Graphics from
Ohio addiction policy inventory and scorecard
Prevention, treatment and recovery

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HPIO Addiction Evidence Project

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Progress to build on. Policy changes advanced by the governor, state agencies and the General Assembly have led to implementation of many evidence-based programs, reduced the number of opioid prescriptions dispensed, and increased health insurance coverage and treatment access for thousands of Ohioans through expanded Medicaid eligibility.

Gaps that need more action. Going forward, policymakers and others must address the underlying drivers of demand for drugs, expand the reach of effective programs that currently serve small numbers of Ohioans, strengthen the behavioral health treatment system and support long-term wellbeing for the thousands of Ohioans who are in recovery.

Data to drive improvement. Policymakers need better information to evaluate the effectiveness and cost of strategies, while understanding that some will not yield immediate results.
Number of addiction-related policy changes in Ohio, 2013-2017

Note: See Appendix B of HPIO publication cited below for further description of these categories.

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, “Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery,” April 2018. Figure ES1.

Data source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries.
# Summary scorecard rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Subtopic</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Appropriate use of, and access to, prescription opioids: Prescribing and dispensing</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriate use of, and access to, prescription opioids: Non-opioid pain management</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child and family-focused prevention</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other community-based prevention</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Screening and early intervention</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment services</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment system access and coverage</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment system capacity and workforce</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Recovery services</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Rating based on evidence alignment and implementation reach  
**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure ES2.
Key elements of a comprehensive policy response to addiction

- Prevention
- Treatment
- Recovery
- Harm reduction
- Overdose reversal
- Surveillance and evaluation
- Children services
- Law enforcement
- Criminal justice reform

Health, wellbeing, equity and economic vitality

Community

Family

Individuals

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 1.

Data source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio adapted from Addiction Policy Forum (2017)
HPIO Addiction Evidence Project: Prevention, treatment and recovery

**Evidence resource page**
A hub for credible evidence on what works to prevent, treat and recover from addiction

**Policy inventory**
A description of policy changes enacted in Ohio from 2013 to 2017

**Policy scorecard**
Analysis of strengths and gaps in Ohio's policy response to addiction

**Web page with links to:**
- Clinical standards and guidelines
- Expert consensus statements and recommendations
- Model policies
- Evidence registries

**Policy inventory summary**
- Volume of policy changes by topic and type of substance
- State agency spending

**Policy scorecard summary**
Composite rating of policies and programs based on the extent to which they:
- Align with research evidence on what works to reduce addiction
- Reach Ohioans in need (implementation reach, including number of counties served)

**Detailed inventory**
List of 193 specific policy changes, including:
- Legislation
- Rules and regulations
- New or expanded state agency initiatives, programs, systems changes or guidelines
- Legislative initiatives

**Detailed scorecard**
List of 49 evidence-based policies and programs with the following information for each:
- Brief description of Ohio implementation
- Rating for evidence alignment
- Rating for implementation reach
- Opportunities for improvement

*Source:* Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 2.

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Number of opioid solid doses dispensed (in millions) to Ohio patients, 2011-2017

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 3.
Data source: State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System 2017 Annual Report
Prescription opioids dispensed per 1,000 population, by state, 2016

**Note:** Data year is the 12 months ending June 30, 2016

**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 4.

**Data source:** IMS PayerTrak, IMS National Prescription Audit, June 2016; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as reported in "Use of Opioid Recovery Medications," IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics
Overdose deaths in Ohio, by drug type, 2000 to 2016

*Excludes deaths involving fentanyl and related drugs

**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 5.

**Data source:** 2016 Ohio drug overdose data: General findings, Ohio Department of Health
Ratio of certified buprenorphine providers to opioid overdose deaths, by state, 2016

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 6.
Data source: Avalere analysis of SAMHSA Opioid Treatment Program Directory and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) WONDER, 2016
Percent change in number of drug overdose deaths, 12-month period ending in August 2016 to 12-month period ending in August 2017

Note: Based on provisional counts, which may not include all deaths that occurred during a given time period. Numbers are subject to change.
Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 7.
Data source: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Rapid Release, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts, as of March 4, 2018
Addiction-related policy changes in Ohio, by type of policy change, 2013-2017 (n=193)

- **27%** Rules or regulations
- **31%** New or expanded state agency initiatives, programs, systems changes or guidelines
- **41%** Legislative change (bills signed into law or a provision within a bill)
- **1%** Legislative initiatives (task force, commission)

**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 8.

**Data source:** HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries.
Number of addiction-related policy changes in Ohio, by topic, 2013-2017

**Prevention**
- Appropriate use of, and access to, prescription opioids: 55
- Child or family-focused prevention: 12
- Other community-based prevention: 23

**Total policies***: 86
- 45% of total**

**Treatment**
- Screening and early intervention: 8
- Treatment services: 75
- Treatment system: 12

**Total policies***: 93
- 48% of total**

**Recovery**
- Recovery services: 24

***Policies in the subcategories exceed the number of total policies because some policies were counted in more than one subcategory.
** Percents exceed 100 percent because some policies were counted in more than one category.

**Note:** See Appendix B of HPIO publication cited below for further description of these categories.

**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 9.

**Data source:** HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor's Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries.
## Number of addiction-related policy changes in Ohio, by substance type, 2013-2017 (n=193)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not specified (general substance use)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioids (non-specified)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioids and/or benzodiazepines</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine/tobacco</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* "Multiple" includes policies that address more than one specific drug
** "Other" includes policies that address other drugs not specifically listed here (i.e., gabapentin, anorexiants)

Note: There were no policies, programs or services newly enacted from 2013-2017 that focused specifically on methamphetamines or cocaine.

Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 10.

Data source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulations, Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team timeline and other policy summaries
State spending, by agency*, State Fiscal Year 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Treatment and Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Non-federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services</td>
<td>$21,149,613</td>
<td>$5,278,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Department of Health</td>
<td>$2,603,543</td>
<td>$6,493,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Pharmacy</td>
<td>$291,993</td>
<td>$663,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td><strong>$2,742,649</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for above agencies</td>
<td>$24,045,149</td>
<td>$15,177,671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only includes agencies primarily responsible for leading addiction prevention, treatment and recovery activities, other than ODM.
** 2017-2018 school year
*** Treatment and recovery spending by the Attorney General will be captured in a future phase of the Addiction Evidence Project that focuses on children services, law enforcement and criminal justice reform.
Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 11.
Providers of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), by Ohio county, as of January 2018

Note: MAT categorization indicates presence within the county of one or more (1) actual buprenorphine prescribers and/or office-based opioid treatment providers (OBOTs), (2) Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) using methadone, or (3) providers using Vivitrol. Data does not include OTP or OBOT applicants.

Sources: OMHAS (Vivitrol provider data adapted from Alkermes; buprenorphine data adapted from the DEA; OBOT data adapted from the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy)

Data source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 14.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtopic</th>
<th>Alignment with evidence*</th>
<th>Extent of implementation, reach and funding*</th>
<th>Total summary Score</th>
<th>Summary rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate use of and access to prescription opioids: Prescribing and dispensing</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate use of and access to prescription opioids: Non-opioid pain management</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and family-focused prevention</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other community-based prevention</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening and early intervention</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment services</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment system access and coverage</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment system capacity and workforce</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery services</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average score across specific policies/programs within subtopic

**Note:** Subtopics with a score of 6.0 or higher received a strong rating, subtopics with a score between 5.0 and 5.9 received a moderate rating and subtopics with a score below 5.0 received a weak rating.

**Source:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio, "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery," April 2018. Figure 18.

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Download the complete “Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Prevention, Treatment and Recovery” at http://bit.ly/2qFhZA2