

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Connecticut

Profile of Drug Indicators

March 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.

Connecticut

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

Demographics

- Population: 3,483,372 (July 2003 Census estimate)¹; 3,350,345 (2002 American Community Survey)²
- Race/ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 76.7% white; 8.8% black/African American; 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native; 2.7% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.3% other race; 1.3% two or more races; 10.0% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)³

Politics

- Governor: John G. Rowland⁴
- Lt. Governor: M. Jodi Rell⁵
- Attorney General: Richard Blumenthal⁶
- Secretary of State: Susan Bysiewicz⁷
- U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D); Joseph I. Lieberman (D)⁸
- U.S. Representatives (Districts 1-5, respectively): John B. Larson; Rob Simmons; Rosa L. DeLauro; Christopher Shays; Nancy L. Johnson⁹
- Capital: Hartford¹⁰

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)¹¹
Designated in 1999, the New England HIDTA is responsible for areas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire. The Connecticut counties involved in New England HIDTA activities are Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven.
- Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth¹²
Established in 1998 with a grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth has two overall purposes: to coordinate and/or redirect all substance abuse prevention funding within the state, and to develop a comprehensive prevention strategy to reduce substance use by youth ages 12-17.
- Alcohol and Drug Policy Council¹³
The Alcohol and Drug Policy Council was created in 1997 and is charged with examining and improving the statewide substance abuse system and developing plan and action strategies to reduce the harmful effects of the problem. The Council is organized into three major working committees (prevention, treatment, and criminal justice) to support coordinated planning.
- Project Substance Abuse Family Education (SAFE)¹⁴
As a direct result of increased child abuse associated with substance abuse by a primary caregiver, the Connecticut Department of Children and Families established Project SAFE. This program connects the primary caregiver with community substance abuse treatment programs for assessment and free treatment, if necessary.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Connecticut:¹⁵
 - FY 2003:
 - \$84,589 to the Substance Abuse Action Council of Central Connecticut, Bristol
 - \$100,000 to Hawkwing.inc – Roots and Blossoms, Glastonbury
 - \$100,000 to Prevention Council of Haddam-Killingworth, Higganum
 - \$81,898 to the Coalition Against Substance Abuse of New Britain, New Britain
 - \$100,000 to South Central Connecticut Regional Action Council, New Haven
 - \$100,000 to Local Prevention Council, New Haven
 - \$100,000 to Southfield Village Drug Prevention Coalition, Stamford
 - FY 2002:
 - \$100,000 to East of the River Action for Substance Abuse Elimination (ERASE), East Hartford
 - FY 2001:
 - \$100,000 to the Communities Prevention Task Force, Norwalk
 - \$99,767 to Groton Adolescent Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition, Groton
 - \$83,167 to Meriden Wallingford Substance Abuse Council, Wallingford
 - \$91,948 to the First Selectman’s Task Force on Substance Abuse, Clinton
 - \$100,000 to Glastonbury Alcohol and Drug Council, Glastonbury
 - \$99,977 to Old Saybrook Prevention Coalition, Old Saybrook
 - FY 2000: no grantees in Connecticut
 - FY 1999:
 - \$98,123 to Middlesex County Substance Abuse Action Council, Middletown
 - \$80,912 to Birmingham Group Health Services, Inc., Ansonia
 - \$86,812 to Northeast Communities Against Substance Abuse (NECASA), Wauregan
 - \$100,000 to the Regional Youth/Adult Substance Abuse Program, Bridgeport
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹⁶

Six sites in Connecticut have been officially recognized as Federal Weed and Seed sites: Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, Norwalk, and Stamford.
- FY 2003/2004 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Formula and Discretionary Grant summary for Connecticut:¹⁷
 - Formula Funding: \$22,689,841
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$16,954,098
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$4,684,743
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$641,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$410,000
 - Discretionary Funding: \$14,682,937
 - Mental Health - \$5,525,898
 - Substance Prevention - \$3,142,060
 - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$6,014,979
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$11,261,641
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$26,111,137
 - Total Funds for Connecticut: \$37,372,778

- FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Connecticut: \$6,198,952¹⁸
- There were no Connecticut recipients of the FY 2002¹⁹ or FY 2003²⁰ Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant.
- There were no Connecticut recipients of the FY 2002²¹ or FY 2003²² Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.
- FY 1996-2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Connecticut:
 - FY 1996: \$303,393²³
 - FY 1997: \$323,743²⁴
 - FY 1998: \$677,960²⁵
 - FY 1999: \$693,318²⁶
 - FY 2000: \$707,715²⁷
 - FY 2001: \$715,090²⁸
 - FY 2002: \$781,873²⁹
 - FY 2003: \$737,468³⁰
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and COPS total grant amounts received in Connecticut (by funding category):³¹
 - Communities (discretionary): \$1.8 million
 - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$6.6 million
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: \$53.1 million
 - formula: \$4.2 million
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: \$14.7 million
 - formula: \$5.9 million
 - Substance Abuse:
 - discretionary: \$0
 - formula: \$7.0 million
 - Victims:
 - discretionary: \$0.1 million
 - formula: \$5.3 million
 - Total OJP/COPS funds received in Connecticut in FY 2002: \$98.7 million
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant recipients in Connecticut:³²
 - \$125,000 to East Hartford Estates, East Hartford
 - \$125,000 to Colonial Village, Norwalk
 - \$125,000 to Village Heights, Willimantic
 - \$115,000 to Chappelle Gardens, Hartford

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- Connecticut law enforcement agencies reported 11,851 arrests for drug abuse violations during 2002.³³

Number of Arrests, Select Offenses, Connecticut, 2002

Offense	Under age 18	Total all ages
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2	52
Forcible rape	38	221
Robbery	162	1,015
Aggravated assault	354	2,465
Burglary	490	1,893
Larceny-theft	2,402	10,285
Motor vehicle theft	269	943
Arson	78	139
Drug abuse violations	1,329	11,851
Driving under the influence	96	6,425

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 283 arrests for drug violations in Connecticut.³⁴

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Connecticut, 1998-2001

Year	Arrests
1998	175
1999	296
2000	608
2001	283

Drugs

- Cocaine
Cocaine, both powdered and crack, poses a significant drug threat in Connecticut. In the first quarter of FY 2003, powdered cocaine sold for \$20,000-\$30,000/kilogram, \$600-\$1,100/ounce, and \$50-\$90/gram in the state. Crack sold for \$650-\$1,300/ounce, \$10-\$50/vial, and \$10-\$20/rock during the same time period.³⁵
- Heroin
Heroin has surpassed cocaine as the greatest drug threat in Connecticut. Most of the heroin available in the state is produced in South America.³⁶ The drug's increasing popularity, especially among younger users, is primarily due to the increased availability of low cost, high purity heroin that can be snorted or smoked instead of injected.³⁷ In the first quarter of FY 2003, heroin available in Connecticut was 40-95% pure and sold for \$51,000-\$100,000/kilogram, \$1,300-\$4,000/ounce, \$50-\$125/gram, and \$5-\$20/bag.³⁸
- Marijuana
Marijuana is the most readily available illicit drug in the state. While most of the marijuana in the state is produced in Mexico, locally produced and Canada-produced marijuana are also available. Depending on type, marijuana sold for \$600-\$6,000/pound, \$75-\$600/ounce, \$5-\$40/bag, and \$2/joint in the first quarter of FY 2003.³⁹

- **Methamphetamine**
The production and abuse of methamphetamine in Connecticut pose low threats.⁴⁰ Those who do use methamphetamine are typically teens and young adults who frequent raves.⁴¹
- **Club Drugs**
The diversion and abuse of MDMA have increased throughout the state. Club drugs are primarily distributed and abused by teens and young adults at raves, nightclubs, and on college campuses. In the first quarter of FY 2003, wholesale quantities of MDMA sold for \$5-\$15/tablet and retail quantities sold for \$15-\$30/tablet; GHB sold for \$5-\$10/dosage unit; ketamine sold for \$40/dosage unit; and LSD sold for \$50-\$150/100 dosage units and \$3-\$5/dosage unit.⁴²
- **Other Drugs**
Diverted pharmaceuticals such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, methadone, methylphenidate, alprazolam, and diazepam pose an increasing drug threat to Connecticut. Some heroin addicts in the state use prescription opiates, particularly OxyContin, as a substitute when heroin is not available.⁴³
- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 34.7% of Connecticut citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.⁴⁴

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Connecticut, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	13.23%	23.09%	4.61%	7.50%
Past month use of marijuana	10.76	20.73	3.68	6.26
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	5.98	7.52	1.82	2.86
Past year cocaine use	1.72	5.35	1.27	1.76
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	29.09	20.94	37.34	34.71

- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, approximately 1.93% of Connecticut citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.⁴⁵

Percent of Citizens Reporting Past Year Dependence, Connecticut, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	3.26%	5.45%	1.27%	1.93%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	6.53	8.00	1.53	2.74
Alcohol dependence	2.17	5.59	1.95	2.37
Alcohol dependence or abuse	6.43	16.25	5.14	6.50
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	9.90	21.86	6.41	8.46

Juveniles

- Approximately 36% of 9th-10th grade Connecticut students surveyed in 2000 reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetimes.⁴⁶

Percent of Students Reporting Lifetime Drug Use, Connecticut, 2000

Drug Type	7-8 Grade	9-10 Grade
Marijuana	12.8%	36.1%
Inhalants	11.1	14.4
Cocaine	1.3	3.6
Crack	1.2	2.6
Hallucinogens	2.6	8.8
Heroin	0.9	1.8
Angel dust	2.2	3.9
MDMA	1.6	6.9
Downers w/o prescription	8.1	12.6
Tranquilizers w/o prescription	1.3	3.0
Uppers w/o prescription	2.5	7.3
Pain medicines w/o prescrip.	14.2	16.9
Steroids w/o prescription	1.8	1.5

- In 2000, 22% of Connecticut 9th-10th graders were recent users of marijuana.⁴⁷

Percent of Students Reporting Recent Drug Use, Connecticut, 1997 and 2000

Drug Type	7-8 Grade		9-10 Grade	
	1997	2000	1997	2000
Alcohol	27.1%	24.0%	45.9%	46.2%
Cigarettes	22.3	12.1	31.1	23.5
Marijuana	10.5	7.2	26.9	22.0
Inhalants	8.6	6.6	7.3	5.3
Cocaine	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.7
Crack	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3
Hallucinogens	3.0	1.6	4.9	4.4
Heroin	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9
PCP	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.0
MDMA	1.9	1.0	2.3	4.0

- Approximately 12% of 7th-8th graders said marijuana was “very easy” to get.⁴⁸

Perceived Availability of Drugs, Connecticut, 2000

Drug Availability	7-8 Grade	9-10 Grade
Marijuana – very easy	12.2%	36.0%
Marijuana – sort of easy	8.6	21.7
Marijuana – sort of hard	11.5	15.2
Marijuana – very hard	67.8	27.1
Other drugs – very easy	5.1	12.1
Other drugs – sort of easy	4.7	12.5
Other drugs – sort of hard	9.0	20.9
Other drugs – very hard	81.2	54.5

- Twelve percent of 9th-10th graders surveyed in 2000 reported that it is “not at all wrong” for someone their age to be using marijuana.⁴⁹

Student Attitudes About Drug Use, Connecticut, 2000

	7-8 Grade	9-10 Grade
Use inhalants:		
Not at all wrong	4.2%	4.7%
A little bit wrong	5.6	9.6
Wrong	21.7	28.7
Very wrong	68.5	56.9
Use marijuana:		
Not at all wrong	5.3	12.0
A little bit wrong	6.3	21.5
Wrong	18.9	26.3
Very wrong	69.6	40.2

- Approximately 15.5% of 9th-10th graders reported that most of their close friends use marijuana.⁵⁰

Percent of Students Reporting Close Friends' Use of Drugs, Connecticut, 2000

	7-8 Grade	9-10 Grade
Close friends use marijuana:		
None	76.5%	42.6%
A few	13.6	25.0
Some	6.1	16.9
Most	3.7	15.5
Close friends use inhalants:		
None	88.2	83.8
A few	7.5	11.4
Some	3.0	3.1
Most	1.3	1.7
Close friends have tried other drugs:		
None	89.2	76.3
A few	8.0	16.4
Some	1.9	4.9
Most	0.9	2.5

Enforcement

- Nuisance Abatement Program⁵¹
 The purpose of Connecticut’s Nuisance Abatement Program is to stop the distribution of MDMA at raves throughout the state. This program provides law enforcement with the authority to temporarily close buildings where MDMA is distributed or used. Once club owners prove the problems have been corrected, the buildings can re-open.

- Statewide Narcotics Task Force⁵²
Connecticut's Statewide Narcotics Task Force is divided into 5 field offices covering the eastern, south central, northwestern, north central, and southwestern regions of the state.
- As of October 31, 2002, there were 9,741 full-time law enforcement employees in Connecticut (7,788 officers and 1,953 civilians).⁵³

Trafficking and Seizures

- Located between New York and Boston, Connecticut is an important transit and destination area for drugs.⁵⁴
- Interstate 95 extends through Connecticut and connects New York City with Boston and continues on to the U.S./Canada border. Interstate 91 extends from New Haven north to Massachusetts, Vermont, and the U.S./Canada border. These interstates form what is known by law enforcement as the New England Pipeline.⁵⁵
- Most of the cocaine found in Connecticut is transported by local suppliers who travel to New York City and return with the drug.⁵⁶
- Wholesale quantities of heroin are purchased in New York City and are then transported into Connecticut by couriers using various modes of transportation.⁵⁷
- During full year 2003, the DEA and state and local authorities in Connecticut reported 1 methamphetamine lab incident to the El Paso Intelligence Center.⁵⁸

Number of Methamphetamine Incidents/Seizures, Connecticut, 2003

Type of Seizure	Number
Chemical/glass/equipment	1
Dumpsite	0
Laboratory	0
Total	1

- During 2002, Federal agencies seized more than 31 kilograms of cocaine in Connecticut.⁵⁹

Amount of Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Connecticut, 2002

Drug Type	Amount Seized (in kilograms)
Cocaine	31.7
Heroin	3
Methamphetamine	0
Marijuana	45.8

- Since 1997, only 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures have been reported in Connecticut. Both of the labs were non-operational at the time of the seizure. Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies seized one MDMA lab in Connecticut during 2001 (in North Stonington) and another in 2002 (in Thompson).⁶⁰ In November 2002, an individual was investigated for producing methamphetamine, MDMA and steroids. The individual had built a lab into the foundation of his mobile home.⁶¹

- In 2002, authorities eradicated and seized 2,935 cultivated marijuana plants in Connecticut under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁶²

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Connecticut, 2002

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		Total Plants Eradicated
Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	
62	1,772	18	1,163	2,935

- In FY 2000-2001, the Connecticut Statewide Narcotics Task Force seized drugs valued at more than \$14 million.⁶³

Drugs Seized by Statewide Narcotics Task Force, Connecticut, FY 2000-2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized	Street Value
Cocaine	9.46 kilograms	\$1,349,749
Heroin	2.00 kg.	\$609,592
Marijuana	1351.59 kg.	\$11,462,644
Crack cocaine	3.36 kg.	\$306,281
Pills	4.94 kg.	\$577,582
Other	--	\$50,638
Total	--	\$14,356,486

- The Statewide Narcotics Task Force also seized \$409,086 in cash in FY 2000-2001 and \$646,918 in cash during FY 1999-2000.⁶⁴

Courts

- Drug Courts

As of November 7, 2003, each of the six Connecticut drug courts that were either in existence or were being planned had been inactivated.⁶⁵ The closing of the drug courts is due to budget cuts in the state. Offenders who were enrolled in the drug court system were either placed in the regular court system or were sent to prison.⁶⁶

- During FY 2001, approximately 40% (39.6%) of the Federally-sentenced defendants in Connecticut had committed drug offenses. Thirty-eight percent of the drug offenses (43 offenses) involved crack cocaine.⁶⁷

Federal Sentencing Statistics, Drug Offenses, Connecticut, FY 2001

Drug Type Involved	Offenses	% of Total
Crack cocaine	43	38.0%
Marijuana	32	28.3
Powder cocaine	24	21.2
Heroin	7	6.2
Methamphetamine	0	0.0
Other	7	6.2

Corrections

- On January 1, 2004, the Connecticut incarcerated population totaled 18,523. Nearly 2,000 of the inmates committed an offense involving the sale of a hallucinogen or narcotic substance and 765 of the offenses involved possession of a narcotic substance.⁶⁸

Incarcerated Sentenced Population, Top Ten Offenses, Connecticut, Jan. 1, 2004

Top Ten Offenses Committed	Number of Offenders
Violation of probation or conditional discharge	2,080
Sale of hallucinogen/narcotic	1,960
Possession of narcotic substance	765
Robbery, first degree	660
Burglary, third degree	512
Murder	502
Conspiracy	449
Assault, first degree	436
Sexual assault, first degree	430
Operate under the influence of alcohol/drugs	422

- The number of offenders being supervised in the community on January 1, 2004 totaled 4,130.⁶⁹

Consequences of Use

- There were 367 Connecticut resident deaths due to drug-induced causes during 2002. From 2000 to 2002, there were 1,013 drug-induced deaths in Connecticut. Deaths resulting from opiates, related narcotics, and hallucinogens made up 53% of the drug-induced deaths in the state from 2000 to 2002.⁷⁰
- There were 122 heroin and related narcotics deaths in Connecticut during 2002.⁷¹

Number of Heroin and Related Narcotics Deaths, Connecticut, 1999-2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total deaths	96	114	118	122
Mental/behavioral disorders – opioid use	3	2	5	6
Unintentional poisoning – heroin/related narcotics	93	112	113	116

- During 2002, there were 11,293 drug-induced emergency department (ED) non-admissions in Connecticut, meaning the drug-related ED contacts did not result in hospital admission.⁷²

Number of Drug-Induced ED Non-Admissions, Connecticut, 2000-2002

Year	All Drug-Induced	Drug Poisoning Only
2000	8,865	3,445
2001	10,048	3,387
2002	11,293	3,661

- There were 3,897 drug-induced hospital admissions in Connecticut during 2002.⁷³

Number of Drug-Induced Hospitalizations, Connecticut, 2000-2002

Year	All Drug-Induced	Drug Poisoning Only
2000	4,002	1,863
2001	3,912	1,798
2002	3,897	1,901

- During 2002, there were 3,339 opiate-induced ED non-admissions in Connecticut.⁷⁴

Number of Opiate-Induced ED Non-Admissions, Connecticut, 2000-2002

Year	All Opiate-Induced	Opiate Poisoning Only
2000	2,225	591
2001	2,943	524
2002	3,339	619

- There were 1,215 opiate-induced hospital admissions in Connecticut during 2002.⁷⁵

Number of Opiate-Induced Hospitalizations, Connecticut, 2000-2002

Year	All Opiate-Induced	Opiate Poisoning Only
2000	1,216	200
2001	1,393	212
2002	1,215	255

- For the period 2000 to 2002, approximately 40% of all calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) involved exposures to pharmaceutical substances. Prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, and other supplements accounted for 96% of all pharmaceutical-related calls to CPCC during that period.⁷⁶

CPCC Contacts Regarding Exposure to Pharmaceuticals, 2000-2002

	2000	2001	2002	Total
All pharmaceuticals	12,607	12,767	13,381	38,755
Prescr., OTC, & other supplements	12,067	12,265	12,774	37,106
Heroin	38	27	42	102
All other street drugs & stimulants	352	338	423	1,113
Unknown drug	150	137	142	429

- In May 2002, a 16-year old female died after using MDMA. This was the first Connecticut overdose death attributed solely to MDMA.⁷⁷

Treatment

- During 2002, there were 46,814 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in Connecticut.⁷⁸ In 2001, there were 48,082 admissions to treatment in Connecticut.⁷⁹ There were 51,301 treatment admissions in 2000.⁸⁰

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Connecticut, 2000-2002

Drug Type	2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	11,140	21.7%	9,399	19.5%	8,704	18.6%
Alc. w/ second. drug	11,947	23.3	9,290	19.3	8,641	18.5
Cocaine – smoked	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Cocaine – other route	5,722	11.2	5,573	11.6	5,270	11.3
Marijuana	3,917	7.6	3,782	7.9	4,007	8.6
Heroin	17,323	33.8	17,878	37.2	18,033	38.5
Other opiates	674	1.3	899	1.9	1,037	2.2
PCP	143	0.3	188	0.4	200	0.4
Hallucinogens	78	0.2	142	0.3	123	0.3
Amphetamines	41	0.1	128	0.3	110	0.2
Other stimulants	--	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
Tranquilizers	59	0.1	118	0.2	150	0.3
Sedatives	143	0.3	104	0.2	106	0.2
Inhalants	13	0.0	10	0.0	15	0.0
Other/none specified	101	0.2	569	1.2	412	0.9
Total	51,301	100.0	48,082	100.0	46,814	100.0

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site, Annual Population Estimates by State:

<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php>

² U.S. Census Bureau Web site, 2002 American Community Survey, Connecticut:

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/040/04000US091.htm>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Connecticut Governor Web site: <http://www.ct.gov/governor/site/default.asp>

⁵ Connecticut Lt. Governor Web site: <http://www.ct.gov/otlg/site/default.asp>

⁶ Connecticut Attorney General Web site: <http://www.cslib.org/attygen/>

⁷ Connecticut Secretary of State Web site: <http://www.sots.state.ct.us/>

⁸ U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov/>

⁹ U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>

¹⁰ Connecticut Web site: <http://www.ct.gov/>

¹¹ Office of National Drug Control Policy Web site, New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area section: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_ne.html

¹² Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth Web site: <http://www.dmhas.state.ct.us/sig/initiative.htm>

¹³ Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Alcohol and Drug Policy Council Web site: <http://www.dmhas.state.ct.us/ADPC.htm>

¹⁴ National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Science & Practice Perspectives*, "Connecticut Partnership Targets Substance-Abusing Parents," July 2002:

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¹⁵ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Connecticut section:

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¹⁶ Executive Office for Weed and Seed Data Center, Connecticut section:

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¹⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2003/2004 Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary, Connecticut:

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¹⁸ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program State Allocations:

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¹⁹ Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants:

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²⁰ Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Drug Court Grant Awards:

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²¹ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *COPS Methamphetamine Grant Announcement*, November 14, 2002: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf

²² Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *COPS Methamphetamine Initiative 2003*:

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²³ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, Corrections Programs Grants, Connecticut:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/mapfiles/ct.htm>

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Awards: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/03RSATAallocations.PDF>

³¹ Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice FY 2002 Awards to Connecticut:

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³² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report*, FY 2001:

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³³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2002*, October 2003:

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³⁴ Drug Enforcement Administration, Connecticut State Factsheet:

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