

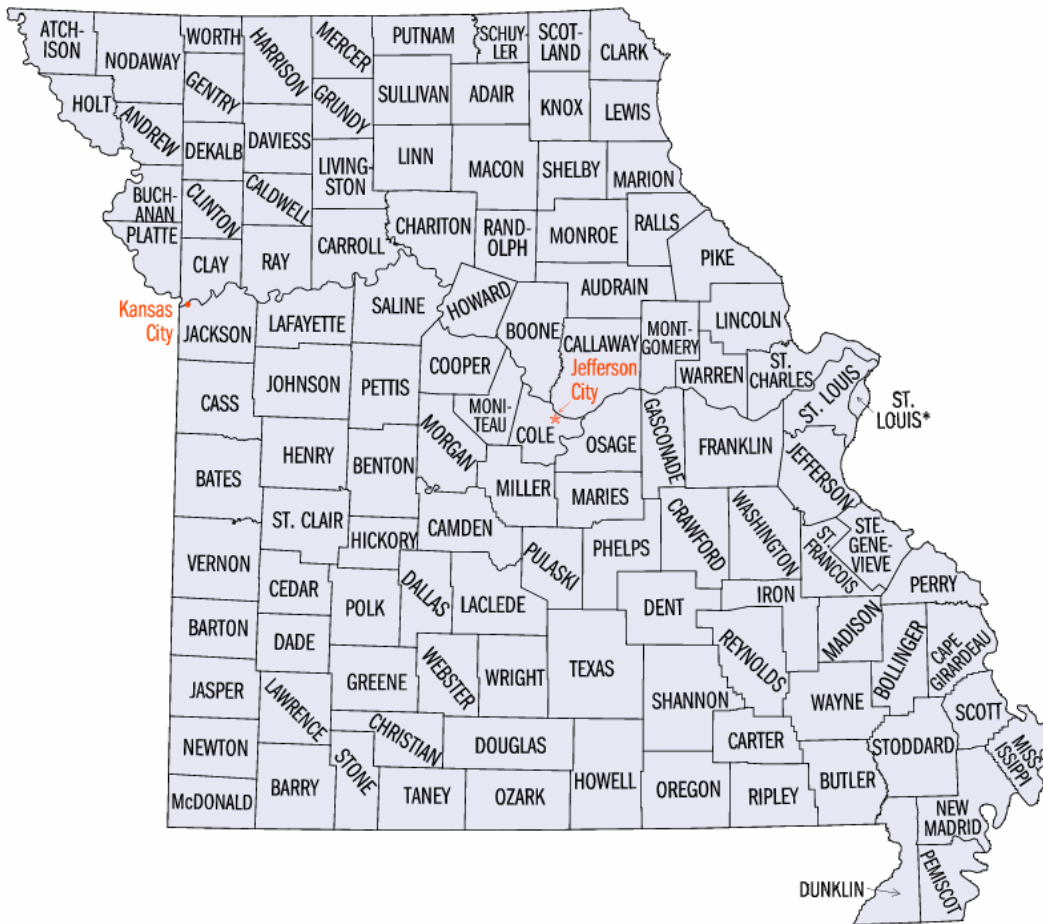
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Kansas City, Missouri

Profile of Drug Indicators

September 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 City, Missouri

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

Demographics

- Population (2003 American Community Survey): 452,496¹
- Race/Ethnicity (2003 American Community Survey): 57.1% white; 31.1% black/African American; 0.9% American Indian/Alaska Native; 2.5% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.7% other race; 0.6% two or more races; 7.0% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)²
- Kansas City is located in Jackson County.³

Politics

- Mayor: Kay Barnes⁴
- City Council Members (District): Kay Barnes (Mayor); Deb Hermann (1 – At large); Bill Skaggs (1); Bonnie Sue Cooper (2 – At large); John Fairfield (2); Troy Nash (3 – At large); Sandra McFadden-Weaver (3); Jim Glover (4 – At large); Jim Rowland (4); Becky Nace (5 – At large); Terry Riley (5); Alvin Brooks (6 – At large); Charles Eddy (6)⁵
- Kansas City Police Chief: Richard Easley⁶
- Jackson County Sheriff: Tom Phillips⁷

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁸
Designated in 1996, the Midwest HIDTA is responsible for areas in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Missouri, including Jackson County.
- Community-Backed Anti-Drug Sales Tax (COMBAT)⁹
Jackson County's COMBAT is a quarter-cent sales tax voted by the people of Jackson County for the prevention, treatment, investigation, incarceration and prosecution of drug and drug-related crimes. It was first authorized in 1989, and has since been renewed by the voters in 1995 and 2002.
- Fighting Back¹⁰
Kansas City is one of the five national demonstration programs funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The objectives of Fighting Back include:
 - a measurable and sustained reduction in the initiation of alcohol and drug use among children and adolescents;
 - a reduction in drug and alcohol-related deaths and injuries;
 - a decline in health problems related to, or exacerbated by, drug and alcohol use;
 - a reduction in on-the-job problems and injuries related to substance abuse;
 - a reduction in drug-related crime.
- Move UP¹¹
Move UP, Inc. is the result of a February 2000 merger of two Kansas City community-based organizations. Move UP provides intervention and education programs for youth and adults in the areas of substance use, crime, and violence.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Kansas City (the dollar amounts are the total received by the coalition since the original award year):¹²
 - Original award year 2003: no grantees
 - Original award year 2002: \$200,000 to Kansas City Fighting Back
 - Original award year 2001: \$298,439 to Kansas City, Missouri (KCMO) Tri-County Northland Coalition
 - Original award year 2000: no grantees
 - Original award year 1999: no grantees
- Community Capacity Development Office¹³

There is 1 Weed and Seed site in Kansas City. It is found in the Prospect Corridor section of the city.
- FY 2003 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Discretionary Grant funds received in Kansas City:¹⁴
 - Center for Mental Health Services: \$1,924,966
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: \$0
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: \$2,399,135
- There were no Kansas City recipients of the FY 2003 Office of Justice Program Drug Court Discretionary Grant.¹⁵
- There were no Kansas City recipients of the FY 2003 Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.¹⁶
- FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services grant amounts received in Kansas City:¹⁷
 - Communities (discretionary): 2 awards valued at a total of \$775,000
 - Counter-Terrorism (discretionary): 0 awards
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: 3 awards valued at \$1,168,500
 - formula: 0 awards
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: 4 awards valued at \$3,975,913
 - formula: 3 awards valued at \$1,282,008
 - Substance Abuse: 0 awards
 - Victims: 0 awards
- There were no Kansas City recipients of the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.¹⁸

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- From January to June 2004, there were 19 arrests for possession of opium or cocaine and their derivatives in Kansas City. During full year 2003, there were 62 such arrests.¹⁹

Number of Drug Arrests, Kansas City, 2002-June 2004

	Full Year 2002	Full Year 2003	Jan.-June 2004
Sale/manufacturing			
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	122	34	6
Marijuana	21	9	13
Synthetic narcotics	62	13	8
Other dang. non-narcotic drugs	1,030	963	571
Possession			
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	82	62	19
Marijuana	1,892	1,680	872
Synthetic narcotics	4	10	3
Other dang. non-narcotic drugs	4,318	3,566	2,088

- From January to June 2004, there were 39 homicides reported to police in Kansas City.²⁰

Number of Part One Offenses Reported to Police, Kansas City, 2002-June 2004

Offense Type	Full Year 2002	Full Year 2003	Jan.-June 2004
Criminal homicide	84	82	39
Forcible rape	258	281	130
Attempted rape	43	27	18
Robbery	2,013	1,890	946
Aggravated assault	3,662	3,871	2,075
Burglary	7,985	6,896	2,032
Larceny-theft	24,187	22,973	10,834
Motor vehicle theft	6,758	5,600	2,525
Arson	478	478	226
Total Part One offenses	45,468	42,100	19,825

- There were 71 arrests for murder in Kansas City from January to June 2004.²¹

Number of Arrests for Index Offenses, Kansas City, 2002-June 2004

	Full Year 2002	Full Year 2003	Jan.-June 2004
Criminal homicide	105	74	71
Forcible rape	130	132	79
Robbery	479	344	210
Aggravated assault	1,181	1,060	512
Burglary	666	587	259
Larceny-theft	4,707	3,823	1,882
Motor vehicle theft	1,504	1,659	700
Arson	37	71	42

- The Jackson County Drug Task Force reported 212 arrests in 2002.²²

Number of Arrests, Jackson County Drug Task Force, 2002

Type of Arrest	# of Arrests	% of Total
Sale – methamphetamine	87	41.0%
Sale – cocaine	52	24.5
Sale – marijuana	36	17.0
Sale – crack	25	11.8
Possession – pseudoephedrine	4	1.9
Non drug offense – weapons	3	1.4
Possession – methamphetamine	2	0.9
Non drug offense – other	1	0.5
Sale – ecstasy	1	0.5
Sale – heroin	1	0.5

- Data collected from Kansas City adult male arrestees in 2001 indicate that 69.2% of the arrestees tested positive for an illegal drug at arrest.²³

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Kansas City, 2001

Drug Type	Percent Positive
Cocaine	33.8%
Opiates	0.3
Marijuana	49.0
Methamphetamine	1.0
PCP	8.6
Any of the above drugs	69.2
Multiple drugs	22.6

- Approximately 66.1% of the Kansas City adult male arrestees reported past year marijuana use. Among the male arrestees who reported past year marijuana use, the average number of days the substance was used in the past month was 10.6 days.²⁴

Past Drug Use, Adult Male Arrestees, Kansas City, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth-amphet.	Opiates
Past 7 days	17.6%	3.4%	49.5%	1.6%	0.5%
Past 30 days	19.8%	7.0%	55.0%	5.1%	1.5%
Past year	30.2%	10.7%	66.1%	15.0%	4.5%
Avg. # of days used in month	9.3	6.5	10.6	4.3	2.8

Drugs

- Heroin
Mexican black tar and brown heroin are available on a limited basis in the Kansas City area.²⁵
- Methamphetamine
High purity crystal methamphetamine (“ice”) has become increasingly available in the Kansas City area.²⁶

Juveniles

- During the 2002-2003 school year, there were 45 drug offenses reported in Kansas City schools. This includes drug possession, use, and sales or solicitation.²⁷
- During 2002, there were a total of 518 out-of-home placements for juveniles in Jackson County. More than 100 (126) of the out-of-home placements were a result of behavior related to a parent's drug use.²⁸

Reason for Juvenile Out-of-Home Placement, Jackson County, 2000-2002

Reason	2000	2001	2002
Parental alcohol use related	21	24	26
Parental drug use related	91	71	126
Parental alcohol and drug use	29	24	12
Child removed for other reason	344	304	354
Total out-of-home placements	485	423	518

Enforcement

- The Kansas City Police Department is a participating agency in Midwest HIDTA efforts.²⁹
- As of October 31, 2002, there were 1,927 full-time law enforcement employees in Kansas City (1,211 officers and 716 civilians).³⁰

Trafficking and Seizures

- The Kansas City Police Department Narcotics & Vice Division seized 367.71 pounds of cocaine, 37.17 pounds of methamphetamine, and 3,657.46 pounds of marijuana during 2003. The value of drugs seized by the Narcotics & Vice Division was \$28,324,821.³¹
- During 2003, there were 54 methamphetamine lab incidents in Jackson County.³² This is a decrease from the 112 incidents reported during 2002.³³ In 2001, 107 methamphetamine lab incidents were reported in Jackson County.³⁴
- During 2002, the Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force seized drugs valued at \$914,899.³⁵
- The Jackson County Drug Task Force seized more than 23,000 ounces of marijuana during 2002.³⁶

Amount of Drugs Seized, Jackson County Drug Task Force, 2002

Drug Type	Amount Seized (in Ounces)
Marijuana	23,467.50
Cocaine	921.97
Crack	231.59
Methamphetamine	718.66
Heroin	4.55
Other drugs	8.11

- In 2001, the Metro Methamphetamine Task Force of Kansas City seized 10,000 MDMA pills.³⁷

Courts

- Drug Courts³⁸
As of May 2004, there were 3 drug courts in existence in Kansas City, all of which had been operating for more than 2 years. There were no additional drug courts in existence or being planned in Kansas City at that time.
- There were 211 juvenile court referrals in Jackson County during 2002 for drug offenses. This is down from 288 in 2001 and 350 in 2000.³⁹

Corrections

- In FY 2003, there were 932 drug-related prison admissions in Jackson County. This is up from 805 in FY 2002 and 737 in FY 2001.⁴⁰

Consequences of Use

- From 1992 to 2002, there were 945 alcohol/drug-induced deaths in Kansas City.⁴¹
- There were 63 drug-related deaths in Jackson County during 2002. This is up from 56 in 2001 and 52 in 2000.⁴²
- During 2002, there were 4,992 drug-related hospitalizations in Jackson County.⁴³

Number of Drug-Related Hospitalizations, Jackson County, 2000-2002

Type of Hospitalization	2000	2001	2002
Direct hospitalizations	1,727	2,013	1,755
Emergency Room hospitalizations	1,132	1,261	1,536
Emergency Room outpatient	1,247	1,616	1,701
Total drug-related hospitalizations	4,106	4,890	4,992

- There were 158 drug-involved crashes in Jackson County during 2002. These drug-involved crashes resulted in 2 fatalities and 118 injuries.⁴⁴

Number of Drug-Involved Crashes, Jackson County, 2000-2002

Type of Crash/Injury	2000	2001	2002
Fatal crashes	6	3	2
Injury crashes	50	67	75
Property damage crashes	71	69	81
Crash fatalities	8	3	2
Crash injuries	98	117	118
Total drug-involved crashes	127	139	158

- During 2002, there were 255 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by Medical Examiners (ME) in Jackson County. Marijuana was mentioned 77 times in the drug abuse deaths.⁴⁵

Number of Drug Abuse Deaths and Drug Mentions, Jackson County, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	64	67	72	95	79
Cocaine	52	57	56	58	39
Heroin/morphine	19	21	20	15	11
Marijuana	51	55	46	63	77
Amphetamine	16	14	5	12	4
Methamphetamine	16	13	6	15	9
Club drugs	1	--	--	2	1
Hallucinogens	--	6	7	10	7
Inhalants	--	--	--	--	--
Narcotic analgesics	56	43	72	63	84
Other analgesics	10	14	8	11	8
Benzodiazepines	82	78	73	55	51
Antidepressants	45	73	80	71	100
All other substances	68	106	82	98	93
Total drug deaths	231	237	222	252	255
Total drug mentions	480	547	527	568	563

Treatment

- During FY 2003, there were 5,864 admissions to treatment in Jackson County for substance dependency/abuse. Of the admissions, 3,496 were receiving outpatient treatment, 1,167 were receiving residential treatment, and 1,201 were receiving detoxification.⁴⁶
- For the Jackson County treatment admissions in FY 2003 where the referral source was noted, 1,739 of the admissions involved individuals referred to treatment through the court/criminal justice system.⁴⁷

Number of Treatment Admissions by Referral Source, Jackson County, FY 2001-2003

Referral Source	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Self/family/friend	1,910	2,131	2,327
School	10	21	53
Mental health provider	457	522	864
Health care provider	258	191	187
Court/criminal justice	2,128	2,066	1,739
Other	830	760	694

- Of the Jackson County treatment admissions during FY 2003, 2,309 reported 3 or more prior treatment episodes.⁴⁸

Number of Prior Treatment Episodes, Jackson County, FY 2001-2003

Number of Prior Episodes	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
None	1,846	1,857	1,987
1 or 2	1,619	1,705	1,568
3 or more	2,128	2,129	2,309

- For 1,190 of those being treated in FY 2003, marijuana was the primary drug problem.⁴⁹

Number of Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug, Jackson County, FY 2001-2003

Primary Drug Problem	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Alcohol	2,192	2,090	2,013
Marijuana	1,106	1,208	1,190
Cocaine (total)	1,644	1,705	1,780
Crack	1,436	1,483	1,567
Stimulant (total)	269	263	339
Methamphetamine	238	237	302
Heroin	177	169	167
Analgesic except heroin	47	74	91
Non-prescription methadone	15	7	15
PCP, LSD, other hallucinogen	131	140	242
Tranquilizer	9	7	11
Inhalant	3	2	6
Sedative	6	4	1
Any other medication/illicit drug	9	27	22

Sources

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⁶ Kansas City Police Department Web site: <http://www.kcpd.org/>

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This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse
PO Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
1-800-666-3332
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
ondcp@ncjrs.org

