

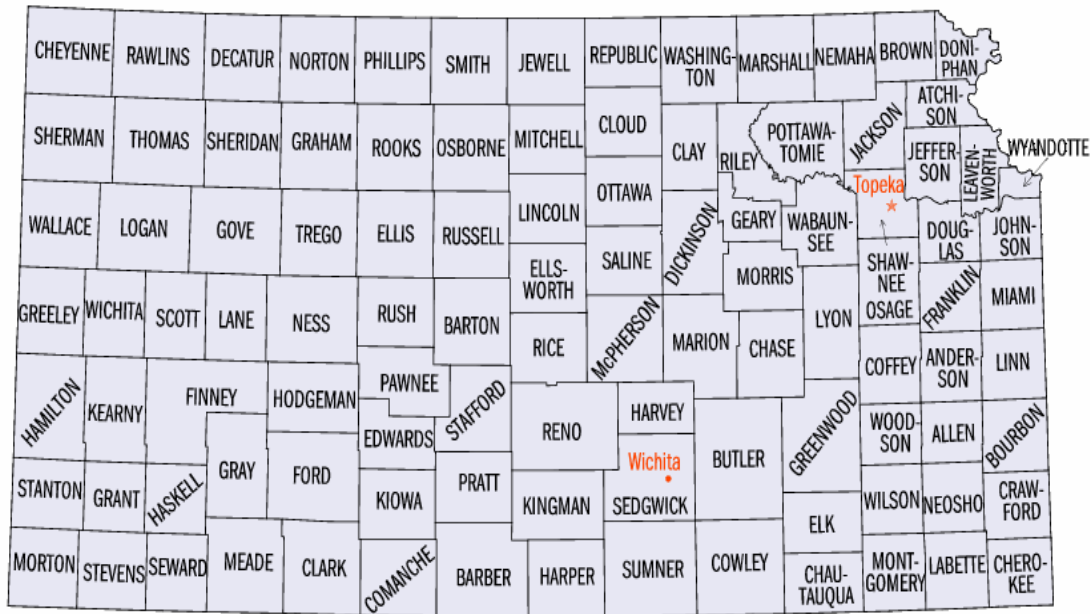
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Kansas

Profile of Drug Indicators

April 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Kansas

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics

- Population: 2,723,507 (July 2003 Census estimate)¹; 2,634,122 (2002 American Community Survey)²
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 82.2% white, 5.9% black/African American, 0.8% American Indian/Alaska Native, 2.0% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2% other, 1.9% two or more races, 7.0% Hispanic/Latino origin (of any race)³

Politics

- Governor: Kathleen Sebelius⁴
- Lt. Governor: John E. Moore⁵
- Attorney General: Phill Kline⁶
- Secretary of State: Ron Thornburgh⁷
- U.S. Senate: Sam Brownback (R); Pat Roberts (R)⁸
- U.S. Representatives (Districts 1-4, respectively): Jerry Moran; Jim Ryun; Dennis Moore; and Todd Tiahrt⁹
- Capital: Topeka¹⁰

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)¹¹
Designated in 1996, the Midwest HIDTA is responsible for counties in Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and the following 14 counties in Kansas: Barton, Cherokee, Crawford, Finney, Franklin, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Miami, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.
- Kansas Retailer Meth Watch Program¹²
The Retailer Meth Watch Program was designed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and a team of Kansas retailers to limit the accessibility of methamphetamine precursors, as well as raise general awareness of the meth lab problem in the state.
- Kansas Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup Program¹³
Developed by KDHE, the purpose of the Drug Lab Cleanup Program is to ensure the safety of Kansas citizens and natural resources. The Program also develops and implements education and notification programs to help landfills, first responders, manufacturers, retailers, and the general public identify meth lab material and notify officials if they suspect meth lab activity.

Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Kansas:¹⁴
 - FY 2003:
 - \$61,615 to Northwest Kansas Council on Substance Abuse Inc., Colby
 - \$60,000 to Communities in Schools of Marion County, Hillsboro

- \$38,583 to Post Rock Family Services, Russell
 - \$78,825 to Big Brothers Big Sisters of Topeka, Topeka
- FY 2002:
 - \$82,009 to Santa Fe Trail School District/Osage County Interagency Coordinating Council, Carbondale
 - \$96,201 to Partnership for Harvey County Families/Communities in Schools, Newton
- FY 2001:
 - \$100,000 awarded to the Salina Area Prevention Partnership, Salina
 - \$57,250 to Jackson County Communities That Care Coalition, Holton
 - \$47,917 to Morris County Anti-Drug Task Force, Council Grove
- FY 2000:
 - \$100,000 to Dottes: Association of Community Builders, Kansas City
 - \$99,034 to Southeast Kansas Education Service Center, Girard
- FY 1999:
 - \$100,000 to the Lawrence Partnership for Children and Youth, Inc., Lawrence
 - \$100,000 to Sawnee Region Prevention and Recovery Services, Inc., Topeka
 - \$74,360 to the Smoky Hill Foundation for Chemical Dependency, Hays
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹⁵
Topeka and Wichita have received official recognition and Federal funding as Weed and Seed sites.
- FY 2003/2004 SAMHSA Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary for Kansas:¹⁶
 - Formula Funding - \$16,419,443
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$12,397,788
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$3,311,655
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$300,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$410,000
 - Discretionary Funding - \$709,537
 - Mental Health - \$379,025
 - Substance Prevention - \$330,512
 - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$0
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$4,400,680
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$12,018,763
 - Total Funds for Kansas: \$16,419,443
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Kansas: \$4,998,683¹⁷
- FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Kansas: \$555,382¹⁸
- Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant:
 - FY 2003: \$498,498 to Wyandotte County¹⁹
 - FY 2002: no Kansas recipients²⁰
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant:
 - FY 2003: no Kansas recipients²¹
 - FY 2002:²²
 - \$222,222 to Cherokee County Sheriff's Department
 - \$222,222 to Saline County

- Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services total grant amounts received in Kansas (by funding category):²³
 - Communities (discretionary): \$0.7 million
 - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$6.1 million
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: \$2.5 million
 - formula: \$3.9 million
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: \$16.8 million
 - formula: \$5.3 million
 - Substance Abuse:
 - discretionary: \$0
 - formula: \$5.8 million
 - Victims:
 - discretionary: \$0.1 million
 - formula: \$4.8 million
 - Total OJP/COPS funds received in Kansas in FY 2002: \$45.8 million
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grant amount received in Kansas:²⁴
 - \$125,000 to Chelsea Plaza Homes, Kansas City

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 275 arrests in Kansas during 2001.²⁵

Number of DEA Arrests, Kansas, 1997-2001

Year	# of Arrests
1997	357
1998	349
1999	323
2000	477
2001	275

- There were 9,403 adult drug arrests in Kansas during 2001.²⁶ This is down from 9,915 adult drug arrests in 2000.²⁷ During 2002, there were 5,121 adult drug arrests in Kansas.²⁸

Number of Adult Arrests, Select Offenses, Kansas, 2000-2002

Offense	2000	2001	2002
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	61	64	17
Rape	159	214	82
Robbery	262	274	97
Aggravated assault	1,644	1,724	980
Burglary	881	1,038	618
Theft	7,773	7,966	2,965
Motor vehicle theft	274	278	194
Arson	51	65	38
Total drug arrests	9,915	9,403	5,121
Narcotic drug violation	9,308	8,943	4,504
Drug equipment violation	607	637	617
DUI	15,664	15,611	11,008
Liquor violations	6,639	6,072	4,411
Drunkenness	324	338	179

Drugs

➤ Cocaine

Crack cocaine is primarily available in metropolitan areas of Kansas, and powder cocaine is available throughout the state. Prices for powder cocaine range from \$15,000-\$20,000/kilogram, and \$600-\$2,800/ounce. During 2000, purity levels of powder cocaine seized in Kansas ranged from 70-90%.²⁹

➤ Heroin

Heroin poses a low threat to Kansas. Mexican black tar and brown powdered heroin are available on a limited basis in metropolitan areas of the state.³⁰

➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely available and frequently abused illicit drug in Kansas.³¹ Despite the availability of domestically produced marijuana, imported marijuana from Mexico dominates the market. Law enforcement near Kansas City report a large influx of high purity “BC Bud” from Canada.³²

➤ Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is the principal drug threat to Kansas. According to the National Drug Threat Survey 2002, of the 39 Kansas law enforcement respondents who reported methamphetamine abuse in their jurisdictions, 33 indicated that abuse was high, 5 indicated that abuse was moderate, and 1 indicated that abuse was low. The predominant type of meth found in Kansas is produced in Mexico, California, and southwestern states. However, the availability of locally-produced meth is increasing significantly. The average purity of meth seized in Kansas in 2001 was 26.6%.³³

➤ Club Drugs

The availability and abuse of MDMA are increasing in Kansas, especially among teens and young adults.³⁴ MDMA is found at rave parties throughout the state.³⁵ In 2001, MDMA tablets throughout Kansas sold for \$15-\$30. GHB and its analogs pose an emerging threat to Kansas.³⁶

➤ Other Drugs

Diverted pharmaceuticals pose a significant and increasing threat to Kansas.³⁷

Juveniles

- During 2000, there were 18,67 juvenile drug arrests in Kansas.³⁸ This number increased to 1,947 during 2001.³⁹ During 2002, there were 1,026 juvenile drug arrests in Kansas.⁴⁰

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Select Offenses, Kansas, 2000-2002

Offense	2000	2001	2002
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	9	13	1
Rape	50	65	37
Robbery	43	67	32
Aggravated assault	381	387	231
Burglary	688	719	359
Theft	3,535	3,480	1,690
Motor vehicle theft	242	216	158
Arson	67	75	44
Total drug arrests	1,867	1,947	1,026
Narcotic drug violation	1,699	1,790	875
Drug equipment violation	168	214	151
DUI	319	370	323
Liquor violations	2,215	1,933	1,447
Drunkenness	2	4	0

- Results from the 2000 Kansas Communities that Care student survey, which involved nearly 56,000 sixth, eighth, and tenth grade students, indicate that cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use has dropped from previous years.⁴¹
- Use of alcohol and marijuana, which showed an upward trend since 1995, both dropped in 2000, alcohol by 1.8% and marijuana by 2.1%.⁴²

Enforcement

- Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) Special Operations Division (SOD)⁴³
The SOD is comprised of 3 Narcotics Enforcement Units located in Topeka, Wichita, and Great Bend. In addition to general drug-related investigations, agents within SOD are responsible for coordinating the state's marijuana suppression/eradication program, KBI's clandestine laboratory response team, drug interdiction follow up investigations, and assignments to various Federal-level drug task forces.
- As of October 31, 2002, there were 9,980 full-time law enforcement employees in Kansas (6,787 officers and 3,193 civilians).⁴⁴

Trafficking and Seizures

- Kansas is a transshipment point for drugs transported to the eastern U.S. via Interstates 35 and 70 from the southwest border and west coast cities.⁴⁵
- Drug traffickers primarily use private and commercial vehicles to transport drugs into and through the state. The volume of air passengers and cargo passing through Kansas also provides drug traffickers with the means to transport drugs.⁴⁶
- Mexican criminal groups are the primary transporters of illicit drugs into Kansas.⁴⁷

- Cocaine trafficking organizations, often with direct familial ties to Mexico, are responsible for bringing most of the drug into Kansas where much of it is converted to crack for retail distribution. Proceeds from cocaine sales are often transported back to Mexico in the same vehicles used to bring the drug into the state.⁴⁸
- Most of the heroin seized in Kansas is black tar heroin.⁴⁹
- Law enforcement in western Kansas report that MDMA is brought into the area from Denver, Colorado.⁵⁰
- Much of the marijuana found in Kansas originates in Mexico and is transported from Mexico through cities on the southwest border using highways through Dallas, Oklahoma City, and on to Kansas City. From Kansas City, the marijuana is further distributed to other cities in Kansas and other states.⁵¹
- Approximately 463 kilograms of cocaine were seized in Kansas by Federal agencies during 2002.⁵²

Federal Drug Seizures, Kansas, 2002

Drug Type	Amount Seized (kgs.)
Cocaine	462.9
Heroin	5.1
Methamphetamine	59.9
Marijuana	1,472.1

- During 2003, there were 584 clandestine laboratory related seizures in Kansas.⁵³

Clandestine Laboratory Seizures, Kansas, 1994-2003

Year	Number of Laboratory Seizures
1994	4
1995	7
1996	71
1997	99
1998	189
1999	511
2000	702
2001	847
2002	728
2003	584

- During 2003, there were 771 indoor-cultivated marijuana plants seized in Kansas. The number of outdoor-cultivated marijuana plants seized was 8,205. There were also 624,203 wild marijuana plants seized.⁵⁴
- In 2002, nearly 5,000 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated and seized in Kansas under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁵⁵

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Kansas, 2002

Outdoor Operations		Indoor Operations		Total Plants Eradicated
Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	
69	3,772	15	1,107	4,879

- During 2002, there were 99 Operation Pipeline interdictions in Kansas, leading to the seizure of more than 407 kilograms of cocaine, 7.6 kilograms of heroin, 46.6 pounds of methamphetamine, nearly 7,660 pounds of marijuana, 128 ounces of PCP, and \$41.1 million in cash.⁵⁶

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁷
As of November 2003, there was 1 drug court in Kansas that had been operating for over 2 years, 1 drug court that was recently implemented, and 2 additional drug courts that were being planned.
- During FY 2001, 46.8% of the Federally-sentenced defendants in Kansas committed drug offenses. Seventy-five (34.7%) of the cases involved methamphetamine.⁵⁸

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, Kansas, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Methamphetamine	75	34.7%
Marijuana	46	21.3
Crack cocaine	45	20.8
Powder cocaine	37	17.1
Heroin	10	4.6
Other	3	1.4

Corrections

- In January 2004, the Kansas inmate population was 9,184.⁵⁹ On December 31, 2003, there were 8,508 males and 660 females incarcerated within Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) facilities. Approximately 23.1% of the male inmates and 45.2% of the female inmates were charged with committing drug offenses.⁶⁰

Inmate Population, by Gender and Type of Crime, Kansas, December 31, 2003

Most Serious Offense	Males	Females
Person (sex)	22.2%	1.8%
Person (non sex)	48.4	38.6
Property	5.3	13.4
Drug	23.1	45.2
Other non-person	1.0	0.9



- In January 2004, the Kansas parole population was 4,247.⁶¹
- The Kansas adult probation population on December 31, 2002 was 15,217.⁶²
- On April 1, 2003, Governor Sebelius signed Senate Bill 123 into law. The law provides that offenders convicted of a first or second drug possession offense (as the most serious offense) on or after November 1, 2003 will be sentenced to community corrections intensive supervision with a requirement to participate in and successfully complete a certified drug treatment program. These offenders will not be sentenced to a state correctional facility.⁶³
- Due to budget cuts, facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 2002 and into FY 2003. For FY 2004, there are 56 slots available within KDOC facilities for standard substance abuse treatment programs and 184 therapeutic community slots available.⁶⁴

Number of KDOC Facility Treatment Slots Available, Kansas, FY 1998-2004

Year	Standard Treatment	Therapeutic Community
FY 1998	240	120
FY 1999	240	184
FY 2000	272	184
FY 2001	290	184
FY 2002	260	188
FY 2003	40	124
FY 2004	56	184

- During FY 2003, 895 Kansas inmates participated in substance abuse treatment programs and 332 inmates completed treatment programs.⁶⁵

Number of Treatment Participants and Completions, Kansas, FY 1998-2003

Year	Participants	Completions
FY 1998	1,658	1,136
FY 1999	1,884	1,276
FY 2000	2,352	1,597
FY 2001	1,977	1,571
FY 2002	1,727	1,267
FY 2003	895	332

- On June 30, 2000, more than 30% of the inmates for which information was available were considered dependent on drugs.⁶⁶

Substance Abuse Level of Inmates, Kansas, June 30, 2000

Substance Abuse Level	Number	Percent
Abstainer/limited social use	769	11.1
Possible minor interference*	643	9.3
Some interference	686	9.9
Interference, may have symptoms of early dependence	1,323	19.0
History of continuous abuse with symptoms of dependence	2,124	30.6
Lengthy history of chronic abuse with symptoms of addiction	1,401	20.2
Total (all levels)	6,946	100.0
Number of inmates for which information was unavailable	1,838	--
Grand total	8,784	--

*"Interference" is used to describe the degree to which substance use contributed to problems with the law, job, school, family, or other relationships.

Treatment

- During FY 2004 (July 1, 2003 through February 29, 2004), there were 9,664 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in Kansas.⁶⁷

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Kansas, FY 2004

Primary Problem	# of Admissions
Alcohol	4,248
Cocaine	1,676
Marijuana	2,380
Heroin	51
Methamphetamine	997
Other drugs	312
Total	9,664

- Over 5,000 of the FY 2004 admissions involved outpatient programming.⁶⁸

Type of Treatment Admission Modality, Kansas, FY 2004

Modality	# of Admissions
Social detoxification	2,577
Intermediate	1,296
Reintegration	66
Intensive outpatient	576
Outpatient	5,148
Evaluation	1
Total	9,664

- Nearly 6,000 of the FY 2004 treatment admissions were funded through the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services' Addiction and Prevention Services (AAPS).⁶⁹

Funding Source for Treatment Admissions, Kansas, FY 2004

Funding Source	# of Admissions
AAPS	5,878
Private/insurance	1,586
Medicaid	1,974
Dept. of Corrections	201
Post release	3
SB 123	22
Total	9,664

- Out of the 3,154 female admissions during FY 2004, 215 were pregnant at admission.⁷⁰

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