



KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

**KANSAS STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN
FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

**FOR
FEDERAL EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM**

Adopted: June 2019

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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Executive Summary

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, as well as overseeing the management of the criminal justice information system. The Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) provides the staffing for the KCJCC and is the state administering agency for many of the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Programs, including the Federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG).

The JAG funds are provided to criminal justice system partners in addressing crime and improving public safety. As such, the KCJCC created a strategic planning process to ensure the best use of JAG funds to optimize efficiency, maximize impact, and achieve positive measurable results. The process involved background research on the current condition of the Kansas criminal justice system and the delivery of a stakeholder survey tool to identify needs and priorities.

Based on the results of this process, the KCJCC will allocate resources for the following three priorities:

1. Evidence-based practices that improve the criminal justice system response to mental illness;
2. Evidence-based practices to enhance drug enforcement and workforce retention for law enforcement; and
3. Evidence-based programming to provide prevention and education on crisis intervention, mental health, substance abuse, suicide, and juvenile delinquency.

Funding decisions for JAG awards will be made with the major outcome of funding projects that strive to improve the Kansas criminal justice system, with priority given to those projects that focus on achieving a positive impact in one of the priorities established by the KCJCC through the implementation of evidence-based programs or practices.

Evidence-Based Programs or Practices

“The Federal Office of Justice Programs (OJP) strongly emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. OJP is committed to:

- improving the quantity and quality of evidence OJP generates;
- integrating evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions within OJP and the field; and
- improving the translation of evidence into practice.

OJP considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations. Causal evidence documents a relationship between an activity or intervention (including technology) and its intended outcome, including measuring the direction and size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the activity or intervention.

Causal evidence depends on the use of scientific methods to rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change. The strength of causal evidence, based on the factors described above, will influence the degree to which OJP considers a program or practice to be evidence-based.”

<https://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/Grant-App-Resource-Guide.htm#evidenceBased>

Additional Resources:

<https://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/the-matrix/matrix-demonstration-project/>

<https://www.bja.gov/Programs/CRPPE/innovationsuite.html>

Introduction

KCJCC and KGGP

The KCJCC was created by the 1994 Kansas Legislature. They are responsible for analyzing issues and processes in the criminal justice system, identifying alternative solutions, making recommendations for improvements, and overseeing the development and management of the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS). In addition, the KCJCC is responsible for overseeing many of the criminal justice federal funding streams made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The KCJCC is representative of the Attorney General or designee, Governor or designee, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or designee, the Secretary of Corrections, the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol.

The Governor has designated the KGGP as the state administering agency for the Federal JAG Program. The KGGP also provides the staffing for the KCJCC and the day-to-day management of the federal grants. The KGGP's purpose is to remove obstacles in Kansas communities to ensure the safety and security of all Kansans. The KGGP aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, and support crime victim services and drug and violence prevention programs, by administering federal and state grants to units of state and local government; Native American Tribes; and nonprofit, community and faith-based organizations throughout the state.

The KCJIS Committee is responsible for maintaining and implementing necessary upgrades to the state's criminal justice information system to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and corrections organizations. The KCJIS is a statewide function for criminal justice entities; however, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) provides the primary management of the system.

The KCJCC is charged with developing the Kansas Statewide Strategic Plan. Through the dedicated and knowledgeable members of the KCJCC, strategies and approaches have been developed to reduce recidivism, improve officer safety, serve victims of crime, and improve information technology. The JAG Program assists the State in implementing and enhancing its efforts in addressing these issues.

The delivery and quality of services regarding the state strategy is contingent on activities to ensure the strategy is incorporated and impacted throughout the state. These activities include continued planning with the KCJCC, the KCJIS Committee, as well as other task forces and groups examining criminal justice issues. The KCJCC will use their knowledge and expertise to identify gaps, address needs, and consider the potential impacts of emerging trends. The KGGP assists the KCJCC in developing, updating, and implementing the JAG strategy through surveys and needs assessment; coordination with stakeholders including federal, state, and local organizations; training efforts; publication of materials; and development of protocols and best practices.

JAG PROGRAM

The JAG Program is authorized by federal law 34 U.S.C. 10151-10726. Funding made available under the JAG Program assists local and state agencies with programs designed to reduce drug use, substance abuse, violent crimes, and information systems.

Federal JAG funding may be allocated across any of the following eight program areas:

- Law Enforcement Programs;
- Prosecution and Courts Programs, including Indigent Defense;
- Prevention and Education Programs;
- Corrections and Community Corrections Programs;
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs;
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs;
- Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation); and
- Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs.

The KCJCC will use JAG funds to support this Statewide Strategic Plan. The KCJCC follows the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs recommendation to utilize data and evidence in developing strategies to improve or enhance programs that fall under the JAG purpose areas. In addition, it is the intent of the KCJCC to allocate JAG funding for strategies that are evidence-based and address one or more of the priorities for Kansas.

It is imperative that the KCJCC, in collaboration with the KGGP, work diligently to develop and implement statewide strategies that consider all aspects of the criminal justice system and maximize funding resources. JAG funding will be used to enhance and supplement, not replace or supplant, state and local efforts in combating crime. Planning is especially critical to maximize the impact of limited grant funding and focus on programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective.

Needs Identification and Data Analysis

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Kansas' strategic planning process began in the fall of 2018 when the KCJCC determined the steps to be taken in developing an updated strategic plan for the state. It was determined that the KGGP would coordinate with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to facilitate and provide technical assistance with the strategic planning process.

The KGGP worked with the NCJA staff to develop and distribute an online criminal justice stakeholder survey to gather the data from state and local criminal justice partners. The survey took place from October through December 2018. Input from local partners on the needs and concerns of local communities were essential to the comprehensive planning process. The survey was distributed to a wide range of interested parties in the criminal justice community, including representatives of state and local law enforcement, county and district judges, county and district attorneys, criminal defense personnel, court personnel, city and county government officials, representatives throughout the corrections field, mental health professionals, and other legal professionals. Participants were also asked to forward the survey on to any other professionals in the criminal justice field. The survey was also posted on the KGGP website and was open to any interested respondents. More than 900 responses were received from the survey, with more than 650 completing it.

(Appendix A, NCJA, *2018 BYRNE/JAG Strategic Planning Stakeholder Survey*)

A workgroup was formed to review the results of the survey and other data analysis. The workgroup met in January 2019 for a strategic planning workshop, facilitated by NCJA staff. Information was reviewed pertaining to the statewide survey results and additional data analysis was provided by the KBI and the Kansas Department of Corrections. The workgroup members represented the Attorney General's Office; the KBI; the Kansas Highway Patrol; Kansas Judicial Center; Kansas Department of Corrections; Association of Community Mental Health Centers; Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence; National Governor's Association; SEARCH, Information Sharing Program; NCJA; and the KGGP.

The 2017 Kansas Crime Index (Index) offered a three-year snap-shot of crime rate trends. The Index states crime rates in Kansas have been stable or declining for the past decade, however the overall crime rate has seen a troubling increase for the past two years. Of greatest concern is the violent crime index which is now 12.3 percent above the 10-year average, including a 6.3 percent increase in 2017 over 2016. The Index also noted the incidences of murders are 40.8 percent above the 10-year average. While 2017 saw the largest number of murders in the 10-year period, 21.1 percent of those involved multiple murders in single incidents (2016-148 murders; 2017-176 murders; 18.9 percent increase). Rapes also increased by 7.8 percent from 2016-2017.

(Appendix B, *2017 Kansas Crime Index*, prepared by Kansas Incident Based Reporting Unit, Kansas Bureau of Investigation)

The Kansas Department of Corrections 2018 annual report revealed the inmate population has increased by more than 350 since 2014 and is projected to increase by an additional 2,081 over the next 10 years. In Kansas, 97 percent of incarcerated offenders will be released back into the

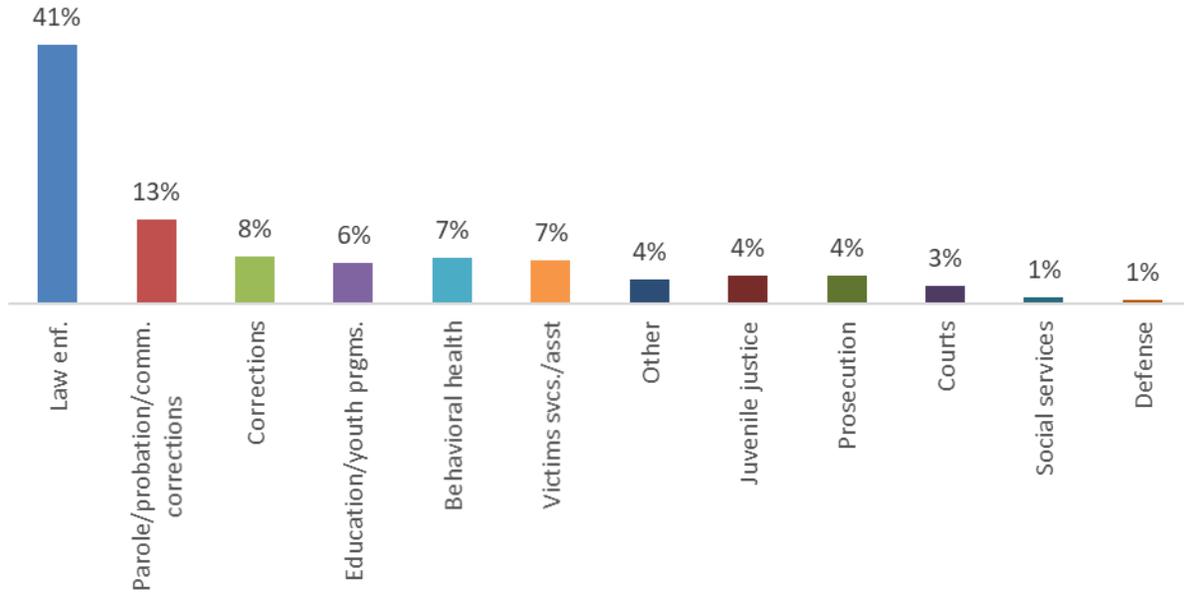
community. However, recidivism rates indicate that more than 33 percent will return to prison within 36 months of their release. <https://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/Reports/2018>

SURVEY RESULTS

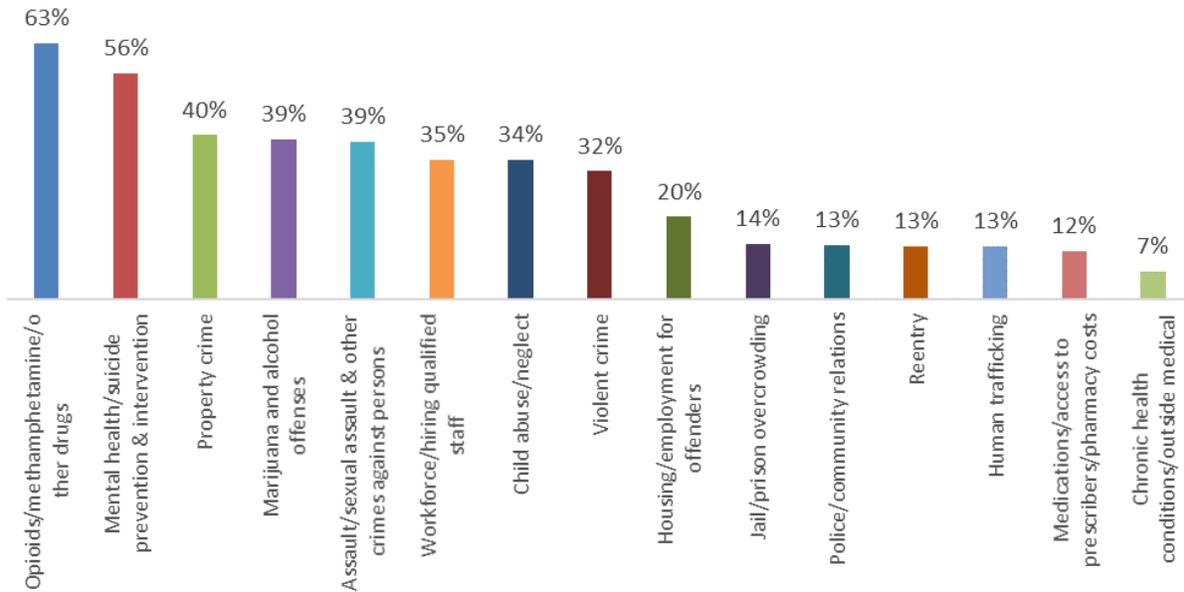
In creating the on-line criminal justice survey, referenced above, the 25-question survey sought input from criminal justice system partners throughout Kansas. The NCJA hosted the survey site and provided the KCJCC with a report summarizing the survey results. The primary purpose of the survey was to prioritize the JAG purpose areas and to identify which issues were viewed as the most critical to Kansas criminal justice system stakeholders. Approximately one-third of the respondents serve urban areas of the state; 25 percent of respondents exclusively serve rural areas; roughly 39 percent of respondent agencies solely represent Johnson, Sedgwick, and Shawnee Counties or provide services statewide; and the remaining 61 percent of respondents exclusively serve 65 other counties.

(Appendix C NCJA, *2018 BYRNE/JAG Strategic Planning Stakeholder Training & Technical Assistance Summary*)

**FIG 2. RESPONDENT OR AGENCY ROLE
(N=653)**



**FIG 3. MOST CHALLENGING ISSUES: ALL RESPONDENTS
(N=652)**



(NCJA PowerPoint Presentation, *State of Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Workgroup*, meeting January 2019)

JAG Funding Priorities

The survey asked respondents to prioritize the funding distribution across the JAG purpose areas. The following chart sets forth how respondents rank the purpose areas.



Table 1. Ranking Byrne JAG Purpose Areas (n=629)

Purpose Area	Level of Importance			
	Highest	High	Low	Lowest
Mental health	67%	18%	8%	6%
Law enforcement	64%	21%	10%	5%
Prevention and education	49%	30%	13%	8%
Drug treatment and enforcement	46%	33%	14%	7%
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	41%	32%	18%	9%
Corrections and community corrections	33%	39%	20%	8%
Planning, evaluation and technology improvement	27%	32%	20%	21%
Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)	26%	33%	17%	24%

Based on the NCJA survey it was determined the three priority programs are the following:

1. **Mental Health:** Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders; substance abuse disorders, and co-occurring disorders. Crisis Intervention Team training and support. Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs.
2. **Law Enforcement:** Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention; Drug enforcement, and Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff.
3. **Prevention & Education:** Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs) and Suicide prevention.

The KCJCC decided to focus the five-year Statewide Strategy and JAG funding on the top three priorities to maximize the impact of financial resources in such a way that measurable results can be demonstrated. Priority to receive funding will be given to applicants that address the three highest priorities and submit a complete application. The remaining funds, if any, will be considered for other allowable JAG purpose areas.

Coordination

The KGGP is the State Administering Agency for numerous state and federal criminal justice grant programs. The management and oversight of these various programs ensures coordination of funding strategies to maximize the results of state and local efforts. The KCJCC recognizes that state agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and non-profit, faith-based and community organizations must collaborate and cooperate in order to impact drug and violent crime.

To ensure that programs are implemented successfully, coordination is critical at both the state and local level. The KCJCC has an expectation that JAG applicants will collaborate with other criminal justice partners to make a significant impact. Applicants will be required to demonstrate this collaborative effort in their JAG application. These efforts should reflect shared goals, action plans, outcomes, and specific contributions and commitment of partners that include sound data, evidence-based services, and evaluation that shows progress and results on the project.

At the state level, the KCJCC members work closely with other state and federal agencies and initiatives to combat violent crime and drug-interdiction efforts. These agencies include but not limited to U.S. Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, American Correctional Association, Federal Drug Enforcement Agency, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The KGGP in conjunction with KCJCC has been actively involved in several successful collaborative local and state initiatives. The following are examples of some of the successful partnerships that will continue to be essential in carrying out the new priorities for the JAG funding in Kansas.

Kansas Criminal Justice Information System Committee

The KCJIS Committee was created in statute in 2003. It had formerly been an ad hoc committee composed of both criminal and non-criminal justice agencies working together to design and develop an integrated criminal justice information system (CJIS) as outlined by the KCJCC in 1995. The Committee's primary duties are to establish, maintain, and enhance the CJIS System in Kansas. KCJIS went "live" in 1998 and has grown from a "project" to a "fully functioning system" used constantly by authorized criminal justice users in all segments of the industry.

Information and planning developed by the KCJIS Committee is presented to the KCJCC for recommendation and action, as appropriate. The basic, core system was completed in 2003; however, with the rapid change in technology there are numerous functions that have been implemented in the years since. In addition, there are approximately seven projects in various stages of development and implementation to enhance and/or replace outdated systems, and technology, with an additional nine projects identified as recognized needs. The KCJIS Committee, in collaboration with other state and local agencies, continues to determine which new capabilities, enhancements, and/or system replacements need to be implemented and in which priority. KCJIS is the daily lifeblood of more than 10,100 users of the system. It is the tool used 24/7 to provide for public safety in Kansas.

Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

A collaborative effort continues among various federal and state agencies regarding illegal drugs. Coordination between Kansas and surrounding states can be seen in the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) efforts. Midwest HIDTA includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. The Office of National Drug Control Policy formed HIDTA in 1996 to combat the phenomenal increase in the importation, distribution, and clandestine manufacturing of drugs with primary emphasis on methamphetamines. The Midwest HIDTA coordinates drug investigations, intelligence, and prosecution efforts.

Federal Grant Programs Coordination

The KCJCC also is responsible for overseeing other criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, including: National Criminal History Information Program; Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program.

In addition to staffing the KCJCC, implementing the JAG Strategy, and conducting the day-to-day management of the various federal grants, KGGP staff also oversees other federal grant programs, including but not limited to, the U.S. Department of Justice's Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program, S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women grant, and Sexual Assault Services Program. Additionally, the program administers the Federal Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Grant award from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. This grant project has specific emphasis on uniform, statewide domestic and sexual violence training, and development of model domestic and sexual violence policies and protocols for all criminal justice professionals. Therefore, the KGGP staff for the KCJCC can provide a coordination of services and eliminate duplication of efforts.

Conclusion

As the Kansas economy begins to build momentum, state and local agencies and communities continue to “think outside the box” when considering new ways to address issues in the criminal justice system. It is critical to prioritize JAG funds based on current needs and evidence-based programs to effectively utilize resources to implement the current research demonstrating successful outcomes. Funding decisions will be made based on applicants' abilities to address the established priorities through a competitive grant application process. Furthermore, it is the expectation of the KCJCC that best practices will emerge and provide opportunities to replicate successful projects in multiple areas of the state.

This strategic planning process solicited input from criminal justice system stakeholders throughout Kansas and builds upon the outcomes of previous state strategies. The success of the plan relies upon the commitment of the KCJCC, the criminal justice stakeholders, and Kansans to continue to improve the safety of its citizens.

APPENDIX A

National Criminal Justice Association *2018 BYRNE/JAG Strategic Planning Stakeholder Survey*



National Criminal Justice Association

www.ncja.org

2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Stakeholder Survey

A Report to the Kansas Governor's Grant Office



Kansas Survey Questionnaire

1. Using the drop-down menu, please identify the county where you provide the most services. Counties are listed alphabetically. If your agency serves the entire state, please select STATE (located at the top of the list).
2. Please describe the area served by your agency:
 - Primarily rural area
 - Primarily urban area
 - Both urban and rural area
3. Please indicate the level of government you serve.
 - Local,
 - State
 - Federal
 - Private sector/nonprofit service provider
 - Tribal
 - Other (please specify)
4. Please identify your role, or the role of your agency, within the criminal justice system:
 - Law enforcement,
 - Prosecution,
 - Defense
 - Courts
 - Victims services/assistance
 - Juvenile justice
 - Education/youth programs
 - Corrections
 - Parole/probation/community corrections
 - Behavioral health (mental health or substance abuse)
 - Social services (housing, employment, childcare, insurance benefits, etc.)
 - Other (please specify),
5. The most challenging issues facing my agency currently include the following (select all that apply)
 - Violent crime
 - Property crime
 - Assault/sexual assault & other crimes against persons
 - Jail/prison overcrowding
 - Opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs
 - Marijuana and alcohol offenses
 - Police/community relations

- Human trafficking
- Child abuse/neglect
- Reentry
- Housing/employment for offenders
- Workforce/hiring qualified staff
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical
- Medications/access to prescribers/pharmacy costs
- Mental health/suicide prevention & intervention

Data-Driven Decision Making,

6. Accurate data is essential to data-driven decision making. Do you feel your agency has adequate resources for data access/management/analysis and information sharing?

- Yes
- No
- Do Not Know

7. Does your agency have access to electronic data to help you plan, evaluate your program, and/or determine outcomes?

- Yes, we have an automated data system and it is easy to access information
- Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information
- Our data is not automated
- Do not know

8. If your agency does not have adequate technology resources or access to the data you need, what is your most pressing technology or information sharing need?

9. Please select all the justice system partners that exchange data electronically with your agency:

- We do not have electronic information exchange with our partners
- Dispatch
- Law Enforcement
- Detention
- Prosecution
- Defense
- Courts
- Corrections
- Community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility)
- Other (please specify),

Prioritizing Federal JAG Purpose Areas,

10. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement Programs:

- Drug enforcement

- Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention
- Gang enforcement
- Equipment
- Gun enforcement
- Training
- Interoperable communication (Enhanced Information Sharing)
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Violent crime reduction
- Multijurisdictional Crime Solving Partnerships
- School/youth related programs
- Access to timely evidence collection and lab services
- Other (please specify)

11. Within the law enforcement purpose area, please select up to three types of equipment most needed in your community:

- N/A – Not applicable to my agency
- Tasers/nonlethal weapons
- Bulletproof vests
- Digital ticketing
- In-car/body worn cameras
- Surveillance equipment
- Mobile data terminals and accessories
- Electronic evidence management systems

- Radios, accessories, repeaters/repeater antenna
- Riot Gear
- Weapons
- Other (please specify),

12. Other than general program funding, select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 2 Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense:

- Indigent defense
- Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- Court security
- Civil/involuntary commitment
- Capital prosecution
- Gun/violent crime/gang prosecution
- Property & white-collar crime prosecution
- Court technologies – (records/case management systems, court security, video arraignment/conferencing)
- Training - court/prosecution/defense
- Pretrial risk assessment/monitoring
- Work force/staff hiring

- Other (please specify)

13. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 3 - Prevention and Education:

- Gang prevention
- Juvenile delinquency prevention
- School violence prevention
- Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs)
- Suicide prevention
- Teen dating/domestic violence prevention
- Youth mentoring
- Other (please specify)

14. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 4 - Corrections/Community Corrections:

- Diversion/alternatives to incarceration
- Reentry
- Assessment, evaluation, benefit eligibility/enrollment
- Substance abuse or mental health treatment for incarcerated offenders
- Special population programming: i.e. geriatrics, female offenders, incarcerated parents, youth offenders and veterans
- Smart probation/parole i.e. swift & certain sanctions, use of risk assessment tools, etc.
- Housing/employment for offenders/transitional living
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical/medications/access to prescribers
- Other (please specify)

15. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 5 Drug Treatment and Enforcement:

- Community based /outpatient treatment
- Residential / Inpatient treatment
- Detox/crisis stabilization
- Community-based detox/crisis intervention center
- Secure/corrections-based treatment
- Multijurisdictional drug enforcement partnerships
- Drug addicted mothers/pregnant mothers
- Sober housing for offenders
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Outside medical costs/medications/access to prescribers/pharmacy costs
- Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions
- Drug recognition experts or trained canines
- Other (please specify)

16. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 6 - Planning, Evaluation, and Technology:

- NIBRS compliance - National Incident Based Reporting System (Required by 2021)
- Criminal records improvement
- Forensic science crime labs
- Automated information sharing - justice system partners
- Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing)
- Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
- Strategic planning/determining priorities
- Other (please specify)

17. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 7 Crime Victim and Witness:

- Children exposed to violence, abuse, neglect
- Child advocacy centers
- Direct victim services/witness intimidation
- Juvenile victims/witnesses
- Population specific services (i.e. LGBTQ, elderly, military/first responders)
- Community based/System based victim witness advocate
- Automated victim notification
- Human trafficking
- Restorative justice initiatives
- Behavioral/mental health services/trauma informed care
- Workforce hiring/retention
- Other (please specify)

18. Other than general program funding, please select the top 3 areas of need for Purpose Area 8 Mental Health Programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams:

- Suicide risk assessment, response and protocols
- Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support
- Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs
- Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs Secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Benefit enrollment and eligibility determination
- Other (please specify)

19. Please let us know of any other areas of need that you would encourage our agency to consider.

20. Please rank the 8 JAG Purpose Areas in order of importance for your community or the state (1 = most important, 8 = least important).

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment and enforcement
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement
- Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams

21. Please assign percentages to how you would allocate funding to the JAG Program purpose areas. Enter whole numbers between 0-100 in each of the fields below. The total must equal 100. Do not include percent signs or decimal points.

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections, community corrections and reentry programs
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and services

Application for JAG Funds,

22. In the past three years, has your agency applied for JAG funding?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

23. If you did apply, were you awarded funding?

- Yes, we received our full request
- Yes, we received a partial request
- Our application was not considered (incomplete, late, nonresponsive)
- No, our application was not funded
- Do not know

24. If you did not apply, please indicate the reason.

- A specific need for JAG funding was not identified
- Staff was not available to complete the application
- The agency was not aware of the availability of funding
- Other (please specify)

25. In the last three years, has your agency been a recipient of JAG funding?

- Yes

- No
- Do Not Know

26. Thank you for participating in this survey. Please write additional comments below.,

APPENDIX B

2017 Kansas Crime Index Report

2017 Kansas Crime Index



Prepared by:

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Summary of Findings For Calendar Year 2017

Total Index Crimes: Total index crimes are 1.3% below the 10-yr average. The total crime index for Kansas is 35.0 offenses per 1,000 people. Total index crimes have seen an 8.5% increase since 2014. Note the heavy impact property index crimes play on the total index crimes.

Violent Index Crime: Violent index crimes are 12.3% above the 10-yr average. The violent crime index for Kansas is 4.0 offenses per 1,000 people. There was a 6.3% increase in 2017 over 2016. Between 2011 and 2014 these totals have been below the average. Note the heavy dependence that aggravated assault/battery plays on the violent index crime totals.

Property Index Crimes: Property index crimes are 2.9% below the 10-yr average. Property index crimes have declined considerably since 2007, yet a minor 3.1% increase was seen in 2016 followed by a 2.0% increase in 2017. Note the heavy relationship that theft/larceny plays on the property index crime totals.

Murder: Murders are 40.8% above the 10-yr average. While 2017 saw the largest number of murders in the ten year period, 21.1% of those involved multiple murders in single incidents. This is a much higher percentage than previous years. In 2016, 14.3% of the time there were multiple victims per incident, and in 2015, multiple murders occurred only 9.9% of the time.

Finding a common circumstance is difficult as 21.0% of the reports indicated “unknown circumstance.” Also, 21.7% of the murders list an unknown suspect. Domestic violence murders have averaged between 25-30% in recent years. In 2017 DV murders totaled 22.3% of the total. Arguments, as a circumstance, consisted of 21.7%, Drug deals totaled 10.9%, and gang activity/drive-by made up 11.4% of the total murders in 2017.

Rape: Rapes are 10.3% above the 10-yr average. Reported rapes began a steady decline in 2008. In 2014 there was a slight uptick followed by an even larger increase in 2015. While 2016 saw a modest decline, the 2017 totals increased 7.8%.

Robbery: Robberies are 10.0% above the 10-yr average. Historically, robbery offenses have been unpredictable. 2015 saw a 31.3% rise but was still only 1% above the average. Meanwhile, 2016 saw a 3.8% drop and 2017 a 3.1% increase from the preceding year. Robberies have been right at or below the average since 2008.

Aggravated Assault/Battery: Aggravated assaults and batteries are 12.6% above the 10-yr average. Historically aggravated assault/battery offenses have only modest changes from year to year. The years 2015 and 2016 each saw a 6.8% increase while 2017 saw a 6.5% increase.

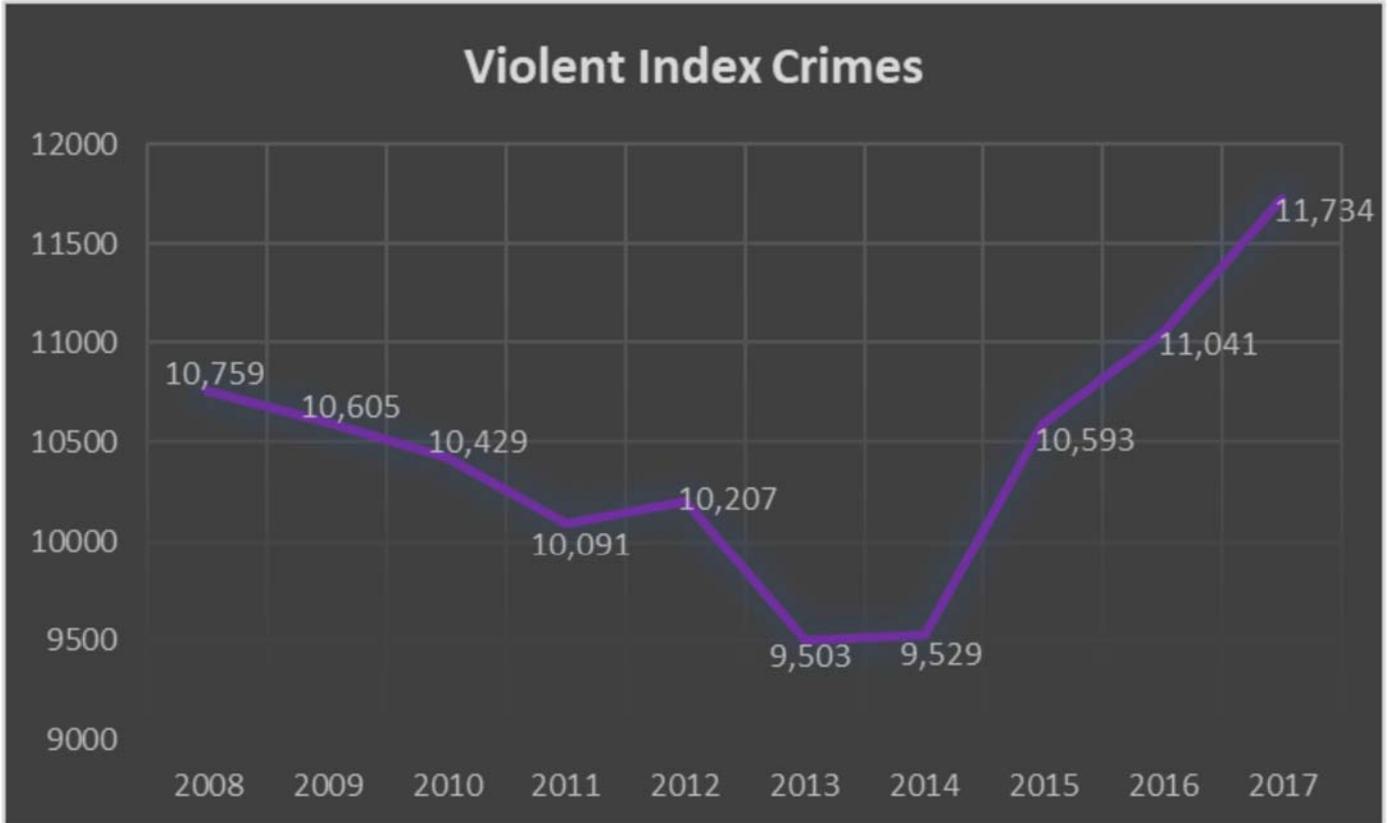
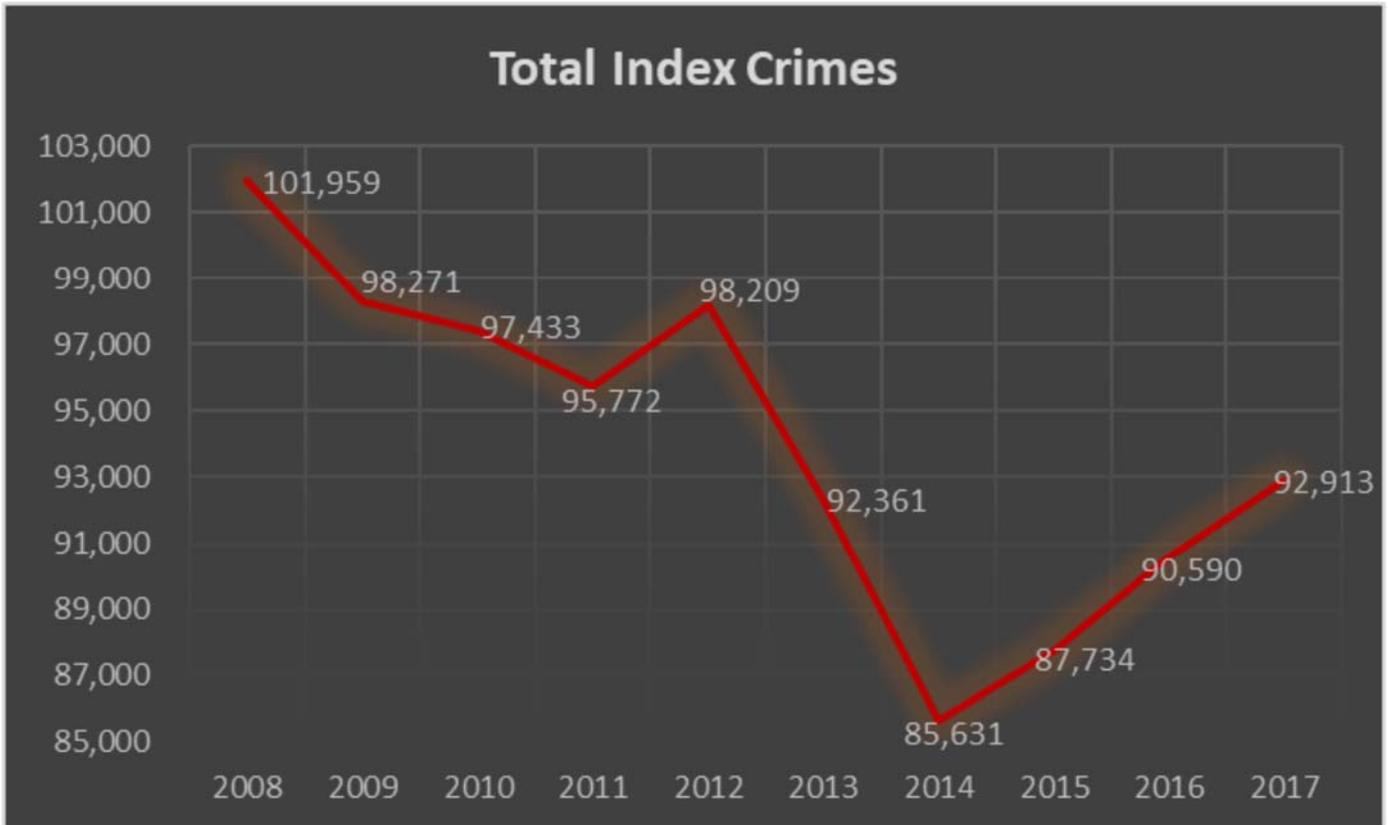
Burglary: Burglaries are 19.2% below the 10-yr average. Burglary has been on a steady decline since 2011. The totals for 2017 were the lowest in over 15 years. Criminologists have explained this decline on several fronts. Primarily the decline in resale value of typical stolen merchandise, such as electronics, does not make it profitable.

Larceny/Theft: Larceny/thefts are 1.2% below the 10-yr average. Theft offenses have generally been declining since 2008 with occasional moderate increases. In 2017, there was a 2.1% increase.

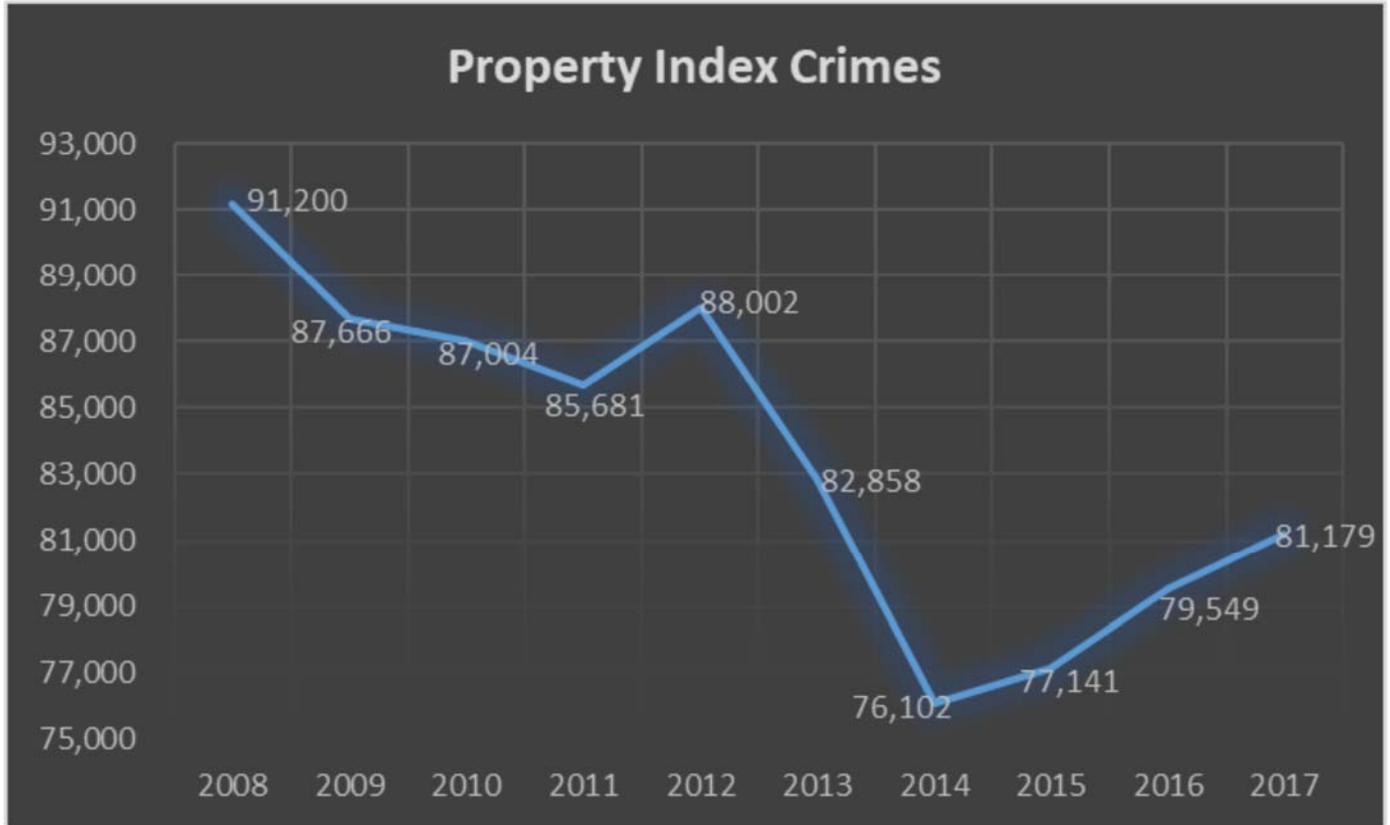
Motor Vehicle Theft: Motor vehicle thefts are 20.7% above the 10-yr average. 2016 and 2017 were the first years since 2006 where motor vehicle theft has been above the 10-yr average. Criminologists believe motor vehicle theft is replacing burglary as the main crime of opportunity due to a higher monetary return and lower probability of getting caught or injured during the commission of the crime.

Arson: Arsons are 20.0% below the 10-yr average. The number of arsons reported for each jurisdiction is included in this report. However, arson figures are not calculated into violent or property indices and are meant to stand on their own.

2017 Index Crimes Totals



2017 Index Crimes Totals



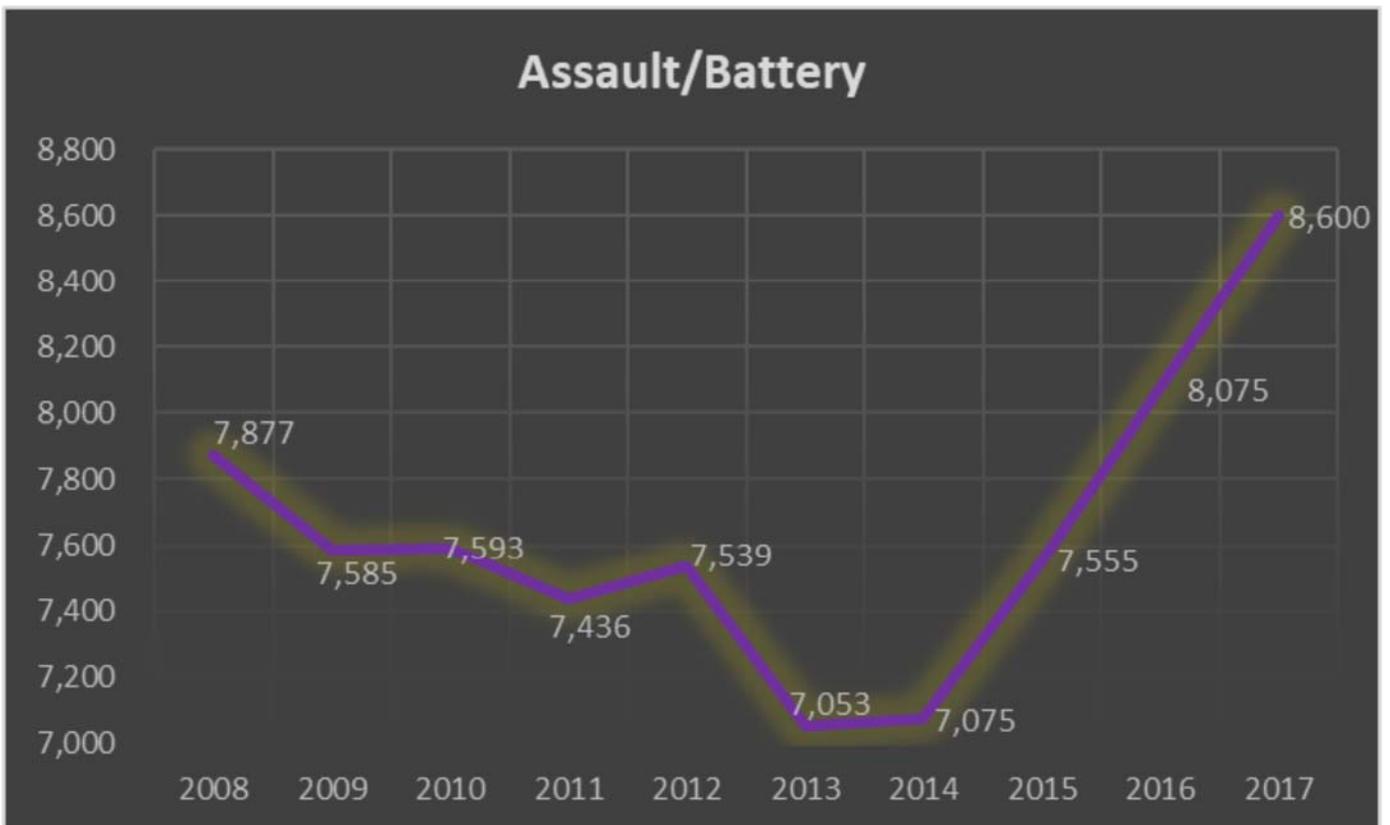
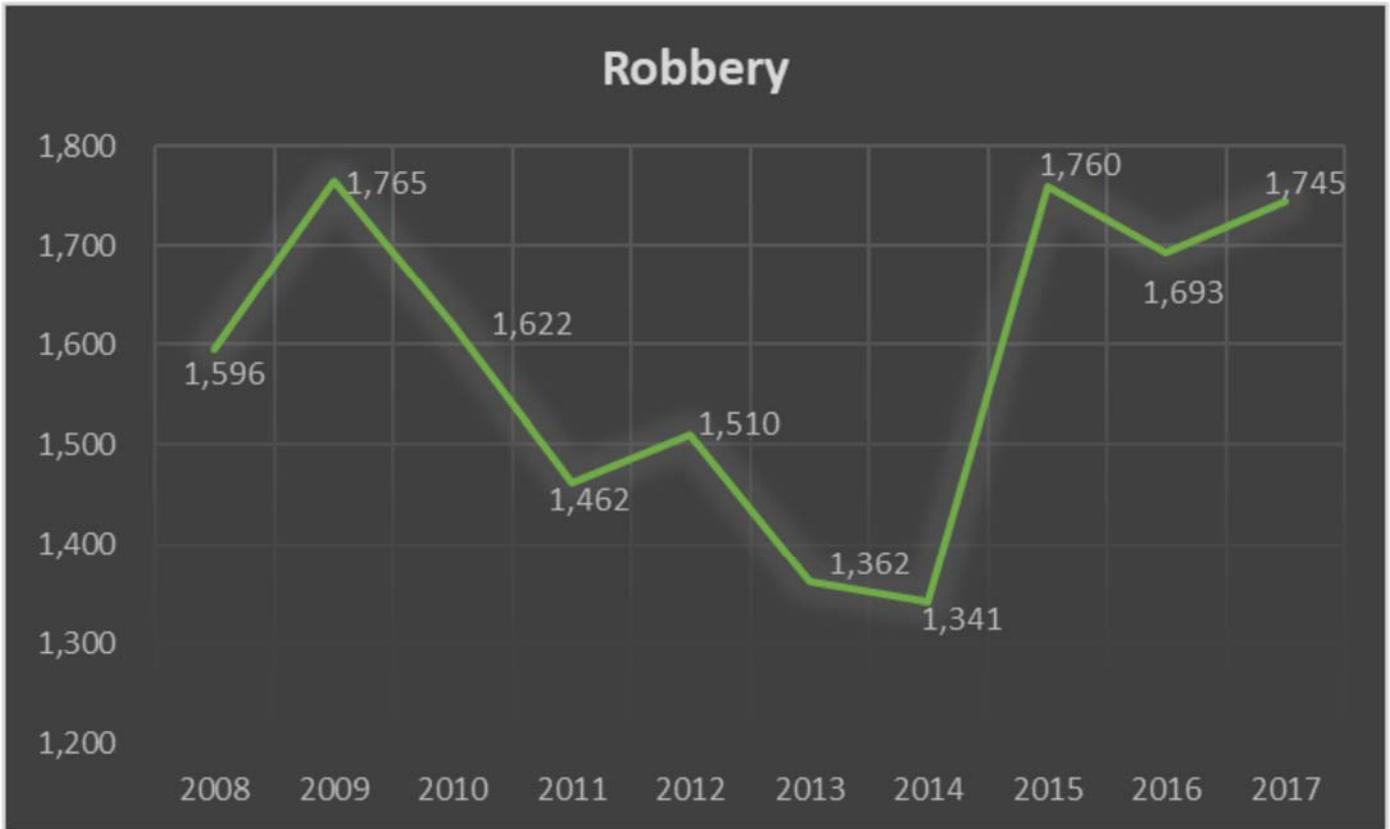
Three Year Part I Crime Comparison

	10 YR Avg	2014	2015	% Change	2015	2016	% Change	2016	2017	% Change	
VIOLENT CRIME	Part I Crimes										
	Murder	125	101	132	30.7	132	148	12.1	148	176	18.9
	Rape	1,100	1,012	1,146	13.2	1,146	1,125	(1.8)	1,125	1,213	7.8
	Robbery	1,586	1,341	1,760	31.2	1,760	1,693	(3.8)	1,693	1,745	3.1
	Aggravated Assault/Battery	7,639	7,075	7,555	6.8	7,555	8,075	6.9	8,075	8,600	6.5
	Total Violent Offenses	10,449	9,529	10,592	11.2	10,592	11,041	4.2	11,041	11,734	6.3
Violent Crime Rate/1,000	3.6	3.2	3.6	12.5	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.7	4.0	8.1	
PROPERTY CRIME	Burglary	16,550	15,593	15,151	(2.8)	15,151	13,620	(10.1)	13,620	13,383	(1.7)
	Theft	60,290	54,657	56,100	2.6	56,100	58,377	4.1	58,377	59,587	2.1
	Motor Vehicle Theft	6,799	6,544	6,743	3.0	6,743	7,552	12.0	7,552	8,209	8.7
	Total Property Offenses	83,638	76,789	77,979	1.5	77,979	79,538	2.0	79,538	81,179	2.1
	Property Crime Rate/1,000	28.8	25.7	26.4	2.7	26.4	26.8	1.5	26.8	27.4	2.2
	Arson	748	637	653	2.5	653	597	(8.6)	597	599	0.3

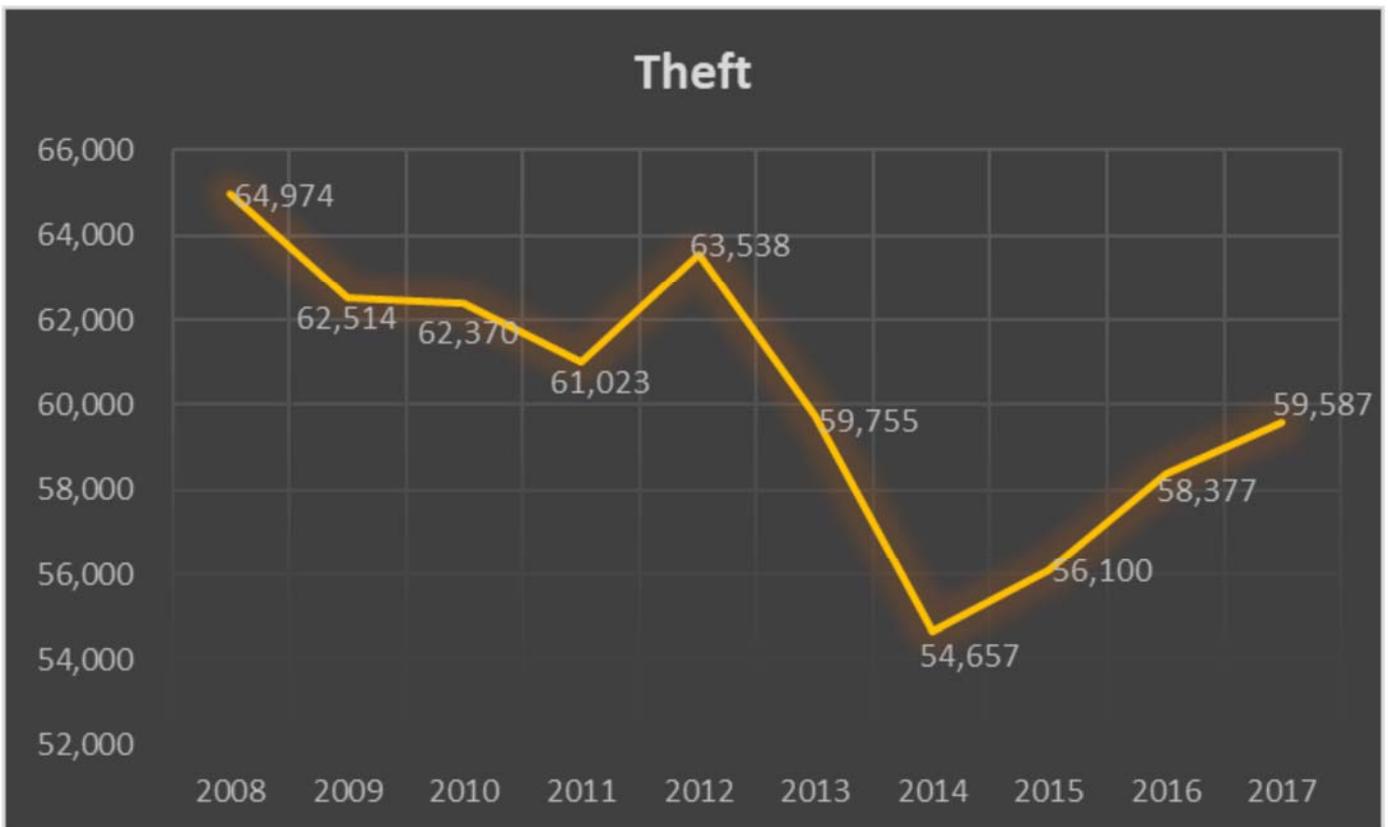
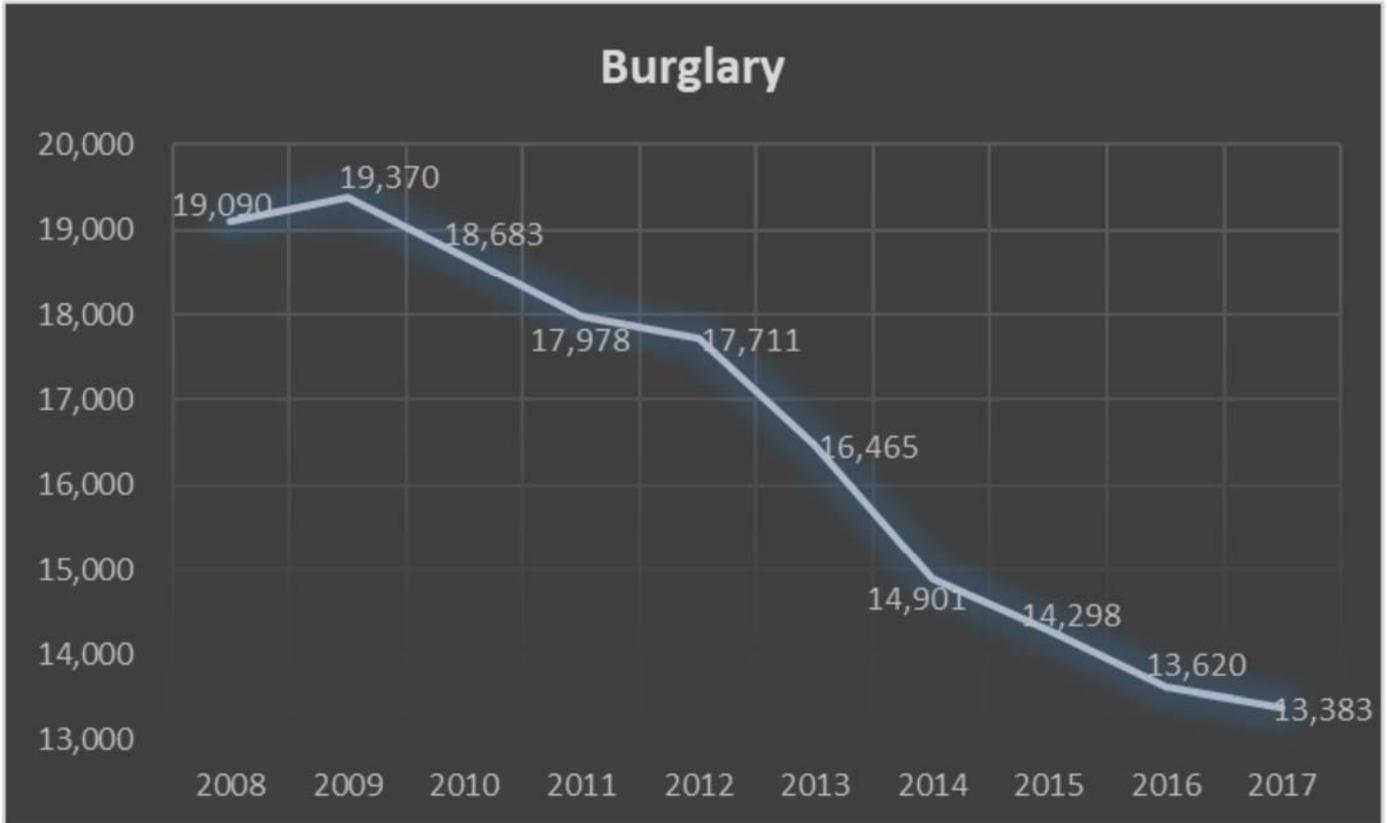
2017 Violent Index Crimes



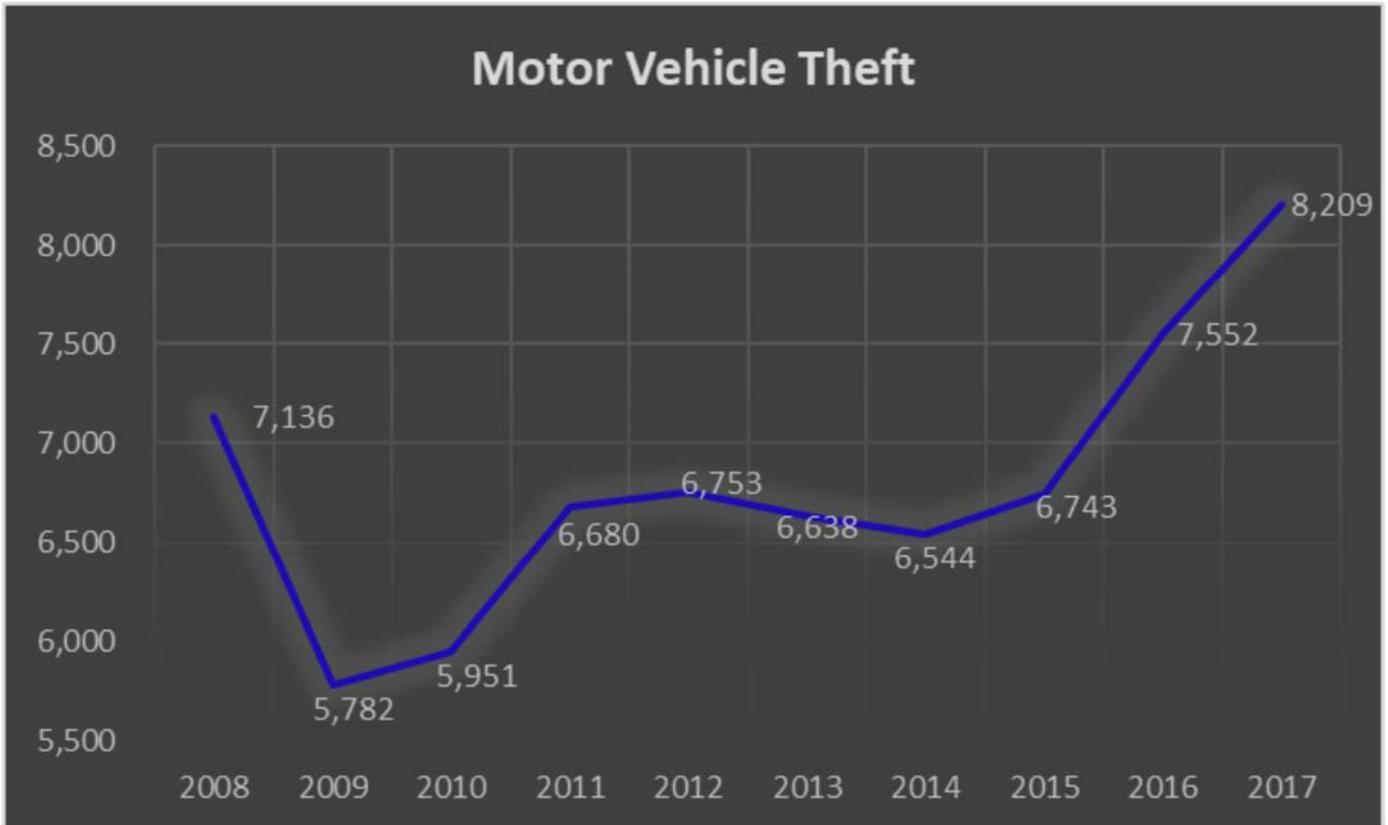
2017 Violent Index Crimes



2017 Property Index Crimes



2017 Property Index Crimes



Arsons are not factored into indices

Methodology

The Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) compiled the following 2017¹ statistical crime report based on data submitted by local and state law enforcement agencies prior to 5/1/2018.

The data represents the most accurate information available, reflecting crime as reported by law enforcement agencies through the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS).

This system enables crime information from standard offense and arrest reports to be reported by the responsible law enforcement agencies. This report does not represent all criminal incidents committed throughout the State of Kansas, as it is dependent on victims reporting crimes to law enforcement agencies and on those agencies submitting incident reports to the KBI.

This information is designed to support the *Crime in the U.S.* report published annually by the FBI. However, the FBI excludes certain data when fluctuations fall outside of their mathematical equations, resulting in slightly different numbers than reported here.

Data are gathered by one of three ways:

1. Manual. Reports are mailed from the law enforcement agency to the KBI and the data are entered manually by KBI staff into KIBRS. These reports must pass a variety of validations in order to be accepted by the system.

2. Electronic. Agencies may submit their reports directly into the system through an electronic gateway. These reports must also pass a series of validations in order to be accepted by the system.

3. Direct. Direct reporting, more commonly called summary reporting, involves an agency merely providing the KBI with a count for each crime. This form of reporting is dependent on the agency making proper classification of offenses and does not provide any additional information regarding a case. Direct reporting data were collected on an annual basis for 2017.

The following factors should be considered when viewing this data:

1. This report distinguishes between agencies who have sent no data and those who sent incomplete data. If an agency does not submit at least three months of offense reports or a zero report, they are listed as not having submitted data. If an agency is missing data for a particular number of months it is listed as did not submit complete data.
2. This report separates University Police from the county they reside and places them in a grouping of all Campus Police. This was done in order to provide consistency as compared to State Agencies and Tribal Police.
3. The following guidelines are used for purposes of counting offenses: Murders, Rapes, and Aggravated Assaults are counted per victim. Robberies, Burglaries, Thefts, and Arsons are counted per incident. Motor Vehicle Thefts are counted per vehicle stolen.

The final responsibility for data submissions rests with the individual law enforcement agency. Although the KBI makes every effort through its editing procedures, training practices, and correspondence to ensure the validity of the data it receives, the accuracy of the statistics depends primarily on the adherence of each contributor to the established standards of reporting.

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Allen County 00100																
Sheriff	4,303	12	87	20.2	12	2.8	0	1	1	10	75	17.4	25	39	11	2
Humboldt PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Iola PD	5,413	12	324	59.9	34	6.3	1	8	1	24	290	53.6	59	220	11	2
Moran PD	511	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
La Harpe PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	10,227		411	40.2	46	4.5	1	9	2	34	365	35.7	84	259	22	4
Anderson County 00200																
Sheriff	4,131	12	58	14.0	6	1.5	0	2	0	4	52	12.6	17	29	6	0
Garnett PD	3,241	12	81	25.0	11	3.4	0	0	1	10	70	21.6	12	58	0	0
Colony PD ⁶	404	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Greeley PD			Covered by Anderson County SO													
Kincaid PD			Covered by Anderson County SO													
County Total	7,776		139	17.9	17	2.2	0	2	1	14	122	15.7	29	87	6	0
Atchison County 00300																
Sheriff	5,656	12	32	5.7	5	0.9	0	0	1	4	27	4.8	3	22	2	0
Atchison PD	10,628	12	410	38.6	38	3.6	1	4	2	31	372	35.0	47	298	27	3
County Total	16,284		442	27.1	43	2.6	1	4	3	35	399	24.5	50	320	29	3
Barber County 00400																
Sheriff ⁹	1,767	12	14	7.9	2	1.1	0	0	0	2	12	6.8	6	5	1	0
Kiowa PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Medicine Lodge PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	1,767		14	7.9	2	1.1	0	0	0	2	12	6.8	6	5	1	0
Barton County 00500																
Sheriff ⁹	5,933	12	66	11.1	14	2.4	0	3	0	11	52	8.8	2	42	8	2
Ellinwood PD	2,022	12	52	25.7	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	50	24.7	12	33	5	0
Great Bend PD	15,459	12	755	48.8	74	4.8	0	13	9	52	681	44.1	149	502	30	5
Hoisington PD ³	2,567	6	16	6.2	5	1.9	0	0	0	5	11	4.3	6	5	0	1
Claffin PD	620	12	10	16.1	2	3.2	0	0	0	2	8	12.9	4	4	0	0
Pawnee Rock PD			Covered by Barton County SO													
County Total	26,601		899	33.8	97	3.6	0	16	9	72	802	30.1	173	586	43	8
Bourbon County 00600																
Sheriff	6,482	12	120	18.5	16	2.5	0	2	0	14	104	16.0	47	51	6	0
Fort Scott PD	7,725	12	340	44.0	36	4.7	0	4	0	32	304	39.4	64	223	17	1
Bronson PD ^{3,6}	310	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
County Total	14,517		460	31.7	52	3.6	0	6	0	46	408	28.1	111	274	23	1
Brown County 00700																
Sheriff ⁹	4,882	12	25	5.1	10	2.0	0	1	0	9	15	3.1	8	5	2	0
Hiawatha PD	3,048	12	130	42.7	6	2.0	0	3	0	3	124	40.7	17	101	6	1
Horton PD	1,690	12	30	17.8	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	29	17.2	9	18	2	5
County Total	9,620		185	19.2	17	1.8	0	4	0	13	168	17.5	34	124	10	6

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017	Months Reported	Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²		Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000					Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Butler County 00800																	
Sheriff	25,905	12	493	19.0	47	1.8	1	5	1	40	446	17.2	136	275	35	4	
Augusta PD	9,329	12	375	40.2	18	1.9	0	0	2	16	357	38.3	45	295	17	0	
El Dorado PD	13,125	12	344	26.2	28	2.1	0	7	5	16	316	24.1	60	220	36	0	
Towanda PD			Covered by Butler County SO														
Andover PD	13,183	12	317	24.0	18	1.4	0	0	4	14	299	22.7	19	262	18	4	
Rose Hill PD ⁹	4,029	12	53	13.2	3	0.7	0	1	0	2	50	12.4	7	41	2	0	
Leon PD ^{3,6}	701	7	10	14.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	10	14.3	1	7	2	0	
Benton PD ³	875	3	4	4.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	4.6	1	3	0	0	
El Dorado USD PD ⁹	NA	10	2	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	2	NA	0	1	1	0	
County Total	67,147		1,598	23.8	114	1.7	1	13	12	88	1,484	22.1	269	1,104	111	8	
Chase County 00900																	
Sheriff ³	2,646	6	3	1.1	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	2	0.8	0	0	2	0	
County Total	2,646		3	1.1	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	2	0.8	0	0	2	0	
Chautauqua County 01000																	
Sheriff	1,788	12	18	10.1	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	17	9.5	6	8	3	0	
Sedan PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Cedar Vale PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
County Total	1,788		18	10.1	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	17	9.5	6	8	3	0	
Cherokee County 01100																	
Sheriff	10,169	12	215	21.1	34	3.3	2	1	2	29	181	17.8	81	83	17	4	
Columbus PD	3,072	12	73	23.8	11	3.6	0	1	3	7	62	20.2	14	43	5	1	
Galena PD	2,855	12	89	31.2	11	3.9	1	0	0	10	78	27.3	13	58	7	2	
Baxter Springs PD	3,921	12	96	24.5	9	2.3	0	0	2	7	87	22.2	13	68	6	1	
Weir PD			Covered by Cherokee County SO														
Scammon PD			Covered by Cherokee County SO														
County Total	20,017		473	23.6	65	3.2	3	2	7	53	408	20.4	121	252	35	8	
Cheyenne County 01200																	
Sheriff ⁹	1,359	12	22	16.2	5	3.7	0	0	1	4	17	12.5	3	13	1	0	
St. Francis PD	1,289	11	17	13.2	3	2.3	0	0	2	1	14	10.9	5	7	2	0	
County Total	2,648		39	14.7	8	3.0	0	0	3	5	31	11.7	8	20	3	0	
Clark County 01300																	
Sheriff ⁹	2,050	11	19	9.3	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	17	8.3	3	12	2	0	
County Total	2,050		19	9.3	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	17	8.3	3	12	2	0	
Clay County 01400																	
Sheriff	3,102	12	37	11.9	8	2.6	0	0	0	8	29	9.3	11	16	2	0	
Clay Center PD	4,025	12	83	20.6	12	3.0	0	0	0	12	71	17.6	10	58	3	2	
Wakefield PD	944	10	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	1	0	0	
Clifton PD			Covered by Clay County SO														
County Total	8,071		121	15.0	20	2.5	0	0	0	20	101	12.5	21	75	5	2	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Cloud County 01500																
Sheriff	3,936	12	68	17.3	13	3.3	0	1	0	12	55	14.0	27	25	3	3
Concordia PD	5,144	12	173	33.6	15	2.9	0	8	1	6	158	30.7	27	125	6	0
County Total	9,080		241	26.5	28	3.1	0	9	1	18	213	23.5	54	150	9	3
Coffey County 01600																
Sheriff ³	3,781	3	10	2.6	3	0.8	0	0	1	2	7	1.9	1	6	0	0
Burlington PD	2,600	12	49	18.8	6	2.3	1	0	0	5	43	16.5	7	30	6	0
Lebo PD	908	11	3	3.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	3.3	1	1	1	0
Waverly PD ^{3 6}	558	3	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	3.6	1	1	0	0
Leroy PD ⁶	552	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
County Total	8,399		64	7.6	9	1.1	1	0	1	7	55	6.5	10	38	7	0
Commanche County 01700																
Sheriff ³	544	5	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	1	0	0	0
Coldwater PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Protection PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	544		1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	1	0	0	0
Cowley County 01800																
Sheriff	9,816	12	150	15.3	25	2.5	0	2	0	23	125	12.7	42	75	8	2
Arkansas City PD	12,009	12	645	53.7	62	5.2	0	12	3	47	583	48.5	99	451	33	1
Winfield PD	12,274	12	445	36.3	23	1.9	1	2	3	17	422	34.4	65	335	22	1
Burden PD ³	533	8	14	26.3	2	3.8	0	0	1	1	12	22.5	1	10	1	0
Udall PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Dexter PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	34,632		1,254	36.2	112	3.2	1	16	7	88	1,142	33.0	207	871	64	4
Crawford County 01900																
Sheriff	9,609	12	209	21.8	38	4.0	0	2	0	36	171	17.8	2	145	24	10
Pittsburg PD	20,384	12	1,079	52.9	89	4.4	0	17	9	63	990	48.6	123	797	70	11
Arma PD	1,438	11	29	20.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	29	20.2	8	21	0	0
Girard PD	2,741	12	51	18.6	6	2.2	0	2	0	4	45	16.4	8	34	3	3
Frontenac PD	3,410	12	68	19.9	2	0.6	0	1	0	1	66	19.4	18	42	6	0
Cherokee PD ³	712	5	5	7.0	1	1.4	0	0	0	1	4	5.6	3	1	0	0
Arcadia PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Mulberry PD	519	11	14	27.0	3	5.8	0	0	0	3	11	21.2	1	10	0	1
Kansas Crossing Casino ³	NA	9	6	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	6	NA	4	2	0	0
County Total	38,813		1,461	37.6	139	3.6	0	22	9	108	1,322	34.1	167	1,052	103	25
Decatur County 02000																
Sheriff ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Oberlin PD	1,688	12	22	13.0	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	21	12.4	7	14	0	0
County Total	1,688		22	13.0	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	21	12.4	7	14	0	0
Dickinson County 02100																
Sheriff	8,832	12	160	18.1	15	1.7	0	1	0	14	145	16.4	39	89	17	1
Abilene PD	6,407	12	103	16.1	7	1.1	0	1	0	6	96	15.0	14	79	3	0
Herington PD	2,336	12	91	39.0	4	1.7	0	0	1	3	87	37.2	23	62	2	0

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017	Months Reported	Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷		
	Estimated Population ²		Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000					Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft			
Dickinson County continued																		
Chapman PD	1,355	11	10	7.4	1	0.7	0	0	0	1	9	6.6	3	5	1	0		
Enterprise PD			Covered by Dickinson County SO															
County Total	18,930		364	19.2	27	1.4	0	2	1	24	337	17.8	79	235	23	1		
Doniphan County 02200																		
Sheriff	3,191	12	36	11.3	4	1.3	1	0	0	3	32	10.0	13	12	7	0		
Elwood PD	1,154	10	28	24.3	6	5.2	0	1	0	5	22	19.1	4	12	6	0		
Troy PD	964	12	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0	1	0	0	0		
Wathena PD ³	1,304	8	5	3.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	5	3.8	2	3	0	0		
Highland PD	998	10	11	11.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	11	11.0	3	8	0	0		
County Total	7,611		81	10.6	10	1.3	1	1	0	8	71	9.3	23	35	13	0		
Douglas County 02300																		
Sheriff ⁵	12,997	12	199	15.3	31	2.4	3	6	5	17	168	12.9	54	101	13	2		
Lawrence PD ⁵	96,629	12	3,832	39.7	356	3.7	5	66	72	213	3,476	36.0	503	2,755	218	8		
Baldwin City PD ⁵	4,703	12	107	22.8	5	1.1	0	2	0	3	102	21.7	11	84	7	0		
Eudora PD ⁹	6,417	12	73	11.4	18	2.8	1	3	0	14	55	8.6	5	41	9	0		
County Total	120,746		4,211	34.9	410	3.4	9	77	77	247	3,801	31.5	573	2,981	247	10		
Edwards County 02400																		
Sheriff	2,917	12	21	7.2	2	0.7	1	0	0	1	19	6.5	3	15	1	0		
Kinsley PD			Covered by Edwards County SO															
County Total	2,917		21	7.2	2	0.7	1	0	0	1	19	6.5	3	15	1	0		
Elk County 02500																		
Sheriff ^{4 10}		1	Did not submit data for 2017				1											
Howard PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017															
County Total	0		1	#DIV/0!	1	#DIV/0!	1	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0	0		
Ellis County 02600																		
Sheriff	4,560	12	88	19.3	24	5.3	0	1	1	22	64	14.0	28	30	6	2		
Hays PD	21,110	12	599	28.4	67	3.2	0	5	6	56	532	25.2	58	452	22	0		
Ellis PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017															
Victoria PD	1,223	11	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.5	2	1	0	0		
County Total	26,893		690	25.7	91	3.4	0	6	7	78	599	22.3	88	483	28	2		
Ellsworth County 02700																		
Sheriff ⁹	1,603	12	55	34.3	8	5.0	0	2	0	6	47	29.3	16	25	6	2		
Ellsworth PD	3,034	12	46	15.2	12	4.0	0	0	1	11	34	11.2	6	27	1	0		
Elsworth Correctional ³	NA	8	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	2	0	NA	0	0	0	0		
Wilson PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017															
Kanopolis PD ⁶	467	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0		
Holyrood PD ³	434	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0		
County Total	5,538		103	18.6	22	4.0	0	2	1	19	81	14.6	22	52	7	2		

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017	Months Reported	Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²		Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000					Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Finney County 02800																	
Sheriff	7,774	12	195	25.1	31	4.0	0	2	3	26	164	21.1	46	97	21	0	
Garden City PD	26,728	12	929	34.8	172	6.4	2	21	12	137	757	28.3	71	648	38	4	
Holcomb PD	2,145	11	35	16.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	35	16.3	5	29	1	0	
County Total	36,647		1,159	31.6	203	5.5	2	23	15	163	956	26.1	122	774	60	4	
Ford County 02900																	
Sheriff	4,911	12	122	24.8	23	4.7	0	0	1	22	99	20.2	44	45	10	3	
Dodge City PD	27,447	12	995	36.3	140	5.1	0	8	15	117	855	31.2	158	659	38	5	
Bucklin PD ⁵	777	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Spearville PD	793	10	2	2.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.5	0	2	0	0	
Boot Hill Casino ³	NA	6	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
County Total	33,928		1,119	33.0	163	4.8	0	8	16	139	956	28.2	202	706	48	8	
Franklin County 03000																	
Sheriff	11,348	12	211	18.6	47	4.1	0	3	0	44	164	14.5	56	90	18	0	
Ottawa PD ¹¹	12,307	8	264	21.5	38	3.1	0	4	3	31	226	18.4	41	172	13	4	
Wellsville PD	1,806	12	18	10.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	18	10.0	11	7	0	0	
Franklin County Drug Enf	NA	10	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
County Total	25,461		493	19.4	85	3.3	0	7	3	75	408	16.0	108	269	31	4	
Geary County 03100																	
Sheriff	9,805	12	49	5.0	16	1.6	0	1	0	15	33	3.4	12	20	1	2	
Junction City PD	24,240	12	655	27.0	181	7.5	0	12	16	153	474	19.6	86	360	28	4	
Grandview Plaza PD	1,579	12	46	29.1	7	4.4	0	0	0	7	39	24.7	14	25	0	0	
County Total	35,624		750	21.1	204	5.7	0	13	16	175	546	15.3	112	405	29	6	
Gove County 03200																	
Sheriff	2,571	12	15	5.8	2	0.8	1	0	0	1	13	5.1	2	10	1	2	
Quinter PD			Covered by Gove County SO														
County Total	2,571		15	5.8	2	0.8	1	0	0	1	13	5.1	2	10	1	2	
Graham County 03300																	
Sheriff ³	1,104	9	10	9.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	10	9.1	4	6	0	0	
Hill City PD ³	1,451	7	14	9.6	1	0.7	0	0	0	1	13	9.0	5	6	2	0	
County Total	2,555		24	9.4	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	23	9.0	9	12	2	0	
Grant County 03400																	
Sheriff	1,594	12	15	9.4	5	3.1	1	0	0	4	10	6.3	1	9	0	0	
Ulysses PD ⁹	6,014	12	55	9.1	13	2.2	1	0	0	12	42	7.0	13	24	5	0	
County Total	7,608		70	9.2	18	2.4	2	0	0	16	52	6.8	14	33	5	0	
Gray County 03500																	
Sheriff	5,063	12	97	19.2	15	3.0	0	1	0	14	82	16.2	26	43	13	1	
Montezuma PD ⁶	967	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
County Total	6,030		97	16.1	15	2.5	0	1	0	14	82	13.6	26	43	13	1	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017	Months Reported	Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault/Battery	Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²		Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000					Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Greeley County 03600																	
Sheriff	1,301	11	15	11.5	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	13	10.0	3	9	1	0	
Tribune PD			Covered by Greeley County SO														
County Total	1,301		15	11.5	2	1.5	0	0	1	1	13	10.0	3	9	1	0	
Greenwood County 03700																	
Sheriff	6,062	12	74	12.2	16	2.6	1	0	0	15	58	9.6	15	38	5	0	
Eureka PD			Covered by Greenwood County SO														
Madison PD			Covered by Greenwood County SO														
County Total	6,062		74	12.2	16	2.6	1	0	0	15	58	9.6	15	38	5	0	
Hamilton County 03800																	
Sheriff	2,507	11	36	14.4	10	4.0	0	3	0	7	26	10.4	7	18	1	0	
County Total	2,507		36	14.4	10	4.0	0	3	0	7	26	10.4	7	18	1	0	
Harper County 03900																	
Sheriff ⁹	1,532	12	15	9.8	1	0.7	0	0	0	1	14	9.1	6	8	0	0	
Anthony PD	2,164	12	56	25.9	9	4.2	0	2	0	7	47	21.7	13	31	3	9	
Attica PD	569	11	14	24.6	2	3.5	0	2	0	0	12	21.1	4	7	1	0	
Harper PD ³	1,361	5	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	2.9	1	3	0	1	
County Total	5,626		89	15.8	12	2.1	0	4	0	8	77	13.7	24	49	4	10	
Harvey County 04000																	
Sheriff	5,487	12	97	17.7	25	4.6	3	1	0	21	72	13.1	28	36	8	0	
Newton PD	19,095	12	816	42.7	121	6.3	2	18	8	93	695	36.4	98	570	27	8	
Hesston PD	3,817	12	48	12.6	1	0.3	0	0	0	1	47	12.3	12	35	0	0	
Halsted PD ⁹	2,080	12	24	11.5	2	1.0	0	0	1	1	22	10.6	7	15	0	0	
Sedgwick PD	1,695	11	27	15.9	3	1.8	0	1	0	2	24	14.2	4	17	3	0	
Burton PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
North Newton PD	1,802	12	28	15.5	2	1.1	0	0	0	2	26	14.4	2	23	1	0	
Walton PD ³	240	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
County Total	34,216		1,040	30.4	154	4.5	5	20	9	120	886	25.9	151	696	39	8	
Haskell County 04100																	
Sheriff	3,959	12	32	8.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	32	8.1	8	22	2	0	
County Total	3,959		32	8.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	32	8.1	8	22	2	0	
Hodgeman County 04200																	
Sheriff ⁹	1,861	12	11	5.9	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	10	5.4	2	6	2	0	
County Total	1,861		11	5.9	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	10	5.4	2	6	2	0	
Jackson County 04300																	
Sheriff	8,812	12	112	12.7	21	2.4	0	3	0	18	91	10.3	19	63	9	2	
Holton PD	3,278	12	54	16.5	6	1.8	0	1	1	4	48	14.6	7	37	4	0	
Hoyt PD ^{4,6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Denison PD ^{3,6}	182	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Mayetta PD ^{4,6}		1	Did not submit data for 2017														
County Total	12,272		166	13.5	27	2.2	0	4	1	22	139	11.3	26	100	13	2	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Jefferson County 04400																
Sheriff ⁹	12,342	12	190	15.4	18	1.5	2	7	1	8	172	13.9	41	111	20	0
Valley Falls PD	1,142	11	26	22.8	4	3.5	0	0	1	3	22	19.3	5	11	6	0
Meriden PD ^{4,6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
McLouth PD	842	12	32	38.0	1	1.2	0	0	0	1	31	36.8	3	27	1	0
Nortonville PD ⁶	609	12	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	0	1	0	0
Osakaloosa PD ^{3,6}	1,072	9	10	9.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	10	9.3	2	7	1	0
Winchester PD ⁶	527	10	4	7.6	1	1.9	0	0	0	1	3	5.7	0	3	0	0
Perry PD ^{3,6}	902	8	8	8.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	8	8.9	1	5	2	0
Ozawkie PD	626	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
County Total	18,062		271	15.0	24	1.3	2	7	2	13	247	13.7	52	165	30	0
Jewell County 04500																
Sheriff ⁴		2	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Johnson County 04600																
Sheriff	22,234	12	376	16.9	48	2.2	0	7	3	38	328	14.8	74	221	33	3
Fairway PD ⁹	3,986	11	26	6.5	2	0.5	0	0	0	2	24	6.0	1	16	7	0
Leawood PD	35,029	12	476	13.6	32	0.9	0	4	2	26	444	12.7	46	372	26	2
Merriam PD	11,278	12	719	63.8	40	3.5	1	4	3	32	679	60.2	37	531	111	1
Mission PD ⁵	9,461	12	377	39.8	22	2.3	0	4	8	10	355	37.5	27	281	47	2
Olathe PD ⁵	137,070	12	2,081	15.2	202	1.5	2	36	31	133	1,879	13.7	159	1,584	136	9
Overland Park PD ⁵	191,566	12	3,320	17.3	336	1.8	2	36	71	227	2,984	15.6	318	2,377	289	10
Prairie Village PD ³	21,860	4	74	3.4	5	0.2	0	1	1	3	69	3.2	12	48	9	1
Roeland Park PD ⁵	6,794	12	178	26.2	8	1.2	0	1	2	5	170	25.0	9	138	23	0
Shawnee PD	65,683	12	1,220	18.6	120	1.8	0	18	14	88	1,100	16.7	114	846	140	9
Lenexa PD	53,717	12	1,036	19.3	90	1.7	0	14	10	66	946	17.6	125	718	103	1
Westwood PD	2,285	12	46	20.1	1	0.4	0	0	1	0	45	19.7	4	36	5	0
Gardner PD	21,449	12	350	16.3	40	1.9	1	4	5	30	310	14.5	39	253	18	1
Mission Hills PD ³	3,616	4	11	3.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	11	3.0	2	7	2	0
Spring Hill PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Johnson Co Park PD	NA	12	57	N/A	4	N/A	0	0	0	4	53	N/A	1	50	2	1
Lake Quivera PD ³	945	8	7	7.4	5	5.3	0	0	0	5	2	2.1	0	2	0	0
SN Mission Pub Schools	NA	12	3	N/A	1	N/A	0	0	0	1	2	N/A	0	1	1	1
Blue Valley USD 229 ³	NA	4	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	0
County Total	586,973		10,358	17.6	956	1.6	6	129	151	670	9,402	16.0	968	7,482	952	41
Kearny County 04700																
Sheriff	3,901	12	59	15.1	6	1.5	0	1	0	5	53	13.6	8	43	2	0
County Total	3,901		59	15.1	6	1.5	0	1	0	5	53	13.6	8	43	2	0
Kingman County 04800																
Sheriff	3,974	12	63	15.9	7	1.8	0	0	0	7	56	14.1	24	30	2	0
Kingman PD	2,973	12	98	33.0	10	3.4	0	0	0	10	88	29.6	21	62	5	0
Norwich PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	6,947		161	23.2	17	2.4	0	0	0	17	144	20.7	45	92	7	0

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Kiowa County 04900																
Sheriff	1,700	12	28	16.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	28	16.5	9	18	1	0
Greensburg PD	768	12	9	11.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	9	11.7	4	4	1	0
County Total	2,468		37	15.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	37	15.0	13	22	2	0
Labette County 05000																
Sheriff	6,615	10	67	10.1	13	2.0	0	0	0	13	54	8.2	25	23	6	4
Parsons PD	9,815	12	531	54.1	80	8.2	1	9	5	65	451	46.0	119	308	24	4
Oswego PD	1,729	12	22	12.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	22	12.7	2	20	0	0
Chetopa PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017													
Altamont PD	1,036	12	15	14.5	6	5.8	0	1	0	5	9	8.7	0	8	1	0
County Total	19,195		635	33.1	99	5.2	1	10	5	83	536	27.9	146	359	31	8
Lane County 05100																
Sheriff ⁹	1,618	12	7	4.3	4	2.5	0	1	0	3	3	1.9	0	3	0	0
County Total	1,618		7	4.3	4	2.5	0	1	0	3	3	1.9	0	3	0	0
Leavenworth County 05200																
Sheriff	21,307	12	222	10.4	33	1.5	0	4	1	28	189	8.9	68	89	32	6
Leavenworth PD	36,284	12	1,544	42.6	262	7.2	2	20	41	199	1,282	35.3	229	911	142	8
Tonganoxie PD	5,379	12	74	13.8	14	2.6	0	2	1	11	60	11.2	5	48	7	0
Lansing PD	11,941	12	165	13.8	29	2.4	0	6	4	19	136	11.4	31	94	11	0
Basehor PD	5,835	12	102	17.5	4	0.7	0	0	1	3	98	16.8	21	61	16	0
County Total	80,746		2,107	26.1	342	4.2	2	32	48	260	1,765	21.9	354	1,203	208	14
Lincoln County 05300																
Sheriff ⁹	3,044	10	24	7.9	1	0.3	0	0	0	1	23	7.6	7	15	1	0
County Total	3,044		24	7.9	1	0.3	0	0	0	1	23	7.6	7	15	1	0
Linn County 05400																
Sheriff ³	5,768	6	22	3.8	6	1.0	0	0	0	6	16	2.8	5	9	2	0
Mound City PD ³	678	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pleasanton PD	1,170	11	7	6.0	2	1.7	0	0	1	1	5	4.3	2	2	1	0
La Cygne PD ³	1,106	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Linn Valley PD	814	11	10	12.3	3	3.7	0	0	0	3	7	8.6	0	7	0	0
County Total	9,536		39	4.1	11	1.2	0	0	1	10	28	2.9	7	18	3	0
Logan County 05500																
Sheriff	773	11	19	24.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	19	24.6	4	13	2	1
Oakley PD	2,105	11	34	16.2	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	33	15.7	2	25	6	0
County Total	2,878		53	18.4	1	0.3	0	0	0	1	52	18.1	6	38	8	1
Lyon County 05600																
Sheriff	7,768	12	95	12.2	14	1.8	0	1	1	12	81	10.4	27	51	3	4
Emporia PD	24,804	12	751	30.3	47	1.9	1	11	7	28	704	28.4	106	571	27	1
Americus PD ³⁶	884	3	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	0	0
County Total	33,456		847	25.3	61	1.8	1	12	8	40	786	23.5	134	622	30	5

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Mc Pherson County 05700																
Sheriff	6,829	12	61	8.9	6	0.9	0	0	0	6	55	8.1	20	30	5	1
Mc Pherson PD	13,169	12	425	32.3	27	2.1	1	5	6	15	398	30.2	84	289	25	1
Lindsborg PD	3,319	12	41	12.4	3	0.9	0	0	0	3	38	11.4	6	30	2	0
Galva PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Moundridge PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017													
Windom PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Marquette PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017													
Inman PD ⁹	1,348	10	9	6.7	1	0.7	0	0	0	1	8	5.9	3	5	0	0
Canton PD	715	11	13	18.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	13	18.2	4	8	1	0
County Total	25,380		549	21.6	37	1.5	1	5	6	25	512	20.2	117	362	33	2
Marion County 05800																
Sheriff	5,030	12	70	13.9	4	0.8	0	0	1	3	66	13.1	28	33	5	0
Hillsboro PD	2,870	12	93	32.4	3	1.0	0	1	1	1	90	31.4	22	56	12	1
Marion PD	1,823	12	17	9.3	3	1.6	0	1	0	2	14	7.7	8	5	1	0
Peabody PD	1,129	11	14	12.4	2	1.8	0	0	0	2	12	10.6	4	7	1	0
Florence PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Goessel PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Burns PD ⁶	219	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
County Total	11,071		194	17.5	12	1.1	0	2	2	8	182	16.4	62	101	19	1
Marshall County 05900																
Sheriff ³	4,199	7	20	4.8	2	0.5	0	0	0	2	18	4.3	11	5	2	1
Marysville PD	3,294	12	128	38.9	13	3.9	0	0	2	11	115	34.9	18	94	3	0
Blue Rapids PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Frankfort PD ³	687	8	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	0	1	0	0
Waterville PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	8,180		149	18.2	15	1.8	0	0	2	13	134	16.4	29	100	5	1
Meade County 06000																
Sheriff ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Meade PD	1,564	12	26	16.6	3	1.9	0	0	0	3	23	14.7	4	17	2	1
County Total	1,564		26	16.6	3	1.9	0	0	0	3	23	14.7	4	17	2	1
Miami County 06100																
Sheriff	16,063	12	228	14.2	30	1.9	1	3	1	25	198	12.3	77	95	26	7
Paola PD	5,560	12	167	30.0	17	3.1	0	4	0	13	150	27.0	21	120	9	1
Osawatomie PD	4,284	12	77	18.0	6	1.4	0	1	0	5	71	16.6	12	58	1	1
Louisburg PD	4,391	12	75	17.1	5	1.1	0	0	1	4	70	15.9	6	61	3	1
County Total	30,298		547	18.1	58	1.9	1	8	2	47	489	16.1	116	334	39	10
Mitchell County 06200																
Sheriff	2,011	11	10	5.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	10	5.0	4	4	2	0
Beloit PD	3,761	12	48	12.8	5	1.3	0	0	0	5	43	11.4	10	32	1	0
Cawker City PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	5,772		58	10.0	5	0.9	0	0	0	5	53	9.2	14	36	3	0

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Montgomery County 06300																	
Sheriff ^{9 10}	10,006	12	124	12.4	11	1.1	1	2	0	8	113	11.3	53	52	8	0	
Coffeyville PD	9,423	12	497	52.7	48	5.1	3	3	4	38	449	47.6	94	333	22	3	
Independence PD	8,692	12	642	73.9	59	6.8	1	4	7	47	583	67.1	113	444	26	14	
Cherryvale PD	2,161	12	92	42.6	17	7.9	0	2	0	15	75	34.7	25	46	4	2	
Caney PD	2,014	11	18	8.9	4	2.0	1	0	0	3	14	7.0	5	9	0	0	
County Total	32,296		1,373	42.5	139	4.3	6	11	11	111	1,234	38.2	290	884	60	19	
Morris County 06400																	
Sheriff	3,473	12	47	13.5	5	1.4	0	0	0	5	42	12.1	11	27	4	3	
Council Grove PD ⁹	2,041	12	22	10.8	8	3.9	0	0	0	8	14	6.9	2	11	1	0	
White City PD			Covered by Morris County SO														
County Total	5,514		69	12.5	13	2.4	0	0	0	13	56	10.2	13	38	5	3	
Morton County 06500																	
Sheriff	508	12	27	53.1	1	2.0	0	0	0	1	26	51.2	7	19	0	2	
Elkhart PD ³	1,892	9	17	9.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	17	9.0	4	13	0	0	
Rolla PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017														
County Total	2,400		44	18.3	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	43	17.9	11	32	0	2	
Nemaha County 06600																	
Sheriff	5,607	12	53	9.5	2	0.4	0	0	0	2	51	9.1	18	25	8	1	
Sabetha PD ⁹	2,587	12	18	7.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	18	7.0	3	12	3	0	
Seneca PD	2,056	12	68	33.1	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	66	32.1	17	48	1	0	
County Total	10,250		139	13.6	4	0.4	0	0	0	4	135	13.2	38	85	12	1	
Neosho County 06700																	
Sheriff	5,848	12	82	14.0	9	1.5	0	0	0	9	73	12.5	30	37	6	7	
Chanute PD ³	9,143	6	101	11.0	11	1.2	0	1	1	9	90	9.8	21	66	3	0	
Erie PD ³	1,082	4	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	1	0	
County Total	16,073		184	11.4	20	1.2	0	1	1	18	164	10.2	51	103	10	7	
Ness County 06800																	
Sheriff	2,936	12	36	12.3	8	2.7	0	1	0	7	28	9.5	7	16	5	0	
County Total	2,936		36	12.3	8	2.7	0	1	0	7	28	9.5	7	16	5	0	
Norton County 06900																	
Sheriff	2,662	12	25	9.4	5	1.9	0	0	0	5	20	7.5	5	11	4	0	
Norton PD	2,799	12	66	23.6	9	3.2	0	0	0	9	57	20.4	14	40	3	1	
County Total	5,461		91	16.7	14	2.6	0	0	0	14	77	14.1	19	51	7	1	
Osage County 07000																	
Sheriff ⁹	7,225	12	67	9.3	13	1.8	0	3	0	10	54	7.5	17	30	7	0	
Osage City PD	2,820	12	67	23.8	5	1.8	0	1	0	4	62	22.0	21	36	5	0	
Burlingame PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Carbondale PD ³	1,386	7	6	4.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	6	4.3	3	2	1	0	
Lyndon PD	1,016	11	20	19.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	20	19.7	3	16	1	0	
Overbrook PD	1,018	11	18	17.7	2	2.0	0	1	0	1	16	15.7	1	13	2	0	
Scranton PD ⁹	683	10	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	1	0	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses		Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft		Theft
Osage County continued																
Quenemo PD	367	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Melvorn PD ³	359	4	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	2.8	1	0	0	0
County Total	14,874		180	12.1	20	1.3	0	5	0	15	160	10.8	46	97	17	0
Osborne County 07100																
Sheriff	2,266	12	48	21.2	4	1.8	0	0	0	4	44	19.4	20	21	3	0
Osborne PD	1,341	10	14	10.4	2	1.5	0	0	0	2	12	8.9	5	6	1	0
County Total	3,607		62	17.2	6	1.7	0	0	0	6	56	15.5	25	27	4	0
Ottawa County 07200																
Sheriff	3,572	12	87	24.4	7	2.0	1	1	0	5	80	22.4	17	58	5	2
Delphos PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Minneapolis PD ³	1,976	7	6	3.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	6	3.0	1	4	1	0
County Total	5,548		93	16.8	7	1.3	1	1	0	5	86	15.5	18	62	6	2
Pawnee County 07300																
Sheriff ⁹	2,824	12	19	6.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	19	6.7	8	9	2	0
Larned PD	3,875	12	142	36.6	12	3.1	0	1	1	10	130	33.5	28	96	6	1
Larned Correctional ⁴	NA	0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	6,699		161	24.0	12	1.8	0	1	1	10	149	22.2	36	105	8	1
Phillips County 07400																
Sheriff	5,391	12	34	6.3	3	0.6	0	0	0	3	31	5.8	12	18	1	1
Phillipsburg PD			Covered by Phillips County SO													
County Total	5,391		34	6.3	3	0.6	0	0	0	3	31	5.8	12	18	1	1
Pottawatomie County 07500																
Sheriff	14,688	12	265	18.0	46	3.1	0	1	2	43	219	14.9	47	159	13	6
St. Mary's PD	2,669	10	35	13.1	3	1.1	0	0	0	3	32	12.0	1	26	5	0
Wamego PD ³	4,770	7	39	8.2	3	0.6	0	1	0	2	36	7.5	6	26	4	0
St. George PD	1,004	10	6	6.0	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	5	5.0	3	2	0	0
Onaga PD ³	695	9	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.9	0	2	0	0
Havensville PD ³	153	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
County Total	23,979		347	14.5	53	2.2	0	2	2	49	294	12.3	57	215	22	6
Pratt County 07600																
Sheriff ⁹	2,803	12	30	10.7	5	1.8	0	0	0	5	25	8.9	9	14	2	0
Pratt PD ⁹	6,762	10	115	17.0	8	1.2	0	0	1	7	107	15.8	18	84	5	0
County Total	9,565		145	15.2	13	1.4	0	0	1	12	132	13.8	27	98	7	0
Rawlins County 07700																
Sheriff	1,342	11	11	8.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	11	8.2	3	6	2	0
Atwood PD	1,213	12	52	42.9	2	1.6	0	0	1	1	50	41.2	5	44	1	1
County Total	2,555		63	24.7	2	0.8	0	0	1	1	61	23.9	8	50	3	1

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft	
Reno County 07800																
Sheriff	16,706	12	291	17.4	29	1.7	0	3	0	26	262	15.7	91	144	27	13
Hutchinson PD	41,160	12	2,210	53.7	241	5.9	2	26	39	174	1,969	47.8	431	1,397	141	17
South Hutchinson PD	2,552	12	61	23.9	2	0.8	0	0	0	2	59	23.1	9	43	7	3
Haven PD	1,207	12	26	21.5	5	4.1	0	1	0	4	21	17.4	4	16	1	0
Nickerson PD			Covered by Reno County SO													
Buhler PD ³	1,313	8	13	9.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	13	9.9	4	9	0	0
Reno Co Drug Task Force	NA	12	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
County Total	62,938		2,601	41.3	277	4.4	2	30	39	206	2,324	36.9	539	1,609	176	33
Republic County 07900																
Sheriff	2,774	12	30	10.8	3	1.1	0	0	0	3	27	9.7	6	17	4	1
Belleville PD ³	1,881	9	14	7.4	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	13	6.9	3	8	2	0
County Total	4,655		44	9.5	4	0.9	0	0	0	4	40	8.6	9	25	6	1
Rice County 08000																
Sheriff	2,353	12	79	33.6	9	3.8	0	0	2	7	70	29.7	30	36	4	1
Lyons PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Sterling PD ⁵	2,253	12	28	12.4	3	1.3	0	1	1	1	25	11.1	5	18	2	0
Bushton PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Geneseo PD ^{4 6}		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Little River PD ³	532	4	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	3.8	1	1	0	0
Chase PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
County Total	5,138		109	21.2	12	2.3	0	1	3	8	97	18.9	36	55	6	1
Riley County 08100																
Riley County PD	73,583	12	1,591	21.6	224	3.0	2	51	23	148	1,367	18.6	235	1,051	81	13
County Total	73,583		1,591	21.6	224	3.0	2	51	23	148	1,367	18.6	235	1,051	81	13
Rooks County 08200																
Sheriff	1,911	11	35	18.3	3	1.6	0	1	0	2	32	16.7	12	19	1	0
Plainville PD ³	1,851	9	3	1.6	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	2	1.1	1	1	0	0
Stockton PD	1,292	10	11	8.5	3	2.3	0	0	0	3	8	6.2	3	5	0	0
County Total	5,054		49	9.7	7	1.4	0	1	0	6	42	8.3	16	25	1	0
Rush County 08300																
Sheriff	3,014	12	78	25.9	5	1.7	0	0	0	5	73	24.2	28	38	7	2
Lacrosse PD			Covered by Rush County SO													
Otis PD			Covered by Rush County SO													
County Total	3,014		78	25.9	5	1.7	0	0	0	5	73	24.2	28	38	7	2
Russell County 08400																
Sheriff ⁹	2,484	12	37	14.9	8	3.2	0	0	0	8	29	11.7	7	19	3	0
Russell PD	4,497	12	90	20.0	23	5.1	1	3	0	19	67	14.9	15	44	8	1
County Total	6,981		127	18.2	31	4.4	1	3	0	27	96	13.8	22	63	11	1

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Saline County 08500																	
Sheriff	7,327	12	128	17.5	20	2.7	1	5	1	13	108	14.7	31	63	14	1	
Salina PD	47,251	12	1,997	42.3	199	4.2	2	33	23	141	1,798	38.1	293	1,392	113	29	
Assaria PD ^{3 6}	406	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Salina Drug Task Force ⁹	NA	11	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	1	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
County Total	54,984		2,126	38.7	220	4.0	3	38	25	154	1,906	34.7	324	1,455	127	30	
Scott County 08600																	
Sheriff ³	1,140	9	19	16.7	6	5.3	1	0	0	5	13	11.4	1	9	3	0	
Scott City PD ⁹	3,901	12	42	10.8	7	1.8	0	1	0	6	35	9.0	11	24	0	0	
County Total	5,041		61	12.1	13	2.6	1	1	0	11	48	9.5	12	33	3	0	
Sedgwick County 08700																	
Sheriff	37,449	12	688	18.4	158	4.2	3	12	7	136	530	14.2	206	263	61	6	
Derby PD	23,821	12	525	22.0	25	1.0	0	7	1	17	500	21.0	54	408	38	0	
Haysville PD	11,314	12	416	36.8	43	3.8	0	3	1	39	373	33.0	54	299	20	3	
Wichita PD	391,084	12	25,834	66.1	3,986	10.2	35	333	603	3,015	21,848	55.9	3,299	16,060	2,489	103	
Valley Center PD	7,431	12	117	15.7	11	1.5	0	4	1	6	106	14.3	15	67	24	0	
Colwich PD	1,410	11	6	4.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	6	4.3	2	2	2	0	
Eastborough PD ³	759	7	12	15.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	12	15.8	3	8	1	0	
Cheney PD	2,176	12	47	21.6	3	1.4	0	2	0	1	44	20.2	7	36	1	0	
Clearwater PD	2,524	12	59	23.4	2	0.8	0	0	0	2	57	22.6	10	45	2	0	
Goddard PD	4,761	12	120	25.2	9	1.9	0	2	1	6	111	23.3	7	97	7	0	
Garden Plain PD ³	902	7	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.2	0	2	0	0	
Mount Hope PD	806	11	18	22.3	1	1.2	0	0	0	1	17	21.1	3	11	3	0	
Maize PD	4,621	12	80	17.3	9	1.9	0	0	1	8	71	15.4	18	50	3	2	
Park City PD	7,678	12	217	28.3	29	3.8	0	7	7	15	188	24.5	23	139	26	1	
Bel Aire PD	7,819	12	68	8.7	13	1.7	0	2	0	11	55	7.0	14	38	3	0	
Andale PD	1,003	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Kechi PD ³	2,009	9	7	3.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7	3.5	2	4	1	0	
Maize USD 266			Covered by Maize PD														
Goddard USD 265	NA	12	16	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	2	14	N/A	0	14	0	1	
Bentley PD ^{4 6}		1	Did not submit data for 2017														
County Total	507,567		28,232	55.6	4,291	8.5	38	372	622	3,259	23,941	47.2	3,717	17,543	2,681	116	
Seward County 08800																	
Sheriff ⁹	2,326	12	28	12.0	13	5.6	0	0	1	12	15	6.4	2	12	1	1	
Liberal PD ⁹	20,317	12	379	18.7	68	3.3	1	6	4	57	311	15.3	74	220	17	3	
County Total	22,643		407	18.0	81	3.6	1	6	5	69	326	14.4	76	232	18	4	
Shawnee County 08900																	
Sheriff	48,980	12	1,021	20.8	90	1.8	0	2	9	79	931	19.0	188	647	96	2	
Topeka PD ⁵	126,624	12	7,376	58.3	802	6.3	27	62	272	441	6,574	51.9	1,011	4,820	743	11	
Rossville PD ⁴	1,126	0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Silver Lake PD			Covered by Shawnee County SO														
Topeka Airport Authority PD ³	N/A	9	9	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	9	NA	0	8	1	0	
Auburn PD ⁶	1,209	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Topeka Fire Arson Div	N/A	12	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	N/A	2	0	0	39	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Shawnee County (continued)																	
Seaman USD	N/A	12	2	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	N/A	1	1	0	0	
Shawnee Heights USD	N/A	12	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Auburn Washburn USD	N/A	11	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	
County Total	177,939		8,410	47.3	892	5.0	27	64	281	520	7,518	42.3	1,202	5,476	840	52	
Sheridan County 09000																	
Sheriff ³	1,330	3	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.3	0	2	1	0	
Hoxie PD ³	1,170	6	13	11.1	1	0.9	0	1	0	0	12	10.3	5	6	1	0	
County Total	2,500		16	6.4	1	0.4	0	1	0	0	15	6.0	5	8	2	0	
Sherman County 09100																	
Sheriff ³	1,519	8	6	3.9	2	1.3	0	0	0	2	4	2.6	1	2	1	0	
Goodland PD	4,433	12	78	17.6	12	2.7	0	2	0	10	66	14.9	14	49	3	0	
County Total	5,952		84	14.1	14	2.4	0	2	0	12	70	11.8	15	51	4	0	
Smith County 09200																	
Sheriff	2,023	10	19	9.4	4	2.0	0	0	0	4	15	7.4	8	4	3	0	
Smith Center PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
County Total	2,023		19	9.4	4	2.0	0	0	0	4	15	7.4	8	4	3	0	
Stafford County 09300																	
Sheriff	1,465	12	22	15.0	4	2.7	0	0	0	4	18	12.3	6	8	4	0	
Stafford PD	968	11	14	14.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	14	14.5	6	6	2	1	
St John PD ³	1,202	9	13	10.8	1	0.8	0	0	0	1	12	10.0	5	7	0	0	
Macksville PD ³	535	8	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	3.7	1	1	0	0	
County Total	4,170		51	12.2	5	1.2	0	0	0	5	46	11.0	18	22	6	1	
Stanton County 09400																	
Sheriff ³	2,031	4	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	1.5	1	2	0	0	
County Total	2,031		3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	1.5	1	2	0	0	
Stevens County 09500																	
Sheriff ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Hugoton PD	3,819	11	9	2.4	3	0.8	0	1	0	2	6	1.6	2	4	0	0	
County Total	3,819		9	2.4	3	0.8	0	1	0	2	6	1.6	2	4	0	0	
Sumner County 09600																	
Sheriff	8,986	12	204	22.7	34	3.8	0	2	3	29	170	18.9	60	92	18	1	
Wellington PD	7,845	12	464	59.1	24	3.1	0	4	3	17	440	56.1	74	335	31	2	
Belle Plaine PD ⁹	1,585	12	21	13.2	4	2.5	0	0	0	4	17	10.7	2	11	4	0	
Mulvane PD	6,343	12	224	35.3	6	0.9	0	4	1	1	218	34.4	18	187	13	0	
Caldwell PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017														
Conway Springs PD ⁴		1	Did not submit data for 2017														
Oxford PD	1,012	10	26	25.7	2	2.0	0	0	0	2	24	23.7	6	14	4	0	
Argonia PD	478	10	5	10.5	1	2.1	0	0	0	1	4	8.4	1	3	0	0	
Kansas Star Casino ³	NA	9	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
County Total	26,249		944	36.0	71	2.7	0	10	7	54	873	33.3	161	642	70	3	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses			Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft	Theft		
Thomas County 09700																	
Sheriff	2,416	12	52	21.5	7	2.9	0	1	0	6	45	18.6	14	28	3	0	
Colby PD	5,420	12	159	29.3	9	1.7	0	1	1	7	150	27.7	26	116	8	1	
County Total	7,836		211	26.9	16	2.0	0	2	1	13	195	24.9	40	144	11	1	
Trego County 09800																	
Sheriff	1,087	11	12	11.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	12	11.0	4	5	3	0	
Wakeeney PD ³	1,763	4	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0	0	1	2	1.1	0	0	2	0	
County Total	2,850		15	5.3	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	14	4.9	4	5	5	0	
Wabaunsee County 09900																	
Sheriff	5,039	12	74	14.7	5	1.0	0	1	0	4	69	13.7	22	39	8	2	
Alma PD ^{3,6}	786	9	6	7.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	6	7.6	1	5	0	0	
Eskridge PD			Covered by Wabaunsee County SO														
Alta Vista PD	419	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maple Hill PD ³	617	5	7	11.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7	11.3	1	6	0	0	
County Total	6,861		87	12.7	5	0.7	0	1	0	4	82	12.0	24	50	8	2	
Wallace County 10000																	
Sheriff ³	1,499	6	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.0	2	0	1	0	
County Total	1,499		3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.0	2	0	1	0	
Washington County 10100																	
Sheriff	5,503	11	23	4.2	1	0.2	0	1	0	0	22	4.0	10	9	3	0	
County Total	5,503		23	4.2	1	0.2	0	1	0	0	22	4.0	10	9	3	0	
Wichita County 10200																	
Sheriff	2,089	12	31	14.8	5	2.4	0	0	0	5	26	12.4	3	21	2	0	
County Total	2,089		31	14.8	5	2.4	0	0	0	5	26	12.4	3	21	2	0	
Wilson County 10300																	
Sheriff	4,052	12	47	11.6	5	1.2	0	0	0	5	42	10.4	13	25	4	2	
Fredonia PD	2,261	12	82	36.3	10	4.4	1	1	0	8	72	31.8	17	52	3	0	
Neodesha PD	2,293	12	47	20.5	5	2.2	0	0	1	4	42	18.3	7	34	1	0	
County Total	8,606		176	20.5	20	2.3	1	1	1	17	156	18.1	37	111	8	2	
Woodson County 10400																	
Sheriff ⁹	1,799	12	31	17.2	4	2.2	0	0	0	4	27	15.0	6	18	3	0	
Yates Center PD	1,341	11	31	23.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	31	23.1	10	18	3	0	
County Total	3,140		62	19.7	4	1.3	0	0	0	4	58	18.5	16	36	6	0	
Wyandotte County 10500																	
Sheriff ⁸	NA	12	141	NA	62	NA	2	5	6	49	79	NA	6	64	9	1	
Bonner Springs PD ⁹	7,717	12	145	18.8	14	1.8	0	1	1	12	131	17.0	16	97	18	2	
Kansas City PD ⁵	152,573	12	8,386	55.0	1,104	7.2	41	104	277	682	7,282	47.7	1,006	4,819	1,457	14	
Edwardsville PD	4,395	12	163	37.1	21	4.8	0	4	1	16	142	32.3	19	101	22	7	
KCK Fire Investigations Unit ³	NA	4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	28	
Hollywood Casino ³	NA	6	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
KCK Public Schools USD 500 ¹⁰	NA	11	85	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	85	NA	0	85	0	1	
County Total	164,685		8,920	54.2	1,201	7.3	43	114	285	759	7,719	46.9	1,047	5,166	1,506	53	

Crime Index 2017

Reporting Agency	2017		Crime Index Offenses		Violent Crime Offenses		Agg.				Property Crime Offenses		Motor Vehicle		Arson ⁷	
	Estimated Population ²	Months Reported	Total	Rate/1,000	Total	Rate/1,000	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault/Battery	Total	Rate/1,000	Burglary	Theft		Theft
State Agencies																
Kansas Bureau of Investigation	N/A	12	17	N/A	15	N/A	4	0	1	10	2	N/A	0	2	0	1
Kansas Wildlife and Parks	N/A	12	25	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	0	2	23	N/A	4	18	1	0
Kansas Highway Patrol	N/A	12	161	N/A	62	N/A	1	0	1	60	99	N/A	2	67	30	0
Kansas Alcohol Bev Cont	N/A	12	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
State Fire Marshal	N/A	12	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	21
Kansas Dept of Labor	N/A	10	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
Kansas Lottery Security	N/A	12	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
Kansas Racing Comm	N/A	12	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	0	1	0	0
State Agencies Total			205		79		5	0	2	72	126		6	89	31	22
University Police																
Butler Community College ^{2,3}	6,049	6	2	0.3	1	0.2	0	1	0	0	1	0.2	1	0	0	1
Pittsburg State Univ PD ²	6,690	11	59	8.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	59	8.8	0	58	1	0
Univ of Kansas PD ²	22,506	12	160	7.1	7	0.3	0	4	2	1	153	6.8	13	138	2	0
Fort Hays St Univ PD ²	9,906	11	40	4.0	2	0.2	0	1	0	1	38	3.8	5	33	0	0
Garden City Comm College ^{2,9}	1,613	12	8	5.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	8	5.0	8	0	0	0
Emporia State Univ PD ²	4,999	12	19	3.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	19	3.8	3	16	0	0
Kansas State Univ PD ²	20,845	12	119	5.7	1	0.0	0	1	0	0	118	5.7	13	103	2	0
Wichita State Univ PD ²	11,540	12	79	6.8	4	0.3	0	1	1	2	75	6.5	5	68	2	0
Washburn University PD ²	5,132	12	75	14.6	4	0.8	0	2	2	0	71	13.8	2	67	2	1
KU Med Center PD ²	2,725	12	136	49.9	17	6.2	0	1	2	14	119	43.7	0	116	3	0
KCK Community College ^{2,9}	3,593	12	19	5.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	19	5.3	2	15	2	0
University Totals	95,598		716	7.5	36	0.4	0	11	7	18	680	7.1	52	614	14	2
Tribal Police Agencies																
Sac & Fox Tribal PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Iowa Tribal PD ³	146	7	1	6.8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	6.8	0	1	0	0
Kickapoo Tribal PD ⁴		0	Did not submit data for 2017													
Potawatomi Tribal PD ⁹	1,238	11	13	10.5	2	1.6	0	0	0	2	11	8.9	5	6	0	0
Tribal Police Totals	1,384		14	10.1	2	1.4	0	0	0	2	12	8.7	5	7	0	0
State Total	2,959,747		92,913	31.4	11,742	4.0	176	1,214	1,747	8,605	81,349	27.5	13,392	59,725	8,232	599
Summary		733,714	25,678	35.0	2,858	3.9	80	316	736	1,726	22,820	31.1	3,089	16,821	2,910	56
IBR Total		2,226,033	67,413	30.3	8,884	4.0	96	898	1,011	6,879	58,529	26.3	10,303	42,904	5,322	543

Percent of Population Not Covered: 1.82%

NOTES:

- 1) Data is as of 5/1/2018 from reports that have been submitted to the KBI and are counted by NIBRS standards
- 2) Population estimates are received from the FBI on an annual basis. University population is from Kansas Board of Regents FTE enrollment (total pop does not include number for agencies not submitting data)
- 3) Agency did not report sufficient data for accurate portrayal of these crimes. This may be from missing months of data or having significant number of uncorrected errors
- 4) Agency did not submit offense or zero reports for at least 3 months of the year
- 5) Agency reported using Summary data for 2017
- 6) Agency only employs part time officers
- 7) Arson is included in this report but is not included in Crime Index Totals
- 8) Due to the low population numbers and the unique coverage area of Wyandotte County Sheriff, the Index numbers are not calculated for this agency
- 9) The 2017 submissions were significantly lower than previous years
- 10) Murders for this agency were counted using Supplemental Homicide Reports
- 11) Due to technical issues, this agency was unable to send a full year of data
- 12) Printing note: When printing hardcopies of this document, some printers may need to check mark the "Choose paper source by PDF page size" button for proper pagination

APPENDIX C

National Criminal Justice Association 2018 BYRNE/JAG Strategic Planning Stakeholder Training & Technical Assistance Summary



National Criminal Justice Association

www.ncja.org

2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Training & Technical Assistance Summary

A Report to the Kansas Governor's Grant Office

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Training & Technical Assistance Narrative

A Training and Technical Assistance Program Summary for the Kansas Governor's Grant Office

Start Date: September 20, 2017

End Date: January 11, 2019

The Kansas SAA team began initial planning discussions with NCJA staff on September 20, 2017. The Kansas Governor's Grant Office (KGGO) is seeking guidance on developing an effective Byrne JAG strategic plan using a community-based approach. In addition, the KGGO is requesting assistance with educating staff on the implementation of evidence-based practices, identifying and addressing state and local criminal justice system needs and facilitating an onsite training meeting.

On February 7, 2018, NCJA staff participated via conference call in KGGO's stakeholder meeting. Participants included KGGO staff and JAG program manager, as well as justice system stakeholders representing courts, the Division of Criminal Investigations, the Attorney General's Office, victims' services and corrections. KGGO staff reviewed the state's previous strategic planning process and resources available under the NCJA TTA program. Staff from the Division of Criminal Investigation presented a report on 2016 crime data reported to NIBRS and UCR. DCI They also discussed how they state can become certified as fully NIBRS compliant.

Following the February meeting, the KGGO requested support from NCJA with the development and analysis of a stakeholder survey, as well as sample questions in order to determine next steps, identify system gaps and implement effective programming. NCJA provided edited questions for stakeholder review and worked with the KGGO team to develop a 26-question online survey to identify stakeholder agencies' most challenging issues, priority Byrne JAG purpose areas and proposed distribution of funds across these purpose areas, access to data to drive decision making, and prior experience applying for JAG funding.

The survey was distributed to stakeholder groups beginning on October 1, 2018 and closed on December 15, 2018 with 921 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system. NCJA then conducted a data analysis and generated a summary report to be distributed to the KGGO and TTA team members for discussion and planning of onsite training. An onsite TTA session was scheduled for January 22, 2019 in Topeka, Kansas. This session was only partially completed due to a significant storm which closed state government buildings and roads in the Topeka region. This report reflects a summary of the survey findings as well as insights from the incomplete onsite visit.

2018 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey

A Stakeholder Survey for the Kansas Governor's Grant Office

Executive Summary

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Kansas team requested support from NCJA with the development and analysis of a stakeholder survey. The NCJA worked with the Kansas team to develop a 26-question online survey to gather information from justice system stakeholders about the most pressing needs in the state. As part of this engagement strategy, the KGGO sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state related to:

1. the most challenging issues within the eight JAG Federal Purpose Areas;
2. priority JAG funding by Federal Purpose Area;
3. technology and information sharing needs; and
4. applying for JAG funding.

The survey was distributed to KGGO's stakeholder groups through the KGGO listserv, professional coalitions, and through individual email messages beginning on October 1, 2018. The survey closed December 15, 2018 with 921 responses¹ from around the state and across all elements of the justice system, including: law enforcement; courts; prosecution; defense; corrections; victims services and assistance; social services, behavioral health; education and youth programs; juvenile justice; and other system actors such as child advocacy, academia, juvenile justice, intake, healthcare, and forensics.²

¹ 653 of the 921 surveys (71%) were flagged as complete. A survey is considered "Complete" when the respondent clicks the Submit button at the end of the survey, regardless of whether or not they answer all questions in the survey. In contrast, a survey is "incomplete" when a user exits the survey prior to clicking the Submit button, regardless of whether he or she answered any questions in the survey. Only data from completed surveys are used in the analysis, with the exception of open-ended questions relate to data/technology/information sharing need (#8), pressing issues not already addressed within each of the eight purpose areas (#19) and final comments offered at the end of the survey.

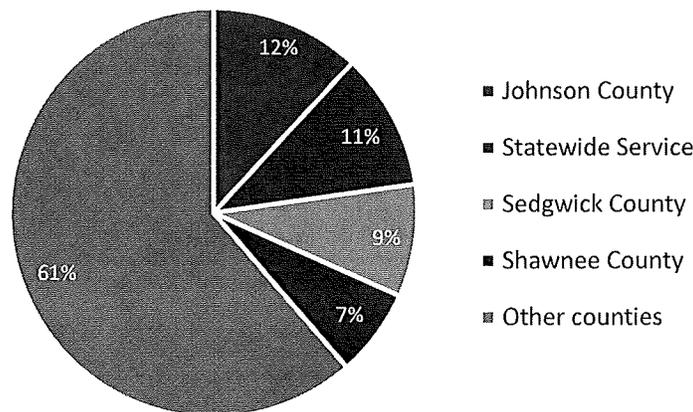
² The survey was designed so that data could be analyzed by respondent role, type of agency, and areas served by respondent agency. While respondents represent a broad array of stakeholder groups, a significantly larger proportion (41% of 653 respondents) are employed in law enforcement. The small sample sizes within the

The analysis focused on finding consensus around the federal Byrne JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds, determining which initiatives in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to Kansas’s state and local criminal justice systems, and prioritizing initiatives within these priority areas.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Respondent and Agency Characteristics

**FIG 1. COUNTIES PRIMARILY SERVED BY RESPONDENT AGENCIES
(N=619)**

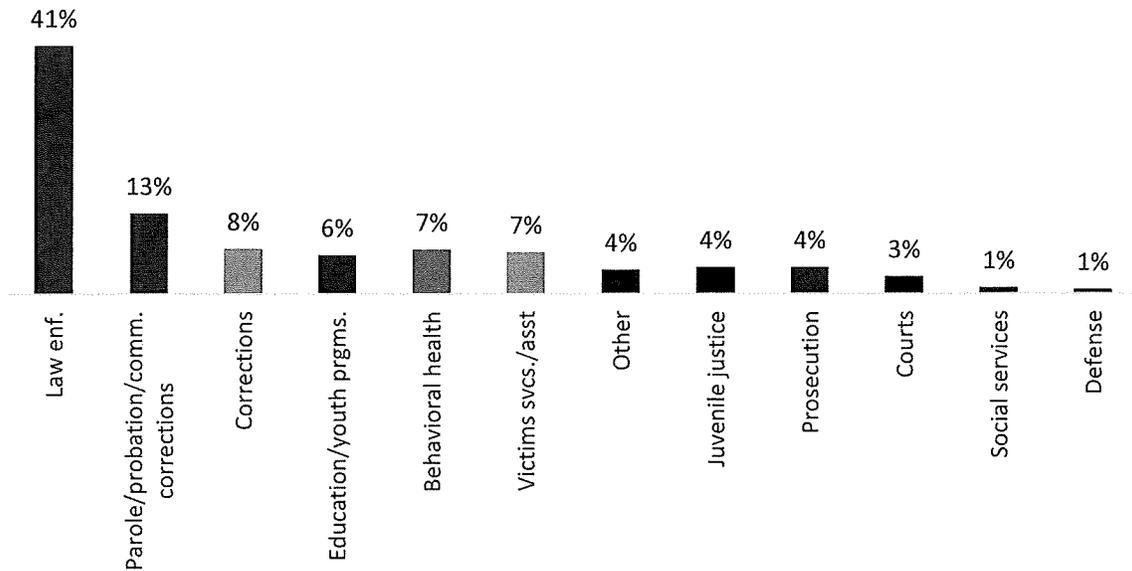


A majority of respondents (43%) represent a mix of urban and rural areas. Roughly one-third exclusively serve urban areas while another quarter of respondents exclusively serve rural areas. About 40% of respondent agencies solely represent three of Kansas’s 105 counties (Johnson, Sedgwick, and Shawnee) or provide services statewide (see Figure 1). The remaining 61% of respondents exclusively serve 65 other counties.³

remaining groups make it difficult to generalize trends among these individual groups. As a result, compares will be made between law enforcement and non-law enforcement groups.

³ The following 37 counties are only represented by agencies that provide services statewide: Anderson, Barber, Chase, Chautauqua, Cheyenne, Clay, Comanche, Edwards, Elk, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Morris, Ness, Norton, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Rush, Sheridan, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Trego, Wallace, Washington, and Wichita.

**FIG 2. RESPONDENT OR AGENCY ROLE
(N=653)**

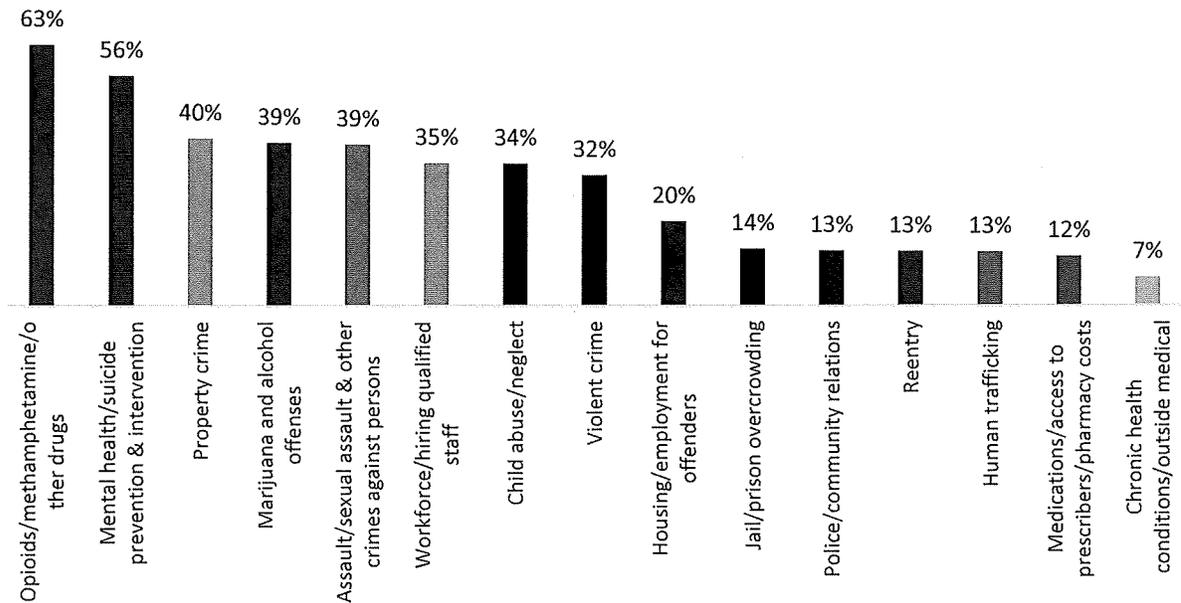


The survey respondents represent a broad array of stakeholders from across all elements of the justice system, including: law enforcement, courts, prosecution, defense, corrections, victims services and assistance, social services, behavioral health, education and youth programs, juvenile justice, and other specified settings such as child advocacy, academia, juvenile justice, intake, healthcare, and forensics (see Figure 2).

A significant number of respondents work in law enforcement (41%) while another 60 percent of respondents serve in one of 11 other categories. As a result, more than half of respondents (59%) work in local government, followed by a quarter of respondents (27%) employed in state government and 10 percent employed in the private and nonprofit sector. Few respondents are employed in tribal government, federal government, a combination of all sectors, and other settings.

Most Challenging Issues

**FIG 3. MOST CHALLENGING ISSUES: ALL RESPONDENTS
(N=652)**



Respondents were asked to select from a list the most challenging issues currently facing their agency. More than half cited “opioids/meth/other drugs” and “mental health/suicide prevention & intervention” as major concerns (see Figure 3).

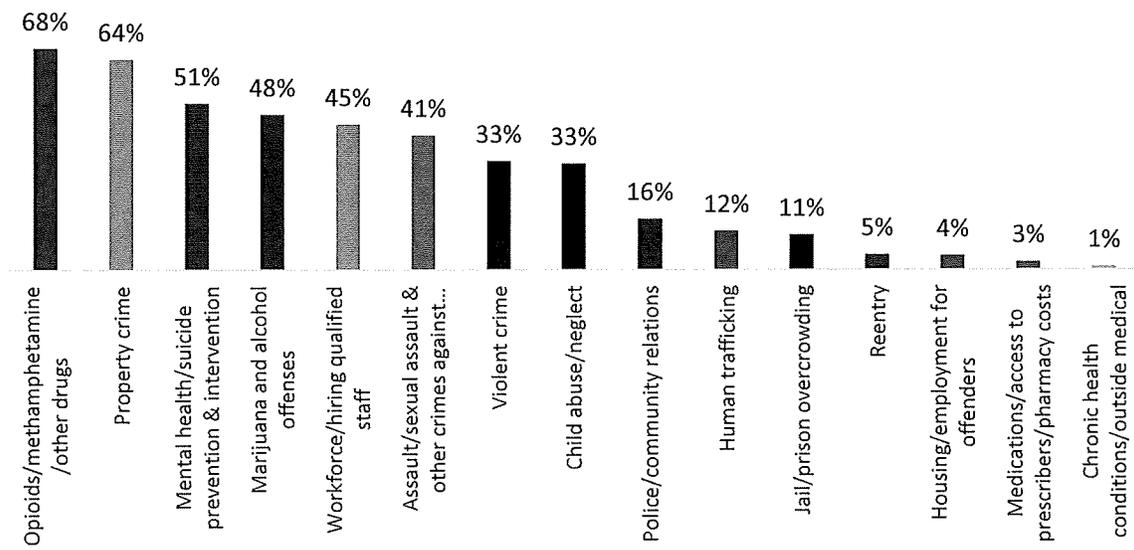
These priorities vary slightly when comparing responses by respondent/agency role. Law enforcement respondents view drug use/drug crime and mental health as significant issues, but property crime is just as important (see Figure 4). Law enforcement also places a greater emphasis on workforce/staffing/training. In contrast, non-law enforcement community view “opioids/meth/other drugs” and “mental health/suicide prevention & intervention” as far more important than other issues in the list (see Figure 5).

During the onsite visit, participants discussed a variety of challenges currently facing the state which included the loss of CMS accreditation at the state mental hospital, impacting 162 inpatient treatment beds. Attendees stressed the need to address behavioral health (mental health and substance use disorders) and to expand the use of multidisciplinary teams/efforts.

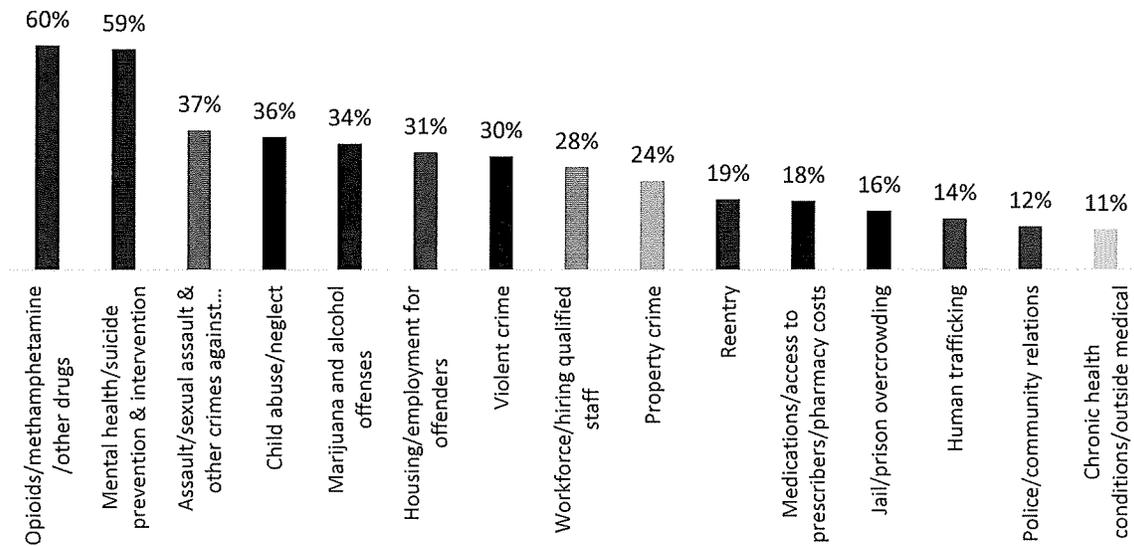
Representatives also spoke to the need for workforce development and retention. Unemployment rates are low and public safety agencies are challenged to recruit and retain

qualified staff. This leaves agencies with limited resources to investigate and prosecute crimes during a period of increasing crime rates. Participants noted that in non-MIP counties, these areas saw more than 500 crimes that were unable to be prosecuted due to limited investigative capacity. The group spoke to data reported in the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS) which reflects a 25% increase in violent crime, a 6% increase in property crime and a 25.8% increase to motor vehicle theft over three years. All other categories of crime, as captured in KIBRS, reflect a decline in the rate of crime. In Figure 4 below, workforce issues were ranked as the 5th most challenging issue by law enforcement respondents.

**FIG 4. MOST CHALLENGING ISSUES - LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY
(N=267)**



**FIG 5. MOST CHALLENGING ISSUES: NON-LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY
(N=385)**



During focus group discussions, participants noted challenges faced by the State of Kansas due to marijuana and the impacts of legalization in neighboring states. This is consistent with survey respondents who identified marijuana and alcohol offenses as the 4th most pressing issue facing the state.

Prioritizing Federal Purpose Areas and Funding Allocations

Respondents were asked to rank the eight Federal JAG Purpose Areas, prioritize issues within each of these purpose areas, and make recommendations for how funding should be allocated across these purpose areas. The Federal Purpose Areas are designated by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and describe the types of programs for which JAG funds can be utilized. These purpose areas are as follows:

1. Law Enforcement;
2. Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense;
3. Prevention and Education;
4. Corrections and Community Corrections;
5. Drug Treatment and Enforcement;
6. Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement;
7. Crime Victim and Witness Protection; and

8. Mental Health Programs and Services (added FY17).

When asked to rate the importance of each of these purpose areas, respondents overwhelmingly identified Mental Health and Law Enforcement as the two most important issues (see Table 1).⁴

Table 1. Ranking Byrne JAG Purpose Areas (n=629)

Purpose Area	Level of Importance			
	<i>Highest</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
Mental health	67%	18%	8%	6%
Law enforcement	64%	21%	10%	5%
Prevention and education	49%	30%	13%	8%
Drug treatment and enforcement	46%	33%	14%	7%
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	41%	32%	18%	9%
Corrections and community corrections	33%	39%	20%	8%
Planning, evaluation and technology improvement	27%	32%	20%	21%
Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)	26%	33%	17%	24%

Rankings vary by respondent/agency role. Law enforcement viewed Mental Health and Law Enforcement as two of the most importance areas. Far more significance was placed on the latter category (see Table 2). Moreover, Law Enforcement viewed the Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense purpose area as more important than the non-law enforcement group (see Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Ranking Byrne JAG Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement Only (n=258)

Purpose Area	Level of Importance			
	<i>Highest</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
Law enforcement	87%	9%	3%	2%
Mental health	62%	20%	10%	8%
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	49%	31%	13%	7%

⁴ Respondents were asked to rank Byrne JAG purpose areas using an 8-point scale, where 1=most important and 8=least important. Respondents could only assign one number to each Purpose Area. For simplified analysis, data was collapsed into a 4-point scale so that a ranking of 1 or 2 = highest; 3 or 4 = high; 5 or 6 = low and 7 or 8 = lowest.

Drug treatment and enforcement	46%	34%	13%	8%
Prevention and education	43%	32%	16%	8%
Planning, evaluation and technology improvement	29%	31%	21%	18%
Corrections and community corrections	25%	45%	20%	10%
Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)	22%	37%	17%	24%

Among non-law enforcement respondents, the Mental Health purpose area is view as the most important, followed by Prevention and Education (see Table 3).

Table 3. Ranking Byrne JAG Purpose Areas: Non-Law Enforcement (n=371)

Purpose Area	Level of Importance			
	<i>Highest</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
Mental health	71%	17%	8%	5%
Prevention and education	53%	28%	11%	8%
Law enforcement	48%	29%	15%	8%
Drug treatment and enforcement	46%	33%	14%	7%
Corrections and community corrections	39%	35%	20%	7%
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	36%	33%	21%	10%
Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)	28%	30%	17%	25%
Planning, evaluation and technology improvement	25%	32%	19%	24%

Although respondents viewed Mental Health and Law Enforcement as the most significant Federal Purpose Areas, they proposed, on average, a more equitable distribution of Byrne JAG funds across all eight purpose areas (see Table 4).

Table 4. Proposed Allocation of Byrne JAG Funds Across Purpose Areas by Respondent Role

Purpose Area	Average Proposed Allocation (%)		
	<i>All Respondents</i>	<i>LE Respondents</i>	<i>Non-LE Respondents</i>
Law enforcement	23	34	15
Mental health programs and services	18	15	20
Prevention and education programs	14	11	16
Drug treatment and enforcement programs	13	11	14

Corrections, community corrections and reentry	12	9	14
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	11	12	11
Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement	9	9	9
Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)	9	8	9
<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>n=553</i>	<i>n=229</i>	<i>n=316</i>

Priority Initiatives within the Top Three Purpose Areas

Respondents were asked to prioritize initiatives within each of the eight Federal JAG Purpose Areas. Below are the top three initiatives within each of the top four JAG Purpose Areas: Mental Health; Law Enforcement; Prevention and Education; and Drug Treatment and Enforcement.⁵

a. Mental Health

Mental Health was ranked the most significant JAG Purpose Area. The majority of respondents cited these three initiatives as the most important within this category:⁶

1. Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (62%)
2. Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support (52%); and
3. Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs (45%).

These three initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: suicide risk assessment, response and protocols (38%); outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (37%); secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs (34%); workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (19%); benefit enrollment and eligibility determination (6%) and other initiatives (3%).

Law enforcement and non-law enforcement respondents ranked most issues within the Mental Health purpose area fairly similarly. However, law enforcement viewed suicide risk assessment, response and protocols as more significant than residential inpatient treatment programs.

This was echoed in the focus group discussion where participants noted the need for additional suicide prevention resources, crisis intervention team training and access to community-based

⁵ Respondent were given the option to identify Purpose Area initiatives that are not relevant to their agency. Respondents that selected "N/A-not applicable to my agency" are omitted from the calculations related to ranking purpose area initiatives.

⁶ n=624

crisis services for mental health and addiction. Discussion of Medicaid expansion and the treatment resources that may be available occurred. Technical assistance providers from the National Governor's Association provided information from a recent state of the state address: <https://governor.kansas.gov/governor-laura-kellys-state-of-the-state-address/>

b. Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement was ranked the second most significant JAG Purpose Area. The majority of respondents cited these three initiatives as the most important within this category:⁷

1. Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention (60%)
2. Drug enforcement (41%); and
3. Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (36%).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: school/youth related programs (30%); training (28%); violent crime reduction (22%); inter-operable communication (Enhanced Information Sharing) (21%); equipment (19%); multijurisdictional Crime Solving Partnerships (13%); access to timely evidence collection and lab services (12%); gang enforcement (7%); gun enforcement (5%); and other initiatives (7%).

There is some variation based on respondent/agency role. Law enforcement's top three initiatives were viewed with fairly equal importance: drug enforcement (51%); workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (46%); and crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention (45%). In contrast, non-law enforcement respondents viewed crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention as the most significant issue within the Law Enforcement purpose area (71%), followed by school/youth related programs (41%) and drug enforcement (34%).

During focus group discussions, participants generally agreed with the survey findings but also spoke to the need to address rape and sexual assault. In particular, the group spoke of the need to create more protections for the victims of department of corrections offenders. Due to limited secure/supervised correctional beds, offenders are in the community under parole supervision longer which posed additional challenges.

c. Prevention and Education

Prevention and Education was the third most significant JAG Purpose Area. The majority of respondents cited these three initiatives as the most important within this category:⁸

⁷ n=641

⁸ n=634

1. Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs) (74%)
2. Suicide prevention (49%)
3. Juvenile delinquency prevention (46%)

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: youth mentoring (39%); teen dating/domestic violence prevention (35%); school violence prevention (26%); gang prevention (14%); and other initiatives (6%).

The findings show only slight variation in these rankings when comparing responses from law enforcement and non-law enforcement groups

d. Drug Enforcement and Treatment

Respondents ranked Drug Enforcement and Treatment as the fourth most significant JAG Purpose area. The top three initiatives within this purpose area are:⁹

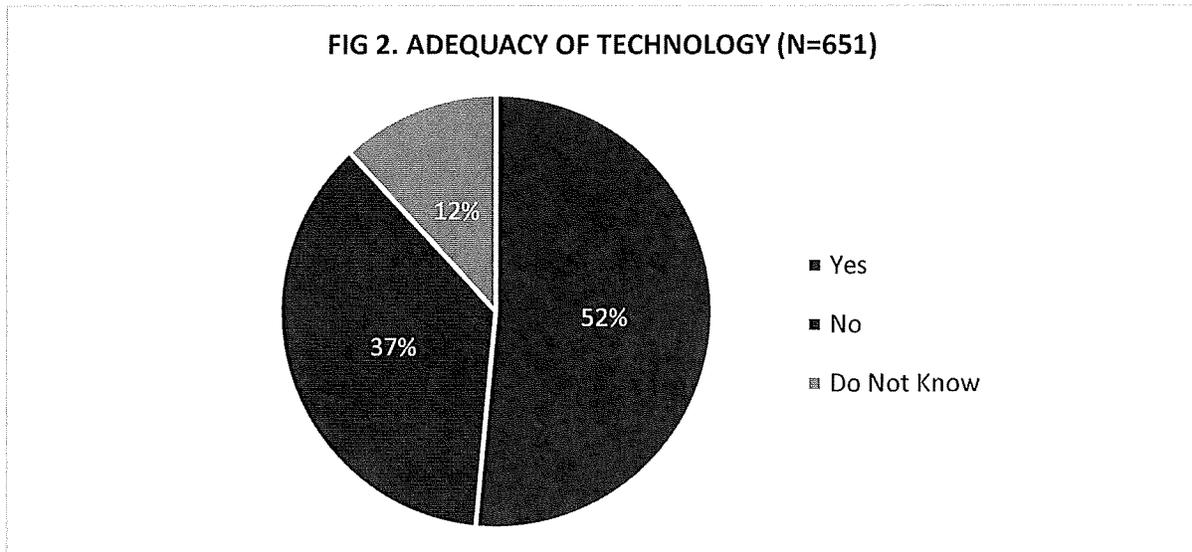
- Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health condition (49%)
- Detox/crisis stabilization Community based detox/crisis intervention center (42%)
- Residential / Inpatient treatment (42%)

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: community-based /outpatient treatment (38%); secure/corrections-based treatment (24%); multijurisdictional drug enforcement partnerships (22%); drug recognition experts or trained canines (19%); sober housing for offenders (19%); workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (17%); outside medical costs/medications/access to prescribers/pharmacy costs (13%); drug addicted mothers/pregnant mothers (7%) and other initiatives (3%).

Priority issues within this purpose area vary somewhat by respondent role. Law enforcement respondents ranked detox/crisis stabilization community-based detox/crisis intervention center (46%); co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (43%); and multijurisdictional drug enforcement partnerships (39%) as top issues. In comparison, the top three issues among non-law enforcement are: co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (53%) residential/inpatient treatment (50%) and community based /outpatient treatment (44%).

⁹ n=621

Data-Driven Decision Making



Respondents were asked a series of questions related to agency capacity and resources available to support data-driven decision making. Roughly half of respondents (52%) feel that their agency has adequate resources for accessing, managing, and analyzing data and sharing information while a little more than one-third (37%) did not. The trend is similar for both law enforcement and non-law enforcement groups.

About two-thirds of respondents (67%) said their agency has an automated data system to help you plan, evaluate your program, and/or determine outcomes, but slightly more than half of this group (37%) felt that the data is not easy to access. Another 18% of respondents said that their agency did not have automated data.

Overall responses do not vary much between law enforcement and non-law enforcement agencies. Moreover, lack of data automation does not appear to be limited to rural serving agencies, as may be expected. About 45 percent of these respondents serve both rural and urban areas. About a third of agencies with no automated data work in law enforcement. Many in this group (42%) also do not share information electronically with criminal justice partners.¹⁰

A majority of respondents share information electronically with at least one justice system partner. More than half of respondents (59%) share information electronically with law enforcement while another 45 percent of respondents report sharing with courts. Less than a

¹⁰ Some respondents interpreted “electronic” to include email.

quarter of respondents said that they shared information with agencies that provide community-based services (22%) or defense (12%).

Few agencies (22%) said that their agency does not share information electronically with other justice system partners. Respondents in behavioral health, victim services/assistance and education/youth-focused roles were most likely to fall into this group.

Asked to describe their most pressing technology or information sharing needs, respondents most frequently cited: access to data from other agencies and databases, centralization of databases to reduce duplication, lack of funding, implementing automated data systems or upgrade existing systems, coordinating with state agencies, and hiring specialized staff as top concerns.¹¹

JAG Application Status

Table 5. JAG Application Status or Reasons for Not Applying

Applied for JAG Funding Within Past 3 Years		If YES, what is the application status?		If NO, why not apply?	
Response	%	Response	%	Response	%
Don't Know	44%	Full request received	34%	Unaware of funding	48%
No	33%	Partial request received	30%	Staff not available	19%
Yes	23%	Don't Know	19%	No specific need	17%
		Not funded	16%	Other	16%
		Not considered	<1%		
<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>651</i>		<i>150</i>		<i>202</i>

The last section of the survey (questions 22-25) asks respondents whether their agencies applied for JAG funding within the previous three years, applicant status, and reasons for not applying if no application was submitted. However, a significant proportion of respondents either do not know whether their agency applied for funding within the last three years (see Table 5) or are unaware of the status of this application if they did apply.

Of those respondent agencies that did apply (n=214), more than half received full funding (34%) or partial funding (30%). Funding was not awarded for 16 percent of respondent agencies. However, a large number of respondents (20%) did not know their agency's application status.

Of those respondent agencies that did not apply, the majority (45%) cited a lack of awareness about the availability of funding. Another 18 percent reported a lack of staff resources needed

¹¹ Complete open-ended responses are available in the Appendix.

to prepare an application. And 17 percent reported that they did not have a specific need for JAG funding. Of this group, 92 percent also said their agency did not receive JAG funding within the last three years.

MOVING FORWARD

Throughout the survey and focus group discussions, a need to address behavioral health issues including drug addiction, mental health & suicide prevention and the impacts of illicit drugs was paramount. Desired initiatives were identified priority was given to funding in the law enforcement and mental health purpose areas of the Byrne JAG grant program.

While this survey serves as the bedrock for KGGO's stakeholder outreach strategy, survey findings are not meant to be a strategic plan. Strategic planning considers the knowledge held within the field, the decision making of appointed justice system leaders, an understanding of the funding landscape within the state and a thorough review of available data to formulate a strategy that addresses identified needs, gaps or emerging trends. While Byrne JAG funds represent only a small percent of criminal justice spending nationally, these dollars represent an opportunity to fund initiatives that can positively impact the work of multiple system partners and enhance public safety. If used effectively, they will ultimately reduce justice system costs and save the taxpayers money. With that said, findings addressed here are meant to inform KGGO of the knowledge, opinions, and consensus within the field.