

AMH Addictions Services

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Addictions Services Themes

- Addiction is preventable and treatable, and recovery is a reality for thousands of Oregonians
- Addictions services are cost-effective and result in cost offsets in other publicly funded systems
- Addictions services are well grounded in research, and Oregon is a national leader in implementing evidence-based practices
- There is a large gap between the estimated need for addictions services and the capacity to serve those who need these services

Addictions Services:

Preventing, treating and supporting recovery

- Untreated addictions cost Oregon \$5.9 billion annually
- Addiction is a chronic health condition that usually starts in adolescence
- Prevention, treatment and recovery restore people's ability to participate in:
 - Families
 - Work and school
 - Communities
- Oregon meets only 25 percent of the need for treatment
- The system is chronically under-funded

Number of those in need versus number served

Age/Category	Prevalence	People served in public system	Percent of need met
Addictions			
17 and under	26,765	6,635	25%
Over 17	235,516	56,138	24%
Mental Health			
17 and under	105,306	34,617	33%
Over 17	154,867	71,204	46%
Problem Gambling			
All	76,839	4,743	6%
Addictions Prevention			
Broad-based activities		Individualized services	
151,773		37,877	

Addiction demographics

Racial and Ethnic Distribution Across AMH Program Areas

Program Area	Asian	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Other/ Unknown
General Adult Population	2.8%	1.8%	11.4%	1.3%	0.3%	82.4%	
State Hospital	2.5%	7.3%	5.6%	2.0%	0.2%	80.7%	1.6%
Mental Health-Adults	2.8%	4.1%	4.5%	2.0%	0.1%	83.6%	2.8%
Addictions-Adults	1.1%	3.8%	10.8%	4.8%	0.5%	77.9%	1.1%
Problem Gambling Treatment	3.2%	2.7%	4.0%	2.7%	0.4%	85.5%	1.5%
General Children/Youth Population	2.7%	1.6%	7.3%	1.5%	0.3%	86.6%	
Mental Health-Children/Youth	0.8%	5.0%	8.1%	3.7%	0.2%	76.1%	6.1%
Addictions-Children/Youth	1.0%	4.4%	11.5%	5.2%	0.5%	75.6%	1.8%

AMH Prevention Services: Race and Ethnicity Distribution

	Indicated	Selected	Universal
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6.1%	8.1%	8.6%
Asian	2.4%	0.9%	1.1%
African American	3.9%	10.5%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
White/Caucasion	87.3%	80.2%	88.7%
Hispanic/Latino	20.0%	24.6%	17.3%
Not Hispanic/Latino	80.0%	75.4%	82.7%

Addiction prevention

- Alcohol and drug prevention services are designed to promote healthy choices by Oregonians when they are presented with the opportunity to use drugs or to drink inappropriately
- Services are critical for young people who frequently are presented the opportunity to drink in spite of their age
- During 2007-2008:
 - 151,773 people received broad-based prevention services
 - 32,266 people received selected prevention services
 - 5,611 received indicated prevention services

Legislative investments

Addiction prevention: Strengthening Families Program

- 2007-2009 investment: \$1.5 million
- New funding allowed AMH to implement the Strengthening Families Program (SFP), an evidence-based family prevention strategy for parents of 10-14-year-olds
- SFP helps families address risk factors related to early alcohol, drug and tobacco use
- 25 counties and two tribes have delivered SFP to more than 742 families to date
- Oregon's cost savings from SFP: \$2,433,252

Outcomes of Strengthening Families Program

Oregon Parents and Teens Report

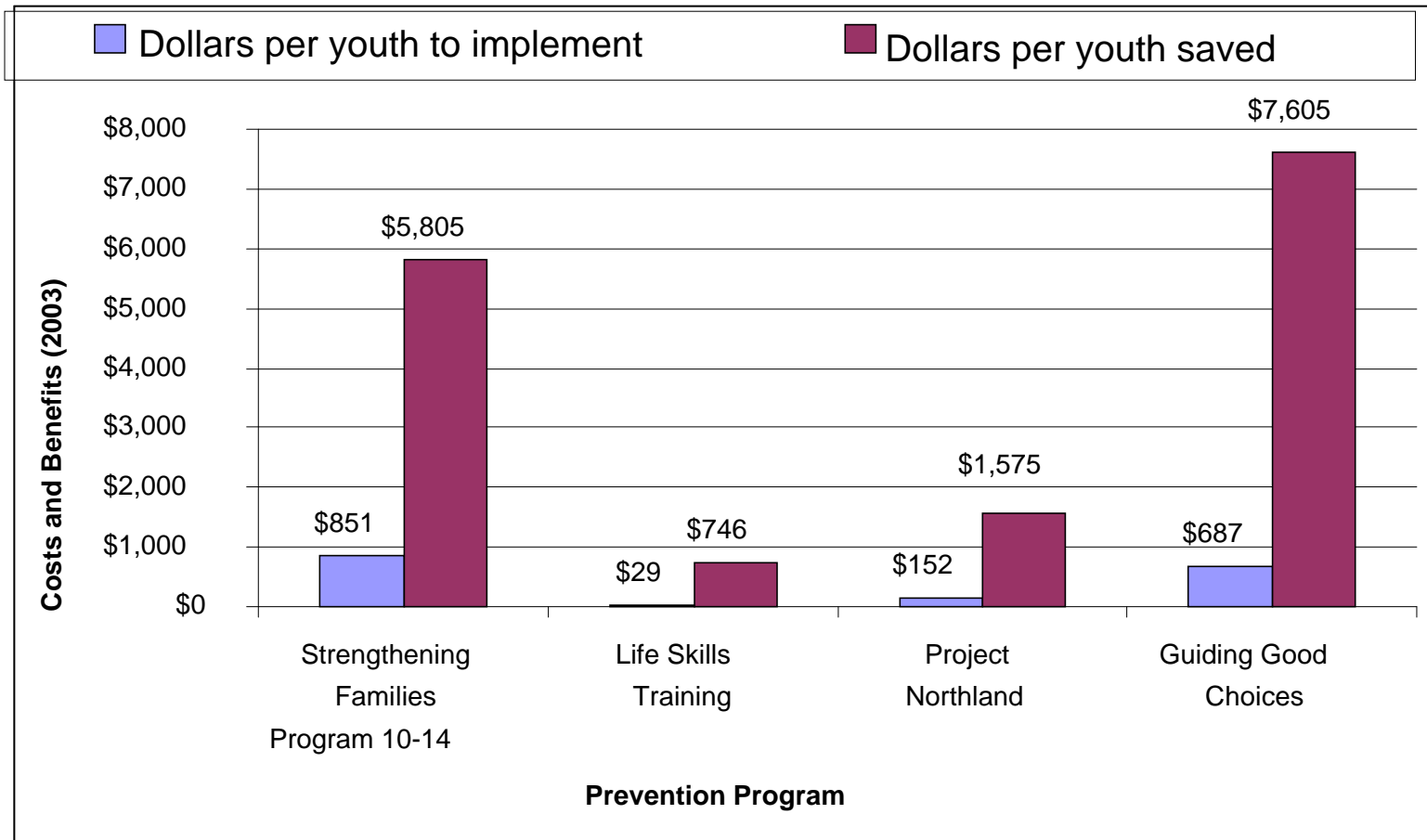


- Communication about substance use and family rules
- Family harmony
- Family involvement



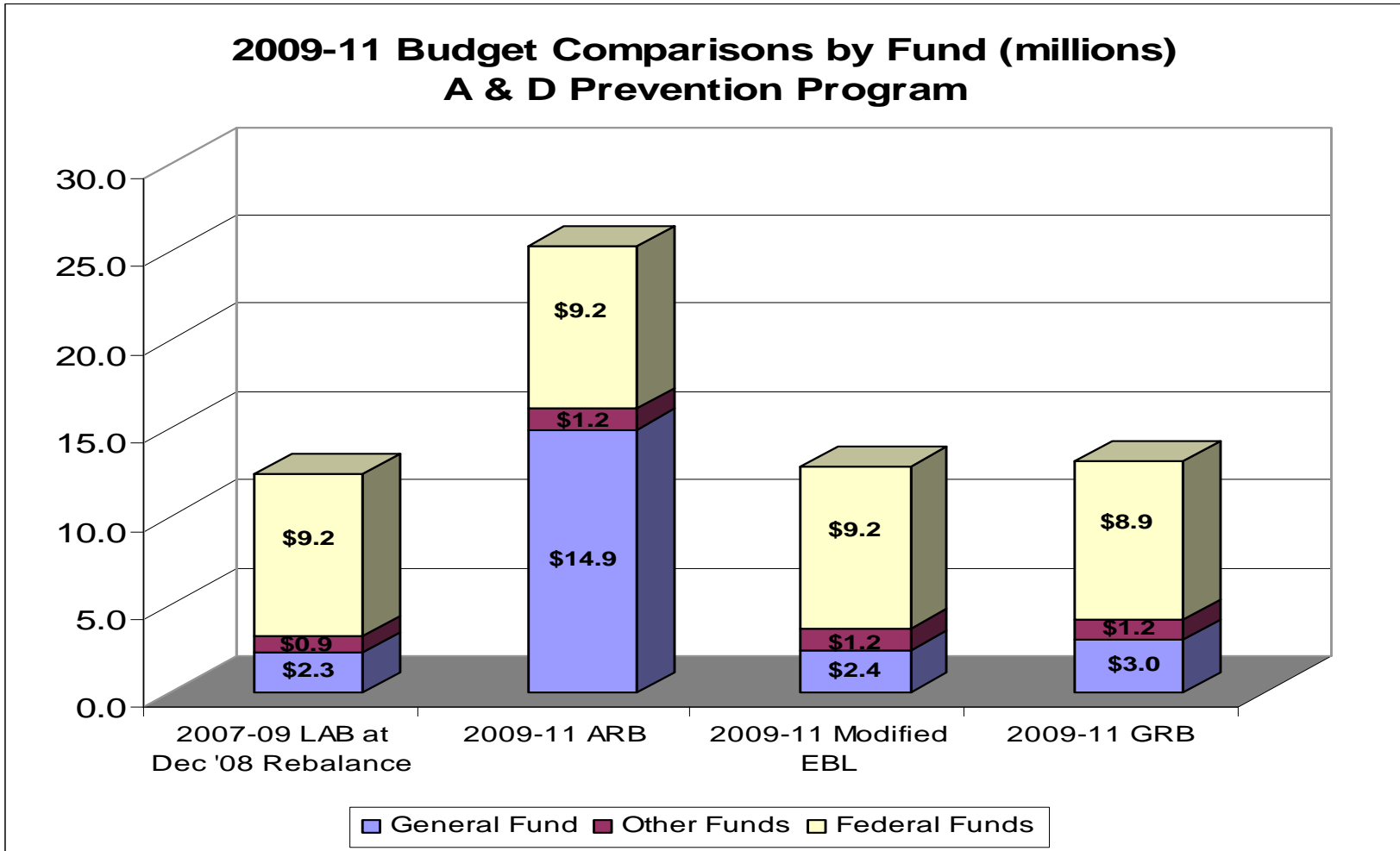
- Substance use
- Hassles with chores and homework

Addiction prevention: Outcomes



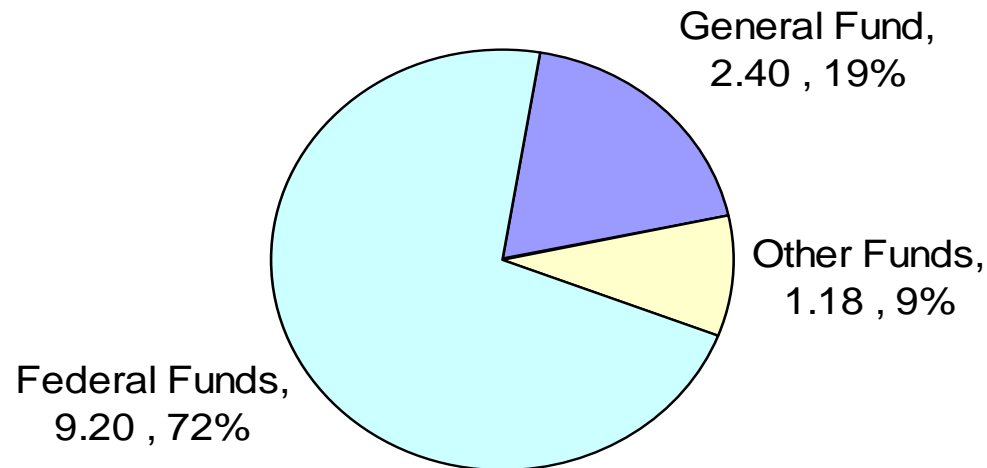
S. Aos, R. Lieb, J. Mayfield, M. Miller, A. Pennucci. (2004). Benefits and Costs of Prevention and Early Intervention Programs for Youth. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

2009-2011 budget comparison by fund type



Budget by fund type at modified EBL: \$12.8 million

A & D Prevention Program



Addiction prevention: 2009-2011 base to modified EBL

	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal funds	Total Funds	Pos	FTE
Base Budget	2,332,634	-	894,774	9,204,553	12,431,961	-	-
Essential Packages:							
Package 010 - Vacancy and Non-PICS PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 021 - Phase-in (Roll-up costs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 022 - Phase-out (programs, policies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 030 - Inflation - cost of goods & svcs	65,313	-	25,054	257,727	348,094	-	-
Package 040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 050 - Fund Shifts (Change in FMAP)	-	-	257,727	(257,727)	-	-	-
Package 060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Essential Budget Level (EBL)	2,397,947	-	1,177,555	9,204,553	12,780,055	-	-
Package 070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Modified EBL	2,397,947	-	1,177,555	9,204,553	12,780,055	-	-

Modified EBL: Key drivers

- Package 030 – Inflation
 - Standard inflation at 2.8 percent (\$2.6 million)
- Package 050 – Fund shifts
 - FMAP rate adjustment and anticipated increased Other Funds (beer and wine tax) expected to offset capped grant (SAPT) ability to absorb inflation (\$.746 million)

2009-2011 modified EBL to GRB budget “build”

	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal funds	Total Funds	Pos	FTE
2009-11 Total Modified EBL	2,397,947	-	1,177,555	9,204,553	12,780,055	-	-
Adjustments to achieve GRB							
Package 081 - June E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 082 - September E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 084 - December E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 090 - Reductions **	584,687	-	(25,054)	(257,727)	301,906	-	-
Subtotal Pre-POPs GRB	2,982,634	-	1,152,501	8,946,826	13,081,961	-	-
Governor's Recommended Budget	2,982,634	-	1,152,501	8,946,826	13,081,961	-	-
** Details of Package 090							
- DAS Analyst Reductions - remove COLA	(65,313)	-	(25,054)	(257,727)	(348,094)		
- Suicide crisis telephone line and internet portal	650,000	-	-	-	650,000		
	584,687	-	(25,054)	(257,727)	301,906		

GRB proposed investments

090-AMH Suicide Crisis Line	General Fund	Lottery Fund	Other Fund	Federal Fund	Total Fund
Suicide Crisis Telephone Helpline and Internet Portal: This package supports the operation of a 24 hours per day - 365 days per year statewide suicide crisis telephone helpline and internet-based portal for youth and adults. The suicide crisis line and internet-based portal will provide screening, assessment, informal on-line counseling and referral to community mental health, local law enforcement and other appropriate services.	0.7	-	-	-	0.7

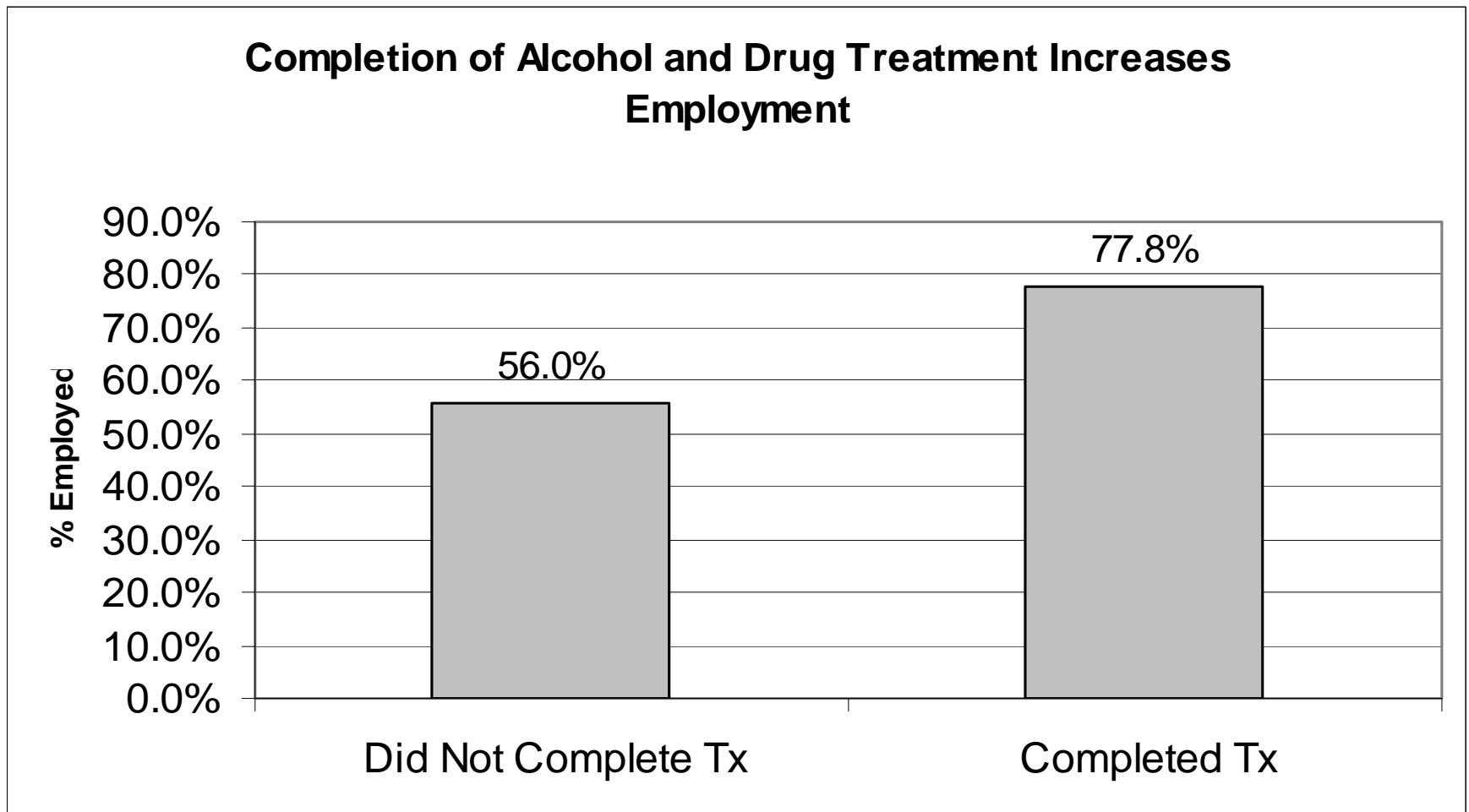
Addictions treatment

- Alcohol and drug treatment services help people achieve and sustain recovery from addiction disorders
- People in recovery:
 - Function better in society, school and work
 - Do a better job parenting their children
 - Stop committing crimes, or never start
 - Have better physical health

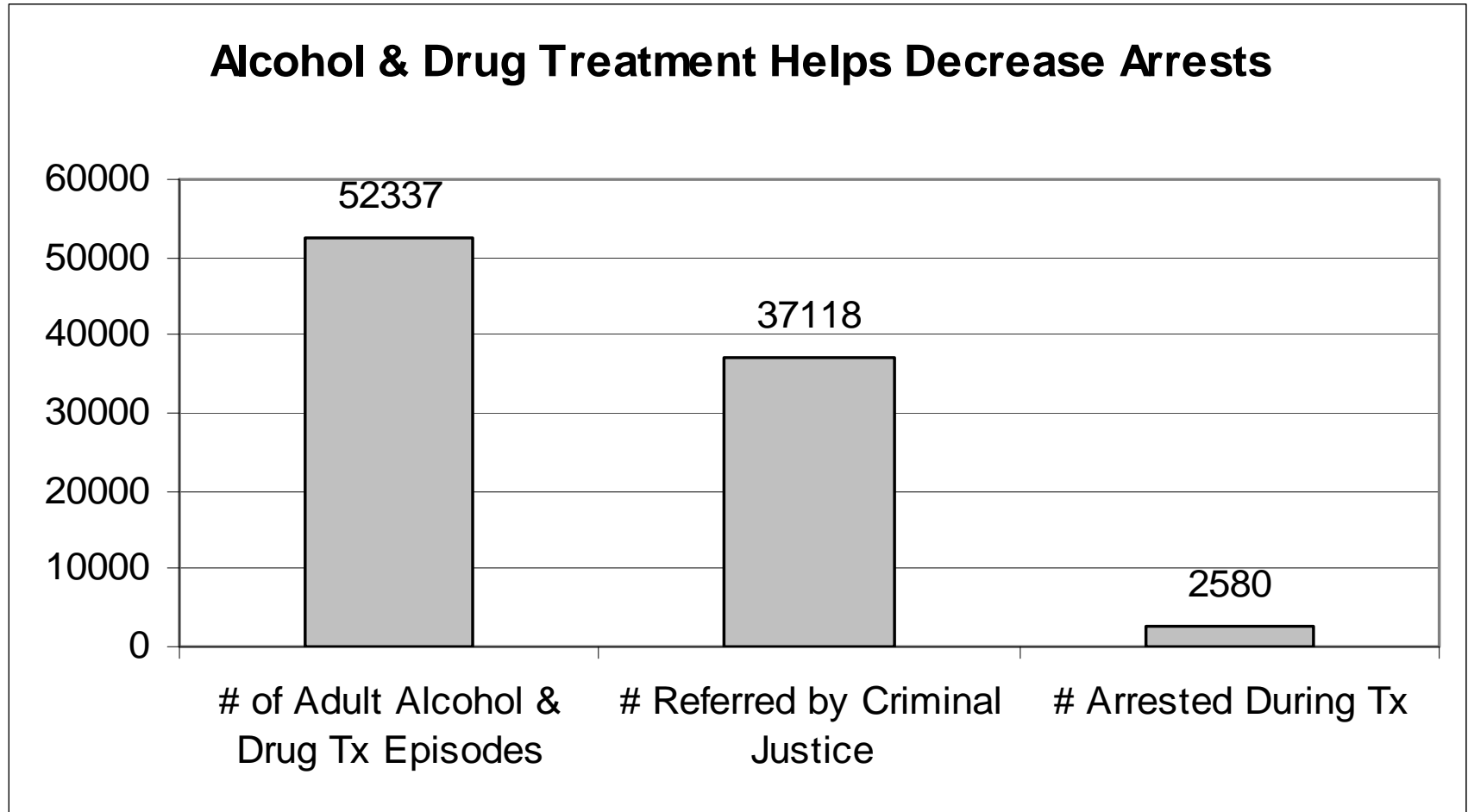
Addictions treatment

- Services consist of:
 - Outpatient
 - Intensive outpatient
 - Residential
 - Detoxification services
- An array of options is needed to help individuals recover from their addictions:
 - Education and treatment are available for people convicted of driving under the influence of intoxicants (DUI)
- Services are provided through:
 - Community mental health programs (CMHPs)
 - Tribes
 - Nonprofit organizations
 - Fully capitated health plans (FCHPs-OHP)

Addictions treatment: Outcomes for employment

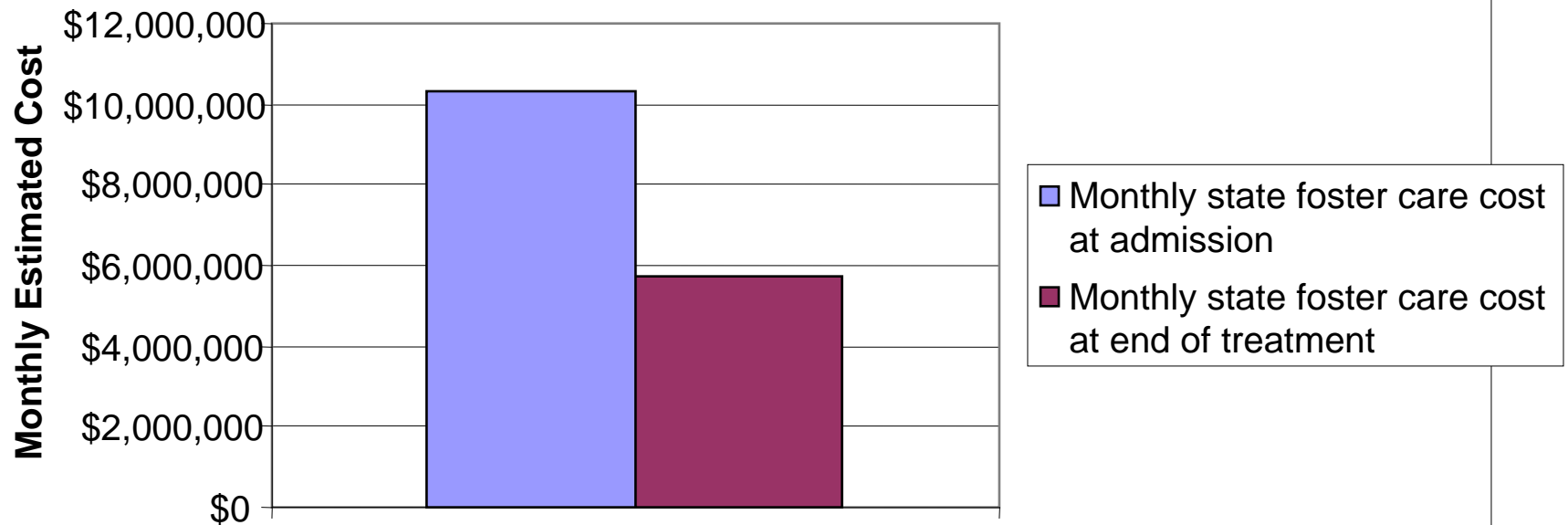


Addictions treatment: Outcomes for arrests



Addictions treatment: Outcomes for child welfare

Estimated 1 Month Foster Care Cost Before/After Treatment



Estimates based on clients meeting reunification requirements for addictions services

Statewide addiction prevalence and impact

- Oregon's overall alcohol and drug abuse dependency rate is 8.3 percent
- Untreated substance abuse costs Oregon \$5.93 billion each year:
 - \$4.15 billion in lost earnings
 - \$967 million for
 - Law enforcement
 - Criminal justice
 - Social welfare
 - \$813 million for health care

Leading the nation in evidence-based practices

- 54 percent of AMH's treatment dollars go toward evidence-based practices (EBPs)
- Since EBP implementation in 2003:
 - Adults with criminal justice referrals for addictions services were 7.9 times less likely to be arrested during treatment compared to those not completing service
 - Completion rates are in the range of 60 to 70 percent
- Drug treatment in the community produces a cost benefit of \$10,054 per participant, according to a 2007 report by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy
- For every dollar invested in treatment, there is a \$4 to \$7 return due to reductions in crime, child abuse and neglect, and medical costs

Legislative investments:

Intensive treatment and recovery services

- 2007-2009 investment: \$10.4 million
- AMH worked with CAF to increase access to addictions treatment for parents involved in the child welfare system or at risk of involvement in that system
- 1,440 parents have accessed addiction treatment and recovery services (as reported by contractors); a majority of these parents are still engaged in services
- More than 140 children have been reunited with their parents and no longer are in family foster care; their parents have accessed intensive addiction treatment and recovery services
- 97 parents have successfully completed treatment and recovery services

Legislative investments:

Equitable funding distribution for services

- 2007-2009 investment: \$4 million
- Prior to the 2007-2009 biennium state funding for local alcohol and drug treatment for clients and services not covered by Medicaid had become unbalanced:
 - Per-capita funding ranged from a low of \$1.03 to a high of \$32.26 in the least-populated county
- During the 2007-2009 biennium AMH was able to bring the lowest funded counties up to the statewide average with new investments made by the 2007 Legislature

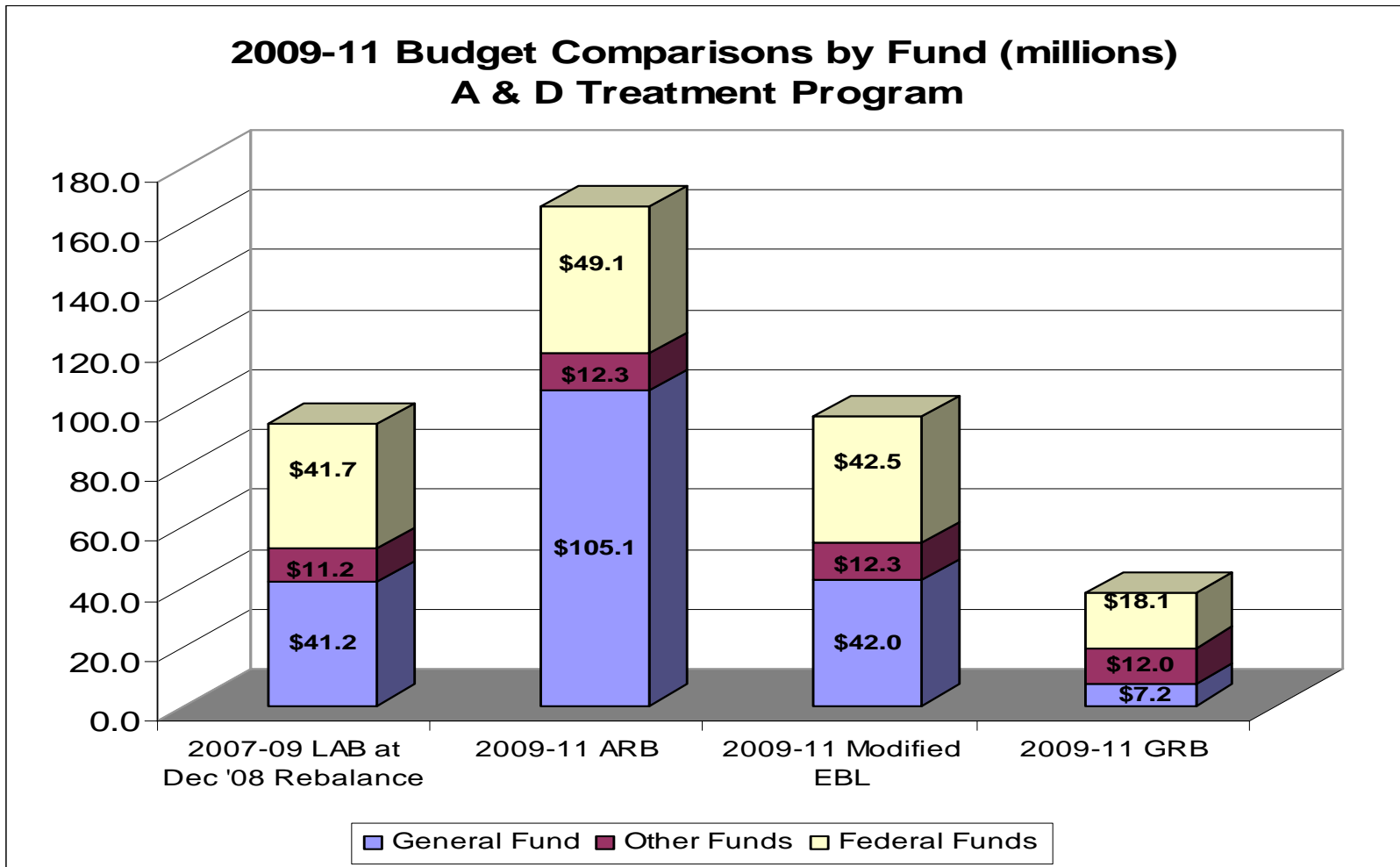
Housing for individuals in recovery

- A safe, affordable, alcohol- and drug-free (ADF) place to live is essential to recovery from addictions disorders
- The state has undertaken the following initiatives to address housing for people with addiction disorders:
 - ADF housing development
 - ADF housing assistance services
 - Oregon Recovery Homes and Oxford House support

Addictions treatment challenges

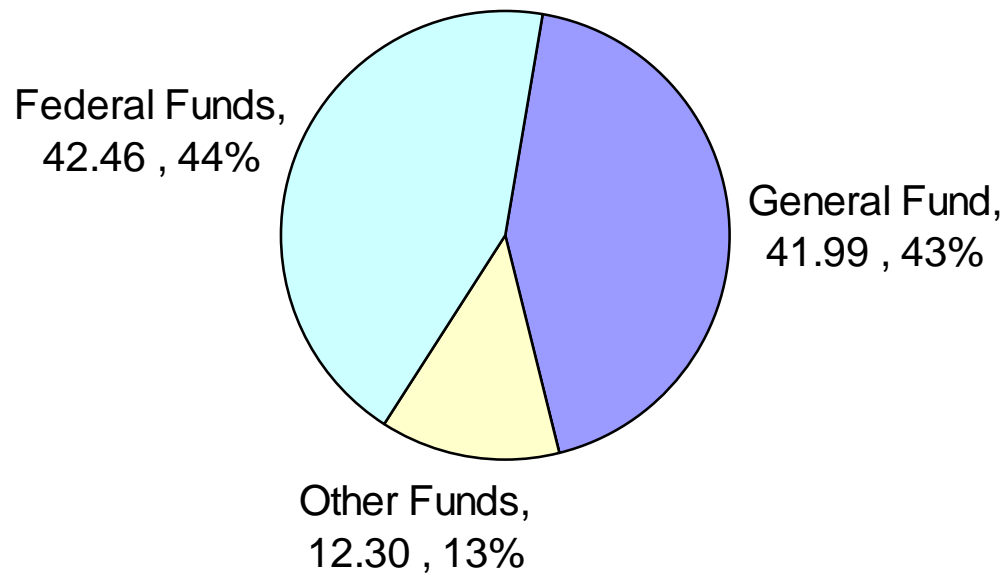
- Oregon's treatment system lacks the capacity to:
 - Meet the service needs of youth and adults with co-occurring disorders
 - Provide appropriate outpatient addiction treatment for individuals in under-served populations including rural, cultural and racially diverse populations
 - Provide culturally and linguistically competent addictions treatment to reduce health disparities
 - Ensure the provider system is paid adequately to reflect the cost of providing efficient and effective services

2009-2011 budget comparisons by fund type



Budget fund by type at modified EBL: \$96.8 million

A & D Treatment Program



2009-2011 base to modified EBL to budget build

	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal funds	Total Funds	Pos	FTE
Base Budget	41,206,098	-	11,236,173	41,677,895	94,120,166	-	-
Essential Packages:							
Package 010 - Vacancy and Non-PICS PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 021 - Phase-in (Roll-up costs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 022 - Phase-out (programs, policies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 030 - Inflation - cost of goods & svcs	1,153,771	-	314,612	1,166,981	2,635,364	-	-
Package 040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 050 - Fund Shifts (Change in FMAP)	(365,687)	-	745,833	(380,146)	-	-	-
Package 060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Essential Budget Level (EBL)	41,994,182	-	12,296,618	42,464,730	96,755,530	-	-
Package 070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Modified EBL	41,994,182	-	12,296,618	42,464,730	96,755,530	-	-

Modified EBL: Key drivers

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2009-11 Total Modified EBL	41,994,182	-	12,296,618	42,464,730	96,755,530	-	-
Adjustments to achieve GRB							
Package 081 - June E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 082 - September E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 084 - December E-board roll-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 090 - Reductions	(34,753,771)	-	(314,612)	(24,334,366)	(59,402,749)	-	-
Subtotal Pre-POPs GRB	7,240,411	-	11,982,006	18,130,364	37,352,781	-	-
Governor's Recommended Budget	7,240,411	-	11,982,006	18,130,364	37,352,781	-	-

GRB proposed reductions

Most significant proposed reductions and savings targets:

- Eliminate adult residential services in alcohol and drug treatment (\$25 million)
- Cut 50 percent of General Fund dollars from alcohol and drug outpatient treatment services (\$32.7 million)
- Eliminate provider contract cost-of-living adjustments (\$2.6 million)

Total reduction eliminates 61 percent of program funding

GRB impact: Cuts to addictions services

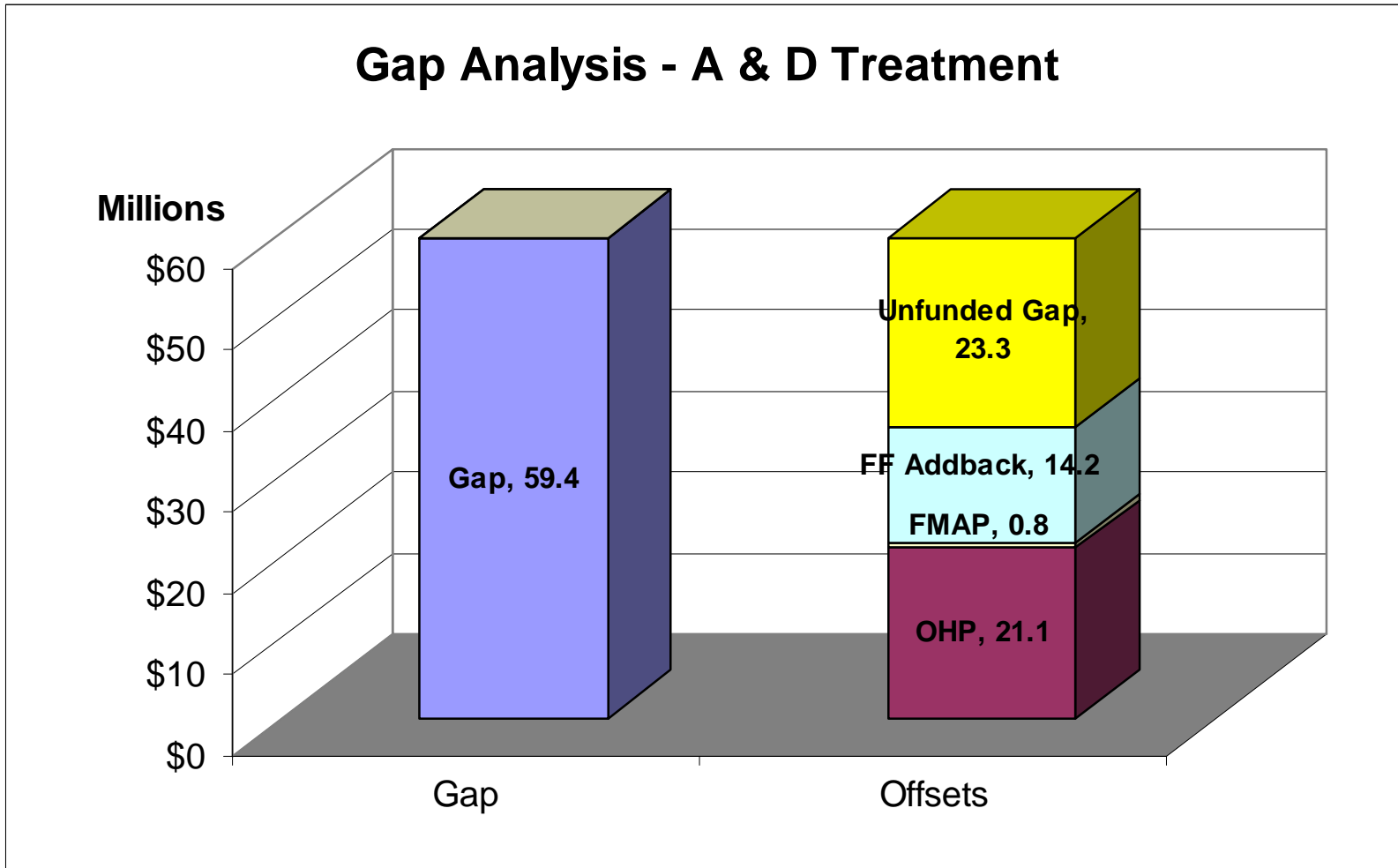
- Negative impact on families and children, resulting in increased foster care need and child welfare referrals
- 11,850 people who are not OHP-eligible will not have access to outpatient treatment services
- 1,900 people who have serious addiction problems will not have access to residential treatment including:
 - Parents involved in the child welfare system
 - People referred by the criminal justice system
- Many jobs will be lost in the addictions workforce
 - 1,000 were lost during the reductions in the early 2000s
- Increased caseloads and costs in the criminal justice system

Estimated potential offsets to reductions

The following may provide some relief/offset to reduced funding:

- Expansion of Oregon Health Plan Standard
 - Estimates indicate potential \$21.1 million cost shift to OHP Standard for alcohol and drug treatment based upon proposed phase-in of new eligible clients and rates under the expanded OHP Standard
- Federal stimulus package
 - Estimates tied to increase in the FMAP rate: \$.75 million

Alcohol and drug treatment: Net gap view



Challenges in addictions budget

- Limited investment in late 1990s for people not eligible for Medicaid
- Reductions in 2002 and 2003 in General Fund and OHP Standard:
 - Loss of services
 - Loss of staff
 - Financial stability of programs compromised
- Investments in 2007-2009 are working and helped stabilize the system, but:
 - Did not fully restore earlier reductions
 - Are insufficient to meet needs

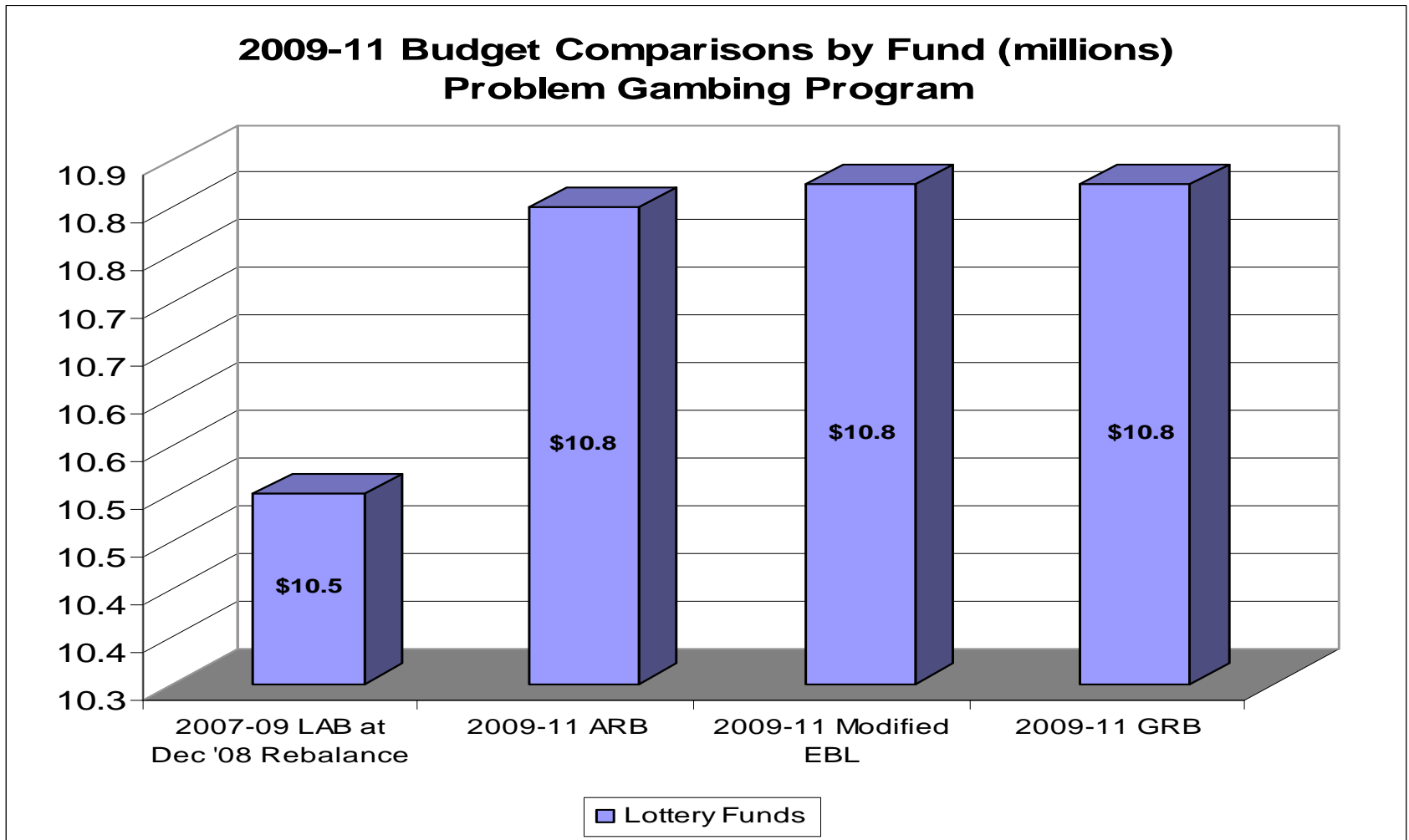
Problem gambling: Services

- Problem gambling prevention and treatment services:
 - Prevent people from becoming addicted to gambling and assist people who are addicted in recovering from addictive and pathological gambling
 - Include evidence-based prevention strategies that decrease the probability of problem gambling for all ages
 - Funded through a statutory one percent set-aside of state Lottery revenue
- Treatment services include:
 - Outpatient individual and group therapies
 - Intensive therapies
 - Statewide access to residential treatment
- During 2007-2008:
 - 2,435 people made use of the Problem Gambling Helpline
 - 2,308 people received problem gambling treatment services

Problem gambling: Outcomes

- A gambling program evaluation found that six months post treatment:
 - Nearly 60 percent of successful program completers reported they no longer gambled
 - 73.2 percent reported they are now paying all of their bills on time
 - 24.6 percent of problem gamblers entering treatment reported committing illegal acts to obtain gambling money; six months after gamblers left treatment that was reduced to 5.3 percent.
 - Problem gamblers experience higher rates of suicide than those with other disorders – approximately 33 percent people accessing problem gambling treatment in Oregon reported suicidal ideation and as many as 8 percent have attempted suicide; suicidal ideation was reduced to 19.6 percent after problem gambling treatment

2009-2011 budget comparisons by fund type



2009-2011 base to GRB budget build

	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal funds	Total Funds	Pos	FTE
Base Budget	-	10,529,936	-	-	10,529,936	-	-
Essential Packages:							
Package 010 - Vacancy and Non-PICS PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 021 - Phase-in (Roll-up costs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 022 - Phase-out (programs, policies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 030 - Inflation - cost of goods & svcs	-	294,838	-	-	294,838	-	-
Package 040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 050 - Fund Shifts (Change in FMAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Package 060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Essential Budget Level (EBL)	-	10,824,774	-	-	10,824,774	-	-
Package 070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-11 Total Modified EBL	-	10,824,774	-	-	10,824,774	-	-
Adjustments to achieve GRB							
Policy Option Packages in GRB							
Governor's Recommended Budget	-	10,824,774	-	-	10,824,774	-	-

Number of those in need versus number served

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