

FACT SHEET

2009 Statistics

Sources: Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Annual Report
Weber County Jail
Division of Child and Family Services

Addiction is a complex interaction of biological, social, genetic, and environmental factors. In the past decade, there has been new research on the effects of drug use on the brain. Substance abuse, mental illness, and crime are often interrelated. The average cost of treatment for a client per year is \$ 3,500.

Cost to house an inmate in the Weber County Jail is \$ 55.00 per day or \$ 20,075 per year. In 2009, 76% of all people served through Utah's publicly funded substance abuse treatment services were involved in the justice system.

In the Northern Region, 539 children were removed from their homes and placed in foster care. 62% were removed in part due to alcohol and drug abuse. The average cost of foster care is \$61 per day.

Based on the 2009 SHARP Survey, the public substance abuse treatment system is at capacity but is serving less than 20% of the current need. In Davis County, 8,593 individuals were in need of treatment, but only 1,130 were able to be served. In Weber County 7,342 individuals were in need of treatment, but only 1,369 were able to be served.

The top five drugs of choice to use are alcohol, methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin, and prescription drugs. In 2009, prescription drugs passed cocaine/crack as the fourth highest illicit drug of choice. In the state of Utah, there has been a 68% increase in the past three years for prescription drug abuse. In Davis County, 13.7% of admissions to treatment were based on multiple drug use. In Weber County, there were 68.4%.

1/3 of admissions to treatment were women. Women are more likely to enter treatment for methamphetamine use and prescription drug use. In Davis County, 6.7% of women were pregnant and 79.2% had dependent children when entering treatment. In Weber County 7.9% were pregnant and 66.4% had dependent children when entering treatment. Approximately, 12.3% of women reported their primary drug of choice as a prescription-based substance in contrast to men who reported it in 5% of cases.

In 2009, from the time a person entered treatment to the time of discharge, there was a 59.5% increase in being employed and a 60.9% decrease in being arrested. The rate of abstinence from admission to treatment to the time of completing treatment rose from 47.5% to 71.5%.