

**Pennsylvania Profile 2014  
Addiction Treatment****PA POPULATION:** 12.8 million**ESTIMATED NUMBER IN NEED OF TREATMENT** - **812,853**  
(Department of Health, SAPT Grant Application, FFY2011)**ACTUAL NUMBER RECEIVING TREATMENT** - **52,150**  
(Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, CIS Data, FY11-12)**TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY DRUG:**

	<u>FY06-07</u>	<u>FY07-08</u>	<u>FY08-09</u>	<u>FY09-10</u>	<u>FY10-11</u>	<u>FY11-12</u>
ALCOH	33,554	31,174	26,725	27,139	25,381	18,011
HEROIN	17,593	15,715	11,126	14,717	14,231	12,271
COC/CR	15,472	12,384	11,693	7,089	6,419	4,335
MARIJ	11,427	11,312	15,454	11,114	10,588	7,556
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>8,446</u>	<u>8,121</u>	<u>12,294</u>	<u>10,132</u>	<u>11,117</u>	<u>9,977*</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,492</b>	<b>78,706</b>	<b>77,292</b>	<b>70,191</b>	<b>67,736</b>	<b>52,150 (-39% decrease)</b>

\*Includes opiates/synthetics, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives, PCP and other

**INMATE POPULATION IN STATE PRISON:** (Department of Corrections)

<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>
42,446	46,028	49,133	51,281	50,530	51,757 (+21% increase)

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

## PRE-TREATMENT

- 80-90% of all crime in the United States is related to drug or alcohol addiction.<sup>1</sup>
- 23% of the state prison population in 1995 and 60% of the Federal population in 1997 were incarcerated for drug offenses.<sup>2</sup>
- One of every 144 American adults is behind bars for a crime involving drugs and alcohol.<sup>3</sup>
- Taxpayers spent \$30 billion in 1996 to incarcerate inmates for drug and alcohol involved crimes.<sup>4</sup>
- Crime related to untreated addiction costs the nation an estimated \$57 billion per year (not including medical expenses).<sup>5</sup>

## **POST-TREATMENT**

- Every \$1.00 spent on treatment leads to a \$7.46 reduction in crime-related spending and lost productivity.<sup>6</sup>
- Cost savings during treatment alone more than recoup the cost of providing treatment, i.e., “Post-treatment gains are virtually an economic bonus.”<sup>7</sup>
- Inmates who completed prison-based residential treatment program were 73% less likely to be re-arrested in the 6 months after release. Treatment completers were also 44% less likely to have evidence of post-release alcohol and drug use.<sup>8</sup>
- Post-treatment decreases in illegal income (73%) appear to track post-treatment decreases (71%) in expenditures on drugs. “. . . the implication is clear, that as drug abuse treatment suppresses demand for illicit drugs, less predatory crime is committed and income from that crime declines..”<sup>9</sup>
- \$7.00 savings for every \$1.00 spent on treatment during the period of treatment and in the first year following. These savings continue to accrue in subsequent years.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Drug Use Forecasting: Annual Report on Adult & Juvenile Arrestees”, National Institute of Justice, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse Factsheet, “Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System”, August 1998

<sup>3</sup> Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America’s Prison Population”, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1996.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> The Sense in Saving Drug Addicts”, Alan Leshner, Boston Sunday Globe, September 5, 1999.

<sup>6</sup> Controlling Cocaine: Supply Versus Demand Program. Drug Policy Research”, Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 1994.

<sup>7</sup> The White House, President’s Commission on Model State Drug Laws, “Treatment Volume”, December 1993

<sup>8</sup> Triad Drug Treatment Evaluation Six-Month Report Executive Summary”, Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice, February 1998.

<sup>9</sup> The White House, President’s Commission on Model State Drug Laws, “Treatment Volume”, December 1993.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.