year follow-up rates.

Virginia Compared to Other States Three-year Re-Incarceration Rates Across the United States



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* Unified state; rate includes both state and local responsible inmates.
 NOTES: Recidivism rates for each state are the most recent three-year re-incarceration rates produced and made publicly available by each state (as of November 30, 2020); please contact each state with any questions about that particular state's recidivism figures; the following states are excluded from this analysis for the reasons given: California's rate excludes parole violations; Georgia only reports re-conviction information; Hawaii only reports re-arrest information; Oregon's rate is based on a six-month release cohort and includes releases from prison and felons released from jails; Tennessee's rate combines re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration; Texas' rate was calculated separately from seven different populations including both felons and misdemeanants; Utah's rate only includes releases to parole; North Carolina solely produces 2-year follow-up rates.

COVID-19 Expenditures - FY 2021

	SGF	Fee Fund	CESF	CRF	Total
Salaries & Wages	\$ 210	\$ 8,089	\$ -	\$ 7,958	\$ 16,257
Travel & Subsistence	\$ 603	\$ 6,437	\$ -	\$ 55,356	\$ 62,396
Teleconferencing Software	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000	\$ 6,600	\$ 22,600
Jail Holds	\$ 79,083	\$ 321,637	\$ -	\$ 339,032	\$ 739,753
LSH Food Service	\$ -	\$ 1,430,378	\$ -	\$ 210,396	\$ 1,640,774
LSH Utilities	\$ -	\$ 11,545	\$ -	\$ 7,919	\$ 19,464
LSH Laundry	\$ -	\$ 12,542	\$ -	\$ 11,149	\$ 23,692
Flu Vaccine Incentive	\$ -	\$ 20,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,575
Survivor Health Insurance	\$ 4,329	\$ 8,657	\$ -	\$ 8,657	\$ 21,643
Other	\$ 1,817	\$ 190	\$ 129	\$ 4,353	\$ 6,489
Subtotal - Contractual Services	\$ 85,832	\$ 1,811,962	\$ 16,129	\$ 643,464	\$ 2,557,386
PPE	\$ 22,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264,124	\$ 286,730
Electrolytes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,807	\$ 9,807
Building Materials	\$ -	\$ 13,388	\$ -	\$ 716	\$ 14,105
Thermometers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,800
Other	\$ -	\$ 4,724	\$ -	\$ 21,111	\$ 25,835
Subtotal - Commodities	\$ 22,606	\$ 18,112	\$ -	\$ 299,559	\$ 340,277
Video Conference Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,390	\$ -	\$ 52,390
Computers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,237	\$ -	\$ 32,237
Other Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,240	\$ -	\$ 2,240
Subtotal - Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,867	\$ -	\$ 86,867
Capital Improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,121	\$ 54,121
Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,587,817	\$ 3,291,622	\$ 4,879,439
Total - Program 21662	\$ 108,648	\$ 1,838,163	\$ 1,690,813	\$ 4,296,723	\$ 7,934,347

