Community Forums Initiative 502 Implementation Planning

Webinar | October 9, 2013 Sarah Mariani | Behavioral Health Administrator | Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) Grace Hong, Ph.D. | Epi Prevention Research Manager | DBHR Julia Greeson | Prevention System Manager | DBHR Sean Hanley | Sr. Research Associate | Washington State Institute for Public Policy Paj Nandi, MPH | Section Manager | Community Based Prevention | Washington State Department of Health Paul Davis, MS | Manager | Tobacco Prevention & Control and Oral Health | Washington State Department of Health



Washington State Department of Social & Health Services – Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery

Topics for Today

- Overview of Initiative 502 (I-502) disbursements
- Youth and young adult survey
- Youth marijuana use treatment
- Youth marijuana use prevention
- Evaluation
- Media-based education campaigns for adults and youth



Local grants and Public health hotline

I-502 Primary Disbursement Highlights

Disbursement of marijuana excise taxes, license fees, penalties, and forfeitures every three (3) months as follows:

- \$1,250,000 Liquor Control Board Administration of the initiative
- \$125,000 Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Healthy Youth Survey
- \$50,000 DSHS Contract with the WA State Institute for Public Policy to conduct a cost-benefit evaluation.
- \$5,000 University of Washington Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute -Web-based public education materials.



Of the remaining funds after primary disbursement dollar amounts, these agencies receive a percentage:

Dept. of Social and Health Services	Prevention and reduction of substance abuse.	15 percent
Dept. of Health	Marijuana education and public health program that contains a public health hotline, grants program for local health departments or community agencies, and media-based education campaign.	10 percent
Univ. of Washington	Research on the short- and long-term effects of marijuana.	.6 percent
Washington State Univ.	Research on the short- and long-term effects of marijuana.	.4 percent
Deposit into Basic Health Plan Trust Account	To be used as provided under RCW 70.47.	50 percent
Washington State Health Care Authority	For health care contracts with community health centers to provide primary health and dental care, migrant health, and maternity health care services.	5 percent
Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	Building Bridges program. (Drop-out prevention)	.3 percent
General Fund		Remainder (9.7 percent)

Prevention and Reduction of Substance Abuse

- 15% to the Department of Social and Health Services Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery for implementation and maintenance of programs and practices aimed at the prevention or reduction of maladaptive substance use, substance-use disorder, substance abuse or substance dependence, as these terms are defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, among <u>middle school and high school age students</u>, whether as an explicit goal of a given program or practice or as a consistently corresponding effect of its implementation; PROVIDED, That:
 - Of the funds disbursed under (a) of this subsection, at least 85% must be directed to evidence-based and cost-beneficial programs and practices that produce objectively measurable results; and
 - Up to 15% of the funds disbursed under (a) of this subsection may be directed to research-based and emerging best practices or promising practices.



Questions?





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Healthy Youth Survey: Overview

- Conducted jointly by DSHS, DOH, LCB, and OSPI
- Administered every two years
- Surveys public school students in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade
- Voluntary and anonymous



Healthy Youth Survey: Participation

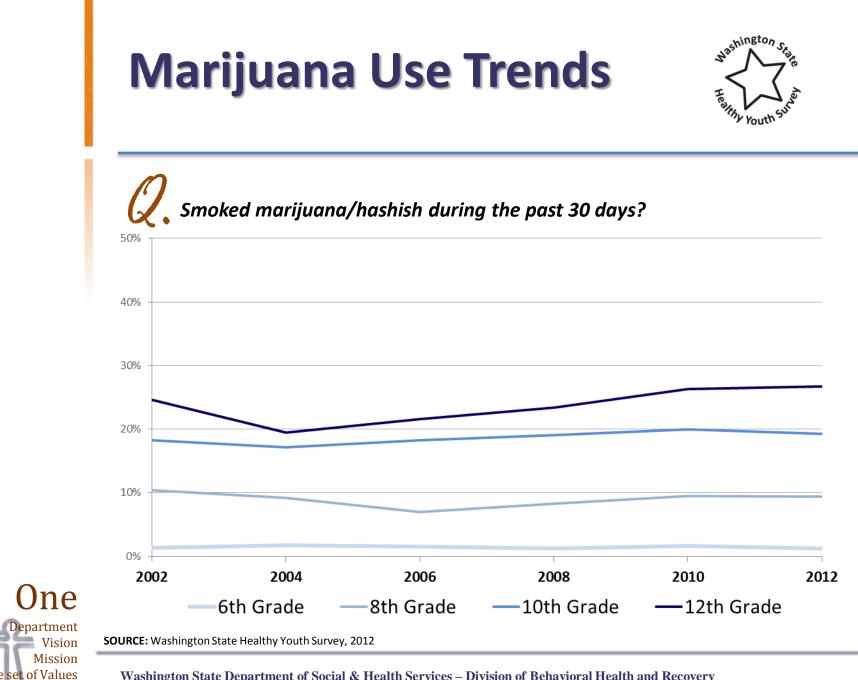
- Most recent survey: October 2012
 - All 39 counties
 - 224 (out of 295) school districts
 - 204,929 students
 - Almost 80% of the schools participated
- Next survey: October 2014



Healthy Youth Survey: Contents

- Health and health behaviors
- Drug use history
- Marijuana:
 - Consumption and frequency of use
 - Individual, family, school, and community characteristics that make marijuana use more or less likely



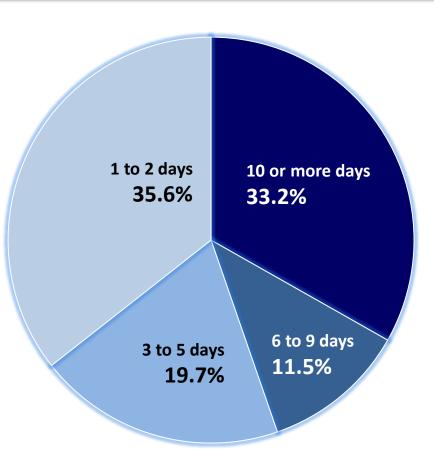


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Of the Washington State 10th graders who used marijuana in the previous 30 days, 33% used on 10 or more days





SOURCE: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey, 2002-2012

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Proposed Additions for 2014

- Types of marijuana usually used
- How do youth get marijuana
- Driving after marijuana use/riding in cars with marijuana users



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Young Adult Survey

- Importance:
 - Population with the highest rate of marijuana use
- Goal:
 - Reach young adults in universities, community colleges, trade schools, military, and those not in school
- Timing:
- One Department Vision Mission Core set of Values
- Need baseline data

Questions or Comments?





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Treatment Works!

We provide youth in our state with the following treatment services:

- Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient
- Detoxification/stabilization
- Level I services
- Level II services
- Recovery House



Treatment Overview

http://www.dshs.wa.gov/dbhr/dadirectory.shtml

- Youth Outpatient County Contractors Appendix J
- Youth Residential Appendix K
- Native American Treatment & Prevention Providers
 Appendix N





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Evidence-based Practices

The University of Washington Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute (ADAI) created a preliminary inventory of Evidence-based Practices with outcomes reducing marijuana abuse or dependence in adolescents, ages 12-17.



Identified Evidence-based Practices

- Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT) including:
 - Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA) and Assertive Continuing Care (ACC)
 - Family Support Network for Adolescent Cannabis Users (FSN)
 - Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MET/CBT) for Adolescent Cannabis Users
 - Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) for Adolescents
- Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for Substance-Using Juvenile Offenders



 Project ASSERT (Alcohol & Substance Abuse Services, Education, and Referral to Treatment)

Current Program Trends

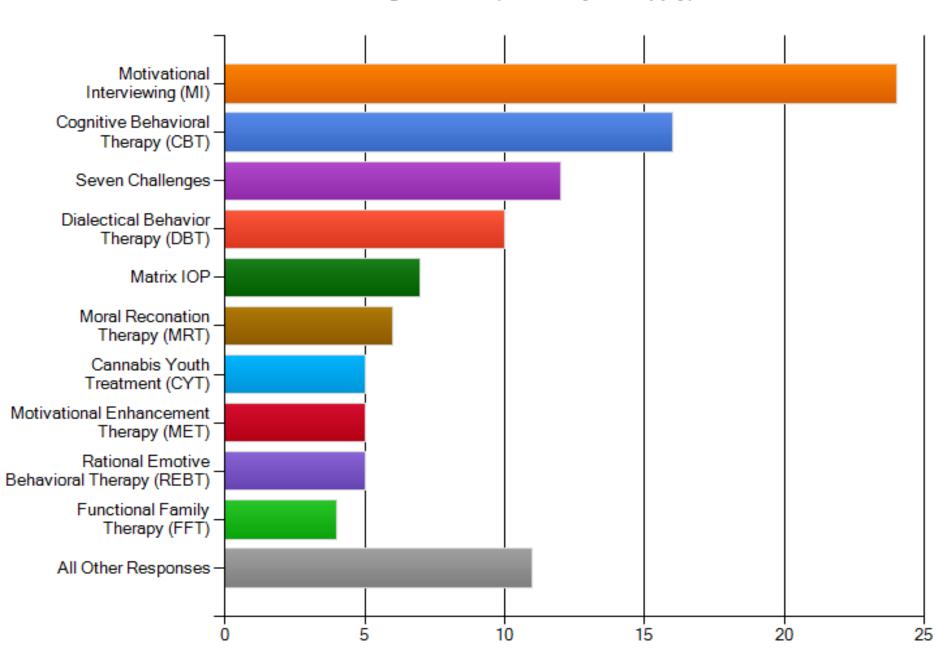
Surveyed:

- Youth residential providers
- County contracted youth outpatient providers
- Tribal contracted youth outpatient providers

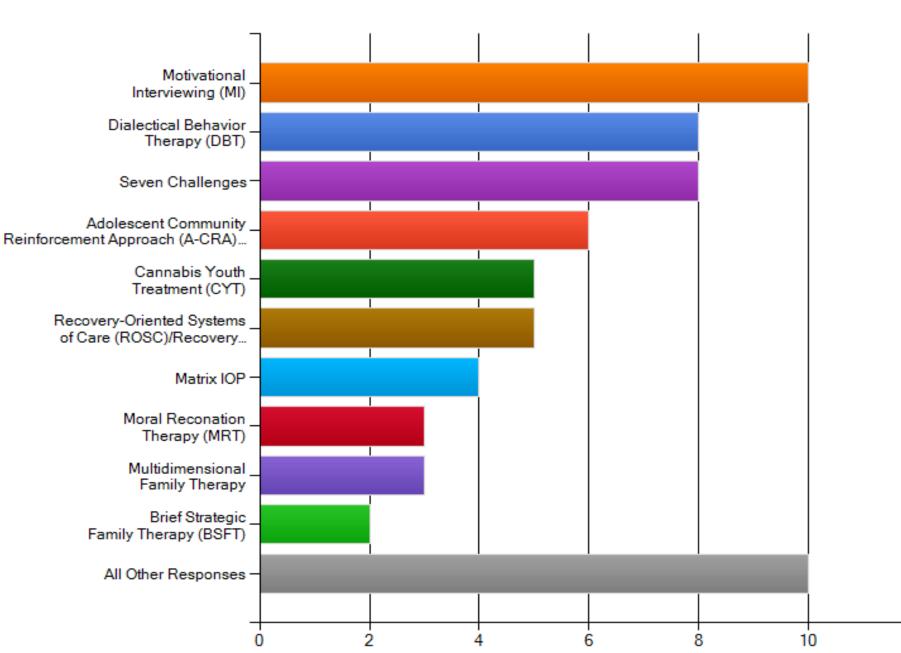


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What program(s) are you currently using at your agency? This list is inclusive of EBPs, Research based and Promising Practices.(select any that apply)

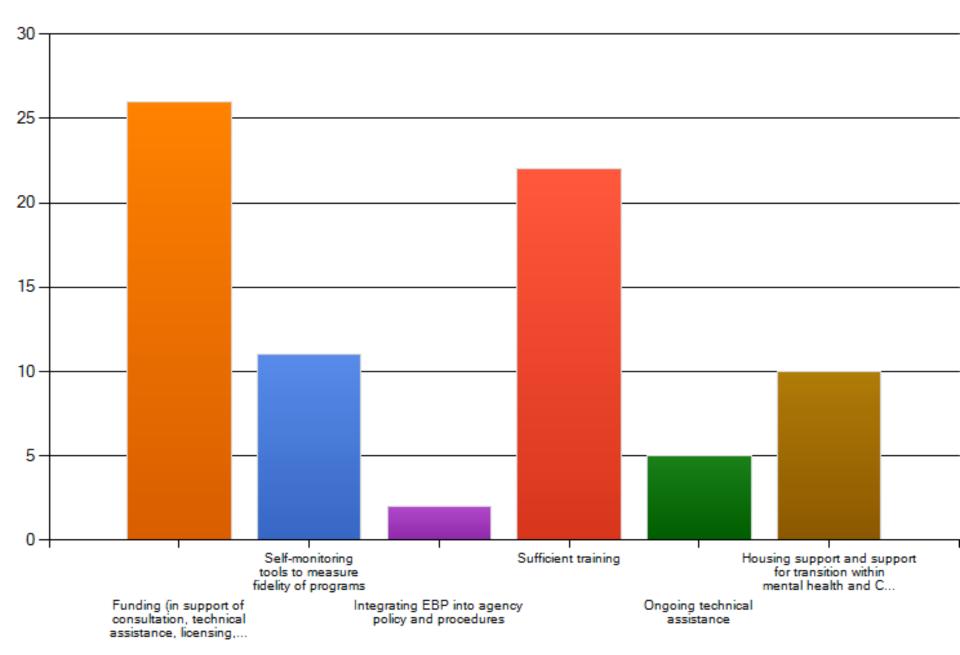






Pick the top 2 programs you would want to use in your agency:

What are the top 3 items you would find beneficial in implementing and sustaining programs?



Program Criteria

DSHS Guiding Principles

- Family and Youth Voice and Choice
- Family-focused and Youth-centered
- Team-based
- Natural Supports
- Collaboration
- Culturally Relevant
- Individualized
- Outcome-based

Program Outcomes

- Expand utilization of Evidence-based Programs, Research-based Programs and Promising Practices and choose the ones that can be implemented with fidelity
- Focus on outcome measures related to marijuana abuse and dependency



Comments or Questions?





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Brief Overview of Prevention

- Prevention delivery system redesign began in July 2011
- Purpose of the Redesign:
 - To better target and leverage funding through active partnerships
 - To provide long-term support for positive community change
 - To measure impacts and build the case for greater investments in prevention



Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative

- Our Goal: Reduce underage drinking in 8th & 10th grades
 - By reducing underage drinking, we also expect to reduce youth crime, mental health problems, and improve school performance
- Partnership effort among DBHR, County Human Services, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Educational Service Districts, and local school districts



Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative

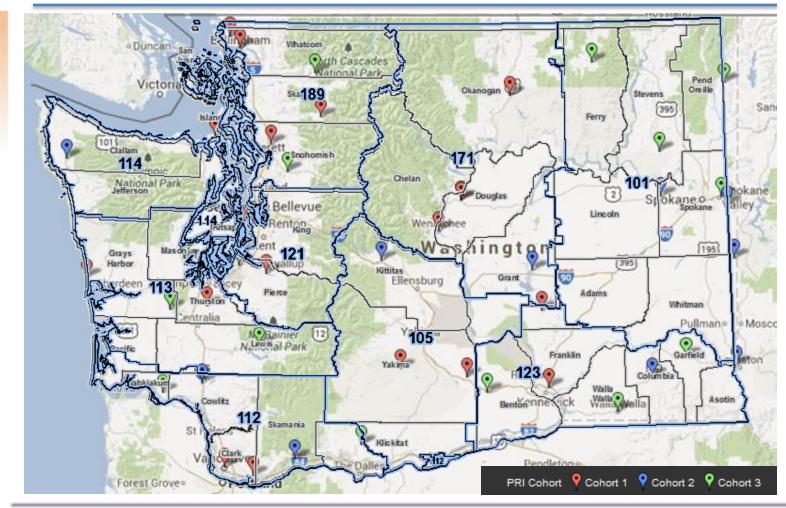
- Includes 52 communities across the state
- Focusses resources in the highest-risk communities in Washington
- Community-driven and data-informed planning



 Concentrated prevention-intervention services



Map of Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative Sites

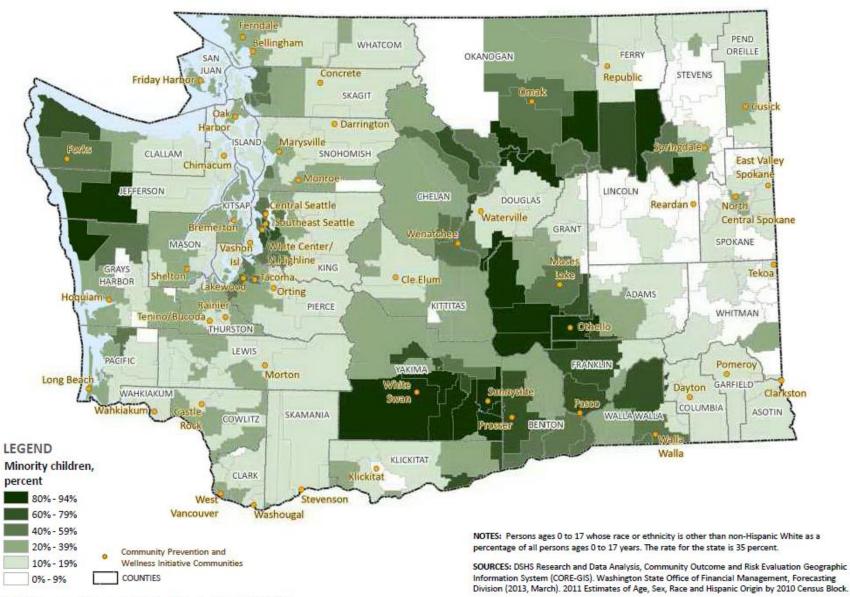




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Racial or Ethnic Minority Children

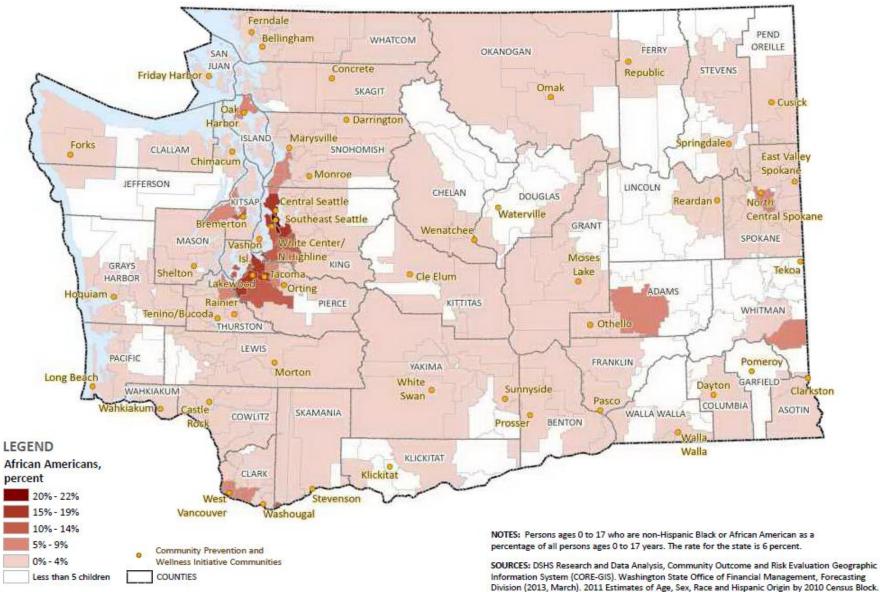
as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2011



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African American Children

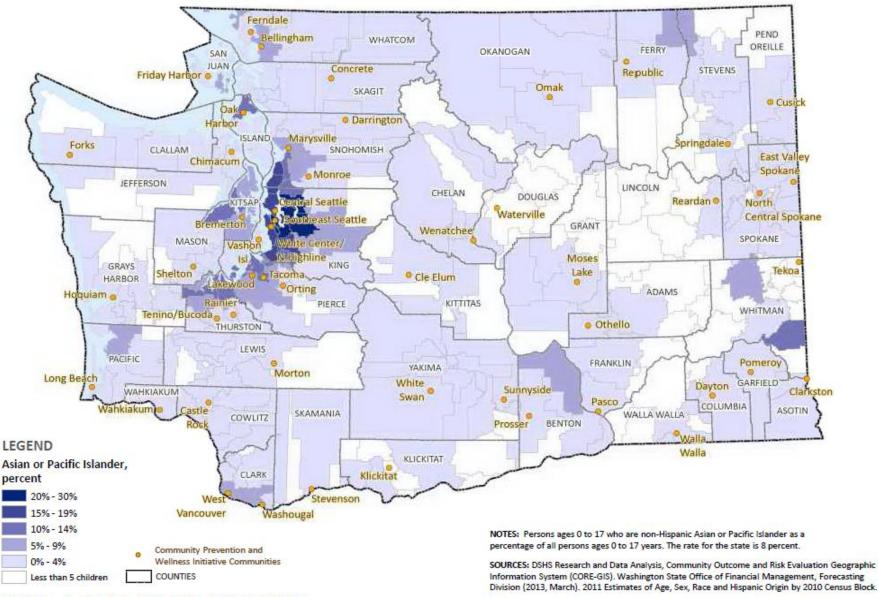
as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2011



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Asian or Pacific Islander Children

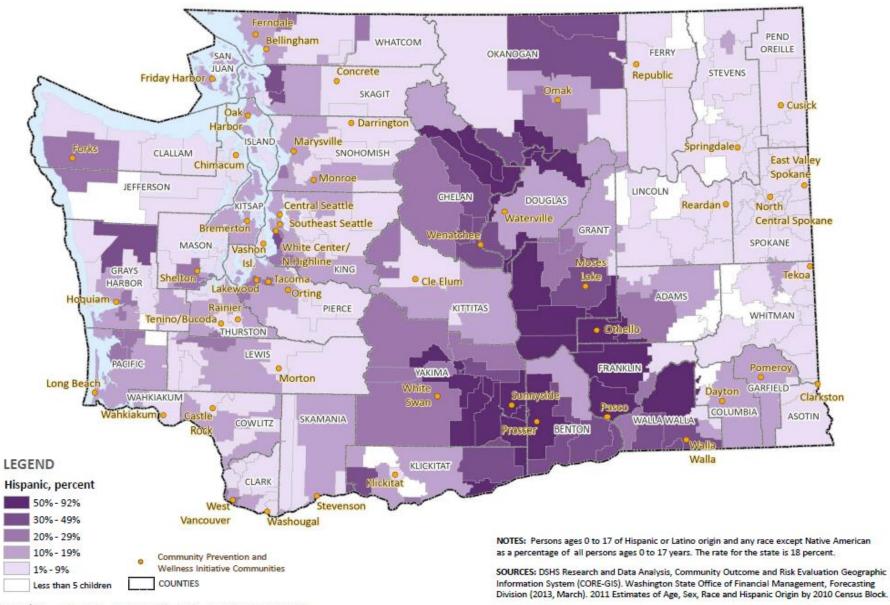
as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2011



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Hispanic Children

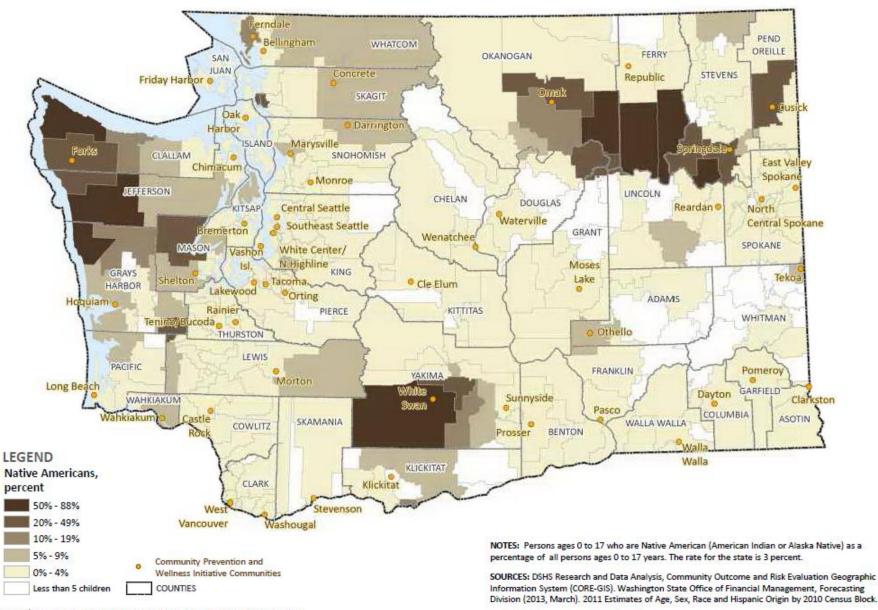
as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2011



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Native American Children

as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2011



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County Community Risk Profile: Yakima County

Highest Risk Score		Risk Ranking		Risk Category Rank*		Contextual Indicators	
District	Population: Age 0-17	Risk Percentile	Risk Indicator with Data	Consumption (Alcohol)	Consequence	Economic Deprivation	Troubled Family
Union Gap SD	942	99	16	Very High	Very High	Very High	Average
Sunnyside SD	8,958	97	26	Very High	Very High	Very High	Average
Wapato SD	4,782	96	26	Very High	Very High	Very High	Average
Yakima SD	22,481	93	26	High	Very High	Very High	High
Mount Adams SD	1,544	89	26	Average	Very High	Very High	Very High

Other School Districts

District	Population: Age 0-17	Risk Percentile	Risk Indicator with Data	Consumption (Alcohol)	Consequence	Economic Deprivation	Troubled Family
Grandview SD	5,326	89	26	High	High	Very High	Low
Granger SD	2,221	88	26	High	High	Very High	Average
Toppenish SD	5,158	85	26	High	High	Very High	Average
Naches Valley SD	1,872	74	26	High	Average	Average	Average
Mabton SD	1,360	66	26	Average	High	Very High	Average
Highland SD	1,715	59	26	Average	Average	Average	Average
East Valley (Yakima) S	4,160	51	26	Average	Average	Average	Average
Selah SD	4,948	43	26	Average	Average	Average	Average
Zillah SD	1,555	41	24	Average	Average	Average	Average
West Valley (Yakima)	7,166	7	26	Very Low	Low	Average	Average

* The alcohol consumption risk score was calculated from prevalence and frequency of underage drinking. The consequence risk score is calculated from school performance, youth delinquency, and mental health indicators.

A Risk Category Rank of "Very High" indicates the referenced School District Risk Score was in the top 10% of School Districts in the risk Category.

A Risk Category Rank of "High" indicates the referenced School District Risk Score was in the top 25% of School Districts in the risk Category.

A Risk Category Rank of "Average" indicates the referenced School District Risk Score was between 25% and 75% of School Districts in the risk Category. A Risk Category Rank of "Low" indicates the referenced School District Risk Score was in the bottom 25% of School Districts in the risk Category.

A risk category Raik of Edw Indicates the ferefetered School District Risk School was in the bottom 25% of School District Risk Category.

A Risk Category Rank of "Very Low" indicates the referenced School District Risk Score was in the bottom 10% of School Districts in the risk Category.

Review Considerations

1) To get a overall sense of risk severity for both consumption and consequence, examine the 'Risk Percentile'. It reflects what % of School District had a Risk Score LOWER than the referenced School District.

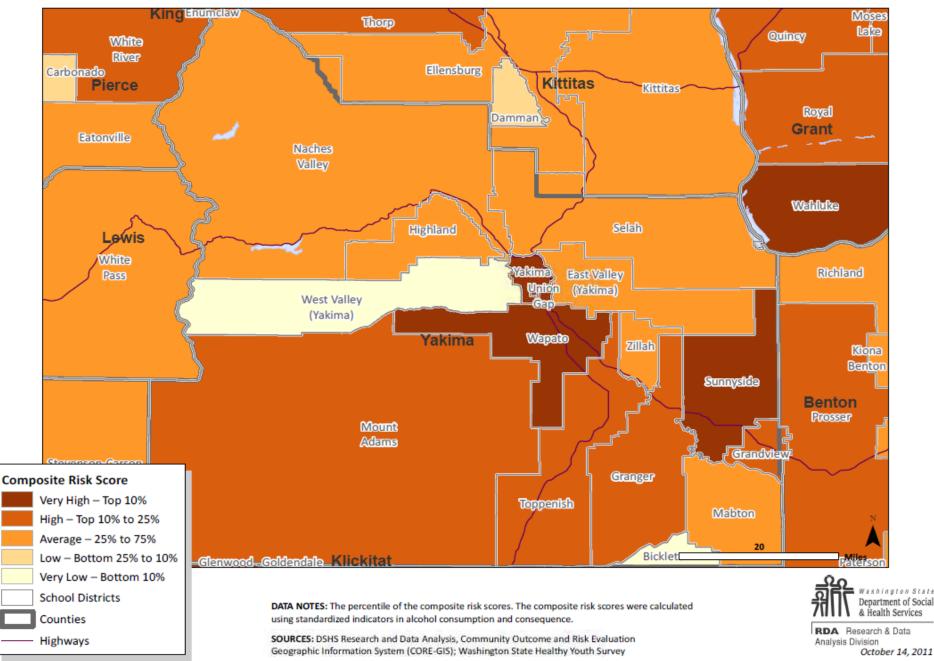
2) To ensure that the risk score is meaningful, examine the 'Indicators with data' column. Risk scores based on few indicators should be interpreted with caution. In total, 26 indicators were used.

3) To consider other contextual information, examine the 'Population: Age 0-17', "economic deprivation" indicator, and the "troubled family" indicator. Note the "Population 0-17 year olds" value will be greater than district enrollment as it accounts for kids not in school as well as those in private schools.



Composite Risk Score

by School District, Yakima County, 2010



Model for Successful Community Prevention



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of Values



Training & Technical Assistance

- Over 15 unique trainings and presentations
- 20 free online courses available, plus additional viewing content
- Trainings and other resources are posted on <u>www.TheAthenaForum.org</u>
- DBHR staff support



Evidence-based Programs

Currently:

- Preliminary list of 13 Evidence-based
 Programs specific to marijuana with costbenefit
- Next steps:
 - Determine risk and protective factors that impact youth marijuana use
 - Find programs that are shown to impact those risk and protective factors and have cost-benefit when known

Prevention with I-502 Funds

- Enhance funding in Community Prevention and Wellness communities for youth marijuana use prevention
- Enhance funding for Native American
 Tribes for youth marijuana use prevention and reduction programs
- Expand Community Prevention model to new communities with high-risk profiles for youth marijuana use



Additional Needs for Prevention?

- Research-based and promising programs
- Training
- Program quality assurance and fidelity
- Expand to new communities
- Other



Questions or Comments?





EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF I-502:

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION PLANS

I-502 Community Listening Forums October 2013

Sean Hanley Senior Research Associate

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

- 1983: created by legislature
- Non-partisan
- Conduct research at legislative/Board direction



 Use benefit-cost analysis to provide guidance to state about long-term economics of budget choices

WHAT DOES I-502 DIRECT WSIPP TO DO?

- Conduct benefit-cost evaluations of the implementation of the initiative
- To include, but not necessarily limited to, examining impacts of I-502 on:
 - Public health
 - Usage rates
 - Public safety and criminal justice
 - Economy
 - State and local agencies
- Reports due to the legislature in September 2015, 2017, 2022, and 2032

OUR RESEARCH APPROACH

- Analysis of administrative and survey data from national, state, and local sources
- Collection and analysis of primary data
- Systematic literature reviews and meta-analysis
- Benefit-cost analysis using WSIPP's ROI model
- Value-neutral
 - We do not have preconceived notions of whether, on balance, legalization will be beneficial or detrimental

WHAT PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES WILL WE EXAMINE?

- Impact of research, education, prevention, and intervention programs on marijuana use
- Health costs associated with marijuana use and decriminalization of marijuana
 - e.g., costs associated with lack of product safety and quality control
- Changes in epidemiologic indicators
 - e.g., marijuana-related MVC, alcohol-related MVC, vital statistics

WHAT USAGE OUTCOMES WILL WE EXAMINE?

- Current use, lifetime use, age of initiation, abuse/dependency
- Amount of use
 - Does marijuana use among current users increase after legalization?
- Examine changes in these indicators as they relate to alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs
 - Are people substituting marijuana for other substances? Does concurrent use of substances increase?

WHAT OTHER OUTCOMES WILL WE EXAMINE?

- Public safety and criminal justice:
 - Impacts on police, court system, jail and prison systems, etc.

Economic:

- Job creation, workplace safety
- State and local agencies :
 - Costs associated with staff time (e.g. LCB), provision of prevention and treatment services (e.g., DBHR)
 - Tax revenues from sale of marijuana distributed to agencies

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

About WSIPP:

http://www.wsipp.wa.gov

About our role in the evaluation of I-502:

See handout

Email:

Sean Hanley - hanleys@wsipp.wa.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH ALWAYS WORKING FOR A SAFER AND HEALTHIER WASHINGTON

- Public health hotline
- Local grants program to support coordinated services
- Media-based education campaigns for adults and youth

Closing Comments

- Comments?
- Concerns?
- Considerations?
- Questions?



Additional Information

- Liquor Control Board (LCB) website
 - <u>http://www.liq.wa.gov/marijuana/I-502</u>
- University of Washington's Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute (ADAI) website
 - Learn about Marijuana Science-based information for the public.

http://www.LearnAboutMarijuanaWA.org

- DSHS, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
 - <u>http://www.TheAthenaForum.org</u>
 - <u>http://www.dshs.wa.gov/DBHR/</u>



Upcoming Meetings and Events

Liquor Control Board Public Hearing/Special Meeting Schedule rules@liq.wa.gov

October 9 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Spokane Convention Center 334 West Spokane Falls Blvd Spokane WA 99201

SAVE THE DATE!

November 13, 2013 • 9am-4pm UW Tower Auditorium ADAI Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute

Symposium on Legal Marijuana in Washington Shaping a Research Agenda

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



Thank You for Attending

Further comments or questions:

Contact DBHR – Scott McCarty mccarps@dshs.wa.gov

Contact DOH – Paul Davis Paul.Davis@doh.wa.gov

