

**Community Benefit and
Local Substance Use Prevention**



Catholic Health Assembly 2016
June 2016
Orlando, Florida


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Overview

- Background on ONDCP
- Substance Misuse Background Data
- Evidence Based Prevention
- Collaboration Opportunities
- Resources

National Drug Control Strategy

- The U.S. President's science-based plan to reform drug policy:
 - 1) Prevent drug use before it ever begins through education
 - 2) Expand access to treatment for Americans with substance use disorders
 - 3) Reform our criminal justice system
 - 4) Support Americans in recovery
- Signature initiatives:
 - Prescription Drug Abuse
 - Prevention
 - Drugged Driving



Drug Prevention Resources

FY 2017 (in millions)

Office of National Drug Control Policy

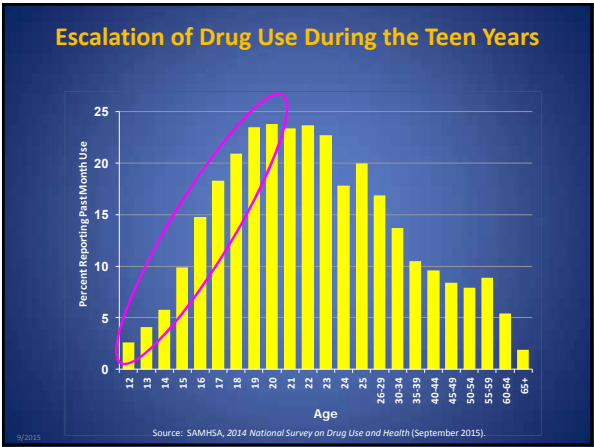
- Drug Free Communities Support Program (\$88.5)

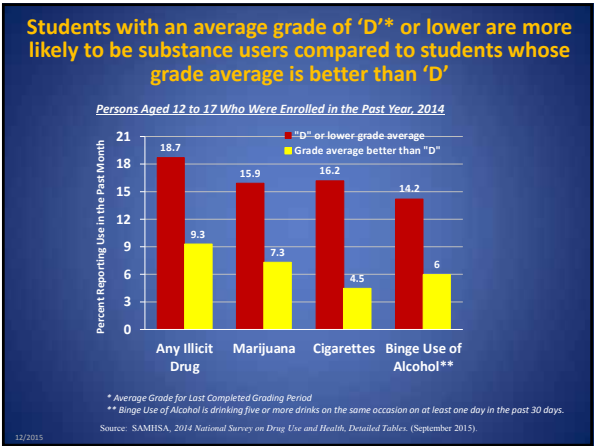
Department of Health & Human Services

- Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant (\$371.6)
- Strategic Prevention Framework (\$119.5)
- Prevention Research (\$405.9)

Department of Education

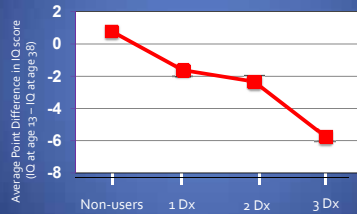
- School Climate Transformation Grants (\$46.5)





Persistent Marijuana Users Show Significant IQ Drop Between Childhood and Midlife

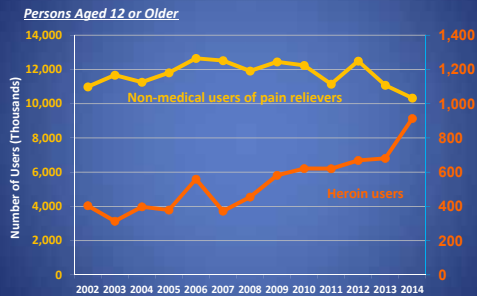
Followed 1,037 individuals from birth to age 38. Tested marijuana use at ages 18, 21, 26, 32 and 38. Tested for IQ at ages 13 and 38.



"Dx" = Diagnosed with cannabis use disorder on 1, 2, or 3 time points

Source: Meier, MH, Caspi A, Amber, A, Harrington H. Persistent cannabis users show neuropsychological decline from childhood to midlife. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA*, 2012.

Heroin Use and Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002-2014

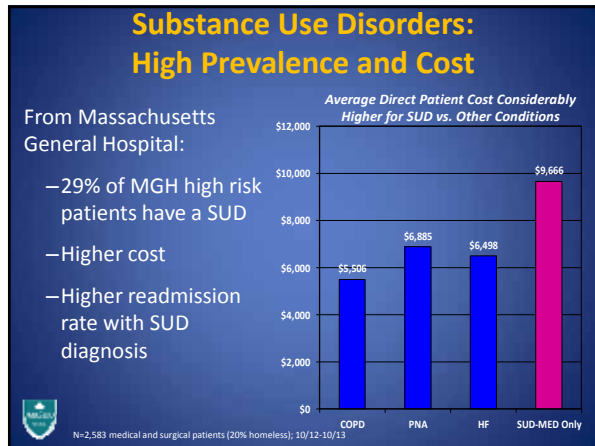


Source: SAMHSA, 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (September 2015).

Heroin Use & Hospitalization

- A study published in Health Affairs this January using data from National Surveys on Drug Use and Health¹, reported:
 - More than one in four people experience an inpatient hospital stay.
 - High rates of hospitalization among people with substance use disorders specific to opioid analgesic misuse—a serious public health problem that has contributed to escalating overdose deaths in many communities.

¹Jan Gryczynski, Robert P. Schwartz, Kevin E. O'Grady, Lauren Restivo, Shannon G. Mitchell, and Jerome H. Jaffe. Understanding Patterns Of High-Cost Health Care Use Across Different Substance User Groups. *Health Affairs*, 35, no 1 (2016):12-19. Available at <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/35/1/12.full.html>



- ### Substance Use Disorders and CHNA
- Substance Use Disorders are frequently cited as a top priority for communities
 - 48% of CHA members identified SUDs as a top priority (2014)¹
 - 61% of AAMC member hospitals prioritized SUDs as health need in their CHNAs (2014)²
- ¹ Private Correspondence
² American Association of Medical Colleges. Analysis in Brief: Community Health Needs Assessments: Engaging Community Partners to Improve Health. Vol. 14, Number 11, December 2014.

Substance Misuse

Examples of Risk and Protective Factors

Risk Factors	Domain	Protective Factors
Early Aggressive Behavior	Individual	Self-Control
Poor Social Skills	Individual	Positive Relationships
Lack of Parental Supervision	Family	Parental Monitoring & Support
Substance Use	Peer	Academic Competence
Drug Availability	School	Anti-Drug Use Policies
Poverty	Community	Strong Neighborhood Attachment

Reduce these

Elevate these

Effective Prevention Programs

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Prevention Drug Use among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide for Parents, Educators, and Community Leaders, 2nd Ed., 44462203.

Effective Substance Misuse Prevention Collaborative Approaches

Promoting Community Collaborations around Prevention

- Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program
- PROmoting School-university-community Partnerships to Enhance Resilience (PROSPER)
- Communities that Care (CTC)

Effective Substance Misuse Prevention Collaborative Approaches Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program

- Federal funding, local resources, and volunteer support
- Mobilizes community leaders
- 2014 National Evaluation found a drop in the prevalence of youth substance misuse in DFC communities.¹

¹ Drug Free Communities Support Program 2014 Evaluation Report. August 2015

Effective Substance Misuse Prevention Collaborative Approaches PROSPER

- PROSPER model promotes community collaboration
- Cooperative Extension System
- Evidence based programs
- Reduced negative behavioral outcomes including cigarette use, marijuana use, and use of other illicit substances up to 6 1/2 years past baseline.^{1,2}

¹ Spoth, Trudeau, Redmond, Shin, Greenberg, Feinberg, & Hyun (2015). PROSPER partnership delivery system: Effects on conduct problem behavior outcomes through 6.5 years past baseline. *Journal of Adolescence*, 48, 44-55.
² Spoth, Redmond, Clair, Shin, Greenberg, & Feinberg (2011). Preventing substance misuse through community-university partnerships: Randomized controlled trial outcomes 4½ years past baseline. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 40(4), 440-447.

Effective Substance Misuse Prevention Collaborative Approaches Communities that Care (CTC)

- CTC brings together community partners
- Helps communities select and implement tested & effective prevention programs and policies
- Youth exposed in grades 5 through 9 more likely to abstain from substance use and delinquency through Grade 12.¹
 - 32% more likely to have abstained from any drug use
 - 31% more likely to have abstained from alcohol use
 - 13% more likely to have abstained from cigarette smoking

¹ Hawkins, J. David, Oesterle, Sabrina, Brown, Eric C., Abbott, Robert D., & Catalano, Richard F. (2014). Youth problem behaviors 8 years after implementing the Communities That Care prevention system. A community-randomized trial. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 168(2), 122-129.

Effective Substance Misuse Prevention Approaches

Infancy & Early Child Interventions

- Nurse Family Partnership¹
- Family Check Up 2-3 years old²

Early grade school interventions

- Good Behavior Game³
- Schools & Homes in Partnership⁴

Elementary/Middle School

- Family Check Up⁵
- Strengthening Families Program 10-14⁶

Kitzman, et al. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2010;164(5):412-418.
 Brennan et al. 2013 *Prevention Science*.
 Bradshaw et al. Longitudinal Impact of Two Universal Preventive Interventions in First Grade on Educational Outcomes in High School. *Journal of Ed. Psychology*, 2009
 Barrera, et al., *Prev Sci*, 2002, vol. 3, No. 2, Early elementary school intervention to reduce conduct problems: A randomized trial with Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Children
 Durlak, T., Nelson, R., Kerner, K. The family check-up with high-risk adolescents: Preventing early onset substance use by parent monitoring. *Behav Ther*, 2003;34(4):553-571.
 Spoth, R., Randall, G. K., & Shin, C. (2008) *School Psychology Quarterly*, 23(1), 70-89

Opportunities for Collaboration

- A number of drug prevention coalitions are collaborating with their local non-profit hospitals
- Coalitions can bring invested partners, understanding of local data, and solutions to collaborations
- When thinking about how to address local substance misuse – seek out local coalitions.

Resources: ONDCP

ONDCP Community Benefit Webpage

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/prevention/community-benefit>

ONDCP Community Benefit Webinars

Understanding Community Benefit

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/prevention/community-benefit/webinar>

Addressing Local Needs

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/prevention/community-benefit/webinar2>

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program

DFC Program Overview, Infographics, Funding Cycle

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/Drug-Free-Communities-Support-Program>

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program 2014 National Evaluation Report

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/DFC2014Interim%20ReportJuly2015Final.pdf>

ONDCP Research and Data

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/research-and-data>

Resources: Evidence Based Prevention

National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices

– <http://www.samhsa.gov/nrepp>

PROSPER

– <http://helpingkidsprosper.org/>

Communities that Care

– <http://www.communitiesthatcare.net/>

Resources: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Principles of Substance Abuse Prevention for Early Childhood: A Research-Based Guide

– <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-substance-abuse-prevention-early-childhood/index>

NIDA for Teens

– www.teendrugabuse.gov

Infographics: Substance Use

– <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics>

For More Information
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