Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

Thursday, February 6, 2020

State Capitol Executive Tower
2nd Floor Conference Room
Overview of AHCCCS’ Role in Substance Use Prevention and Treatment in Arizona

Sara Salek, M.D.
February 6, 2020
AHCCCS Highlights

• Largest Single Insurer in State
• As of January 1, 2020: 1,880,915 members
  – Prop 204 Restoration (0-100% FPL): 330,330 members
  – Adult Expansion (100-133% FPL): 74,980 members
• $14.0 billion program annually
• Mandatory Managed Care with few exceptions
• Covers over 50% of all births
• Covers two-thirds of nursing facility days
• ~74% federally funded
AHCCCS Highlights

1965 – Congress enacts Medicaid
1982 - Arizona last State to join Medicaid
1989 – Long Term Care Added
1998 – KidsCare Added
2000 – Proposition 204 Expansion
2010 – Federal Health Care Reform is enacted
2008-2011 – Great Recession
2012 – ACA: Arizona chose to restore and expand
AHCCCS Role in SU Prevention and Treatment

• Manage TXIX/TXXI programs that funds preventative, early intervention and treatment services

• Manage NTXIX programs that funds prevention programs, treatment services for NTXIX population, and nonTXIX covered services for TXIX population
  – Federal grants (e.g. SABG, SOR)
  – State funded programs (SMI, Crisis, GO SUDS)
What AHCCCS is doing to solve Opioid Epidemic

1. Primary prevention
2. Overdose prevention
3. Addressing prescribing practices
4. Access to treatment services including Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)
5. Pregnant and parenting women and their families
6. Member education and empowerment
Examples of Programs Funded through SOR

- PAX Good Behavior Game
- Naloxone for First Responders and Hospitals
- City of Phoenix Naloxone Project
- Triple P
- DCS Healthy Families Home Visiting and SENSE Programs
- ADVS Veterans, Services Members and Military Families Project
- Opioid Assistance and Referral (OAR) Line
Snapshot of Good Behavior Game® Benefits

Computation of Relative Difference = (GBG/Control)-1

- **College Attendance Boys**: +107%
- **College Attendance Girls**: +52%
- **High School Graduation Girls**: +25%
- **High School Graduation Boys**: +19%

**Academics**

- Special Education Services Girls
- Violent Crime Among Hi-Aggressive Boys
- Alcohol Abuse All Boys & Girls
- Any Psychiatric Services All Boys
- Any Drug Use All Boys
- Suicidal Thoughts All Boys & Girls
- Special Education Services All Boys
- Anti-Social Personality Disorder, Hi-Aggressive Boys
- Opiate Use by All Boys and Girls
- Regular Smoking Among Aggressive Boys
- Regular Smoking All Boys

**Disorders**

- -100%
- -50%
- 0%
- +50%
- +100%
- +150%

Less  More
### Predicted Benefits of PAX GBG in Your School, District, Tribe or Community When First Grade Students Reach Adulthood After 1-2 Years of PAX GBG Exposure*

**Site Estimate for:** An estimate of im

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enter number of First Graders at school, district, Tribe or community</th>
<th>7,500</th>
<th>&lt;&lt;&lt; Enter number of First Graders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Fewer young people will need any form of special education services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>More boys will likely graduate from high school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>More boys will likely enter university</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>More girls will likely graduate from high school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>More girls will likely enter university</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Fewer young people will commit and be convicted of serious violent crimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>Fewer young people will likely develop serious drug addictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Fewer young people will likely become regular smokers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Fewer young people will likely develop serious alcohol addictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Fewer young women will likely contemplate suicide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Fewer young men will likely attempt suicide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$97,650,000</th>
<th>Predicted financial net savings to students, families, schools, communities, state/federal governments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$23.67</td>
<td>Estimated Cost of PAX GBG Materials Per Child for Lifetime Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$22.00</td>
<td>Estimated Cost of External Training &amp; Technical Supports Per Teacher Prorated per Child's Lifetime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26.80</td>
<td>Estimated Cost of Internal Supports for Implementation and Maintenance by Teachers Prorated per Child's Lifetime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The forecasts are based on multiple randomized, longitudinal control trials of the active ingredients of this evidence-based practice. Benefits will vary as a consequence of the quality of implementation, training, supports, commitment, and other variables; the predicted impact is greater for first-grade children with higher entering risks for internalizing and externalizing disorders. The cost-savings and lifetime benefits increase if trained teachers use this evidence-based strategy in succeeding years for new entering cohorts of grade one children. While PAX GBG has well-documented immediate benefits for students, teachers and schools in other grades, limited randomized longitudinal data exist to forecast similar benefits for other grades at this time. Copyright © 2013-14, PAXIS Institute, All rights reserved. This estimator may not be used for any other evidence-based program than PAX Good Behavior Game®.

To Insert into a report: Please save as PDF or print to PDF. You can insert such PDF's into Microsoft Documents.
Behavioral Health Services in Schools

Co-Location Model

Students Receiving Behavioral Health Services in Schools through Co-Location Model
AHCCCS Members
Opioid Use Disorder Dx

MAT Utilization

AHCCCS Members Receiving MAT
# 24/7 Access Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Bridges, East Valley Addiction Recovery Center</td>
<td>560 S. Bellview, Mesa, AZ 85204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Medical Services</td>
<td>7830 N. 23rd Ave, Phoenix, AZ 85021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODAC Health, Recovery and Wellness</td>
<td>380 E. Ft. Lowell Road, Tucson, AZ 85705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Treatment Systems, West Clinic</td>
<td>4136 N. 75th Ave #116 Phoenix, AZ 85033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Naloxone Community Distribution Project
Jan 2017-Dec 2019

324,282 doses distributed
9,111 overdoses reversed
Questions
Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

Thursday, February 6, 2020

State Capitol Executive Tower
2nd Floor Conference Room
Department of Child Safety

Data charts as of week beginning 1.27.2020
Communications & Reports to the Hotline

NOTE: Communications, Hotline Communications, and Reports include calls/reports that are no jurisdiction reports.
Screen In % shows reports as a percentage of total Hotline Communications.

Data Source: DCS Tableau Dashboard, Communications Received by Weekday and Hour Reports, 1.25.2020
Children Receiving In Home Services

Children with Case Plan Goal – Remain with Family

NOTE: December 2019 data is preliminary
Data Source: DCS Monthly In-Home Care Report, 1.20.2020

---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
1720 | 1910 | 1921 | 1845 | 2076 | 2188 | 2154 | 2346 | 2096 | 2166 | 2174 | 1988 | 2204 | 2221 | 2379

Reasonable Candidate - Not Identified
Reasonable Candidate
Non-Reasonable Candidate
### Children in Out-of-Home Care
(0-17 years old)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Unlicensed (Primarily Kinship)</th>
<th>Foster Care</th>
<th>Congregate Care</th>
<th>Independent Living</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total in Out-of-Home Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2018</td>
<td>5,222</td>
<td>5,558</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>12,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2019</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>13,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
<td>5,204</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>1,936</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>13,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2019</td>
<td>5,184</td>
<td>5,712</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>13,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2019</td>
<td>5,205</td>
<td>5,638</td>
<td>2,092</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>13,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>5,593</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>13,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2019</td>
<td>5,374</td>
<td>5,558</td>
<td>2,103</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>13,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 2019</td>
<td>5,538</td>
<td>5,519</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>13,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 2019</td>
<td>5,496</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>13,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2019</td>
<td>5,553</td>
<td>5,399</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>13,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2019</td>
<td>5,552</td>
<td>5,456</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>13,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2019</td>
<td>5,553</td>
<td>5,345</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>13,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
<td>5,592</td>
<td>5,163</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>13,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** December 2019 data is preliminary

**Data Source:** DCS Monthly Out-of-Home Care Report, 1.20.2020
Ratio of Approved CAR Petitions vs. Child Entries

NOTE: December 2019 data is preliminary

Data Source: Entries and Exits Dashboard, 1.27.2020; CAR data received from Juvenile Courts, 1.3.2020
Removed Children with Permanency Goal of Reunification by Length of Time in Care

NOTE: December 2019 data is preliminary
Data Source: Einstein, 1.15.2020
Removed Children with Permanency Goal of Adoption by Length of Time in Care

NOTE: December 2019 data is preliminary

Data Source: Einstein, 1.15.2020
Children in Out-of-Home Care
(18-21 years old)

NOTE: December 2019 data is preliminary

Data Source: DCS Monthly Out-of-Home Care Report, 1.20.2020
Of Reports Received in the Month, the Percentage by Risk Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DV_Caregiver</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug abuse - Caregiver</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEN</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drug Abuse</th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse</th>
<th>Domestic Violence</th>
<th>Inadequate Housing</th>
<th>Economic Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong> (n = 992)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong> (n = 2,983)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Native American</strong> (n = 525)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong> (n = 4,019)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asian/Hawaiian</strong> (n = 98) (66 Asian/32 Hawaiian)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Einstein/CHILDS*

1/1/17 – 10/23/19

*Risk Factors as defined by the National Child and Abuse and Neglect Data Set (NCANDS)*
Of Reports Received in the Month by Risk Factor, the Percentage with a Child in the Case Removed within 60 Days of the Report Received Date
Arizona Families First (AFF) Substance Abuse Assessment/Treatment Program

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (AFF) Referrals and Client Participation
SFY 2019 Annual Report
(July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019)
Arizona Families First (AFF)
Substance Abuse Assessment/Treatment Program

Exhibit 25. AFF Self-Reported Substance Use, SFY 2019*

*Total responses may include: a) reporting more than one substance in the past 30 days at the substance abuse assessment; or b) completing more than one substance abuse assessment in the reporting period.
### Arizona Families First (AFF)

#### Exhibit 27. AFF Clients Receiving Individual, Group, Family and Couples Counseling in FY 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Fiscal Year 2019</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Counseling</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Counseling</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Counseling</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couples Counseling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unique Clients Receiving Treatment Services in FY 2019**</td>
<td>2,153</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentage of the total number of unique clients receiving treatment services in FY 2019.

#### Exhibit 28. AFF Level of Care at Closure, FY 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Care</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Outpatient</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Treatment – Adult</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Treatment – Child with an adult</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Maintenance</td>
<td>211**</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total closed referrals for individuals who received AFF services in FY 2019 and closed in FY 2019</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exhibit 29. Outcomes of Children Who Achieved Permanency by Parents’ AFF Program Completion Status (FY 2016 to 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanency Outcomes</th>
<th>Parent Completed the AFF Program</th>
<th>Parent Did Not Complete the AFF Program</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardianship</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with Relative</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children Who Achieved Permanency</td>
<td>4,097</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>11,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(n=3369.715, p<0.000)

#### Exhibit 30. Removal Rates of Children of AFF-Referred Parents (FY 2016 to 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removal Status of Children</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remained In-Home</td>
<td>18,326</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed</td>
<td>21,492</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,818</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(p=0.001027787)
Arizona Families First (AFF)
Planned Enhancements

• New Request for Proposal scheduled for release Feb/Mar 2020

• Enhancements include:
  – Standardized Assessment and Levels of Care Tools
  – Open to Parents, youth and family residing in the home
  – Individual and family treatment
  – Service array includes complete Medicaid covered service array
  – Enhanced Care Coordination
  – Integration of recovery coaches for outreach
Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

Thursday, February 6, 2020

State Capitol Executive Tower
2nd Floor Conference Room
ADHS Opioid Update

February 6, 2020

Sheila Sjolander, MSW
Assistant Director
Arizona Department of Health Services
Opioid Surveillance

June 15, 2017 – January 16, 2020

3,935 suspect opioid deaths
32,900 suspect opioid overdoses
1,265 neonatal abstinence syndrome
68,906 naloxone doses dispensed
20,893 naloxone doses administered

Updates posted at www.azhealth.gov/opioid
Opioid Deaths, Arizona 2008-2018

Data source: ADHS Bureau of Health Statistics
95% Decline
Percent of Prescribers who Checked the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program (CSPMP) at Least Once in the Month, July 1, 2017 – December 30, 2019

- Look-ups by any controlled substance prescriber
- Look-ups by opiate or benzodiazepine prescribers

46.2%
ADHS has distributed 21,444 kits of naloxone to 116 law enforcement agencies through December 2019.

Law enforcement administered naloxone to 1,737 people; 96.6% survived pre-hospital.
Implementing EPCS

Progress as of December*

• AZ – 66.9% Enabled
• U.S. 47.8%

Arizona is currently 5th best!

*Data source: Surescripts, accessed 1/24/2020
https://surescripts.com/enhance-prescribing/e-prescribing/e-prescribing-for-controlled-substances/
Arizona State Loan Repayment Programs (SLRP)

Highlights of Current Actions

• U of A Center for Rural Health MAT Mentoring

• Support county health department and tribal efforts
  – 2nd Annual Tribal Opioid Conference, April 30 – May 1

• Overdose Fatality Review

• Naloxone leave-behind policy issued for EMS agencies

• OARLine promotion

• Creation of social connectedness campaign
• Creation of a graduate medical education version of the Arizona Pain and Addiction Curriculum

• Creation of a continuing medical education version of the Arizona Pain and Addiction Curriculum, CME Summit Event 11/21/19

• Arizona Medical and Osteopathic Boards approved the training as sufficient for meeting DATA-waiver
For more information

azhealth.gov/opioid

Questions/Comments:

azopioid@azdhs.gov