Substance Use Disorder and Treatment Programs Funded with Marijuana Excise Tax Revenue

House Commerce and Gaming Committee

January 22, 2019

Michael Langer
Acting Assistant Director
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Prevention and treatment services

- Healthy Youth Survey and Young Adult Health Survey
- Benefit-cost analysis *(Washington State Institute for Public Policy)*
- Tribal prevention and treatment services
- Community prevention services
  - Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI)
  - Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- LifeSkills training *(Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction)*
- Best practices toolkit
- Home visiting *(Department of Children, Youth, and Families)*
- Prevention Evidence-Based Program (EBP) Training
- Parent-Child Assistance Program (PCAP)
- Youth Residential Treatment Services
Substance use disorder prevention services

- Community Engagement/Coalition Development
  - Communities that Care®
  - Strategic Prevention Framework
- Policy/Environmental/Media Strategies
  - Retail location
  - Advertising
  - Public Education
- Mentoring
  - Across Ages
  - Big Brothers Big Sisters
  - Seventh Generation National Tribal Mentoring Program
- Parenting Education
  - Strengthening Families
  - Strengthening African American Families
  - Guiding Good Choices
  - Incredible Years
- Tribal Traditional Teaching
  - Healing of the Canoe
  - White Bison
- Youth Education/Skill Building
  - Student Assistance Program
  - Good Behavior Game
  - Life Skills Training
  - Positive Action
- Youth Leadership
Racial or Ethnic Minority Children

as a Percentage of All Children Ages 0 to 17 by School District, 2017

Source: DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division
Community and family outcomes of substance use disorder prevention

Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI) communities were at higher risk, but they closed the gap.

**Alcohol Use Past 30 Days**
- 2008: CPWI 34%, Non-CPWI 31%
- 2016: CPWI 21%, Non-CPWI 20%

**Risk of Substance Use Due to Family Problems**
- 2008: CPWI 48%, Non-CPWI 44%
- 2016: CPWI 36%, Non-CPWI 35%

Source: Washington State University, IMPACT Research Lab, CPWI Communities Report May 2017
Substance use disorder prevention school outcomes

School outcomes **improved** in Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI) communities from baseline to post-intervention time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Outcomes</th>
<th>CPWI - Cohort 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted 4-Year Cohort Dropout Rate</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Graduation Rate</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted 5-Year Cohort Dropout Rate</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: Washington State University CPWI Evaluation Outcome Report, 2018
Questions?

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