

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

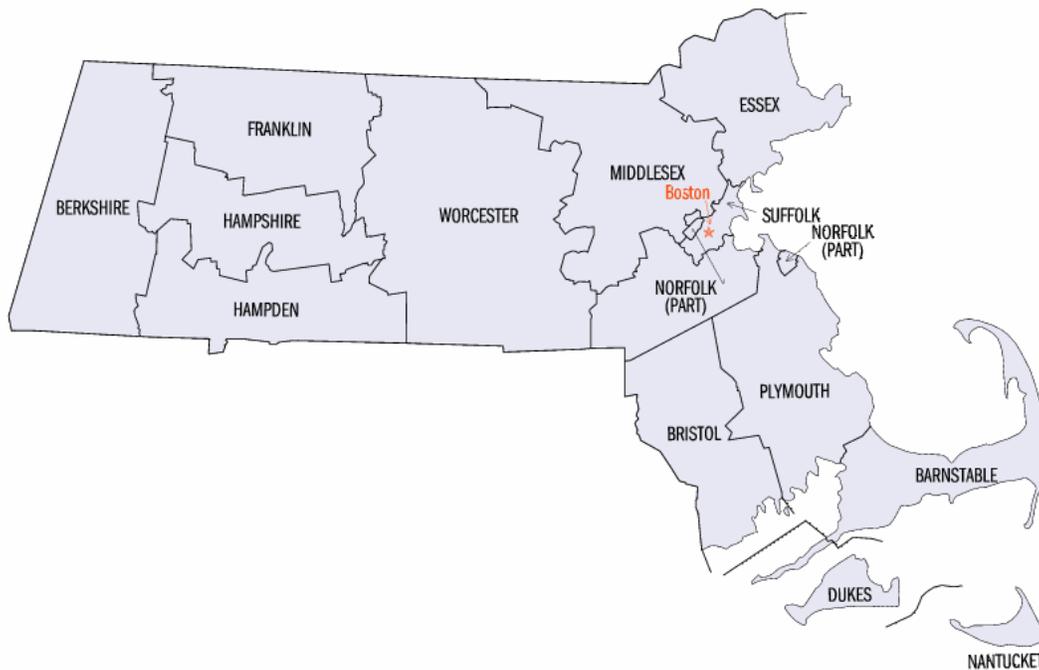
## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Boston, Massachusetts

---

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

June 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.

## **Boston, Massachusetts**

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

### **Demographics**

- Population (2002 American Community Survey): 545,181<sup>1</sup>
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 48.31% white; 26.84% black/African American; 0.23% American Indian/Alaska Native; 7.58% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 1.36% other race; 0.87% two or more races; 14.81% Hispanic/Latino origin (of any race)<sup>2</sup>
- Boston is located in Suffolk County.<sup>3</sup>

### **Politics**

- Mayor: Thomas M. Menino<sup>4</sup>
- City Council (Districts 1-8, respectively): Paul Scapicchio (1); James Kelly (2); Maureen Feeney (3); Charles Yancey (4); Rob Consalvo (5); Josh Tobin (6); Chuck Turner (7); Michael Ross (8); Jerry McDermott (9); Feliz Arroyo (At-large); Maura Hennigan (At-large); Stephen Murphy (At-large); Michael Flaherty (At-large, President)<sup>5</sup>
- Boston Police Commissioner: Kathleen M. O'Toole<sup>6</sup>
- Suffolk County Sheriff: Andrea Cabral<sup>7</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>8</sup>  
Designated in 1999, the New England HIDTA is responsible for Suffolk and other counties in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire. The purpose of this HIDTA is to identify, disrupt and dismantle the Colombian and Dominican drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that are operating in New England.
- Painfully Obvious<sup>9</sup>  
In November 2003, the City of Boston announced a partnership with Purdue Pharma called Painfully Obvious. This initiative serves as a citywide education program aimed at teen abuse of prescription drugs.
- Join Together<sup>10</sup>  
A project of the Boston University School of Public Health, Join Together supports community-based efforts to reduce, prevent, and treat substance abuse across the nation.
- Safe Harbor<sup>11</sup>  
The Safe Harbor program serves homeless men and women who are HIV positive and are recovering from substance abuse.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Boston:<sup>12</sup>
  - FY 2003, FY 2002, and FY 2001: no Boston grantees

- FY 2000: \$97,178 was awarded to the South Boston Community Coalition to Prevent Substance Abuse
- FY 1999: no Boston grantees
- Office of Weed and Seed<sup>13</sup>  
Boston has received Federal funding and official recognition as a Weed and Seed site.
- FY 2003 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Discretionary Funds received in Boston:<sup>14</sup>
  - Center for Mental Health Services: \$4,848,703
  - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: \$714,340
  - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: \$2,637,598
- Boston did not receive any funding through the FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant Program.<sup>15</sup>
- Boston did not receive any methamphetamine funding in 2003 from the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.<sup>16</sup>
- FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs/Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants amounts received by Boston recipients:<sup>17</sup>
  - Community Based (discretionary): 1 award valued at \$325,000
  - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): 4 awards valued at \$60,070,423
  - Juvenile Justice:
    - discretionary: 3 awards valued at \$1,598,114
    - formula: 4 awards valued at \$4,765,460
  - Law Enforcement:
    - discretionary: 18 awards valued at \$10,093,806
    - formula: 5 awards valued at \$14,799,080
  - Substance Abuse:
    - discretionary: 0 awards
    - formula: 1 award valued at \$623,205
  - Victims:
    - discretionary: 6 awards valued at \$3,287,849
    - formula: 2 awards valued at \$8,802,000
- Boston did not receive any funding through the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.<sup>18</sup>

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- During full years 2001, 2002, and 2003 the number of Boston homicides reported was 66, 60, and 39 respectively.<sup>19</sup> As of March 2004, there were 13 homicides reported to Boston police.<sup>20</sup>

Reported Part One Crimes, Boston, 2001 through March 2004

Offense	Full Year 2001	Full Year 2002	Full Year 2003	March 2004
Homicide	66	60	39	13
Rape and attempted	361	369	263	66
Robbery and attempted	2,524	2,533	2,759	580
Aggravated assault	4,412	3,994	4,113	885
Burglary and attempted	4,222	3,830	4,344	1,052
Larceny and attempted	17,608	17,824	17,069	4,032
Vehicle theft and attempted	8,194	7,096	6,493	1,270

- During 2002, the Boston Police Department reported 1,375 arrests for marijuana.<sup>21</sup>

Number of Drug Arrests, Boston, 2000-2002

Drug Type	2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Heroin/other opiates	1,022	27.1%	905	26.4%	947	22.5%
Cocaine/crack	1,532	40.6	1,428	41.7	1,762	41.9
Marijuana	1,093	29.0	982	28.7	1,375	32.7
All others	123	3.3	111	3.2	125	3.0
Total	3,770	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,209	100.0

- From January to June 23, 2002, there were 255 offenses involving the possession of heroin or opiates in Boston. During full year 2001, there were 449 such offenses.<sup>22</sup>

Number of Drug Offenses, Boston, 2001 and January-June 23, 2002

Drug Type	Full Year 2001	Jan.-June 23, 2002
Trafficking heroin/opiates	18	13
Manuf., distrib., disp., or poss. with intent heroin/opiates	434	189
Possession heroin/opiates	449	255
Being present where heroin/opiates are found	2	0
Trafficking cocaine	63	32
Manuf., distrib., disp., or poss. with intent cocaine	826	478
Possession of cocaine or mixture containing cocaine	864	508
Manuf., distrib., disp., or poss. w/intent Class C substance	16	7
Possession of any Class C substance	30	14
Traff., manuf., dist., disp., or possess. with intent marijuana	56	0
Possession of marijuana or mixture containing marijuana	1,031	573
Distribution of marijuana or mixture containing marijuana	145	142
Manuf., distrib., disp., or poss. w/intent Class E drug	26	9
Possession of hypodermic syringe	55	23
Conspiracy to violate Controlled Substances Act	326	130
Using/possessing a false prescription	42	42
Total	4,383	2,415

## Drugs

### ➤ Cocaine

Powder and crack cocaine are considered to be readily available in Boston. A gram of powder cocaine costs \$50-\$100 and a crack cocaine rock costs \$10-\$20.<sup>23</sup> Powder cocaine users in Boston tend to be white males who live in the central city or suburbs and have a low or medium socioeconomic status. Crack cocaine users tend to be white or black males living in the central city of a low socioeconomic status. Cocaine use increased between the spring and fall of 2002 as many adolescent and young adult users switched from using heroin to using cocaine.<sup>24</sup>

### ➤ Heroin

Heroin use is considered to be Boston's most abused drug.<sup>25</sup> Heroin use remains stable at high levels in Boston, with increased use among young adult users.<sup>26</sup> South American and Southwest Asian heroin are widely available in Boston.<sup>27</sup> In the fourth quarter of FY 2002, wholesale quantities of South American heroin averaged 95% pure and sold for \$120,000/kilogram in Boston.<sup>28</sup> Many older heroin addicts who previously injected heroin and cocaine together in a speedball have changed practices to reduce the risk of vein collapse. The users now inject the heroin intramuscularly and, immediately after, smoke crack.<sup>29</sup> Heroin users in Boston tend to be white, older males living in the central city.<sup>30</sup>

### ➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is one of the most widely used drugs in Boston. Marijuana users in Boston tend to be white males between the ages of 18-30.<sup>31</sup> One ounce of sinsemilla costs \$80-\$100 and one ounce of commercial marijuana sells for \$100-\$125.<sup>32</sup>

### ➤ Methamphetamine

Abuse of methamphetamine is low in Boston.<sup>33</sup> Although methamphetamine use is emerging in the Boston club scene.<sup>34</sup> The methamphetamine found in Boston typically costs \$70-\$200/gram.<sup>35</sup>

### ➤ Club Drugs

GHB is available in Boston.<sup>36</sup> One dose (a capful) of GHB and ketamine each sell for \$5.<sup>37</sup> Ketamine is being diverted from sources such as veterinary clinics and is being used at legitimate nightclubs in the Boston area.<sup>38</sup> A bottle (one-ounce) of ketamine costs \$50. Some users inject MDMA (ecstasy) and ketamine intramuscularly.<sup>39</sup> Ecstasy use has increased since spring 2004. Adolescent use of the drug is increasing at a faster rate than young adult use. Typical ecstasy users in Boston are between the ages of 18-30, white, and living in the suburbs.<sup>40</sup> Use of LSD, PCP, mushrooms, and mescaline among adolescents and young adults is not uncommon in Boston. LSD sells for \$5/dose or \$300 for 100 doses.<sup>41</sup>

### ➤ Diverted Pharmaceuticals

OxyContin remains a major street drug of abuse.<sup>42</sup> A pharmacy regulation that went into effect on July 1, 2002 allows Boston pharmacists the option to not stock supplies of OxyContin. Some pharmacies display signs stating that they only have limited quantities of the drug in an effort to stop thefts.<sup>43</sup> Typical OxyContin users are mainly white males of low socioeconomic status who live in the central city.<sup>44</sup>

## Juveniles

- Almost 20% of Boston high school students surveyed in 2003 reported being current users of marijuana.<sup>45</sup>

Percent of High School Students Reporting Selected Drug Use, Boston, 2003

	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	38.2%	36.3%	37.3%
Current marijuana use	17.9	21.5	19.6
Lifetime cocaine use	1.6	5.1	3.3
Current cocaine use	--	--	--
Lifetime inhalant use	--	--	--
Current inhalant use	4.1	6.0	5.0
Lifetime heroin use	0.8	3.4	2.1
Lifetime methamphetamine use	2.1	5.1	3.6
Lifetime illegal steroid use	2.0	3.9	3.0
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	0.6	4.0	2.3
Lifetime ecstasy use	5.8	6.8	6.2
Tired marijuana before age 13	7.3	11.5	9.3

- Over 43% of Boston 12th graders reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetimes.<sup>46</sup>

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, by Grade, Boston, 2003

	9th	10th	11th	12th
Lifetime marijuana use	33.6%	35.9%	37.1%	43.8%
Current marijuana use	17.7	17.9	17.3	26.9
Lifetime cocaine use	4.0	1.7	4.1	2.9
Current cocaine use	--	--	--	--
Lifetime inhalant use	--	--	--	--
Current cocaine use	8.7	2.5	4.6	2.0
Lifetime heroin use	2.7	1.0	2.7	1.0
Lifetime methamphetamine use	5.9	1.8	3.0	2.6
Lifetime steroid use	4.1	0.9	2.9	2.5
Lifetime injection of illegal drug	3.9	1.4	2.0	1.0
Lifetime ecstasy use	5.1	4.2	8.3	7.9
Tired marijuana before age 13	10.1	10.4	7.9	7.5

## Enforcement

- As of October 31, 2002, there were 2,771 full-time law enforcement employees in Boston (2,143 officers and 628 civilians).<sup>47</sup>

## Trafficking and Seizures

- The Boston area serves as the primary drug distribution center in Massachusetts.<sup>48</sup>
- Cocaine is often trafficked to Boston via the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Florida, Texas, California, New Jersey, and New York.<sup>49</sup>

- Colombian and Dominican criminal groups are the primary transporters and wholesale-level distributors of South American heroin in Boston.<sup>50</sup>
- Personal use quantities of hashish arrive in Boston on flights from the Netherlands and other source countries.<sup>51</sup>
- The majority of methamphetamine found in Boston is shipped from California.<sup>52</sup>
- MDMA originates in Europe and reaches Boston via New York City.<sup>53</sup>
- Seizures of substances such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms and mescaline increase in the spring/summertime with the increase in the number of outdoor rock concerts.<sup>54</sup>
- Between Fall 2001 and Spring 2002, four methamphetamine box labs were seized in Boston.<sup>55</sup>
- In August 2002, 56 grams of crystal methamphetamine were seized in Boston.<sup>56</sup>

### Courts

- **Drug Courts<sup>57</sup>**  
As of November 2003, there were two drug courts in Boston that had recently been implemented. One of the drug courts is in South Boston and the other is in East Boston. There are no additional drug courts in existence or being planned in the city.

### Consequences of Use

- There were 17,965 drug abuse episodes reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) by emergency departments (ED) in Boston during 2002. Heroin was mentioned in nearly 4,000 of the episodes.<sup>58</sup>

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Boston, 1998- 2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	5,130	4,438	4,975	5,818	5,916
Cocaine	4,526	3,560	4,099	4,933	5,611
Heroin	2,738	2,861	3,867	4,358	3,999
Marijuana	2,907	1,960	2,945	3,423	4,273
Amphetamines	180	216	369	392	541
Methamphetamine	6	12	14	14	13
MDMA (Ecstasy)	39	87	125	140	116
Ketamine	12	10	23	10	13
LSD	53	44	41	33	19
PCP	21	7	11	23	20
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	18	39	25	31	67
GHB	6	26	26	28	27
Rohypnol	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	1	--	13	0	5
Total ED drug abuse episodes	13,657	11,669	14,902	16,853	17,965
Total ED drug mentions	24,876	21,219	25,863	29,795	32,488

- Between 1998 and 2001, the number of deaths from illegal drugs in Boston increased 76%.<sup>59</sup>

- During 2002, there were 124 drug-related deaths reported to DAWN by Medical Examiners (ME) in Suffolk County.<sup>60</sup>

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

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	25	33	37	36	28
Cocaine	31	31	37	48	42
Heroin/morphine	40	48	51	68	56
Marijuana	--	--	1	2	--
Amphetamines	--	--	--	1	--
Methamphetamine	--	5	--	1	--
Club drugs	--	--	--	2	--
Hallucinogens	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalants	--	--	--	--	--
Narcotic analgesics	23	21	23	57	51
Other analgesics	2	4	4	8	1
Benzodiazepines	8	5	7	49	20
Antidepressants	14	16	11	5	11
All other substances	17	3	7	4	12
Total drug deaths	82	101	94	117	124
Total drug mentions	160	166	178	281	221

- According to public health and law enforcement officials in Boston, 50% of the deaths of homeless people in 2001 were due to heroin overdoses.<sup>61</sup>
- As of May 2003, there were 350 HIV cases and 1,476 AIDS cases in Boston where injection drug use was the reason for exposure.<sup>62</sup>

**Treatment**

- Transitions<sup>63</sup>  
The Transitions program is for Boston men and women who have completed detoxification and seek placement in longer-term residential therapeutic programs, outpatient programs, or other treatment programs.
- During FY 2002, there were 11,828 heroin/opiate treatment admissions in Boston.<sup>64</sup>

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Selected Drugs, Boston, FY 1998-3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2003

Fiscal Year	Cocaine	Heroin/Opiates	Marijuana
1998	3,869	9,240	1,143
1999	3,165	8,915	1,125
2000	2,837	9,137	1,109
2001	2,283	10,553	1,098
2002	2,230	11,828	1,054
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2003	1,372	8,113	660

- Approximately 42% of the admissions to treatment in the greater Boston area in FY 2002 reported using heroin/other opiates in the month before admission.<sup>65</sup>

Percent of Admissions Reporting Past Month Drug Use, Boston, FY 1998-3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2003

Drug	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	3 <sup>rd</sup> Q. 2003
Alcohol	58%	59%	58%	56%	52%	51%
Heroin/other opiates	32	34	35	39	42	46
Cocaine/crack	29	30	28	25	24	25
Marijuana	14	14	13	13	11	11
Other*	9	9	10	10	10	3

\*Includes barbiturates, other sedatives, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, amphetamines, and other over the counter drugs.

- Methadone maintenance treatment in Boston is available, although there is a waiting list of 1-2 months for public treatment and 3-4 months for private treatment.<sup>66</sup>
- Non-methadone treatment in Boston has limited slot capacity, a problem that has increased since spring 2002.<sup>67</sup>

## Sources

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site, American Community Survey, Boston, Massachusetts:

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/160/16000US25070001.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

<sup>4</sup> Boston Mayor Web site: <http://www.cityofboston.gov/mayor/default.asp>

<sup>5</sup> Boston City Council Web site: <http://www.cityofboston.gov/citycouncil/default.asp>

<sup>6</sup> Boston Police Department Web site: <http://www.cityofboston.gov/police/>

<sup>7</sup> Suffolk County Sheriff Web site: <http://www.scsdma.org/>

<sup>8</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site:

[http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_ne.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_ne.html)

<sup>9</sup> Boston Public Health Commission, "City of Boston Announces First-of-its-Kind Educational Program to Combat Teen Prescription Drug Abuse in Boston," November 11, 2003:

[http://www.bphc.org/news/press\\_release\\_content.asp?id=254](http://www.bphc.org/news/press_release_content.asp?id=254)

<sup>10</sup> Join Together Web site: <http://www.jointogether.org/home/>

<sup>11</sup> Boston Public Health Commission, Safe Harbor:

<http://www.bphc.org/programs/initiative.asp?b=4&d=0&p=178&i=150>

<sup>12</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Massachusetts section:

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/ma.html>

<sup>13</sup> Office of Weed and Seed Data Center Web site, Massachusetts section:

<http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/map.aspx?state=MA>

<sup>14</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2003 Discretionary Funds, Massachusetts: <http://alt.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states/State.htm>

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/03DrugCtAwd.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, FY 2003 COPS Methamphetamine Grant:

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=951>

<sup>17</sup> Office of Justice Program, FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grants, Massachusetts: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2003grants/map/masubj.htm>

<sup>18</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development, FY 2001 Federally Assisted Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report:

<http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>

- 
- <sup>19</sup> Boston Police Department, Reported Part One Crime in the City of Boston, December 2003: <http://www.ci.boston.ma.us/police/pdfs/dec2003.pdf>
- <sup>20</sup> Boston Police Department, Reported Part One Crime in the City of Boston, March 2004: <http://www.ci.boston.ma.us/police/pdfs/mar04.pdf>
- <sup>21</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2003*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_603.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_603.pdf)
- <sup>22</sup> Boston Police Department, Drug Offenses by Crime Code, 2001 and 2002
- <sup>23</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2003*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_603.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_603.pdf)
- <sup>24</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>25</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2003*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_603.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_603.pdf)
- <sup>26</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>27</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Advance Report*, June 2003: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/AdvReport603.pdf>
- <sup>28</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Heroin in the Northeast: A Regional Drug Threat Assessment*, August 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs5/5787/5787p.pdf>
- <sup>29</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse\\_nov02.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf)
- <sup>30</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>31</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>32</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse\\_nov02.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf)
- <sup>33</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>34</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Advance Report*, June 2003: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/AdvReport603.pdf>
- <sup>35</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, December 2001*, May 2002: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/PDF/CEWG/EXSUMDec01.pdf>
- <sup>36</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>37</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, July-December 2001 Reporting Period*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- <sup>38</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Massachusetts State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/massachusetts.html>
- <sup>39</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse\\_nov02.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf)
- <sup>40</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>41</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, December 2001*, May 2002: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/PDF/CEWG/EXSUMDec01.pdf>
- <sup>42</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2002*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_602.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_602.pdf)
- <sup>43</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Advance Report, December 2002*: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/AdvReport1202.pdf>
- <sup>44</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>45</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2003*, May 2004: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5302.pdf>

- 
- <sup>46</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Online, Comprehensive Results: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>
- <sup>47</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, October 2003: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>
- <sup>48</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment Update*, April 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs07/908/index.htm>
- <sup>49</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2002*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_602.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_602.pdf)
- <sup>50</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Heroin in the Northeast: A Regional Drug Threat Assessment*, August 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs5/5787/5787p.pdf>
- <sup>51</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Massachusetts State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/massachusetts.html>
- <sup>52</sup> Community Epidemiology Work Group, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, December 2001*, May 2002: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/PDF/CEWG/EXSUMDec01.pdf>
- <sup>53</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>54</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>55</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse\\_nov02.pdf](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf)
- <sup>56</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment Update*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs3/3980/3980p.pdf>
- <sup>57</sup> Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, November 7, 2003: <http://www.american.edu/spa/justice/publications/drgchart2k.pdf>
- <sup>58</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates, 1995-2002*, August 2003: [http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/pubs\\_94\\_02/edpubs/2002final/](http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/pubs_94_02/edpubs/2002final/)
- <sup>59</sup> Join Together Online, "Drug Deaths Rise Dramatically in Boston," July 29, 2003: <http://www.jointogether.org/sa/news/summaries/reader/0.1854.565810.00.html>
- <sup>60</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, *Mortality Data From the Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2002*, January 2004: [http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/pubs\\_94\\_02/mepubs/default.asp](http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/pubs_94_02/mepubs/default.asp)
- <sup>61</sup> "Massachusetts Deals with Potent Heroin," *Narcotics Enforcement & Prevention Digest*, June 14, 2002
- <sup>62</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2003*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_603.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_603.pdf)
- <sup>63</sup> Boston Public Health Commission, Transitions: <http://www.bphc.org/programs/initiative.asp?b=4&d=0&p=178&i=149>
- <sup>64</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Volume II: Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2003*: [http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2\\_603.pdf](http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_603.pdf)
- <sup>65</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>66</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January 2004*: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- <sup>67</sup> Ibid.

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](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)

