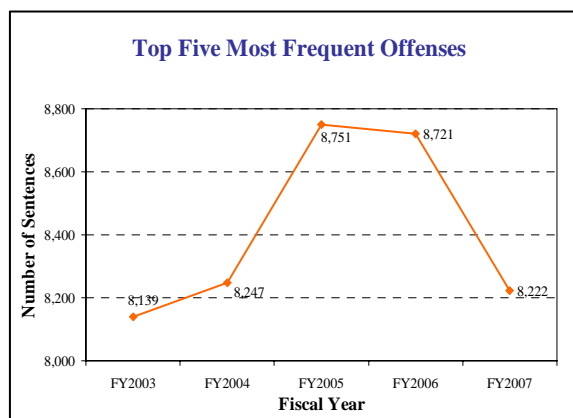
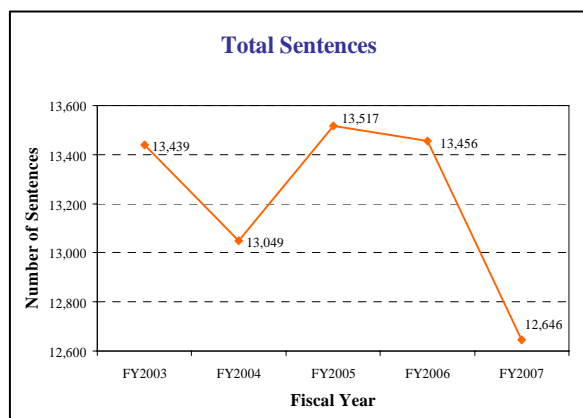


APPENDIX II TRENDS OF SELECTED OFFENSES

TOP FIVE MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES

The top five most frequently convicted offenses in the past five years include crimes of drugs, burglary, theft, forgery and DUI. Of the total offenses, including both incarceration and probation sentences, these top five offenses represented 60.6% in FY 2003, 63.2% in FY 2004, 64.7% in FY

2005, 64.8% in FY 2006 and 65% in FY 2007. The sentencing trends of the top five offenses from FY 2003 to FY 2007 are exhibited in the following figures and table. The sentence number of the top five offenses was up and down generally in the pattern of the total number of incarceration and probation sentences in the past five years.



Top Five Most Frequent Offenses: Incarceration and Probation Sentences FY 2003 through FY 2006

Top Five Offenses	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006*	FY 2007
Drugs	4,272	4,143	4,393	4,489	4,203
Burglary	1,370	1,390	1,391	1,336	1,256
Theft	959	987	1,082	1,090	1,048
Forgery	832	881	870	902	822
DUI*	706	846	1015	904	893
Subtotal	8,139	8,247	8,751	8,721	8,222
Total Offenses	13,439	13,049	13,517	13,456	12,646

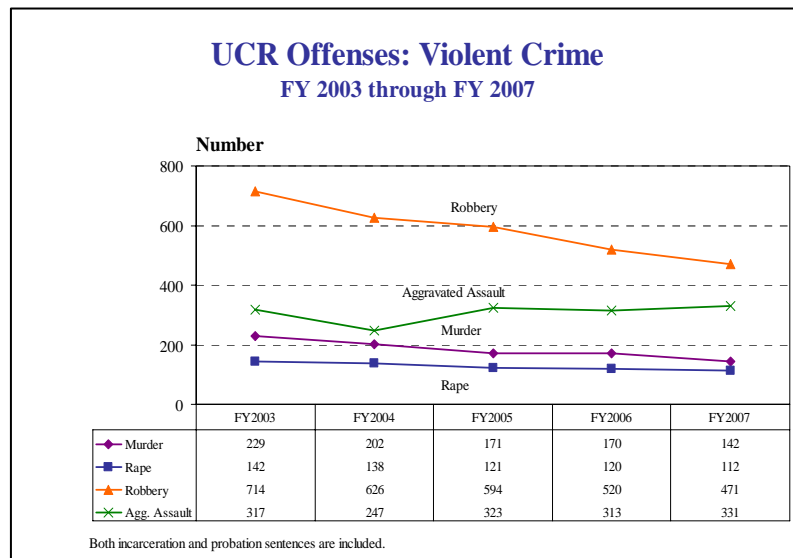
* The offense of DUI has become one of the top five offenses since FY 2004.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) OFFENSES

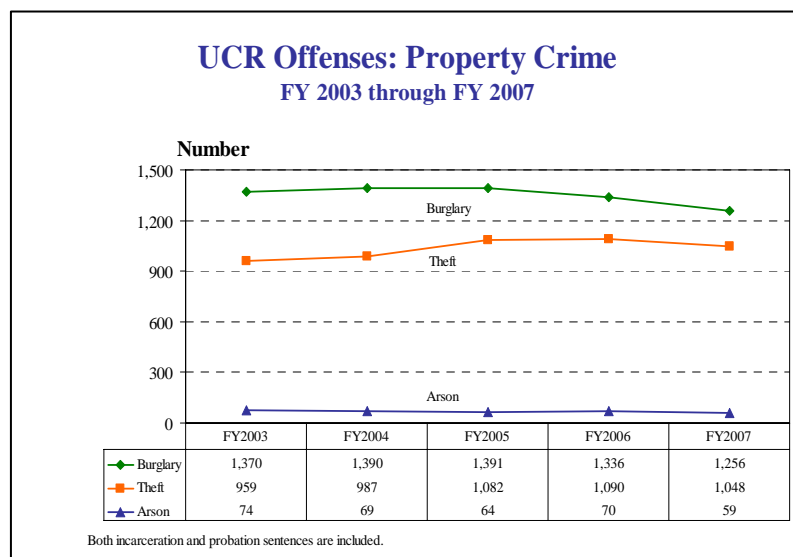
The UCR offenses include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft/motor vehicle theft and arson. These are serious crimes by nature and/or volume, which are most likely to be reported and most likely to occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison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

crimes. In the following trend analyses on the UCR offenses from FY 2003 to FY 2007, murder includes capital murder, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter; robbery includes aggravated robbery; aggravated assault includes aggravated assault on LEO; burglary includes aggravated burglary, residential, non-residential and motor vehicle burglaries; theft includes motor vehicle theft; and arson includes aggravated arson.

The numbers of all violent crimes dropped in FY 2007 except the crime of aggravated assault with an increase of 5.8% compared with FY 2006. The crime of robbery displays a significant declining trend in the past five years, with a decrease of 9.4% compared with FY 2006 and 34% compared with FY 2003.



The analysis on property crimes indicates that all crimes dropped, as well, in FY 2007. Burglary reduced by 6%, theft by 3.9% and arson by 15.7% from those of FY 2006. Compared with FY 2003, burglary and arson dropped by 8.3% and 20.3% respectively, while theft increased by 9.3%.



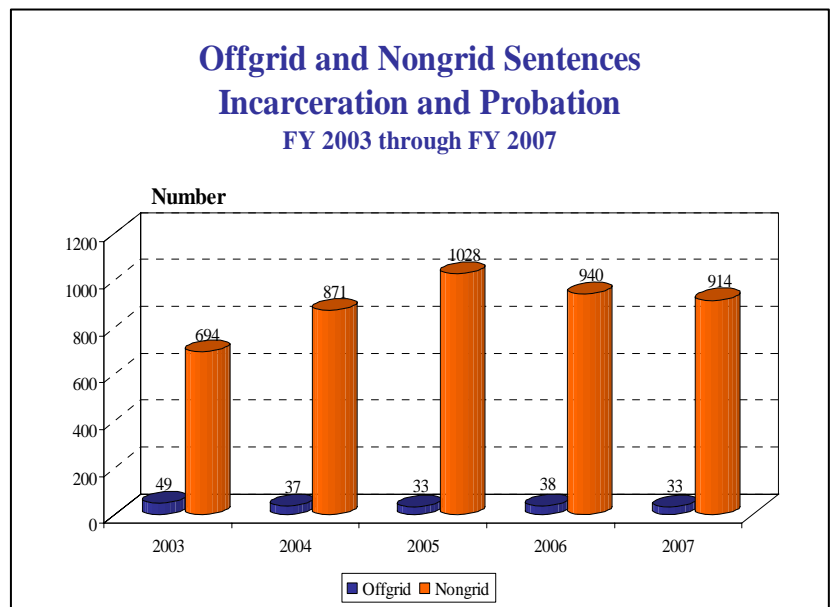
OFFGRID AND NONGRID CRIMES

Offgrid crimes are crimes that carry “life” sentences, meaning the length of imprisonment is life. The crimes of capital murder (K.S.A. 21-3439), murder in the first degree (K.S.A. 21-3401) and treason (K.S.A. 21-3801) are designated as offgrid crimes. Persons convicted of offgrid crimes will be eligible for parole after serving 25 years in confinement for premeditated first-degree murder, or 40 or 50 years in certain premeditated first-degree murder cases, in which aggravating circumstances are found by the sentencing court. Offenders convicted of intentional second-degree murder for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1999, will be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement. The Kansas law also provides for the imposition of a death penalty, under specified circumstances, for a conviction of capital murder. Felony murder and treason carry a term of life

imprisonment with a 20-year parole eligibility date.

Nongrid crimes are not assigned severity levels on either sentencing guideline grid under the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (K.S.A. 21-4701, *et seq.*). The crimes of felony “driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs” (K.S.A. 8-1567), felony “domestic battery” (K.S.A. 21-3412a) and felony “cruelty to animals” (K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4310 and 21-4318) are categorized as nongrid crimes. The applicable sentence of each of the nongrid crimes is specified within the individual criminal statute defining the crime. For example, the “sentence” for the crime of felony domestic battery specifies that the offender “shall be sentenced to no less than 90 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment.” Further, a felony domestic battery offender must serve at least 48 consecutive hours imprisonment before being eligible for any type of release program.

In FY 2007, nongrid sentences decreased by 26 in number or 2.8% compared with FY 2006, but increased by 220 or 31.7% compared with FY 2003. The number of offgrid crimes did not fluctuate greatly in the past five years, but should increase significantly in the future due to Jessica’s Law, which was passed in the 2006 Legislative Session.

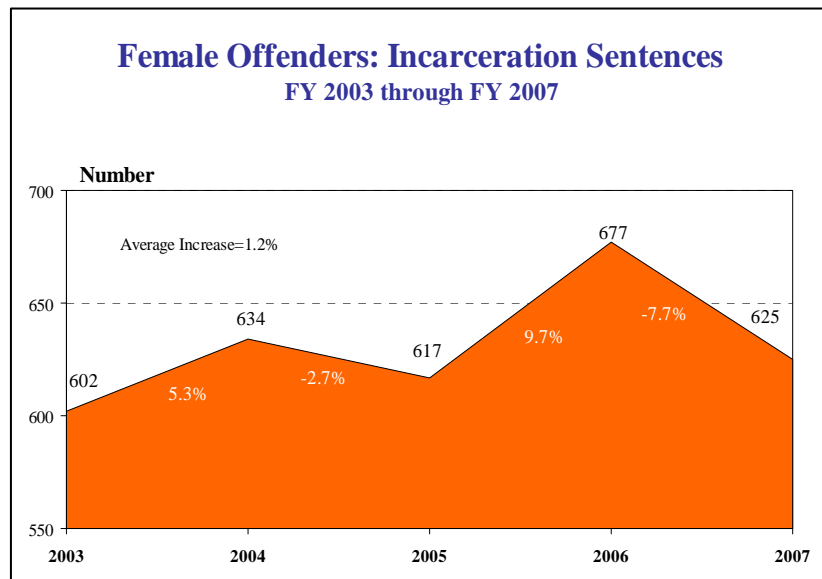


FEMALE OFFENDERS

In the past five years, the number of female admissions decreased twice. The first decrease occurred in FY 2005 with a decrease of 2.7% compared with FY 2004. This is primarily due to the implementation of Senate Bill 123. The second decrease was in FY 2007, the admissions reduced by 7.7% compared with FY 2006, which is consistent with the pattern of total prison admissions (Page 67). The average growth rate in the past five years is 1.2%. Female offenders on probation displayed a very

similar pattern with the total probation population in the past five years (Page 70). Female offenders on probation kept increasing from FY 2005 to FY 2006, resulting from the implementation of Senate Bill 123, wherein pure drug possession offenders shall be sentenced to drug treatment programs instead of prison. In FY 2007 the number dropped from 1,844 to 1,745 offenders. The average growth rate is 3% in the past five years. Females were sentenced to prison or probation most frequently for the crimes of drugs, forgery and theft in the past five years.

The female population incarcerated in prison increased by 5.3% in FY 2004 and 9.7% in FY 2006 compared with those of the previous years. However, the population decreased by 2.7% in FY 2005 and 7.7% in FY 2007 compared with FY 2004 and 2006 respectively.



The number of female probation sentences declined by 4.4% in FY 2004 from that of FY 2003, then, kept growing by 17.5% and 4.4% in FY 2005 and FY 2006, respectively, over those of the previous years. However it decreased by 5.4% in FY 2007 when compared with FY 2006.

