

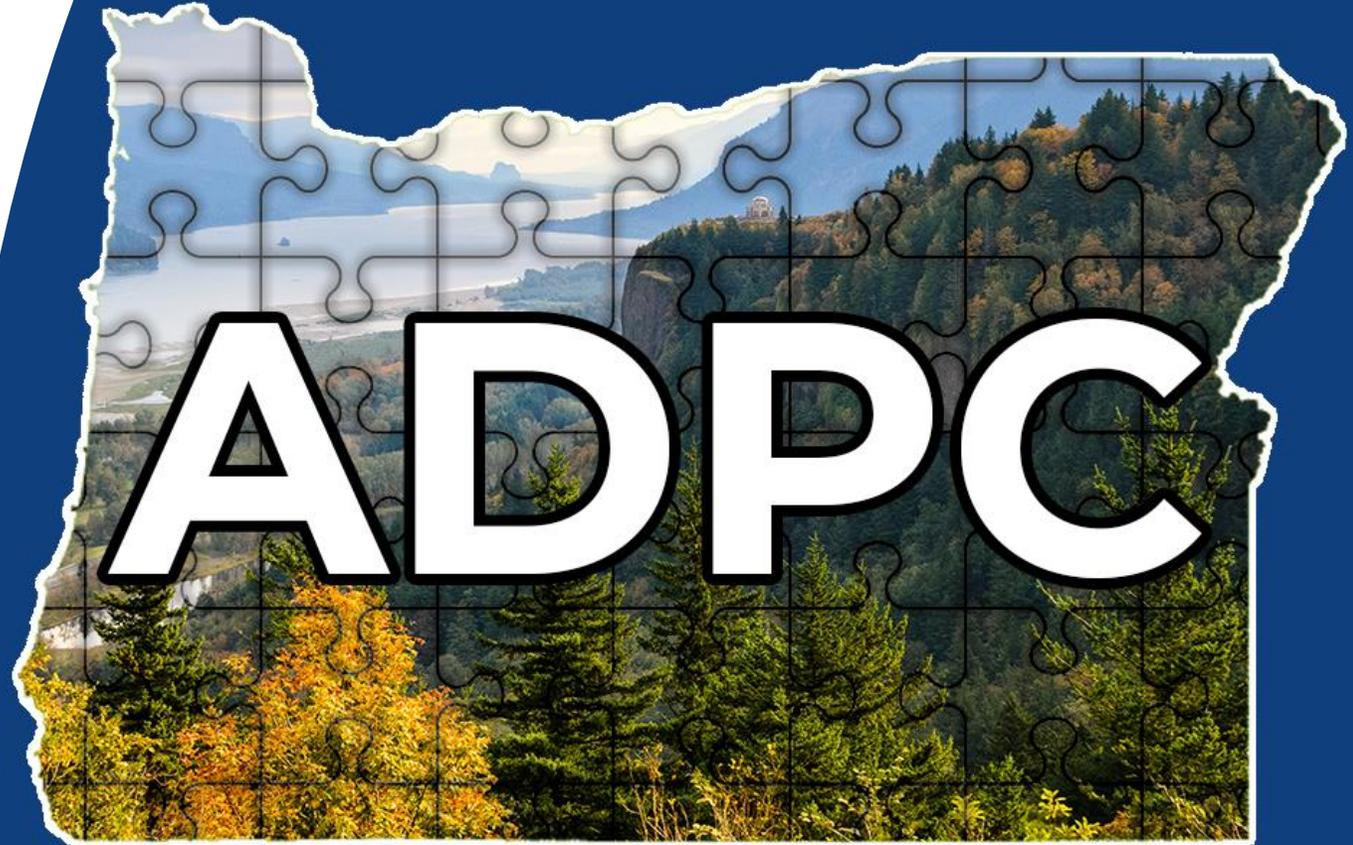
Alcohol & Drug Policy Commission

Fall 2024 Update

September 24, 2024

House Interim Committee on
Behavioral Health & Health Care

Annaliese Dolph, ADPC Director



Alcohol & Drug Policy Commission:

Charged with
improving the
effectiveness
and efficiency
of SUD services

How are we doing as a state in reducing
Substance Use Disorder?

2020-25 Plan to Reduce Substance
Use Disorder Prevalence, Deaths
and Disparities

ADPC Overdose Recommendations
for 2024

Measures

What's Next?

2026-30 Comprehensive Plan

2020-25 Strategic Plan Update

July 2024 Report: Status of Implementation and Progress on 2020-25 Comprehensive Addiction, Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Plan for Oregon Required by ORS 430.223

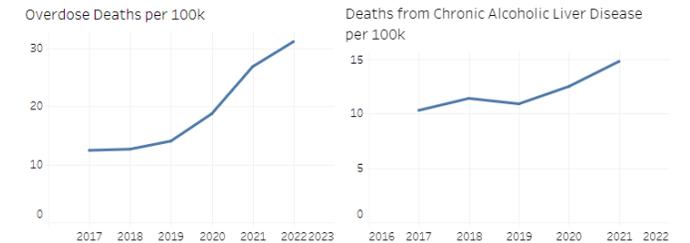
- Cross-Agency Strategy and Activity Tracker
- Measurement Dashboard
- Strategic Plan Progress available on ADPC website: www.oregon.gov/adpc

Strategic Plan Impact 1: Reduce Substance Use Disorders and Increase Recovery

The prevalence of substance use disorders has increased in Oregon since the Strategic Plan's implementation. 21.9% of Oregonians 12 and older had symptoms consistent with a substance use disorder in 2022.

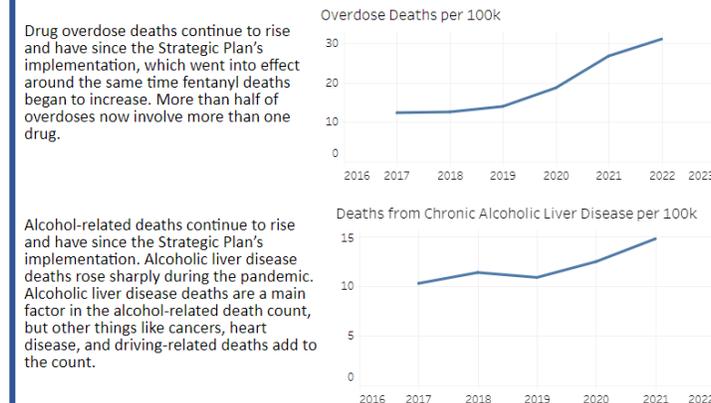
21.9% of Oregonians had a prior year SUD in 2022

This figure for substance use disorders is not currently measurable over time. The intention of the Strategic Planning Committee was to use this measure to track progress, but due to methodology changes, changes in diagnostic criteria, and the COVID 19 Pandemic, the series was interrupted. Other measures related to substance use disorders, but not measuring SUD directly, help us make the statement that substance use disorders have increased over the past few years. These include measures of AOD-related deaths.



Strategic Plan Impact 2: Reduce AOD-Related Deaths

Deaths related to alcohol and other drugs have increased dramatically since the Strategic Plan's implementation. More than 6 Oregonians die each day from alcohol-related causes, and more than 4 die each day from drug overdoses.



Recommendations
to Reduce Deaths
Related to
Overdose

2024 Legislative Actions

Opioid Settlement Prevention,
Treatment and Recovery
Board Funding Allocations

How do we measure progress?

- The [National Survey on Drug Use and Health \(NSDUH\)](#) provides state-level estimates on measurements like:
 - Prevalence of substance use disorders
 - Drug use in the past month or year, including drugs like marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and methamphetamine
 - How many people access treatment
- Information from NSDUH is used to support prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction programs, and to monitor use and estimate needs.

SUD Prevalence – Changes Precludes Measurement Over Time

- This data can't be compared with data from previous years
 - Methodology change: 2021-2022 moving forward online and in person. Cannot be compared to surveys only in person.
 - COVID-19 Pandemic collection, changes in diagnostic criteria

	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021- 2022
Decrease the percentage of Oregonians with a SUD by 2025	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	XX	XX	21.9%

DSM-4 Criteria
In person

Pandemic

DSM-5
Online/In person

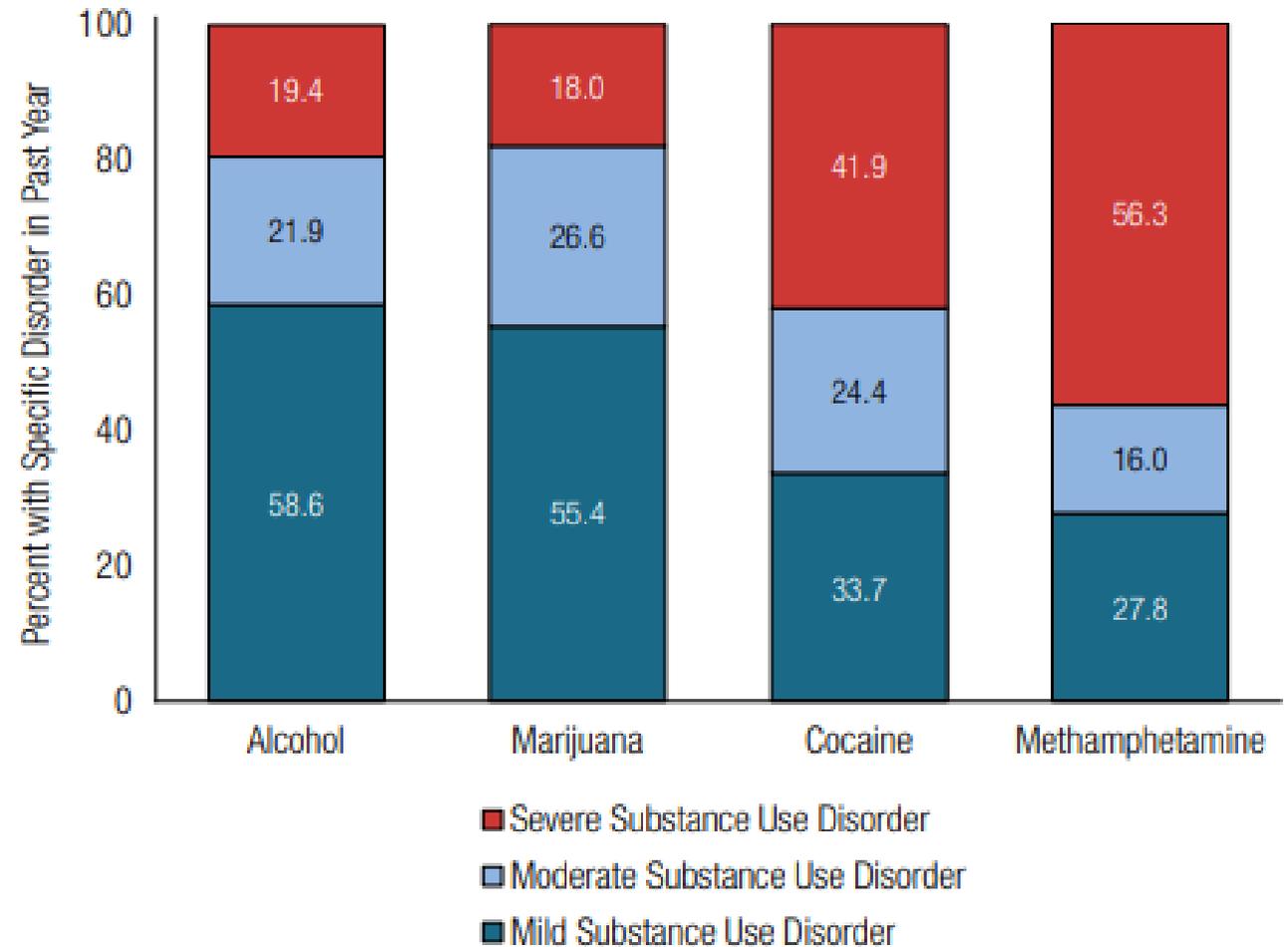
SUD Prevalence

- Past Year, 2021/22, Ages 12+ Survey data of Oregonians shows:
 - Overall SUD prevalence – **21.9%** of Oregonians 12 and over had symptoms consistent with a SUD in the past year
 - Higher than nation (**17.0%**), Western Region (**18.2%**)
 - Alcohol Use Disorder – **12.2%**
 - Drug Use Disorder – **11.6%**

NSDUH 2021-2022 Data,
Released February 2024

SUD Severity (National NSDUH Data)

Figure 34. Substance Use Disorder Severity Level for Specific Substances in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older with a Specific Substance Use Disorder; 2023



79.1% of
Those
Needing
Treatment
Did Not
Receive It

Thinking they should have been able to handle their alcohol or drug use on their own (74.1 percent)

Not being ready to start treatment (65.6 percent)

Not being ready to stop or cut back on using alcohol or drugs (60.1 percent)

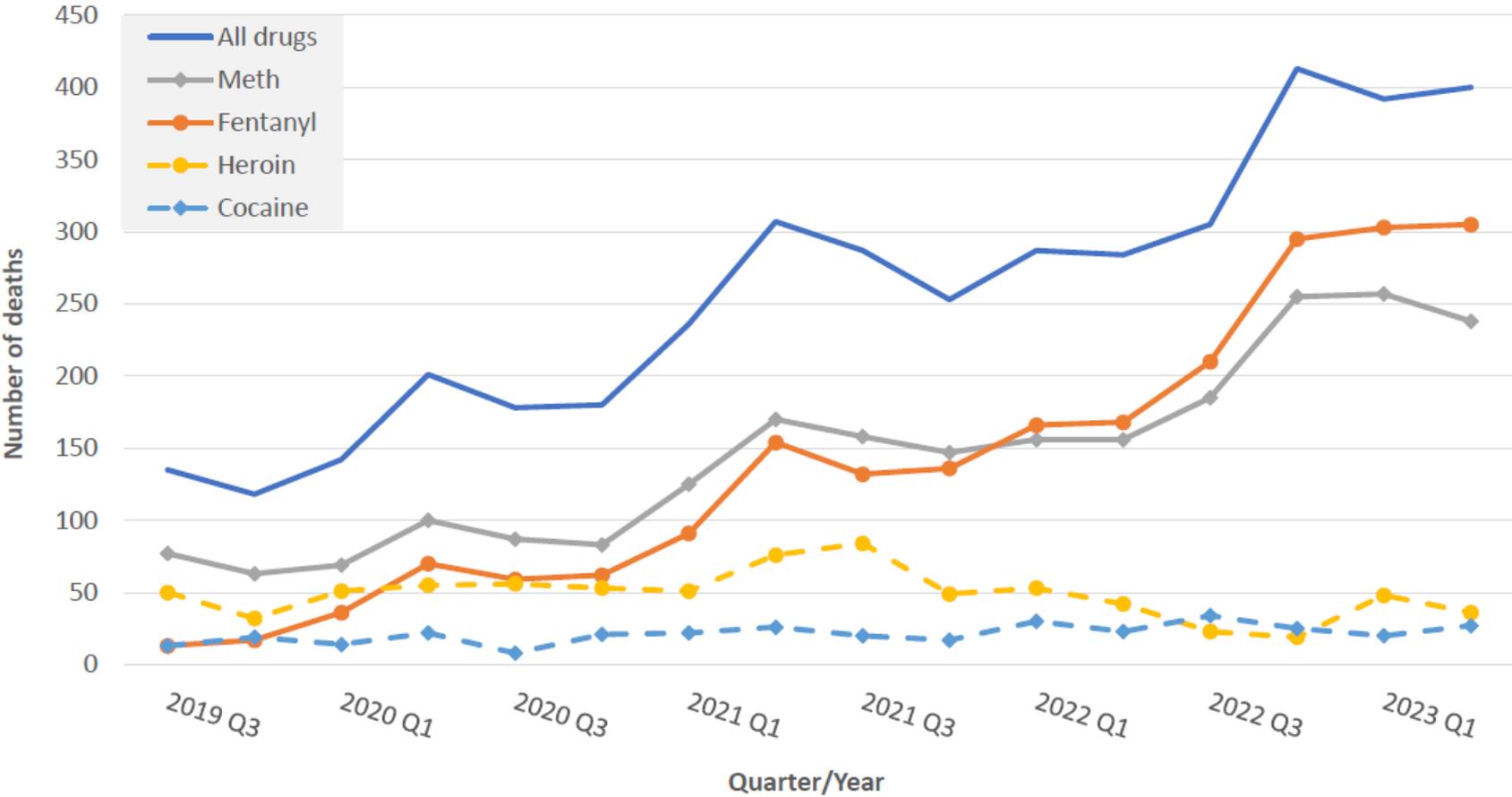
Being worried about what people would think or say if they got treatment (43.9 percent)

Thinking that treatment would cost too much (42.4 percent)

Couldn't find treatment (28.7 percent)

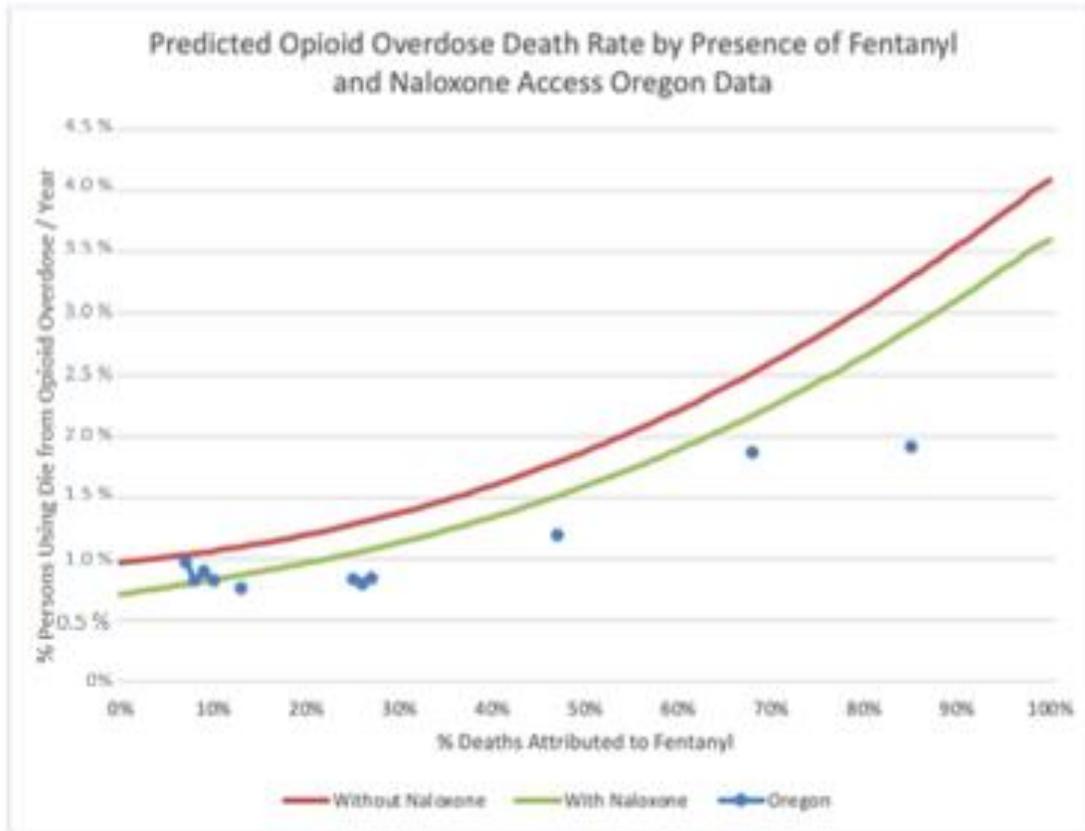
No openings in program (14.5 percent)

Deaths Related to Overdose



Source: Oregon State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2023, provisional

Oregon overdose death rates increased with fentanyl— but lower than the expected increase when fentanyl enters a state's drug supply



National modeling study:

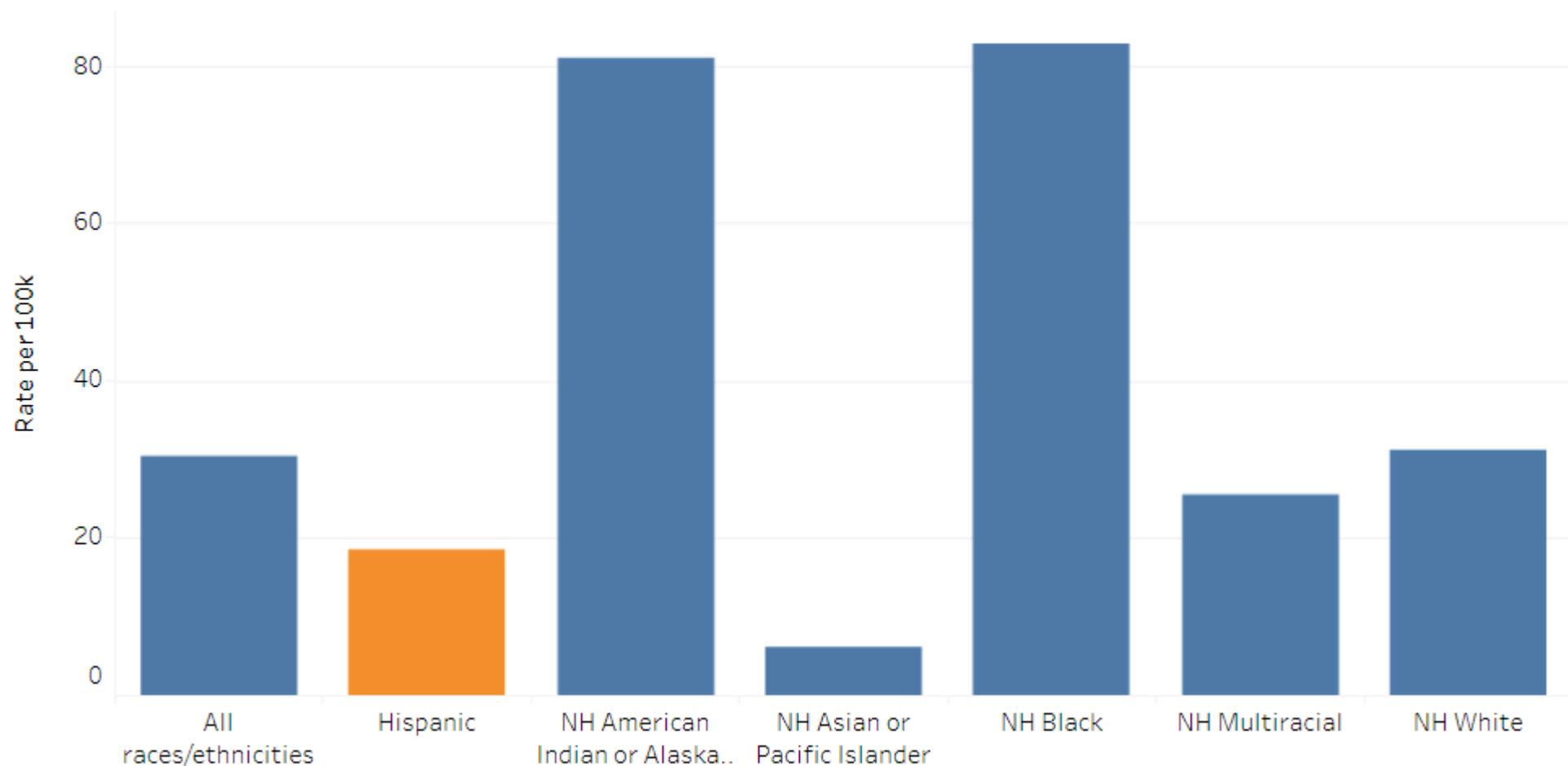
Overdose death rates increase when illicit fentanyl enters the drug supply

- **Red line** shows death rates **without naloxone** access
- **Green line** shows death rates when 80% of people who are at overdose risk **have naloxone access**
- **Blue dots** are **Oregon's data**

Coffin et al. 2022, Modeling of overdose and naloxone distribution in the setting of fentanyl compared to heroin. *J Drug Alcohol Depend.* Modified by author for OHA.

Disparities in Deaths Related to Overdose

Impact 3: Deaths from Drug Overdose - Disparities



NSDUH 2021-2022
Data, Released
February 2024

The Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission shall develop a comprehensive addiction, prevention, treatment and recovery plan for the state and make recommendations related to state, local and tribal alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment programs.

How are we doing as a state in combatting Substance Use Disorder?

2020-25 Plan to Reduce Substance Use Disorder Prevalence, Deaths and Disparities

ADPC Overdose Recommendations for 2024

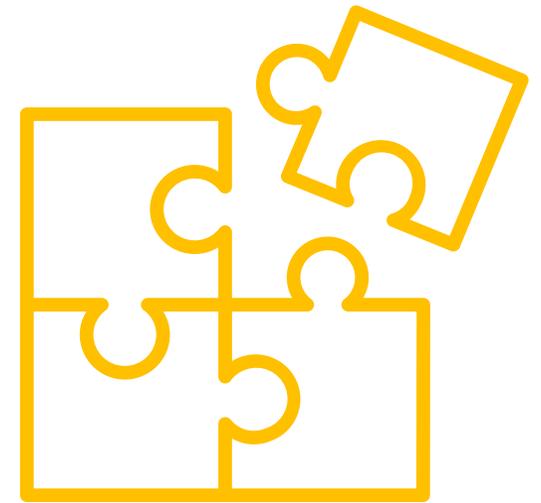
Measures

What's Next?
2026-30 Comprehensive Plan

TIMELINE



"Putting the pieces together for an Oregon with less Substance Use Disorder, fewer deaths related to substance use, and decreased disparities."



Thank You!

Annaliese Dolph

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