



Governor's Cabinet
Opiate Action Team



Promoting Wellness and Recovery

John R. Kasich, Governor
Tracy J. Plouck, Director

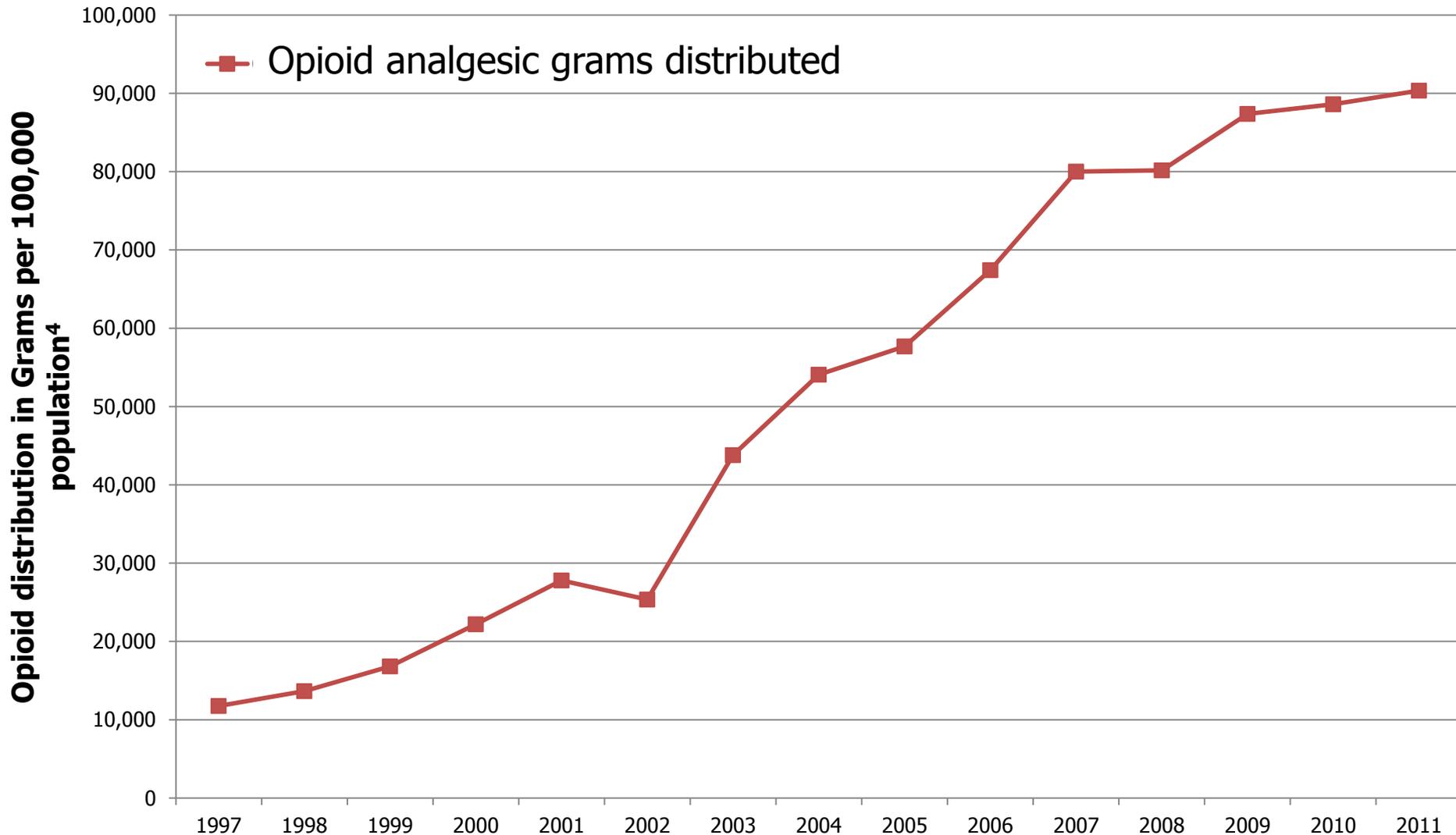
Ohio's Opiate Epidemic

Judicial Symposium on Opiate Addiction

June 30, 2014

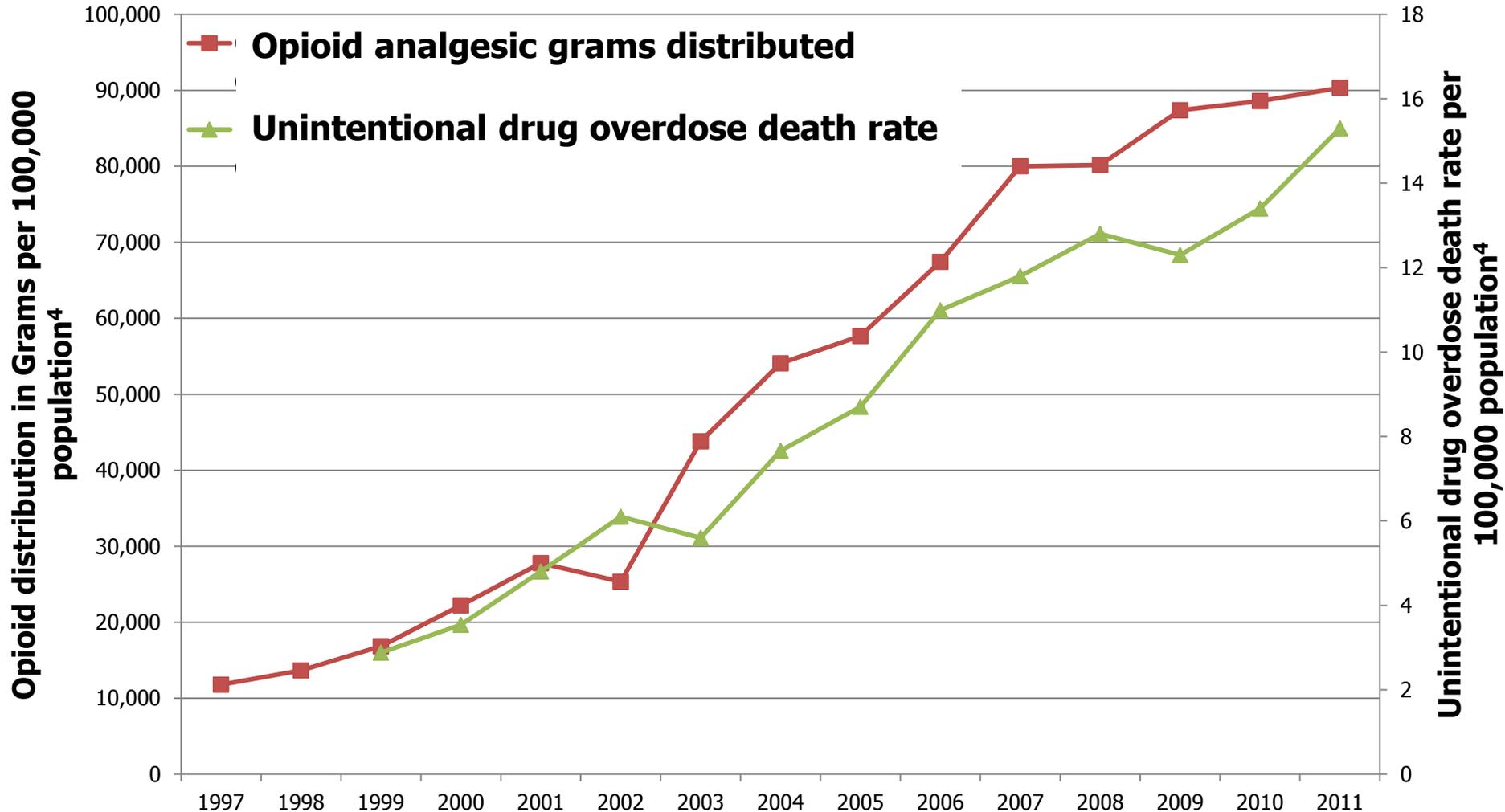
Orman Hall, Director
Governor's Cabinet Opiate Action Team

Distribution Rates of Prescription Opioids in Grams per 100,000 population, Ohio, 1997-2011¹⁻³



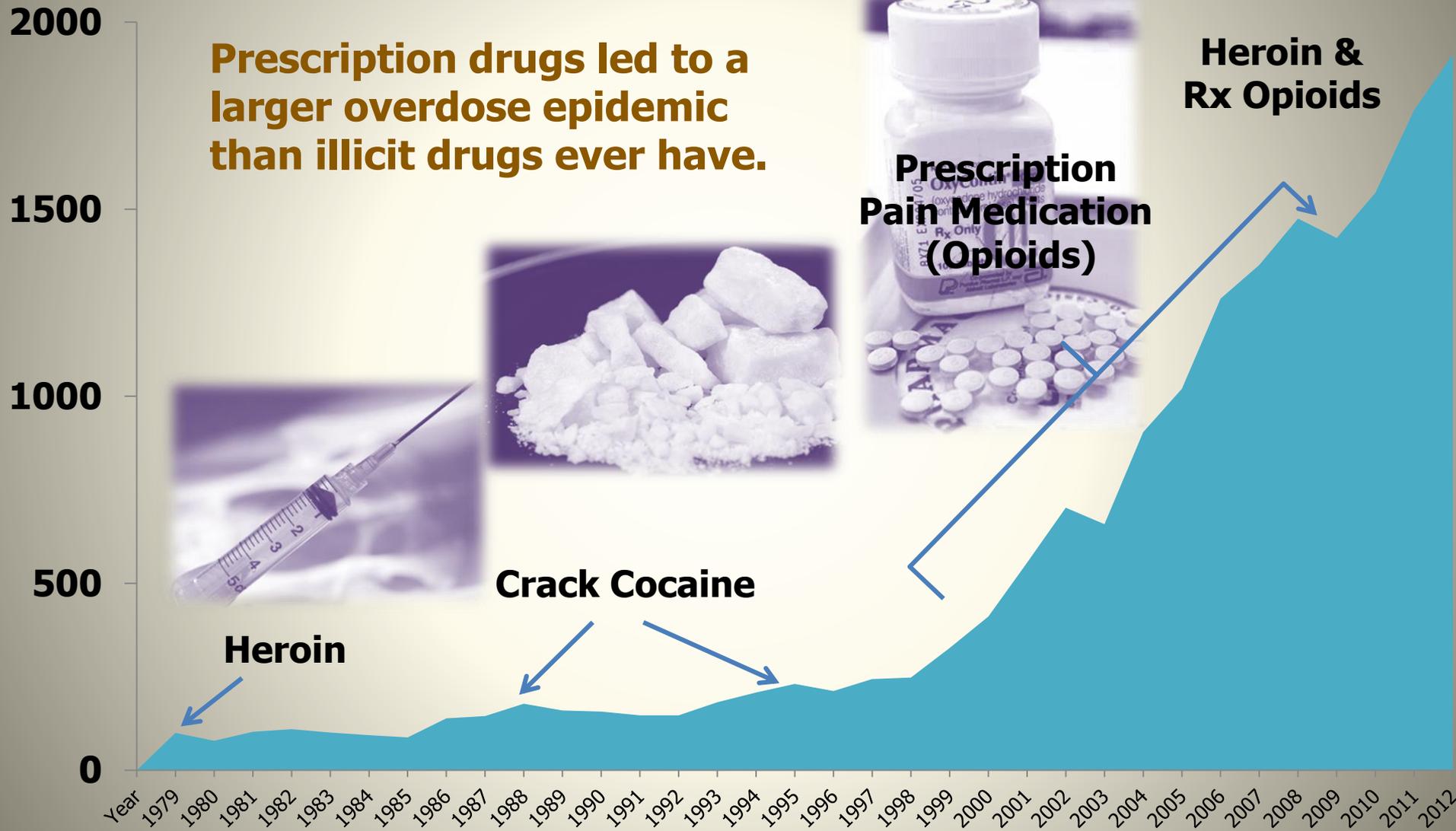
Sources: 1. Ohio Vital Statistics; 2. DEA, ARCOS Reports, Retail Drug Summary Reports by State, Cumulative Distribution Reports (Report 4) Ohio, 1997-2011 http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/retail_drug_summary/index.html; 3. Calculation of oral morphine

Unintentional Drug Overdoses & Distribution Rates of Prescription Opioids in Grams per 100,000 population, Ohio, 1997-2011¹⁻³



Sources: 1. Ohio Vital Statistics; 2. DEA, ARCOS Reports, Retail Drug Summary Reports by State, Cumulative Distribution Reports (Report 4) Ohio, 1997-2011 http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/retail_drug_summary/index.html; 3. Calculation of oral morphine

Epidemics of Unintentional Drug Overdoses in Ohio, 1979-2012^{1,2,3}



Source: ¹WONDER (NCHS Compressed Mortality File, 1979-1998 & 1999-2005) ²2006-2011 ODH Office of Vital Statistics, ³Change from ICD-9 to ICD-10 coding in 1999 (caution in comparing before and after 1998 and 1999)

Treatment Admissions



Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 0.0% - 3.0%

 3.1% - 6.7%

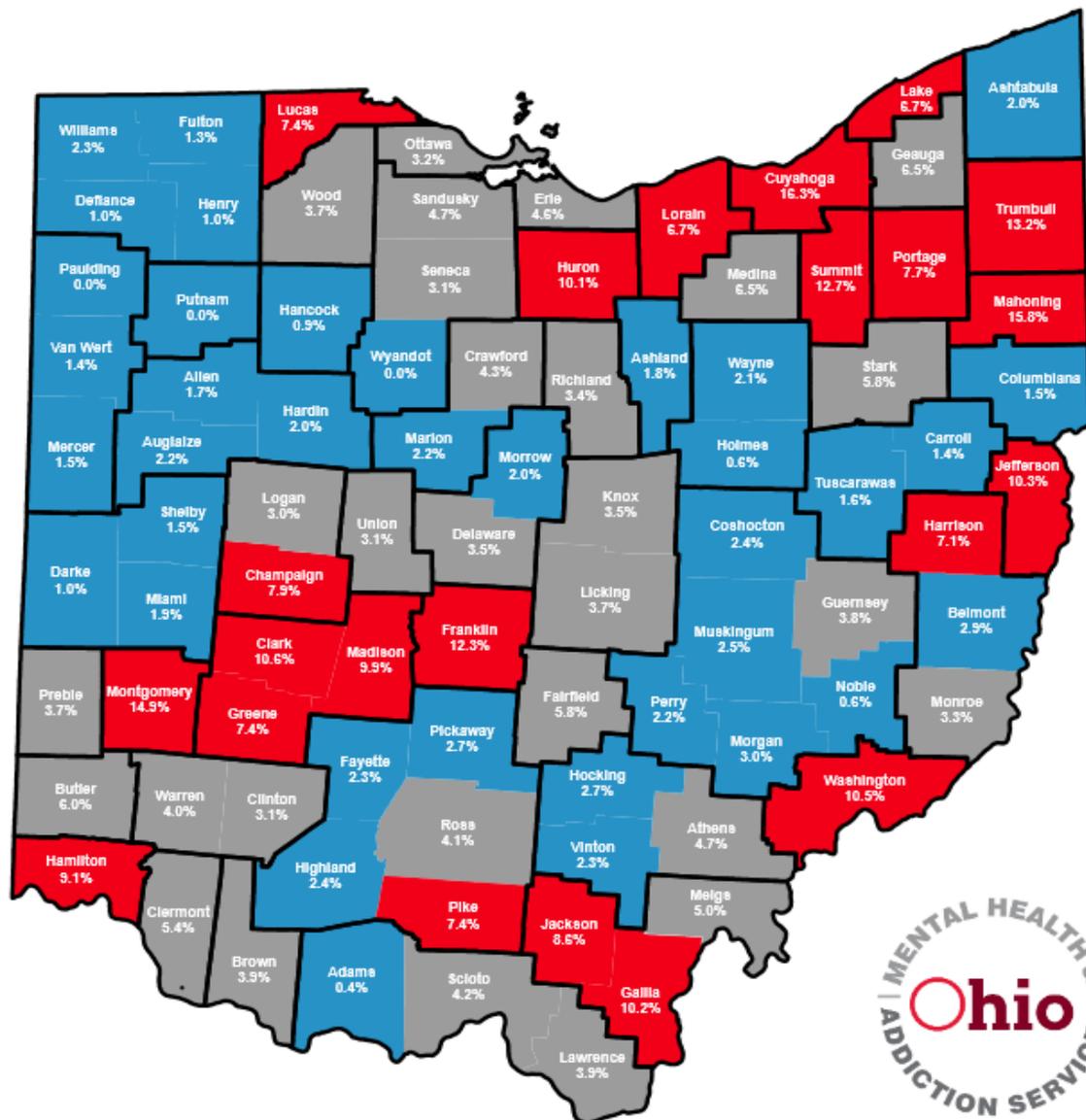
 6.8% - 16.3%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 8.6 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2003. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Cuyahoga (16.3%), Mahoning (15.8%) and Montgomery (14.9%) counties. Paulding, Putnam and Wyandot counties did not have residents with any opiate-related admissions in the public behavioral health system.

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.

Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014



Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2005

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 1.0% - 3.0%

 3.1% - 6.7%

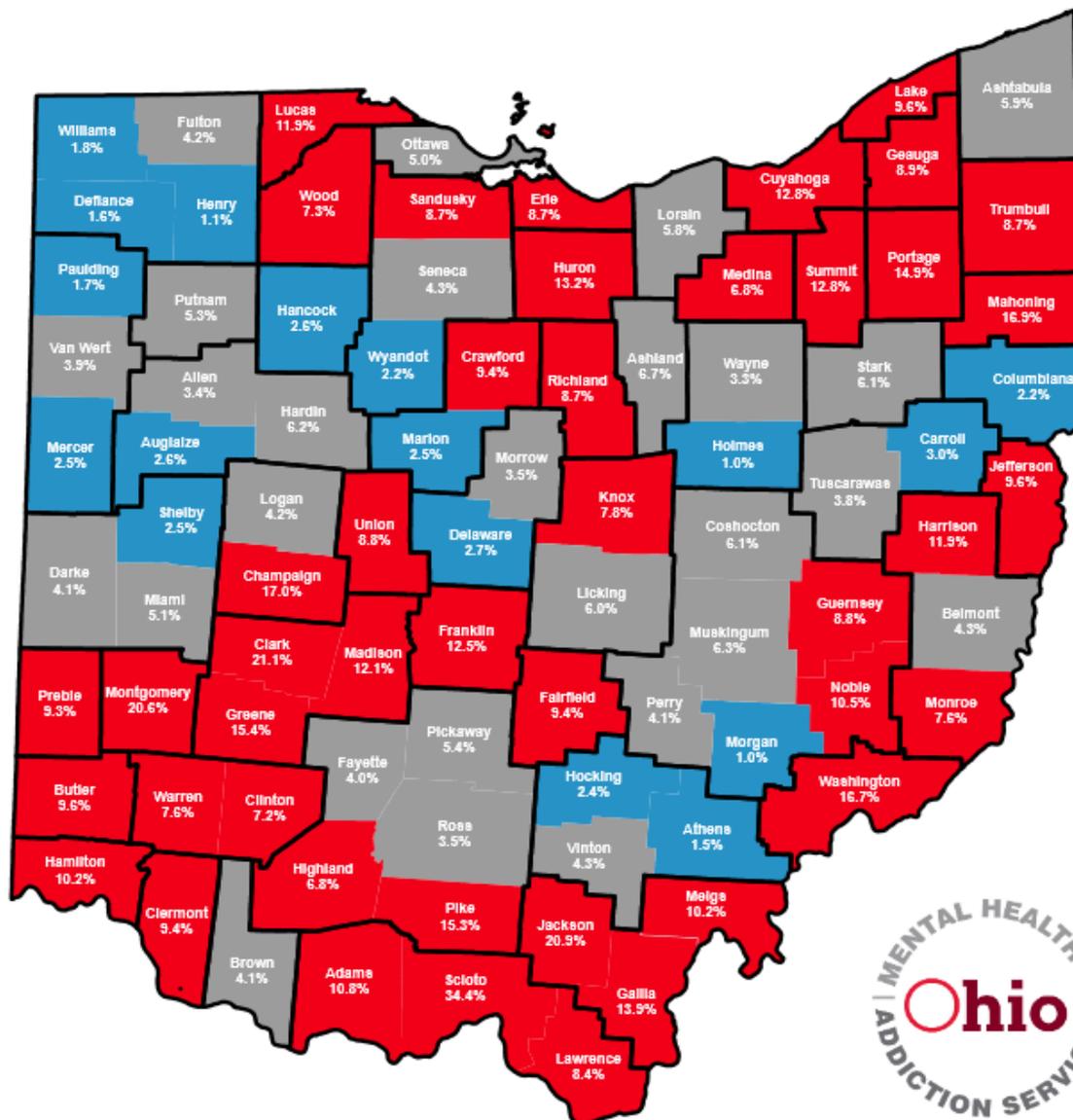
 6.8% - 34.4%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 10.6 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2005. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Scioto (34.4%), Clark (21.1%) and Jackson (20.9%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Holmes (1.0%), Morgan (1.0%) and Henry (1.1%).

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.

Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014



Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2007

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 0.0% - 3.0%

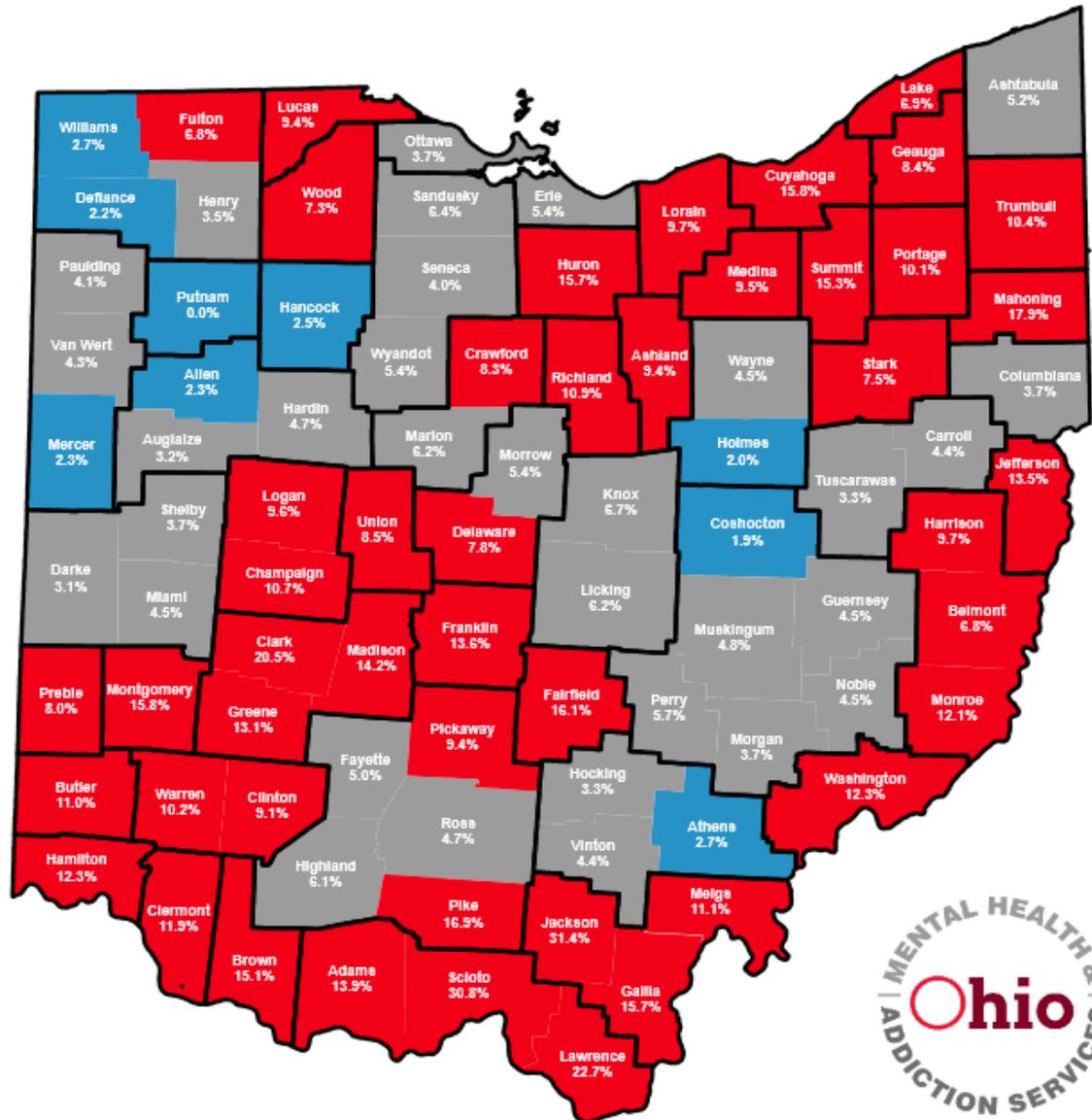
 3.1% - 6.7%

 6.8% - 31.4%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 11.2 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2007. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Jackson (31.4%), Scioto (30.8%) and Lawrence (22.7%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Putnam (0.0%), Coshocton (1.9%) and Holmes (2.0%).

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Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014

Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 2.3% - 3.0%

 3.1% - 6.7%

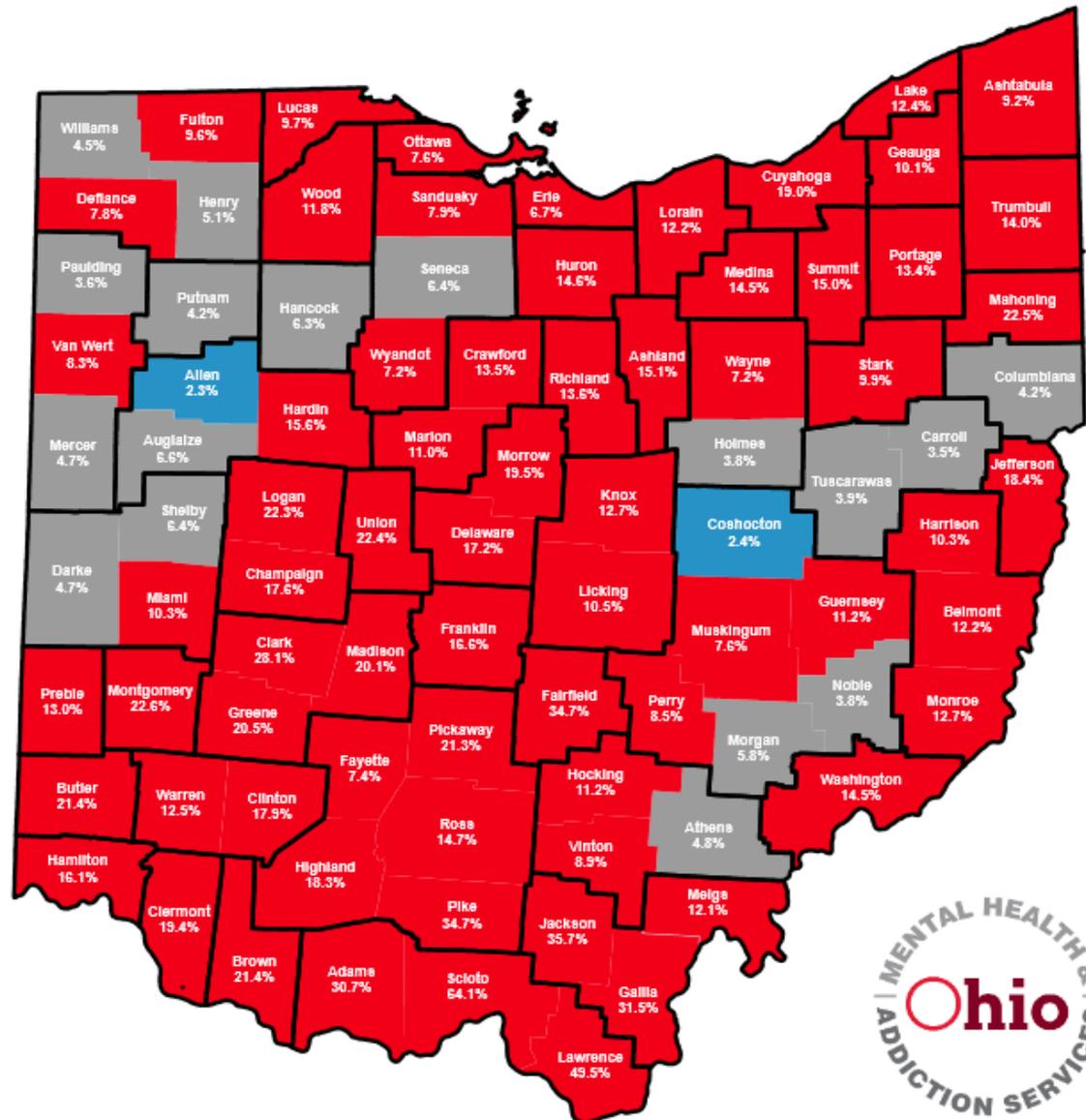
 6.8% - 64.1%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 15.4 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2009. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Scioto (64.1%), Lawrence (49.5%) and Jackson (35.7%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Allen (2.3%), Coshocton (2.4%) and Carroll (3.5%).

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Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014



Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2011

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 3.1% - 6.7%

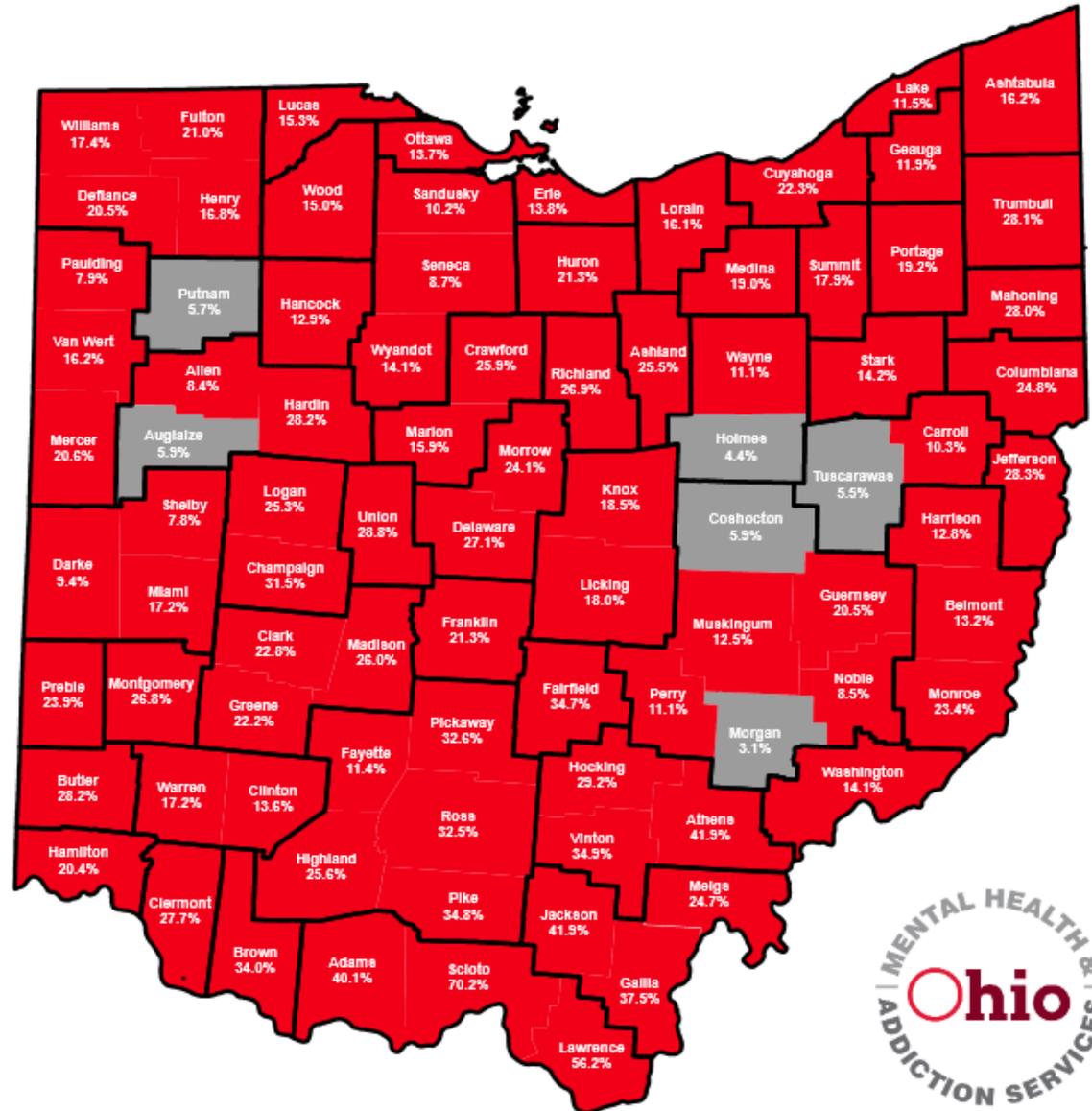
 6.8% - 70.2%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 21.3 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2011. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Scioto (70.2%), Lawrence (56.2%) and Athens (41.9%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Morgan (3.1%), Holmes (4.4%) and Tuscarawas (5.5%).

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Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014



Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2012

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

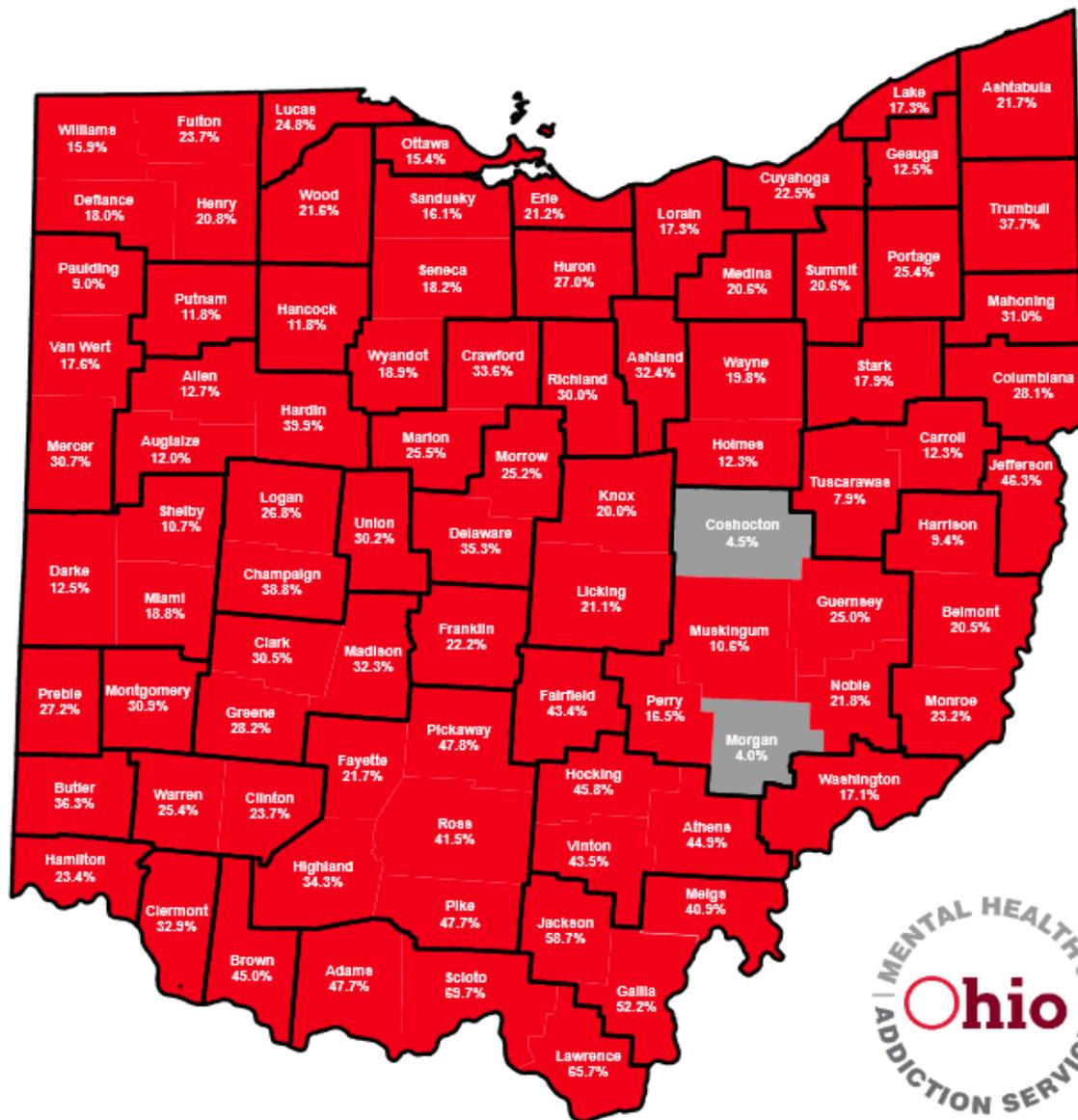
 4.0% - 6.7%

 6.8% - 69.7%

Map Information:

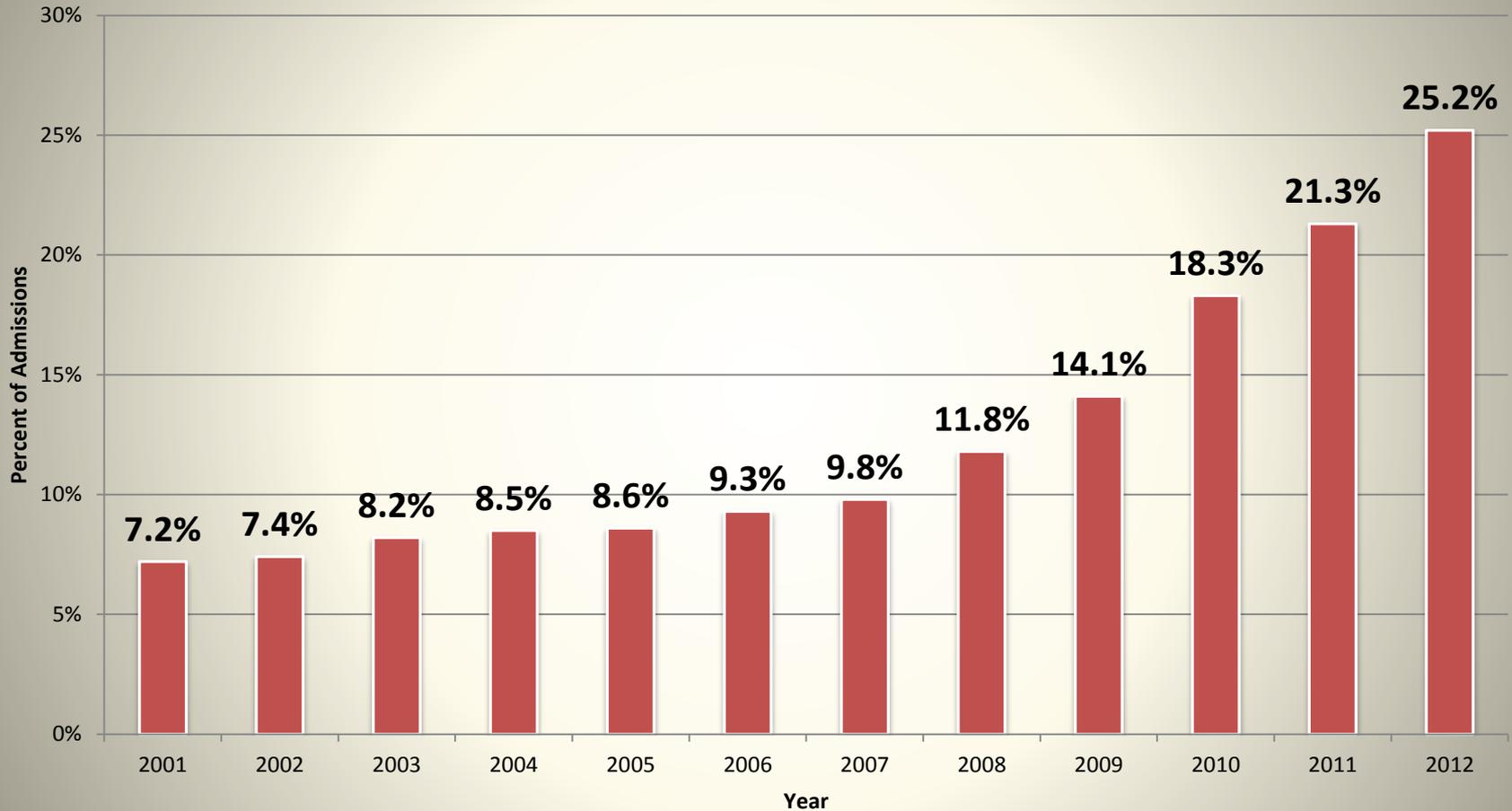
This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 25.2 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2012. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Scioto (69.7%), Lawrence (65.7%) and Jackson (58.7%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Morgan (4.0%), Coshocton (4.5%) and Tuscarawas (7.9%).

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.



Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014

Percentage of AOD Clients with an Opiate Diagnosis: SFY 2001 through SFY 2012



Data Source: Multi-agency Community Services Information System (Claims), SFY 2001 - 2012

Hot Spot Analysis by Zip Code - Prescription Opioids

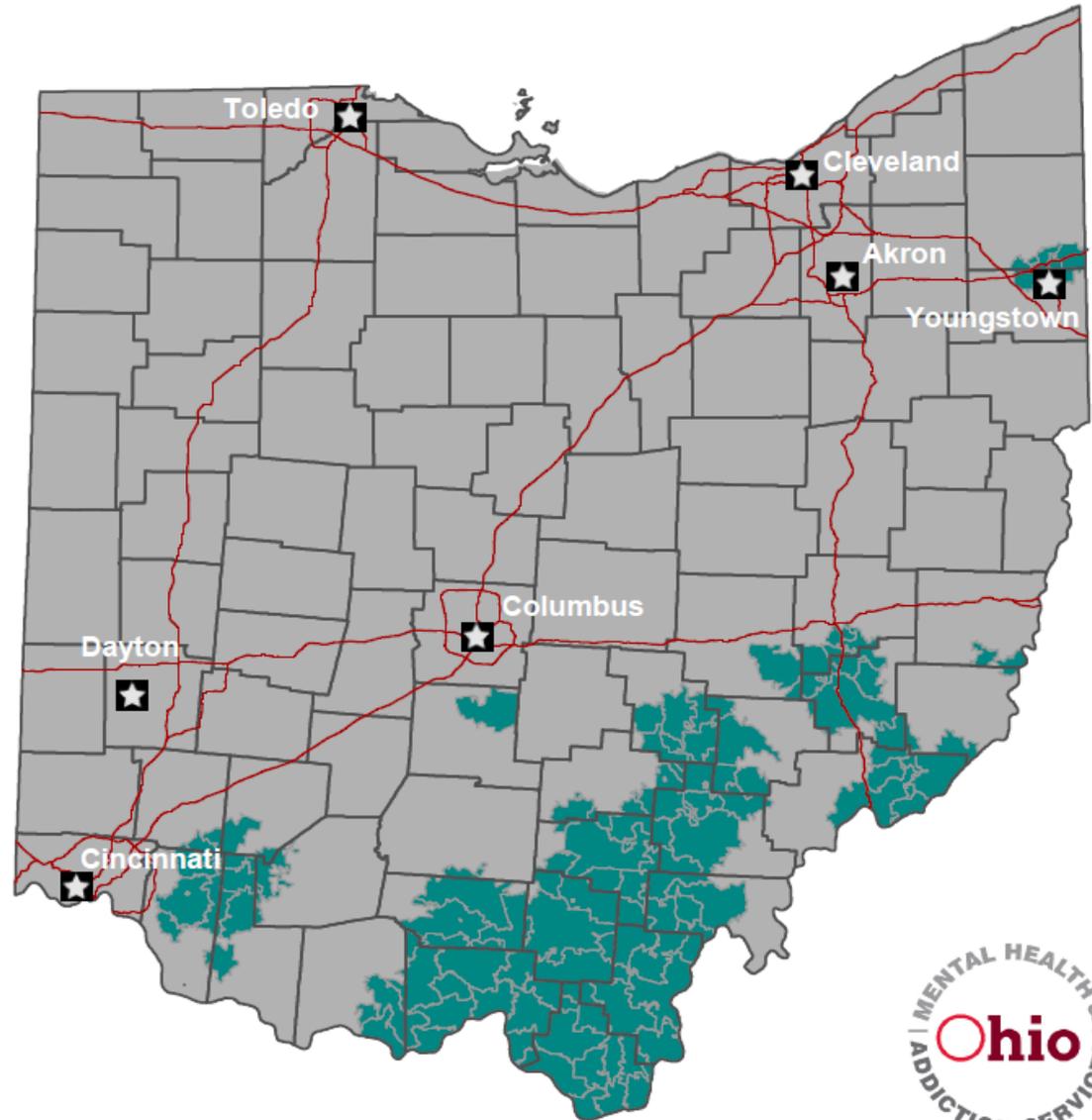
Unique Clients per 10,000 Persons - State Fiscal Year 2010

Legend

- Interstate
- Rx Opioid Cluster
- No Cluster

Map Information:

This map uses hot spot analysis to display the rate of unique clients who list prescription opioids as a primary, secondary or tertiary drug of choice per 10,000 persons. Hot spots represent clusters of statistically high values and are colored teal. The highest rates of unique clients per 10,000 persons are in zip codes from Portsmouth (45662; 81.07), Portsmouth (45663; 63.59), Wellston (45692; 54.71), Jackson (45640; 51.38) and Oak Hill (45656; 49.71). Zip codes with rates based on fewer than 25 clients are not included in this list for purposes of confidentiality.



Hot Spot Analysis by Zip Code - Prescription Opioids

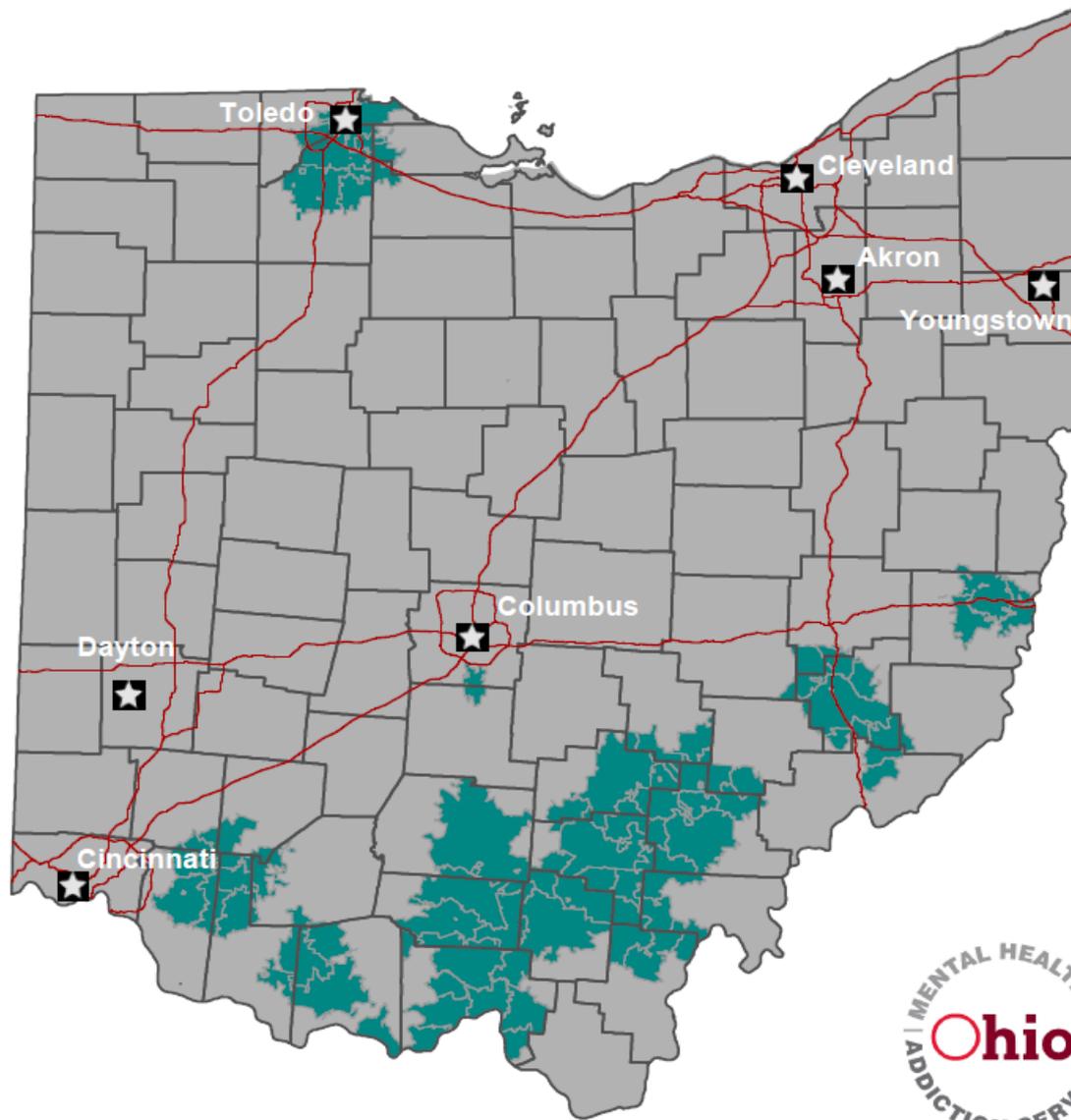
Unique Clients per 10,000 Persons - State Fiscal Year 2012

Legend

- Interstate
- Rx Opioid Cluster
- No Cluster

Map Information:

This map uses hot spot analysis to display the rate of unique clients who list prescription opioids as a primary, secondary or tertiary drug of choice per 10,000 persons. Hot spots represent clusters of statistically high values and are colored teal. The highest rates of unique clients per 10,000 persons are in zip codes from Canton (44702; 246.91), Portsmouth (45662; 120.45), Wellston (45692; 109.43), McArthur (45651; 84.34) and Jackson (45640; 83.33). Zip codes with rates based on fewer than 25 clients are not included in this list for purposes of confidentiality.



Hot Spot Analysis by Zip Code - Heroin

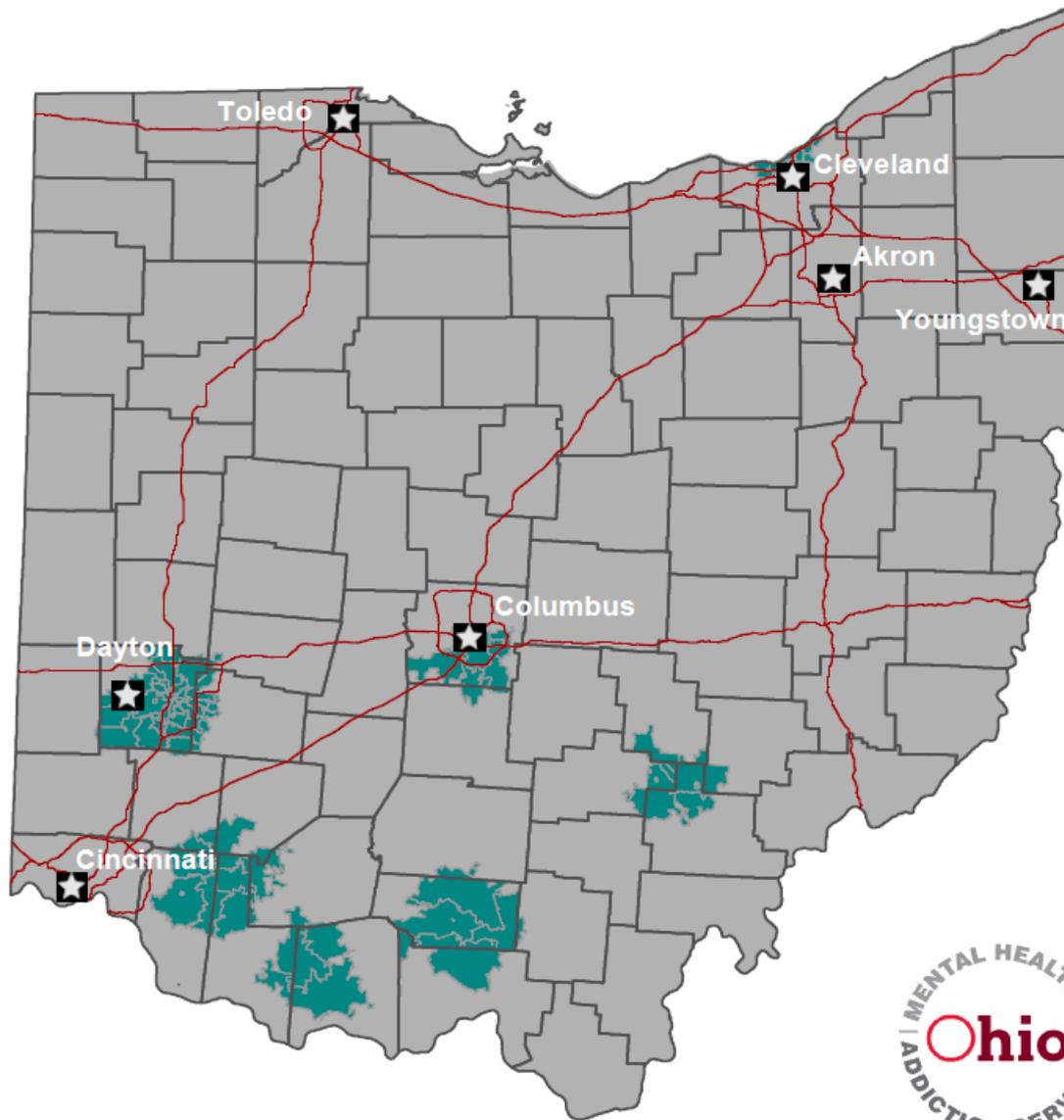
Unique Clients per 10,000 Persons - State Fiscal Year 2010

Legend

- Interstate
- Heroin Cluster
- No Cluster

Map Information:

This map uses hot spot analysis to display the rate of unique clients who list heroin as a primary, secondary or tertiary drug of choice per 10,000 persons. Hot spots represent clusters of statistically high values and are colored teal. The highest rates of unique clients per 10,000 persons are in zip codes from Cincinnati (45202; 58.77), Dayton (45403; 49.98), Cleveland (44114; 49.76), Dayton (45410; 48.89) and Cleveland (44113; 45.80). Zip codes with rates based on fewer than 25 clients are not included in this list for purposes of confidentiality.



Hot Spot Analysis by Zip Code - Heroin

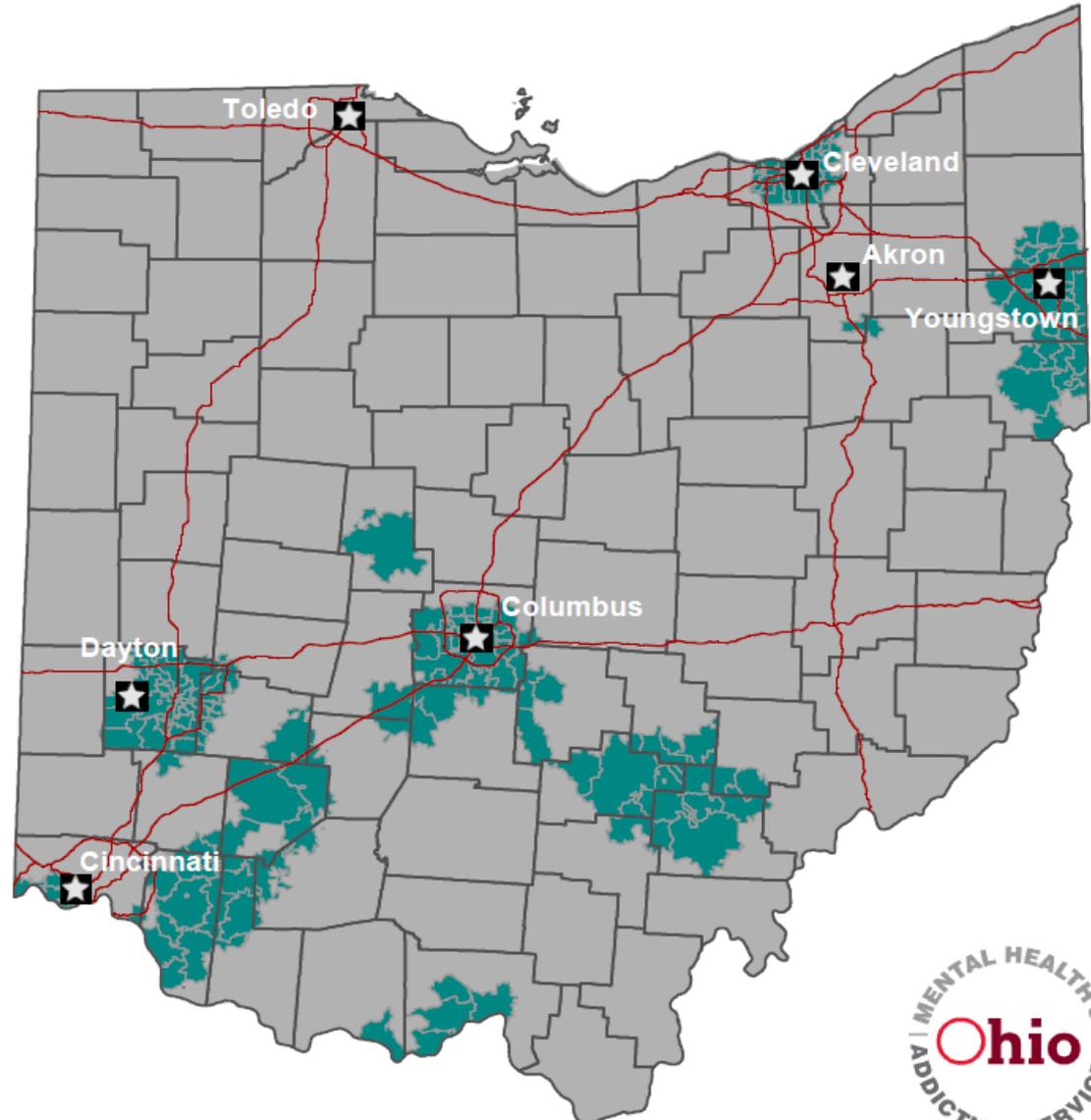
Unique Clients per 10,000 Persons - State Fiscal Year 2012

Legend

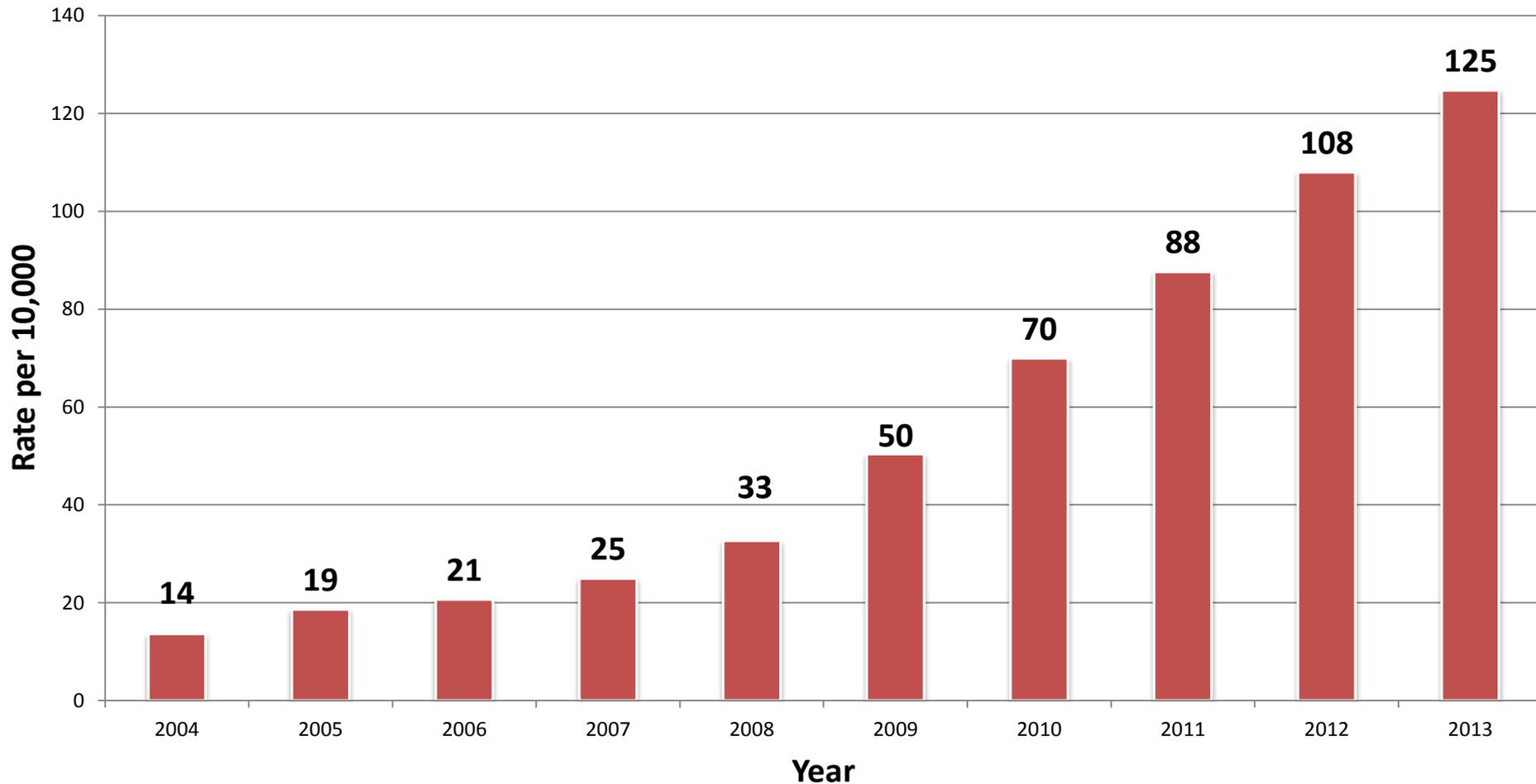
- Interstate
- Heroin Cluster
- No Cluster

Map Information:

This map uses hot spot analysis to display the rate of unique clients who list heroin as a primary, secondary or tertiary drug of choice per 10,000 persons. Hot spots represent clusters of statistically high values and are colored teal. The highest rates of unique clients per 10,000 persons are in zip codes from Dayton (45403; 99.29), Cincinnati (45202; 91.71), Dayton (45410; 89.31), Dayton (45404; 87.70) and Cleveland (44114; 72.73). Zip codes with rates based on fewer than 25 clients are not included in this list for purposes of confidentiality.



NAS Inpatient Hospitalization Rate per 10,000 Live Births, Ohio, 2004-2013



Prescription Opioid Doses per Capita

Ohio's Automated Rx Reporting System - 2013

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Doses Per Capita

 22.0 - 61.2

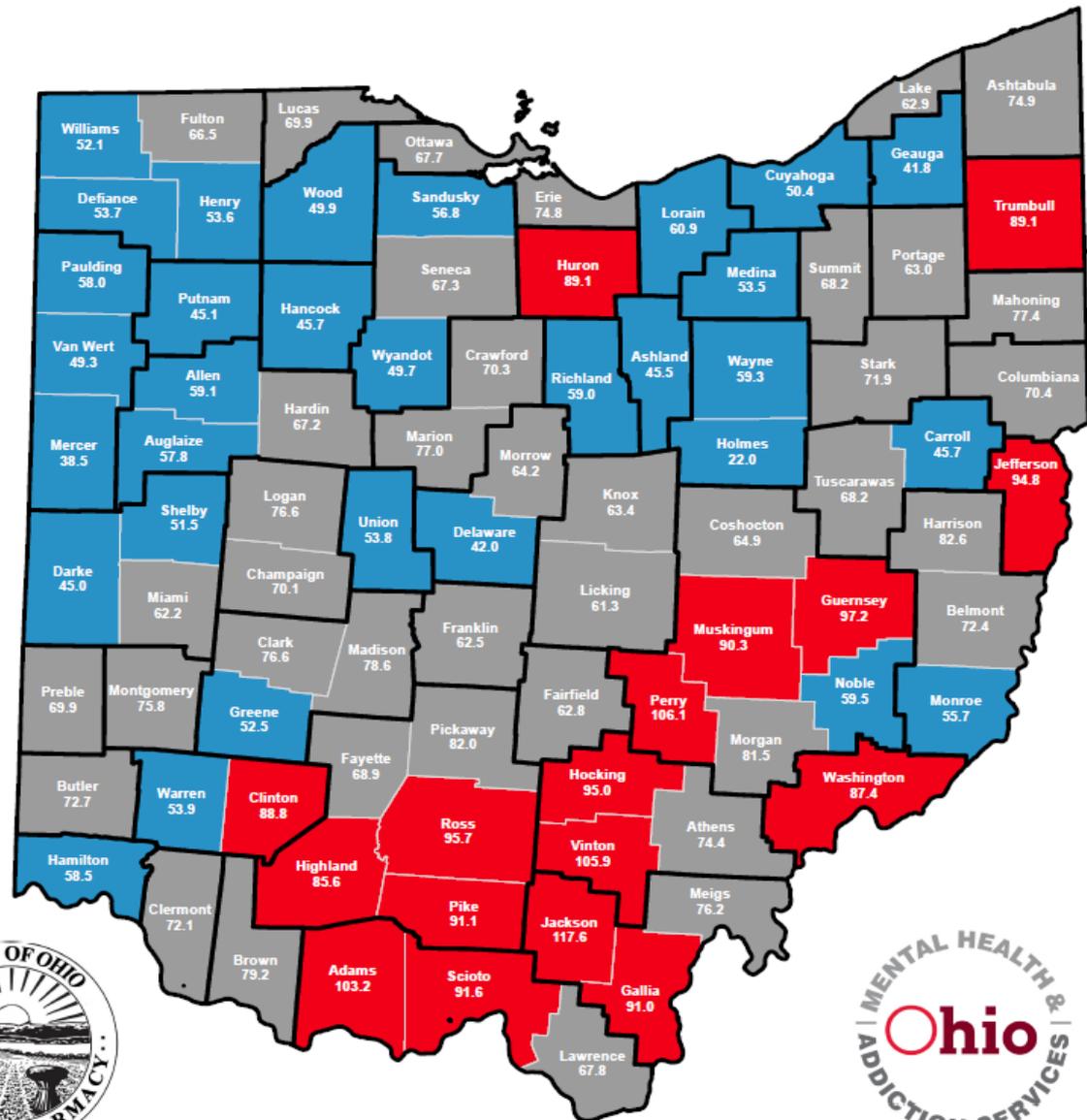
 61.3 - 84.0

 84.1 - 117.6

Map Information:

This map displays per capita prescription opioid consumption. In 2013, the statewide average per capita dosage rate was 64.9 doses for every man, woman and child. Counties with the highest per capita rates were Jackson (117.6), Perry (106.1) and Vinton (105.9). Counties with the lowest per capita dosage rates were Holmes (22.0), Mercer (38.5) and Geauga (41.8). Per capita rates are based on oral solids and transdermal patches. All opioid solutions and most buprenorphine combinations are excluded from the analyses except for Butrans, which is primarily used for pain management and not medication assisted treatment.

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.



Data Source:
Data adapted by OhioMHAS from
The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy
Map produced May 2014

Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2012

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Opiate Addicts (%)

 4.0% - 20.0%

 20.1% - 36.3%

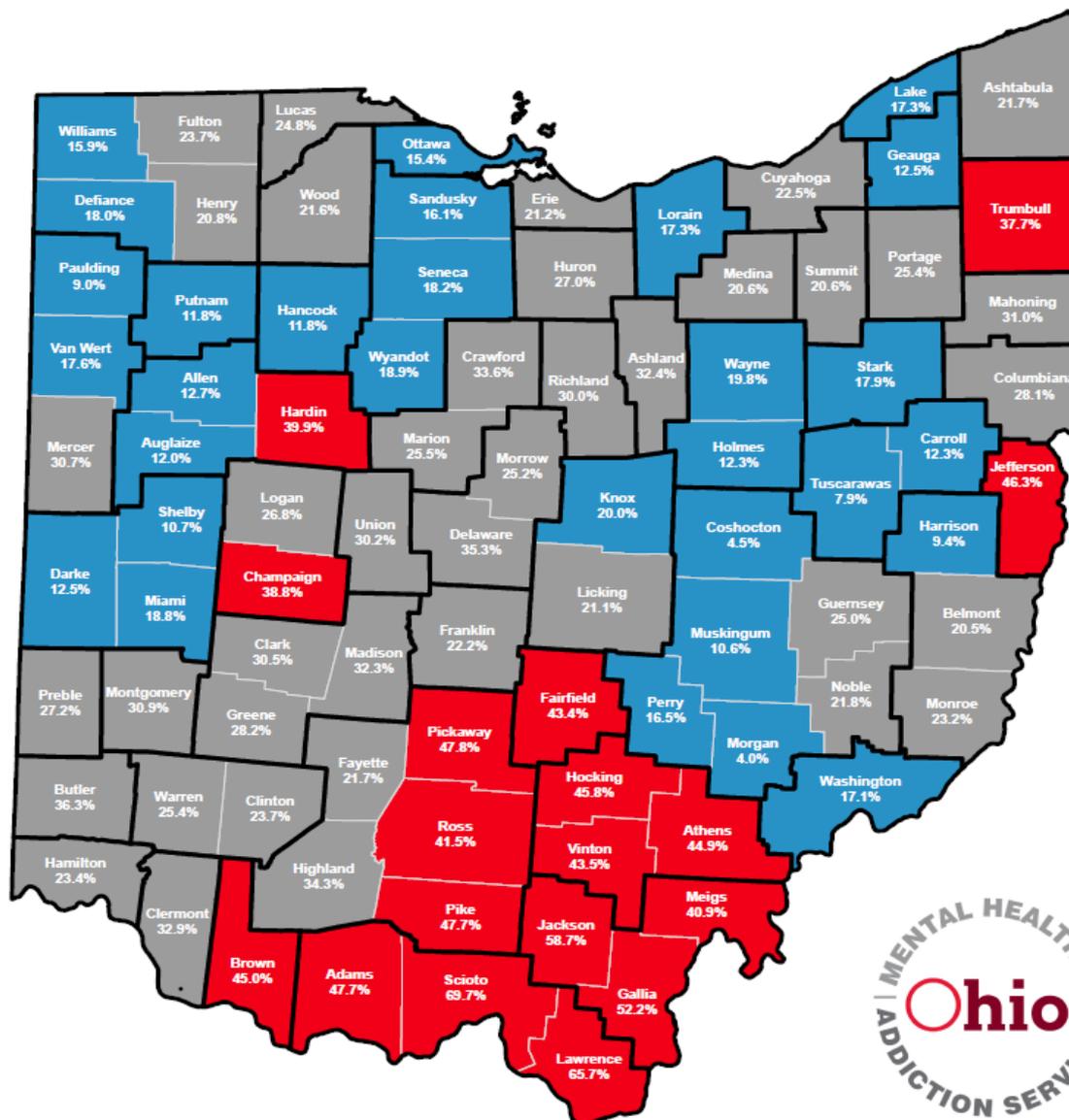
 36.4% - 69.7%

Map Information:

This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 25.2 percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2012. The highest concentrations of opiate admissions were in Scioto (69.7%), Lawrence (65.7%) and Jackson (58.7%) counties. The counties with the lowest concentrations of opiate-related admissions were Morgan (4.0%), Coshocton (4.5%) and Tuscarawas (7.9%).

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.

Data Source:
Data from Multi Agency Community Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2014



Incarceration Rate per 10,000 Persons

Snapshot of Prison Census May 1, 2014

Legend

 ADAMHS Board

Rate per 10,000

 10.5 - 35.2

 35.3 - 55.3

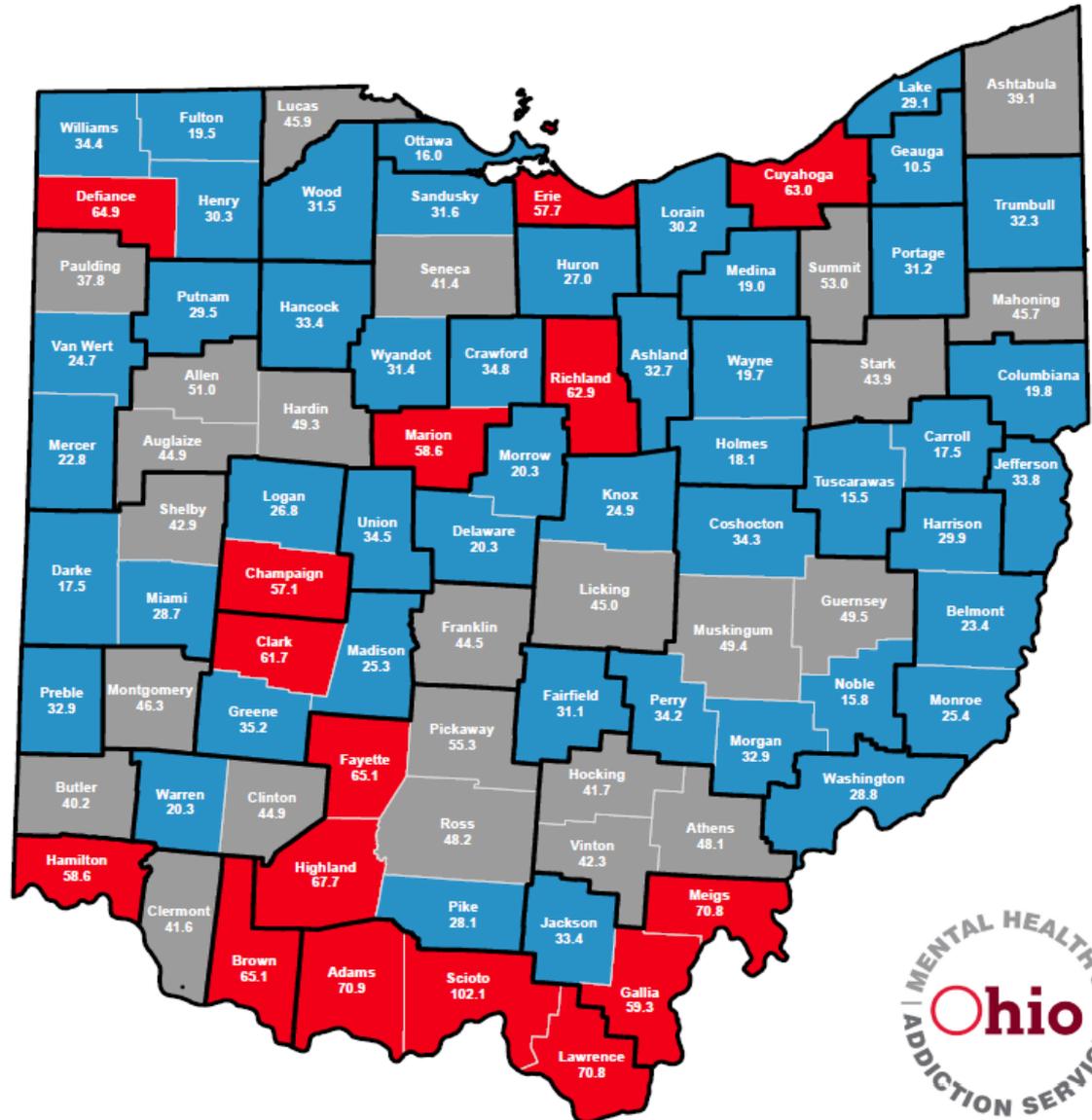
 55.4 - 102.1

Map Information:

This map displays the incarceration rate per 10,000 persons by committing county. A snapshot of the prison population on May 1, 2014 showed there were 54,488 incarcerations with a statewide average rate of 43.7 incarcerations per 10,000 persons. Scioto (102.1), Adams (70.9) Lawrence and Meigs (both 70.8) counties had the highest incarceration rates per 10,000 persons. Counties with the lowest incarceration rates per 10,000 persons were Geauga (10.5), Tuscarawas (15.5) and Noble (15.8).

Note: Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Boards have black borders, and counties have white borders. Borders are black in cases where ADAMHS boards and counties have the same borders.

Data Source:
Data adapted by OhioMHAS from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Map produced June 2014



Investing In People Not Bricks and Mortar

Gary C. Mohr, Director
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Prison Commitments

- 2013 Total Prison Commitments = 20,528
 - 24.84% drug offenses
 - Nearly 25% probation/community control violators (almost all F4s and F5s)
 - Big Six Commitments:
 - 2013 = 44.13%
 - 2012 = 48.54%
- Decrease of 4.4% in commitments from “Big Six”

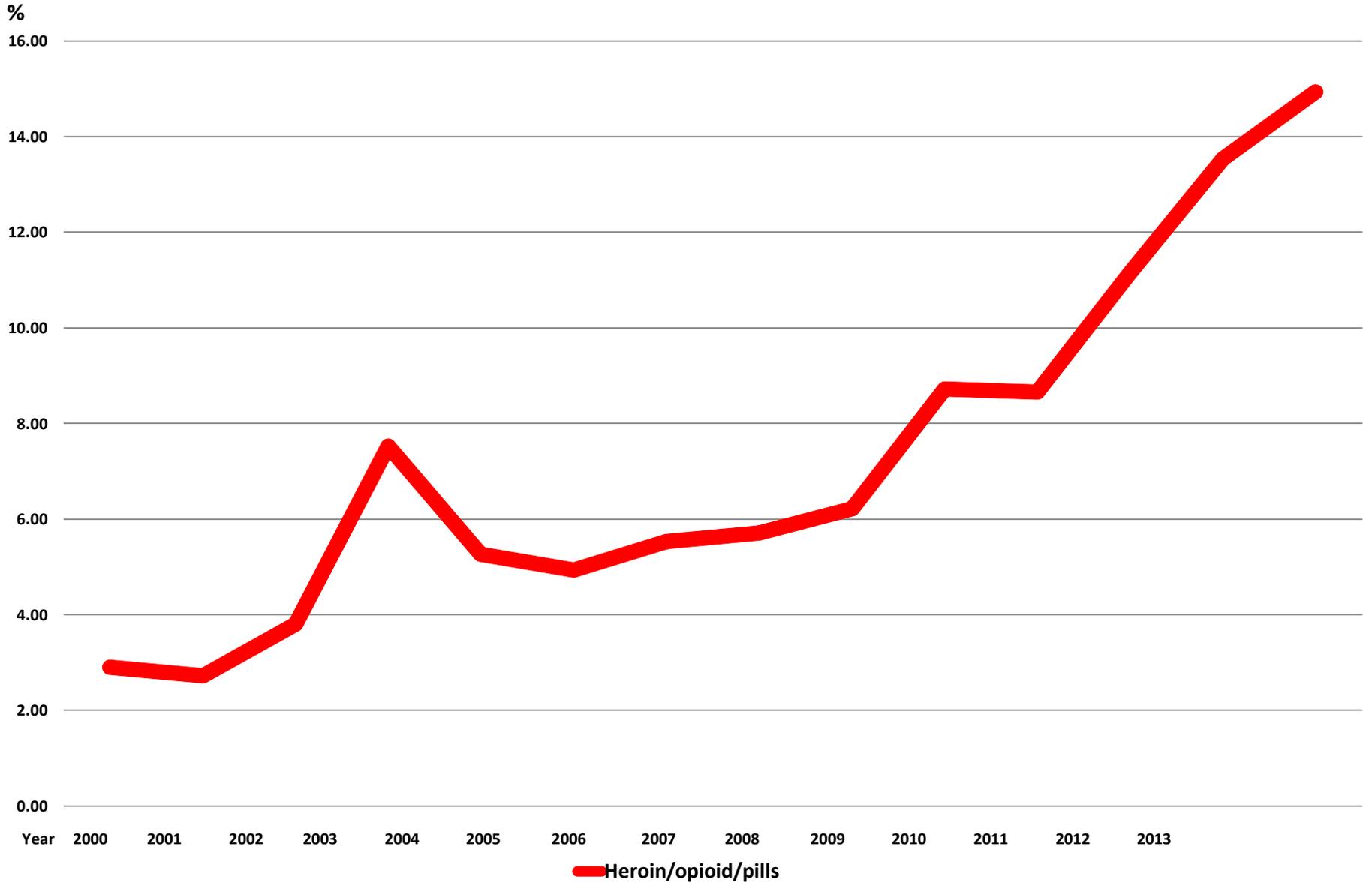
Prison Intake

- 42% serving one year or less
- 23% truly non-violent

Female Offenders:

- Nearly 11% increase in intake of female offenders from 2012 to 2013

Percentage of offenders involved with Heroin/opioid/pills from Intake Studies, 2000-2013



Offender Recidivism Rates

- Ohio's offender recidivism rate = 27.1%
- A record low for Ohio
- National rate = 49.7%
- Rural counties = Higher Recidivism Rates
 - Less resources traditionally invested in rural counties (historically lower risk of recidivism)

What Are We Doing to Help?

Data, Data, Data

- Sharing and gathering more robust data than ever before:
 - Intake, violator, crime and recidivism county level comparisons and patterns
 - Population, DRC funding levels and resources
 - Probation census

Resources and Funding

- Evaluating and reallocating funding:
 - Listening & considerate of local nuances and realities; enhancing judicial discretion
 - Collaboration among State and Local entities
 - Open to and embracing new ideas and strategies to develop resources to help people

Smart Ohio Funding

- \$10.4 million over biennium
- 29 counties applied, all received funding
- Giving Judges more options:
 - Probation Service Model
 - Treatment Service Model
 - Targeted Diversion Model

Mid-Biennial Review Funding

- Expands Investment in Community Corrections:
 - \$4.2 million in FY 2014 and \$8.5 million in FY 2015 for Halfway House and Community Based Correctional Facilities to add approximately 400 treatment beds and increase non-residential options
 - Greater capacity for judges and localities to divert appropriate offenders to community settings

Medicaid Expansion

- Single greatest catalyst for positive change
 - 90% of people entering jails/detention centers are uninsured
 - DRC's current population:
 - Approximately 10,000 on mental health caseload
 - 70-80% have a history with drug and/or alcohol abuse
 - 90% of inmates released from DRC will be eligible for Medicaid

12-Pathways Mural will be painted throughout the Unit



This is visual and constant reminder to participants to participate in the Pathway Programming.



Reintegration Dorms

