

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Washington, D.C.

Profile of Drug Indicators

February 2005



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.

Washington, D.C.

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

Demographics¹

- Population (2003 American Community Survey): 528,759
- Race/Ethnicity (2003 American Community Survey): 27.1% white; 58.4% black/African American; 0.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native; 3.1% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2% other race; 1.1% two or more races; 9.8% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

Politics

- Mayor: Anthony A. Williams²
- City Council (Wards 1-8 respectively): Jim Graham; Jack Evans (Chair Pro Tempore); Kathleen Patterson; Adrian Fenty; Vincent Orange, Sr.; Sharon Ambrose; Vincent Gray; Marion Barry; Kwame Brown (at large); David Catania (at large); Phil Mendelson (at large); Carol Schwartz (at large) Linda Cropp (Chair- at large)³
- Chief of Police: Charles H. Ramsey⁴
- Congressional Representative: Eleanor Holmes Norton⁵

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁶
Designated in 1994, the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA is responsible for areas of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
- Operation Crackdown⁷
The Operation Crackdown program provides community groups with free legal representation to combat problems such as crack houses and open air drug markets. Operation Crackdown attorneys use civil courts and city agencies to force owners of problem properties to stop illegal drug use, sales and manufacturing in the properties.
- Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration⁸
The mission of this D.C. Department of Health program is to keep District residents from becoming dependant on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and to help addicted residents return to sobriety. Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration provides the following services: prevention, detoxification, residential treatment, youth services, programs for persons with HIV/AIDS, and aftercare programs.

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During January 2005, there were 15 homicides reported in Washington, D.C.⁹ In full year 2004, there were 198 homicides reported.¹⁰ During 2003, the D.C. Metropolitan Police reported 248 homicides.¹¹

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Washington, D.C., 2002-January 2005

Offense	Full Year 2002	Full Year 2003	Full Year 2004	January 2005
Homicide	262	248	198	15
Sexual assault	262	273	305	18
Robbery	3,731	3,836	3,827	334
Aggr. assault	4,854	4,482	3,452	231
Burglary	5,167	4,670	4,475	298
Theft	20,903	17,362	7,837	534
Theft from auto	NA	NA	7,308	479
Stolen auto	9,168	9,549	8,009	576
Arson	109	126	65	6
Total	44,456	40,546	35,476	2,491

- During 2004, the Drug Enforcement Administration made 170 drug arrests in D.C.¹²

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Washington, D.C., 2000-2004

Year	# of Arrests
2000	119
2001	47
2002	30
2003	58
2004	170

- Data for 2003 indicate that 65.6% of adult male arrestees and 61.1% of adult female arrestees in Washington, D.C. tested positive for at least one of the following drugs at arrest: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, or PCP.¹³

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive, Washington, D.C., 2003

Drug Type	Male	Female
Cocaine	26.5%	30.9%
Marijuana	37.4	29.1
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.0
Opiates	9.8	10.9
Any drug	65.6	61.1
Multiple drugs	17.7	22.2

- Additional Washington, D.C. arrestee drug use data for 2003 indicate that 45.8% of adult male arrestees used marijuana within the past year. Among those reporting past year marijuana use, the drug was used an average of 10.1 days within the past month.¹⁴

Past Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, Washington D.C., 2003

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marij.	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	18.5%	2.7%	33.6%	0.0%	10.0%
Past 30 days	20.1%	4.2%	40.5%	0.0%	10.7%
Past year	23.6%	5.8%	45.8%	0.5%	10.7%
Avg. # of days used in month	10.5	2.8	10.1	0.3	13.8

- During 2003, 42.9% of adult female arrestees used marijuana within the past year in Washington D.C.¹⁵

Past Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees, Washington D.C., 2003

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marij.	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	22.0%	1.7%	32.8%	0.0%	10.3%
Past 30 days	23.3%	5.2%	37.3%	0.0%	12.1%
Past year	25.4%	12.9%	42.9%	0.0%	16.1%
Avg. # of days used in month	12.6	6.6	10.4	0.0	14.1

Drugs

- Cocaine

Powder cocaine use remains low according to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C.¹⁶ Violence associated with the crack trade remains high in Washington, D.C.¹⁷ Crack cocaine is primarily abused in low income, inner-city housing projects.¹⁸ Crack smoked in marijuana joints is occasionally reported, typically among younger users. While the predominant powder cocaine users are black individuals over age 30 who inject the drug, an emerging group has been reported: young adult (age 18-30) white males who snort the drug. Cocaine injectors are finding it increasingly difficult to find powder cocaine, so some are shooting crack instead.¹⁹ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, powder cocaine sold for \$30-\$80/gram, \$600-2,000/ounce, and \$17,500-\$35,000/kilogram. Crack cocaine sold for \$10/rock, \$80-\$100/gram, \$900-\$1,750/ounce, and \$30,000/kilogram during the same time period.²⁰ The cocaine found in D.C. is typically 30-60% pure.²¹

- Heroin

High purity snortable South American (Colombian) white heroin and Southeast Asian heroin are considered widely available in Washington, D.C.²² While low-purity heroin is purchased and injected by long-term users, high purity heroin is purchased (particularly in Northwest D.C.) and snorted by a predominantly younger and more suburban abuser population from Maryland and Virginia.²³ Quinine is a new adulterant that is being used to increase the heroin “rush.” Meat tenderizer and flour are additional heroin adulterants.²⁴ Heroin sold for \$10-\$20/bag, \$78-\$150/gram and \$80,000/kilogram during the fourth quarter of FY 2002.²⁵ Heroin users tend to be black men over the age of 18 who live in the central city and are of a low socioeconomic status.²⁶

- **Marijuana**
 Marijuana is the most readily available, least expensive, and widely abused illicit drug in D.C. Marijuana is sometimes mixed with crack or PCP in blunts.²⁷ Hydroponically grown marijuana is widely available.²⁸ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, commercial grade marijuana sold for \$100/ounce and \$400-\$1,750/pound. High-grade marijuana sold for \$400/ounce and \$2,600-\$5,000/pound during the same time period.²⁹
- **Methamphetamine**
 According to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C., methamphetamine use and activity remains low, although it is an emerging drug that is becoming more readily available.³⁰ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, methamphetamine sold for \$100/gram, \$1,100-\$2,000/ounce, and \$11,000-\$19,000/pound.³¹
- **Club Drugs**
 MDMA, Ketamine, GHB, crystal methamphetamine and various other hallucinogenic and stimulant drugs have been in demand and readily available in D.C. for almost a decade. MDMA abuse and distribution, in particular, is at high levels.³² Club owners, bartenders, and bouncers are increasingly allowing people to sell MDMA on their premises.³³ Counterfeit MDMA tablets are sometimes sold containing substances such as methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine, or PCP. GHB is sold at nightclubs, raves, bars, and universities for \$10-20/dosage unit.³⁴ PCP sold for \$350-\$600/ounce during the fourth quarter of FY 2002. During this same time period, MDMA sold for \$5-\$13/tablet in wholesale quantities and \$18-\$25/tablet in retail quantities.³⁵ According to Pulse Check sources, MDMA use has leveled off in recent years.³⁶
- **Diverted Pharmaceuticals**
 According to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C., the abuse and availability of OxyContin has declined.³⁷ Hydromorphone and diverted OxyContin are sometimes used as heroin substitutes, while alprazolam, clonazepam, and other diverted pharmaceuticals are used either to boost or “take off the rough edges” from heroin.³⁸ D.C. police report that OxyContin is frequently sold outside heroin treatment facilities.³⁹ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, diverted OxyContin sold for \$18-\$40 per 40 milligram tablet and \$50-\$80 per 80 milligram tablet.⁴⁰
- According to 2002-2003 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, approximately 33.64% of Washington D.C. residents ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.⁴¹

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Washington, D.C., 2002-2003

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	11.54%	26.23%	8.71%	11.59%
Past month use of marijuana	7.43	24.14	6.93	9.60
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.22	6.65	3.54	4.06
Past year marijuana use	14.83	37.61	10.68	15.09
Past year cocaine use	0.65	4.55	3.65	3.58
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	28.14	19.51	36.90	33.64

- Additional data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicate that 2.95% of Washington D.C. residents reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.⁴²

Percent of Citizens Reporting Past Year Dependence, Washington, D.C., 2002-2003

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.06%	6.26%	2.37%	2.95%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	4.30	8.72	2.99	3.96
Alcohol dependence	1.44	6.76	4.73	4.81
Alcohol dependence or abuse	3.00	16.26	8.37	9.20
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	5.95	21.16	10.56	11.87

Juveniles

- Approximately 23% of Washington, D.C. high school students surveyed in 2003 reported being current users of marijuana.⁴³

Percent of High School Students Reporting Drug Use, by Gender, D.C., 2003

	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	37.5%	46.4%	41.7%
Current marijuana use	18.9	28.6	23.5
Lifetime cocaine use	3.3	9.4	6.2
Current cocaine use	2.0	5.6	3.7
Lifetime inhalant use	7.5	11.0	9.2
Current inhalant use	3.0	4.6	3.8
Lifetime heroin use	2.1	8.8	5.4
Lifetime methamphetamine use	2.5	9.1	5.7
Lifetime illegal steroid use	3.6	11.3	7.4
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	2.0	6.0	3.9
Lifetime ecstasy use	6.5	11.3	8.8
Tried marijuana before age 13	9.2	16.3	12.6

- Nearly half of Washington D.C. 12th graders surveyed in 2003 reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime.⁴⁴

Percent of High School Students Reporting Drug Use, by Grade, D.C., 2003

	9th	10th	11th	12th
Lifetime marijuana use	39.3%	39.7%	39.3%	49.8%
Current marijuana use	23.9	24.1	20.1	25.1
Lifetime cocaine use	5.5	7.6	6.0	5.1
Current cocaine use	3.4	5.6	3.3	2.0
Lifetime inhalant use	10.0	7.7	9.6	8.6
Current inhalant use	4.3	2.5	3.9	4.3
Lifetime heroin use	4.7	5.1	6.9	4.1
Lifetime methamphetamine use	4.6	6.5	6.1	5.5
Lifetime steroid use	5.2	7.6	8.8	7.7
Lifetime injection of illegal drug	4.6	2.7	4.4	2.9
Lifetime ecstasy use	6.9	10.6	8.9	8.5
Tried marijuana before age 13	13.6	13.6	10.1	12.2

Enforcement

- Open-Air MiniStations⁴⁵
The Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Open-Air MiniStations are highly visible picnic table-and-chair sets that serve as outdoor, portable police facilities. The MiniStations serve two main purposes: to let drug dealers, gang members, and other criminals know that illegal activity will not be tolerated in the community; and to help law-abiding residents with information and assistance for building safe and healthy neighborhoods.
- As of October 2003, there were 4,703 full-time law enforcement employees in Washington, D.C. (3,909 officers and 794 civilians).⁴⁶

Trafficking and Seizures

- Colombia-based drug trafficking organizations are the primary sources supplying D.C. criminal groups (usually Colombian and Dominican) with wholesale quantities of cocaine and heroin.⁴⁷
- Most of the marijuana available in D.C. is transported from Arizona, Southern California, Texas, Jamaica and Mexico.⁴⁸
- Marijuana trafficking has been decreasing in D.C. because selling ½ pound or more is now considered a felony.⁴⁹
- The methamphetamine found in D.C. usually comes from California via overnight or regular mail delivery services.⁵⁰
- Open-air markets situated along commuting routes and within public housing projects provide dealers with a constant flow of customers.⁵¹
- Dominican drug trafficking organizations and Asian criminal groups transport and distribute MDMA.⁵²
- Mexican criminal groups are the primary distributors and transporters of methamphetamine in Washington D.C.⁵³
- During 2004, Federal agencies seized 49 kilograms of cocaine in D.C.⁵⁴

Amount of Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Washington, D.C., 2004

Drug Type	Amount Seized
Cocaine	49.0 kilograms
Heroin	33.8 kilograms
Marijuana	2.9 kilograms
Methamphetamine	0.3 kilograms
Clandestine labs	1
MDMA	1,300 tablets

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁵
As of September 2004, there was 1 drug court in Washington, D.C. that had been operating for over 2 years and 2 drug courts that had recently been implemented. There were no additional drug courts in existence or being planned in D.C. at that time.

- During FY 2002, approximately 41.6% of Federally-sentenced defendants in D.C. were charged with drug offenses. Crack cocaine was involved in 61.5% (107) of the drug offenses.⁵⁶

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, D.C., FY 2002

Drug Type	Number	Percent of Total
Crack cocaine	107	61.5%
Heroin	25	14.4
Powder cocaine	26	14.9
Marijuana	8	4.6
Methamphetamine	1	0.6
Other	7	4.0

Consequences of Use

- There were 10,554 drug abuse episodes reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network from D.C. emergency departments (ED) during 2002. Cocaine was mentioned in more than 3,000 of the ED episodes during 2002.⁵⁷

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Washington, D.C, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	3,270	2,745	2,300	2,774	3,714
Cocaine	3,718	3,150	2,830	2,894	3,033
Heroin	2,097	1,771	1,946	1,888	1,597
Marijuana	2,360	2,516	2,510	2,135	2,332
Amphetamines	--	--	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	16	33	62	24	31
MDMA	23	--	78	110	92
Ketamine	4	3	7	--	--
LSD	49	87	45	25	18
PCP	152	176	317	525	1,302
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	21	12	--	--	--
Flunitrazepam	0	0	0	0	0
GHB	4	13	24	15	10
Inhalants	15	--	--	--	--
Total drug episodes	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566	10,554
Total drug mentions (all drugs)	19,054	16,936	16,229	17,480	18,418

Treatment

- Approximately 60,000 D.C. residents are addicted to alcohol and other drugs.⁵⁸
- During 2003, there were 4,832 admissions to substance abuse treatment in Washington D.C.⁵⁹ During 2002, there were 5,548 admissions to treatment in Washington, D.C.⁶⁰ During 2001, 5,755 people were admitted to drug/alcohol treatment in Washington, D.C.⁶¹

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Washington, D.C., 2001-2003

Primary Drug of Abuse	2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	673	11.7%	638	11.3%	552	11.4%
Alc. w/ second. drug	436	7.6	401	7.1	330	6.8
Cocaine – smoked	1,450	25.2	1,172	20.7	912	18.9
Cocaine – other route	474	8.2	717	12.7	466	9.6
Marijuana	367	6.4	273	4.8	336	7.0
Heroin	2,184	37.9	2,218	39.8	2,023	41.9
Other opiates	24	0.4	15	0.3	13	0.3
PCP	105	1.8	205	3.6	189	3.9
Hallucinogens	2	0.0	1	0.0	--	0.0
Amphetamines	33	0.6	17	0.3	10	0.20
Other stimulants	1	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Tranquilizers	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1
Sedatives	2	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Inhalants	1	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Other/none specified	2	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	5,755	100.0	5,659	100.0	4,832	100.0

- During 2003, 3% of adult male arrestees in Washington D.C. had received outpatient substance abuse treatment within the past year.⁶²

Adult Arrestee Drug/Alcohol Treatment Status, Washington, D.C., 2003

Type of Treatment	Male	Female
Outpatient		
Ever	15.3%	20.3%
Past year	3.0	9.4
Inpatient/residential		
Ever	23.0	34.4
Past year	6.2	7.8

Corrections

- In January 2005, the average daily population at Washington, D.C. Department of Corrections facilities was 3,499.⁶³

Average Daily Facility Population, Washington, D.C., January 2005

Facility	Population
Central Detention Facility	2,204
Central Treatment Facility	1,188
Other Contract Facilities	107
Total	3,499

- As of December 2004, a drug offense was the most serious offense for 28% of the D.C. inmates.⁶⁴
- On December 31, 2002, there were 9,389 adults on probation and 5,297 adults on parole in Washington, D.C.⁶⁵

Sources

- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site, 2003 American Community Survey, District of Columbia:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2003/ACS/Tabular/040/04000US111.htm>
- ² Washington, D.C. Mayor Web site: <http://dc.gov/mayor/index.shtm>
- ³ Washington, D.C. City Council Web site: <http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us/members.html>
- ⁴ Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site: <http://mpdc.dc.gov/main.shtm>
- ⁵ U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>
- ⁶ Office of National Drug Control Policy, Washington D.C./Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_dc.html
- ⁷ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site, Operation Crackdown:
<http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/comm/crackdown.shtm>
- ⁸ D.C. Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration Web site:
http://dchealth.dc.gov/about/index_apr.shtm
- ⁹ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, Citywide Preliminary Crime Statistics, January 2005:
http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/districts/city/2005_01.shtm
- ¹⁰ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site, Citywide Preliminary Crime Statistics, December 2004 :
http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/districts/city/2004_12.shtm
- ¹¹ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, Citywide Crime Statistics, Annual Totals, 1993-2003:
http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/districts/city/crstats_citywide_annual.shtm
- ¹² Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington D.C. State Factsheet:
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ¹³ National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use & Related Matters Among Adult Arrestees, 2003*:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam/ADAM2003.pdf>
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004:
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- ¹⁷ Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. State Factsheet:
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ¹⁸ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002:
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ¹⁹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002:
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- ²⁰ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003:
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ²¹ 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
- ²² Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002:
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- ²³ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002:
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ²⁴ 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
- ²⁵ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003:
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ²⁶ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004:
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>

-
- ²⁷ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ²⁸ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- ²⁹ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ³⁰ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- ³¹ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ³² Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ³³ 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
- ³⁴ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ³⁵ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ³⁶ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- ³⁹ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ⁴⁰ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ⁴¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002-2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*, January 2005: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k3/State/toc.htm>
- ⁴² Ibid.
- ⁴³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2001*, June 2002: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrb/info_results.htm
- ⁴⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Online, Comprehensive Results: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/>
- ⁴⁵ Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, Open-Air Mini-Stations Web site: <http://mpdc.dc.gov/serv/programs/ministationfaq.shtm>
- ⁴⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2003*, October 2004: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm>
- ⁴⁷ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid.
- ⁵⁰ Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ⁵¹ Ibid.
- ⁵² National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ⁵³ Ibid.
- ⁵⁴ Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ⁵⁵ Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, September 2, 2004: http://spa.american.edu/justice/publications/us_drugcourts.pdf

⁵⁶ U.S. Sentencing Commission, FY 2002 Federal Sentencing Statistics, Washington, D.C.:
<http://www.ussc.gov/JUDPACK/2002/dc02.pdf>

⁵⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Final Estimates 1995-2002*, July 2003:
http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/old_dawn/pubs_94_02/edpubs/2002final/

⁵⁸ Mayor's Interagency Task Force on Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Control, *First Citywide Comprehensive Substance Abuse Strategy for the District of Columbia*, September 2003:
<http://www.carnevaleassociates.com/dcstrategy/dcstrategy2003.pdf>

⁵⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Washington, D.C., 2003: <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DC03.htm>

⁶⁰ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Washington, D.C., 2002: <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DC02.htm>

⁶¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Washington, D.C., 2001: <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/DC01.htm>

⁶² National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use & Related Matters Among Arrestees, 2003*:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam/ADAM2003.pdf>

⁶³ Washington, D.C. Department of Corrections, Demographics and Statistics:
<http://doc.dc.gov/doc/cwp/view,a,3,q,491396.asp>

⁶⁴ Washington, D.C. Department of Corrections, *D.C. Department of Corrections Facts and Figures, December 2004*:
[http://doc.dc.gov/doc/frames.asp?doc=/doc/lib/doc/populationstats/DC_Department_of_Corrections_Media_Kit_Jan_05_\(2\).pdf](http://doc.dc.gov/doc/frames.asp?doc=/doc/lib/doc/populationstats/DC_Department_of_Corrections_Media_Kit_Jan_05_(2).pdf)

⁶⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, August 2003:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ppus02.pdf>

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

