



## OHIO DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

*This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of Ohio.*

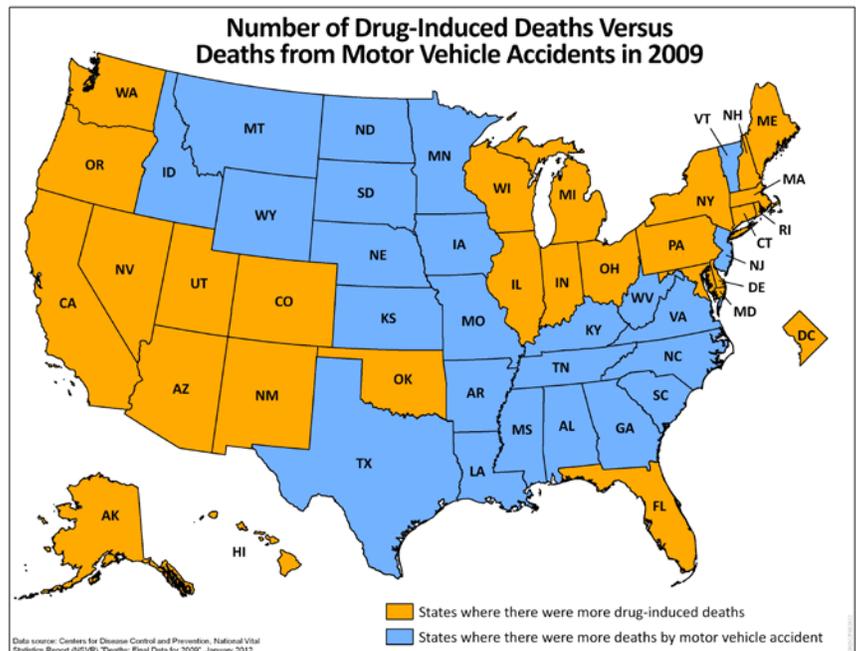
### Ohio At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Ohio was one of the top ten states for past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12-17.  
*Source:* National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2010.
- The number of meth lab seizure incidents in the state of Ohio increased 36%, from 258 incidents in 2008 to 352 incidents in 2011.  
*Source:* El Paso Intelligence Center's National Seizure System (EPIC-NSS).
- Approximately 7.87 percent of Ohio residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Ohio is lower than the national rate.
- The percentage of drug treatment admissions for cocaine has decreased from close to 30% in 2004 to 14% in 2010.

## Drug Use Trends in Ohio

**Drug Use in Ohio:** The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 7.87 percent of Ohio residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.48 percent of Ohio residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

*Source:* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>



**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 1,340 persons died in Ohio in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Ohio who died from motor vehicle accidents (1,021) and firearms (991) in the same year. Ohio drug-induced deaths (11.6 per 100,000 population) is lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

*Source:* WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

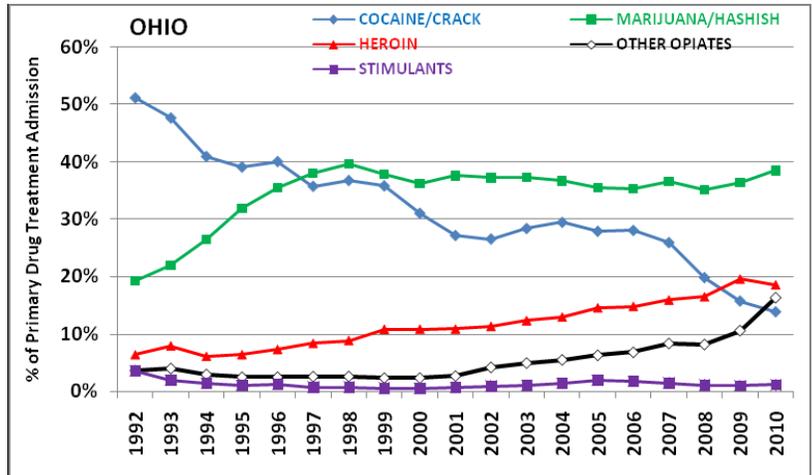
### Ohio Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Ohio from 1992 to 2010. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Ohio, followed by heroin.

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:

<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>

Note: The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) only displays data from 1992-2010 for Ohio.

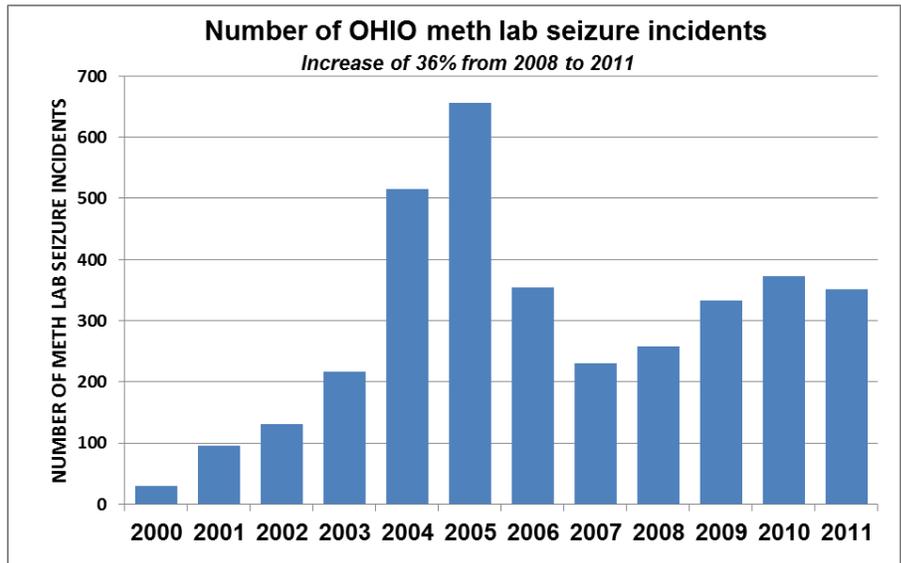


## Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Data

### Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Incidents:

Nationwide, methamphetamine lab seizures declined drastically following the 2005 Federal Combating Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) and similar state laws to control the sale of pseudoephedrine (PSE). Recently, the number of meth labs seized has risen due to “smurfing,” which is the bulk purchase of PSE for non-therapeutic reasons, and due to smaller, more mobile “one-pot” labs. Nationwide, meth lab seizures rose 53% between 2008 and 2011. Meth lab seizures in Ohio have mirrored this overall trend, increasing 36% from 258 in 2008 to 352 in 2011.

Source: EPIC, NSS, extracted 7/20/2012.



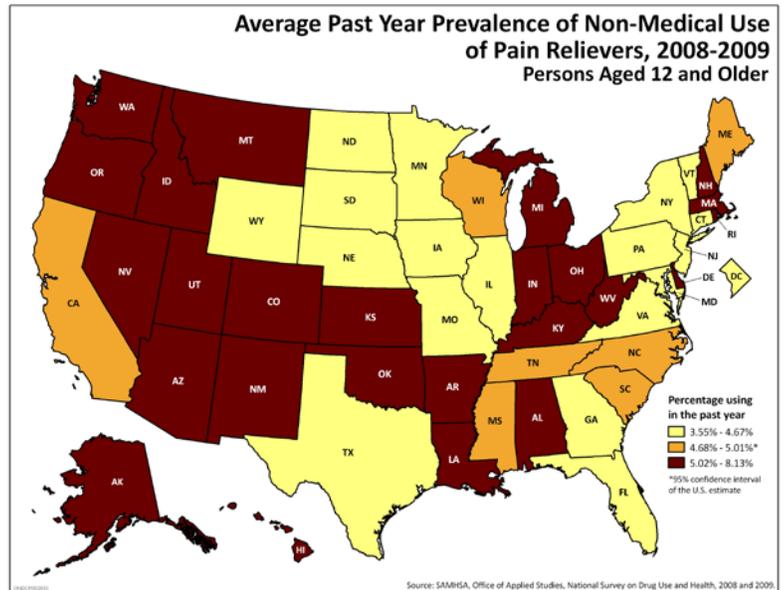
### State-Level Action: Return pseudoephedrine to prescription-drug status

Facing a steep increase in meth lab incidents, the state of Oregon returned medicines containing PSE to prescription-drug status in 2006. Several years later, the results are promising, with meth lab incidents declining from a high of 467 in 2004 (prior to enactment of the bill) to 12 in 2009 and Oregon officials reporting a virtual “eradication” of smurfing and meth labs. Experiencing a similar rise in meth lab production and trafficking, Mississippi enacted similar legislation, which took effect on July 1, 2010. Mississippi reports that after six months, there has been a nearly 70 percent reduction in meth-related cases statewide.

# Prescription Drug Abuse

## ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled **"Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,"** provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.



### **State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)**

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

Ohio's operating PDMP, the **Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System**, was established in 2006 as a tool to assist healthcare professionals in providing better treatment for patients with medical needs while quickly identifying drug seeking behaviors. An OARRS Prescription History Report can assist in assuring that a patient is getting the appropriate drug therapy and is taking their medication as prescribed.

Source: <https://www.ohiopmp.gov/Portal/Default.aspx>

### **State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs**

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

# Drugged Driving

## ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

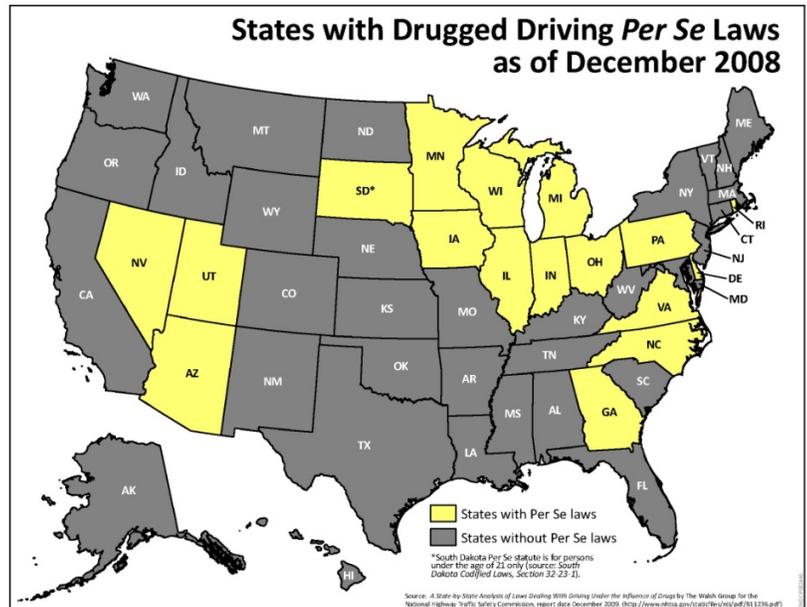
In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.

### *State-Level Action: Enacting Per Se Standards for Impairment*

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to consider *Per Se* standards for impairment that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

**Ohio currently employs a *Per Se* standard** under section 4511.19(A) (1) of the Ohio Revised Code, which prohibits the operation of any vehicle “under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them” as determined by specific concentrations of drugs or metabolites in the blood.

Source: *A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs*, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, December 2009.



## ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

### National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP’s National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

## The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2012, the following Ohio coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- AWAKE to a Safe and Healthy Community
- Butler County Coalition for Healthy, Safe, and Drug Free Communities
- Champaign County Drug Free Youth Coalition
- Chemical Abuse Prevention Association
- Coalition for a Healthy Middleton
- Coalition for a Safe and Drug-Free Fairfield
- Columbiana County Drug and Alcohol Prevention Coalition
- Community Awareness and Prevention Association
- Community Mental Health and Recovery Board
- Drug Free Delaware Coalition
- Dublin Adolescents and Community Together Coalition
- East Cleveland Bridges of Hope
- Holmes County Prevention Coalition
- LAUNCH, Inc.
- Logan County Drug Free Youth Coalition
- Partners for a Drug Free Milford Miami Township
- Partnership for a Drug-Free Fulton County
- People of Color Wellness Alliance (POCWA)
- Prevention Partnership
- Prevention Works for a Drug-Free Fairfield County
- Scioto County Drug Action Team Alliance
- Substance Abuse Initiative of Greater Cleveland
- Substance Awareness Greater Anderson Coalition
- Swanton Area Community Coalition, Inc.
- Sylvania Community Action Team
- The Lorain County Communities that Care Partnership

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy  
[http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee\\_map.html](http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html)

## ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

### HIDTA Counties in Ohio

**Ohio HIDTA:** Adams, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, Scioto, Stark, Summit, and Warren counties.

- The focus of the Ohio HIDTA is the investigation and dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations. New initiatives include prescription drug interdiction and parcel interdiction.

## Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Ohio

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

<b>Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of OH</b>	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>\$ 14,608,062</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 14,608,062
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>\$ 45,419,528</b>
<b>Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</b>	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 857,711
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 44,561,817
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$ 345,202,221</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>	
Enhance Safety of Children Affected by Substance Abuse	\$ 500,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 12,844,443
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,200,000
<b>Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services</b>	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 201,343,008
<b>National Institutes Of Health</b>	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 12,564,950
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 22,094,718
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 66,155,781
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 2,205,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 19,715,425
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,379,514
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Electronic Health Record (EHR) Integration	\$ 449,382
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 2,750,000
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>\$ 102,108,380</b>
<b>Community Planning and Development</b>	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 4,885,218
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 12,692,949
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy	\$ 32,676
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 31,998,374
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 52,499,163
<b>Department Of Justice</b>	<b>\$ 18,756,985</b>
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$ 596,560
Congressionally Recommended Awards	\$ 100,000
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 2,323,897
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 9,092,376
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 250,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 687,127
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 777,294
Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$ 499,709
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 281,833
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 4,148,189
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>\$ 7,104,668</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	

**Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of OH**

<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 1,212,000
Youthbuild	\$ 5,892,668
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>\$ 5,267,355</b>
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 4,121,456
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	\$ 1,145,899
<b>Department of Veteran's Affairs</b>	<b>\$ 6,341,440</b>
<b>Veterans Health Administration</b>	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 6,341,440
<b>Executive Office of The President</b>	<b>\$ 6,840,536</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 3,157,429
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 3,683,107
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 551,649,175</b>

File updated January, 2013.

# Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Ohio with Drug Court Locations

