



Drug & Alcohol Service Providers Organization of Pennsylvania

## **DEPARTMENT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FACT SHEET**

House Bill 614, PN 680, establishing the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs was introduced on March 6, 2007 by Representative Gene DiGirolamo (R-Bucks).

House Bill 614 moves the Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs and all of its functions to the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs.

This proposed legislation makes no changes in the existing powers and duties of the drug and alcohol Single State Authority as defined by Act 63 of 1972.

### **Background**

In 1970, Congress enacted legislation requiring states to establish Single State Authorities to address the alcohol and drug problem, to maintain oversight and accountability and to administer federal funding for this express purpose.

In response, the Pennsylvania General Assembly enacted Act 63 of 1972 establishing Pennsylvania's Single State Authority on Drug and Alcohol and delineating its Powers and Duties. Since 1972, the agency has been structured as a free-standing Council, a deputate and a bureau. Effectiveness and authority have diminished with each downward move. Information on alcohol and other drug addiction treatment and prevention priorities must now be filtered through many layers of government before reaching the Governor.

### **Why Do We Need a Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs?**

- 788,202 Pennsylvanians have a drug and alcohol problem and are unable to obtain treatment.
- 1 in 4 families in Pennsylvania are struggling to help a loved one with a drug and alcohol problem.
- **ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEMS DRIVE THE FINANCES OF STATE GOVERNMENT** and force certain spending priorities on us.

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## **How Does Untreated Addiction Drive State Finances and Spending Priorities?**

- ***70% of the prison population has an alcohol and drug problem***

Impact on the budget of the Department of Corrections = \$980 million

- ***1 of every 5 dollars spent by Medicaid on hospital care is expended for drug and alcohol related health care problems***

Impact on the budget of the Department of Public Welfare = \$1.8 billion

- ***Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction is involved with 70% to 80% of the Children and Youth caseload***

Impact on the budget of Children and Youth = \$1 billion

Drug and alcohol problems uniquely effect most aspects of government in Pennsylvania including: the Department of Corrections, the Board of Probation and Parole, the State Police, the Office of the Attorney General, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, the Insurance Department, the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Health and the Department of Transportation

## **Who Supports the Bill?**

There is broad support for this legislation from individuals and organizations providing prevention and treatment services, from county planning agencies and from recovery organizations.

Supporting organizations are:

***The Drug and Alcohol Service Providers Organization of Pennsylvania (DASPOP)***, representing a statewide coalition of treatment and prevention programs, practitioners, employee assistance programs, student assistance programs and drug and alcohol associations.

***The Pennsylvania Association of County Drug and Alcohol Administrators (PACDAA)***, representing the Drug and Alcohol Single County Authorities for all 67 counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

***The Pennsylvania Recovery Organization-Alliance (PRO-A)*** representing a statewide coalition of families and people in recovery.

**PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS CABINET OFFICIAL-TO-CABINET OFFICIAL ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP TO ADDRESS THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEM**

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**DASPOP****Pennsylvania Profile 2007 Update  
Addiction Treatment****PA POPULATION:** 12.4 million**ESTIMATED NUMBER IN NEED OF TREATMENT** - 941,606  
(Department of Health, SAPT Block Grant Application, FFY2007)**ACTUAL NUMBER RECEIVING TREATMENT** - 92,115  
(Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs, CIS Data, FY05-06)**TREATMENT ADMISSIONS BY DRUG:**

	<u>FY01-02</u>	<u>FY02-03</u>	<u>FY03-04</u>	<u>FY04-05</u>	<u>FY05-06</u>
ALCOHOL	30,148 (43%)	30,285 (41%)	33,266 (38%)	35,155 (38%)	34,748 (38%)
HEROIN	14,229 (20%)	16,811 (23%)	21,043 (24%)	20,668 (22%)	21,491 (23%)
COC/CRACK	10,957 (16%)	12,283 (16%)	14,514 (17%)	16,830 (18%)	16,501 (18%)
OTHER	14,458 (21%)	14,902 (20%)	18,085 (21%)	19,571 (21%)	19,375 (21%)
<b>TOTAL ADM:</b>	<b>69,792</b>	<b>74,281</b>	<b>86,908</b>	<b>92,224</b>	<b>92,115</b>

**TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR HEROIN: 8 YEAR TREND**

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	
8,700	13,261	14,229	16,811	21,043	20,668	21,491	+147% increase 1997-2006

**TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR HEROIN (Ages 18 – 24): 8 YEAR TREND**

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	
2,332	4,201	4,992	5,903	7,199	7,040	7,393	+217% increase 1997-2006

**TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR METHAMPHETAMINE: 8 YEAR TREND**

<u>1997-98</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	
182	161	162	195	300	382	410	+125% increase 1997-2006

**DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS: 8 YEAR TREND (PA Uniform Crime Report)**

<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	
33,578	48,644	51,256	50,906	50,301	53,325	54,508	57,000	+70% increase 1997-2006

**DUI ARRESTS: 8 YEAR TREND (PA Uniform Crime Report)**

<u>1997</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	
37,073	41,559	40,788	41,801	41,613	43,699	45,242	49,011	+32% increase 1997-2006