



KANSAS

Kansas Sexuality Education Law and Policy

The Kansas Administrative Regulations require elementary and secondary students to be taught “physical education, which shall include instruction in health and human sexuality.”¹ Kansas does not require schools to follow a specific curriculum; however, in order to be accredited, schools must meet the minimum “performance and quality criteria” established by the Kansas State Board of Education.²

The *Kansas Health Education Standards* outline basic competency requirements for public schools. According to the *Standards*, by the end of the fourth grade, schools must provide instruction on “family life and sexuality.”³ By the end of the eighth grade, students should be able to “describe ways to reduce risks related to adolescent growth and development,” and understand the “development of male and female reproductive organs, and risks and prevention of sexually-transmitted infections.”⁴ By graduation, schools must teach students about the “importance and benefits of abstinent behavior and risk-reducing strategies” in the area of sexuality.⁵

Kansas law does not require parental permission for students to participate in sexuality or HIV/AIDS education nor does it say whether parents or guardians may remove their children from such classes.

See Kansas Administrative Regulations § 91-31-32, and *Kansas Health Education Standards*.

Recent Legislation

Abstinence Plus Education Act Introduced

House Bill 2184, introduced in February 2009, would have required the board of education of each school district to provide a medically accurate, age-appropriate, comprehensive sexuality education program. The legislation would have required such programs to emphasize the benefits of abstinence while including information about STDs, especially AIDS, and pregnancy prevention. In addition, all instructors would have been required to be certified and have a sufficient academic background, or subsequent training, to ensure knowledge of, and sensitivity to, human sexuality. HB 2184 was sent to the Committee on Education, where it died.

Kansas’s Youth: Statistical Information of Note⁶

- In 2009, 46% of female high school students and 47% of male high school students in Kansas reported ever having had sexual intercourse compared to 46% of female high school students and 46% of male high school students nationwide.

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- In 2009, 2% of female high school students and 7% of male high school students in Kansas reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13 compared to 3% of female high school students and 8% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2009, 12% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students in Kansas reported having had four or more lifetime sexual partners compared to 11% of female high school students and 16% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2009, 35% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students in Kansas reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey) compared to 36% of female high school students and 33% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2009, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 54% of females and 66% of males in Kansas reported having used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 54% of females and 69% of males nationwide.
- In 2009, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 22% of females and 20% of males in Kansas reported having used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 23% of females and 16% of males nationwide.
- In 2009, among those high school students who reported being currently sexually active, 15% of females and 25% of males in Kansas reported having used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse compared to 17% of females and 26% of males nationwide.
- In 2009, 84% of high school students in Kansas reported having been taught about AIDS/HIV in school compared to 87% of high school students nationwide.

Kansas Youth Sexual Health Statistics

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- Kansas's teen pregnancy rate ranks 33rd in the U.S., with a rate of 60 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19 compared to the national rate of 70 pregnancies per 1,000.⁷ There were a total of 5,900 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, in Kansas.⁸
- Kansas's teen birth rate ranked 23rd in the U.S. in 2005, with a rate of 41.4 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19 compared to the national rate of 40.5 births per 1,000.⁹ In 2005, there were a total of 4,055 live births reported to young women ages 15–19 in Kansas.¹⁰
- In 2006, the U.S. teen birth rate increased for the first time in 15 years by 3% from 40.5 to 41.9 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, after having steadily declined between 1991 and 2005.¹¹ Kansas's teen birth rate also increased between 2005 and 2006, from 41.4 to 42.0 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19.¹²
- Kansas's teen abortion rate ranks 6th in the U.S., with a rate of 20 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19 compared to the national rate of 19 abortions per 1,000. In 2005, there were a total of 1,883 abortions reported among young women ages 15–19 in Kansas.¹³

HIV and AIDS

- Kansas ranks 36th in cases of HIV infection diagnosed in the U.S. among all age groups. In 2007, there were a total of 79 new cases of HIV infection diagnosed.¹⁴
- Kansas ranks 21st in cases of HIV/AIDS diagnosed among young people ages 13–19 out of the 34 states with confidential, name-based HIV infection reporting. In 2007, there were a total of 12 young people ages 13–19 diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Kansas.¹⁵
- Kansas's AIDS rate ranks 36th in the U.S., with a rate of 4.8 cases per 100,000 population compared to the national rate of 12.5 cases per 100,000.¹⁶
- Kansas ranks 35th in number of reported AIDS cases in the U.S. among all age groups. In 2007, there were a total of 132 new AIDS cases reported in Kansas.¹⁷
- Kansas ranks 29th in number of reported AIDS cases in the U.S. among young people ages 13–19. In 2007, there were a total of 2 AIDS cases reported among young people ages 13–19 in Kansas.¹⁸

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- Kansas ranks 33rd in reported cases of Chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the U.S., with an infection rate of 15.66 cases per 1,000 compared to the national rate of 19.51 cases per 1,000. In 2008, there were a total of 3,160 cases of Chlamydia reported among young people ages 15–19 in Kansas.¹⁹
- Kansas ranks 27th in reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the U.S., with an infection rate of 3.23 cases per 1,000 compared to the national rate of 4.52 cases per 1,000. In 2008, there were a total of 652 cases of gonorrhea reported among young people ages 15–19 in Kansas.²⁰
- In 2008, there were no cases of primary and secondary syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Kansas.²¹

Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Education

SIECUS is not aware of any examples of model programs, policies, or best practices being implemented in Kansas public schools that provide a more comprehensive approach to sex education for young people.

We encourage you to submit any updated or additional information on comprehensive approaches to sex education being implemented in Kansas public schools for inclusion in future publications of the SIECUS State Profiles. Please visit SIECUS' "Contact Us" webpage at www.siecus.org to share information. Select "state policy" as the subject heading.

Federal Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs

A community-based organization in Kansas received \$600,000 in federal funds for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs in Fiscal Year 2009.²²

Title V Abstinence-Only-Until Marriage Funding

- Kansas chose not to participate in the Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage program in Fiscal Year 2009. The state was eligible for approximately \$377,110 in funding. Due to the expiration of the grant program on June 30, 2009, three months prior to the end of the federal fiscal year, the state would have received three quarters of the total funding allocated for the full fiscal year.

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Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) Funding

- There is one CBAE grantee in Kansas, Abstinence Education, Inc., which received \$600,000 in CBAE funding for Fiscal Year 2009.

Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA) Funding

- There are no AFLA grantees in Kansas.

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Curricula Used by Grantees

SIECUS is not aware of any commercially available curricula used by the abstinence-only-until-marriage grantee in Kansas.

To read reviews of abstinence-only-until-marriage curricula commonly used by federal grantees please visit the “Curricula and Speaker Reviews” webpage of SIECUS’ Community Action Kit at www.communityactionkit.org.

Federal Funding for Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs in FY 2009²³

Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Grantee	Title V	CBAE (Length of Grant)	AFLA (Length of Grant)
Abstinence Education, Inc. www.abstainpureandsimple.org		\$600,000 (2008–2013)	

Adolescent Health Contact²⁴

Ileen Meyer
 Children and Families Section
 Bureau of Family Health
 Kansas Department of Health and Environment
 1000 S.W. Jackson, Suite 220
 Topeka, KS 66612
 Phone: (785) 296-1303

Kansas Organizations that Support Comprehensive Sexuality Education

ACLU of Kansas and Western Missouri
 3601 Main Street
 Kansas City, MO 64111
 Phone: (816) 756-3113
www.aclukswmo.org

Planned Parenthood Advocates of Kansas and
 Mid-Missouri
 4401 West 109th Street, Suite 200
 Overland Park, KS 66211
 Phone: (913) 312-5100
www.ppkm.org

Kansas Organizations that Oppose Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Abstinence Education, Inc.
3301 West 13th Street North
Wichita, KS 67203
Phone: (316) 688-0840
www.abstainpureandsimple.org

Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas
9720 West 87th Street
Overland Park, KS 66212
Phone: (913) 433-2100
www.catholiccharitiesks.org

Kansas For Life
2501 East Central
Wichita, KS 67214
Phone: (316) 687-LIFE
www.kfl.org

Operation Rescue West
P.O. Box 782888
Wichita, KS 67278
Phone: (316) 683-6790
www.operationrescue.org

Newspapers in Kansas²⁵

Lawrence Journal-World
Newsroom
609 New Hampshire Street
Lawrence, KS 66044
Phone: (785) 843-1000
www2.ljworld.com

Manhattan Mercury
Newsroom
318 North 5th Street
Manhattan, KS 66502
Phone: (785) 776-2300
www.themercury.com

Salina Journal
Newsroom
333 South 4th Street
Salina, KS 67401
Phone: (785) 823-6363
www.salina.com

Topeka Capital-Journal
Newsroom
616 S.E. Jefferson Street
Topeka, KS 66607
Phone: (785) 295-1188
www.cjonline.com

The Wichita Eagle
Newsroom
825 East Douglas Avenue
Wichita, KS 67202
Phone: (316) 268-6000
www.kansas.com

Political Blogs in Kansas

Bluegrass Politics
www.bluegrasspolitics.bloginky.com

Kansas Liberty
www.kansasliberty.com

Liberal and Stuck in Kansas
www.blogcatalog.com/blog/liberal-stuck-in-kansas

¹ Kan. Admin. Regs. § 91-31-32(b)(9), <http://www.kssos.org/pubs/KAR%5C2006%5C4%20091_91-Department%20of%20Education,%202006%20KAR%20Vol%204.pdf>

² Ibid.

³ *Kansas Model Curricular Standards for Health Education*, p. 1, <<http://www.ksde.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3511#heStd>>

⁴ *Kansas Model Curricular Standards for Health Education*, p. 16, <<http://www.ksde.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3511#heStd>>

⁵ *Kansas Model Curricular Standards for Health Education*, p. 41, <<http://www.ksde.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3511#heStd>>

⁶ Danice K. Eaton, et. al., “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009,” *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 59, no. SS-5 (4 June 2010): 98–109, accessed 4 June 2010, <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf>>.

⁷ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, (Washington, DC: Guttmacher Institute, January 2010), accessed 5 March 2010, <<http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends.pdf>>, Table 3.1.

⁸ Ibid., Table 3.2.

⁹ Joyce A. Martin, et. al., “Births: Final Data for 2006,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 57, number 7 (Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 7 January 2009), accessed 5 March 2010, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_07.pdf>, Table B.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table 12.

¹¹ Martin, et. al., “Births: Final Data for 2006,” 4;

¹² Ibid., Table B.

¹³ *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, Table 3.5.

¹⁴ “Cases of HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2007,” *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, vol. 19, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 2009), accessed 5 March 2010, <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2007report/pdf/2007SurveillanceReport.pdf>>, Table 18.

¹⁵ Slide 6: “Estimated Numbers of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adolescents 13 to 19 Years of Age, 2007—34 States,” *HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults (through 2007)*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 2009), accessed 25 March 2010, <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>>.

¹⁶ Ibid.; “AIDS Case Rate per 100,000 Population, All Ages, 2007,” (Menlo Park, CA: Kaiser Family Foundation), accessed 5 March 2010, <<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparabletable.jsp?ind=513&cat=11&sub=120&yr=62&typ=1&sort=a>>.

¹⁷ Ibid., Table 16.

¹⁸ Slide 15: “Reported AIDS Cases among Adolescents 13 to 19 Years of Age, 2007—United States and Dependent Areas,” *HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults (through 2007)*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 2009), accessed 25 March 2010, <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/adolescents/index.htm>>.

¹⁹ “Wonder Database: Selected STDs by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender, 1996-2008 Results,” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), 30 June 2009, accessed 5 March 2010, <<http://wonder.cdc.gov>>; see also Table 10: “Chlamydia: Reported Cases and Rates Per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex: United States, 2004–2008,” *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD Prevention, November 2009), accessed 5 March 2010, <<http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats08/surv2008-Complete.pdf>>, 95.

²⁰ Ibid; see also Table 20: “Gonorrhea—Reported Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex: United States, 2004–2008,” *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008*, 106.

²¹ Ibid; see also Table 33: “Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Reported Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex: United States, 2004–2008,” *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008*, 121.

²² This refers to the federal government’s fiscal year, which begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, Fiscal Year 2009 began on October 1, 2008 and ended on September 30, 2009.

²³ Through the Fiscal Year 2010 appropriations process, Congress eliminated all discretionary funding for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs, including the entire CBAE program and the abstinence-only-until-marriage portion of AFLA. The grant years listed in the chart reflect the years for which funding was originally approved; however, the grants effectively ended in Fiscal Year 2009.

²⁴ SIECUS has identified this person as a state-based contact for information on adolescent health and if applicable, abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.

²⁵ This section is a list of major newspapers in your state with contact information for their newsrooms. This list is by no means exhaustive and does not contain the local level newspapers which are integral to getting your message out to your community. SIECUS strongly urges you to follow stories about the issues that concern you on the national, state, and local level by using an internet news alert service such as [Google alerts](#), becoming an avid reader of your local papers, and establishing relationships with reporters who cover your issues. For more information on how to achieve your media goals visit the SIECUS [Community Action Kit](#).