

2017-2022 SPE Strategic Planning: Data Needs Assessment

Washington State Strategic Prevention Enhancement
Policy Consortium

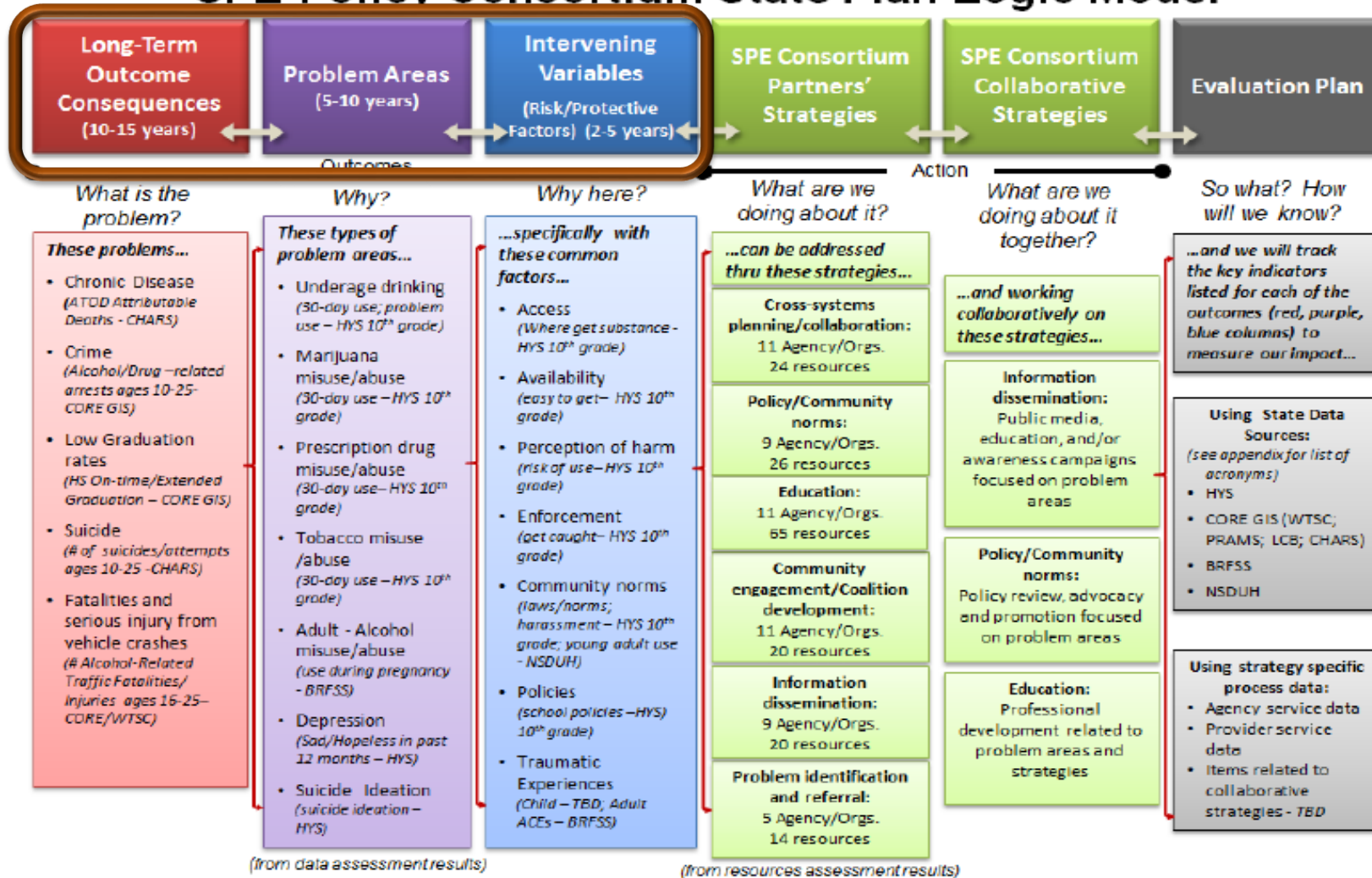
March 13, 2017

Organization of Presentation

Logic Model

- Section 1: Long-Term Outcomes 23 Slides
- Section 2: Intermediate Outcomes 40 Slides
- Section 3: Short-term Outcomes 29 Slides
- Section 4: Survey Information, Adults, Summary 31 Slides

SPE Policy Consortium State Plan Logic Model



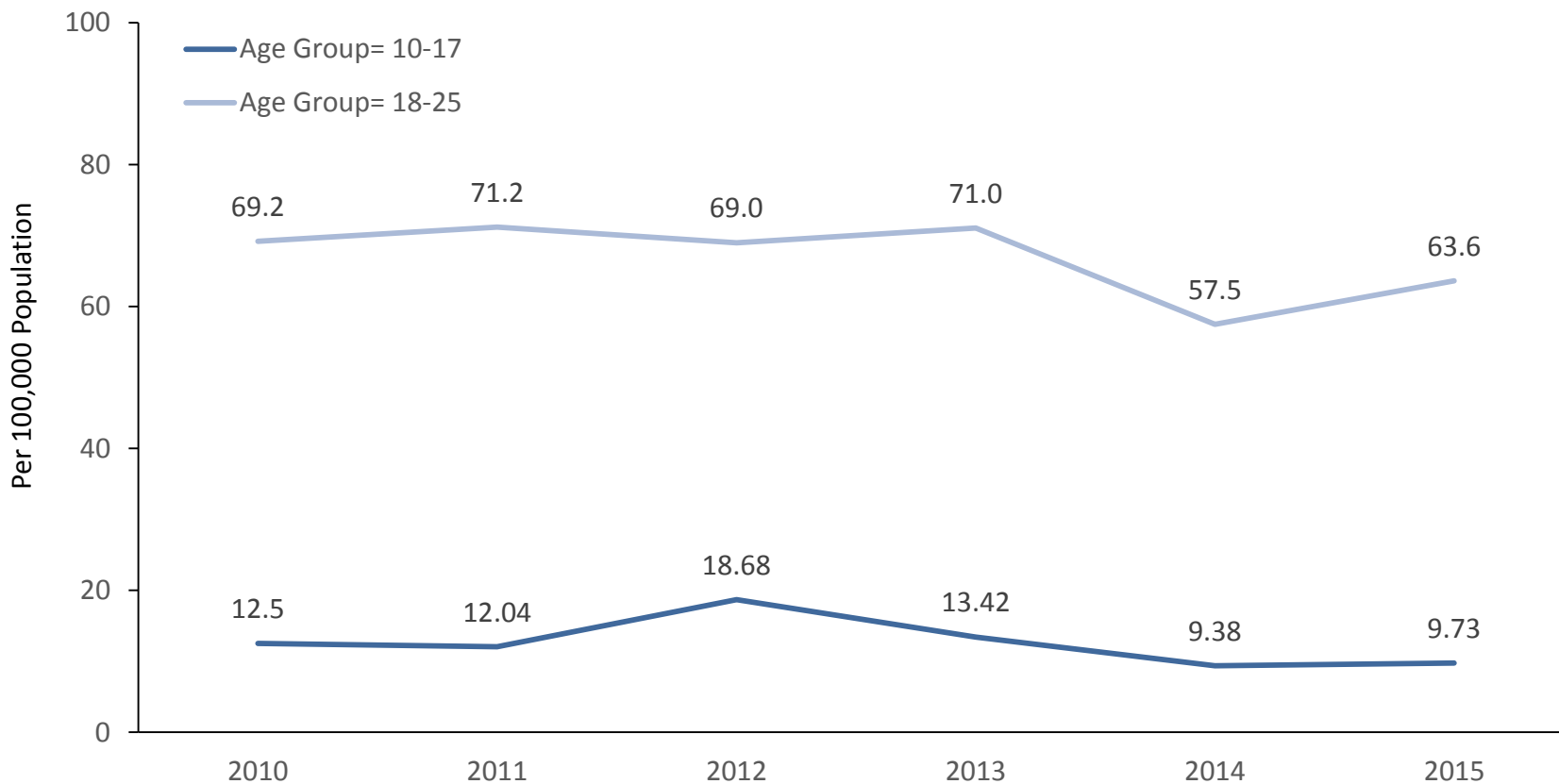
Section 1

Long-term Outcomes: Consequences
What are the problems we are trying to address?

- Substance-abuse Related Injuries and Deaths
- Crime
- Suicide and Suicide Attempts
- Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, and Drinking and Driving
- Low Graduation Rates

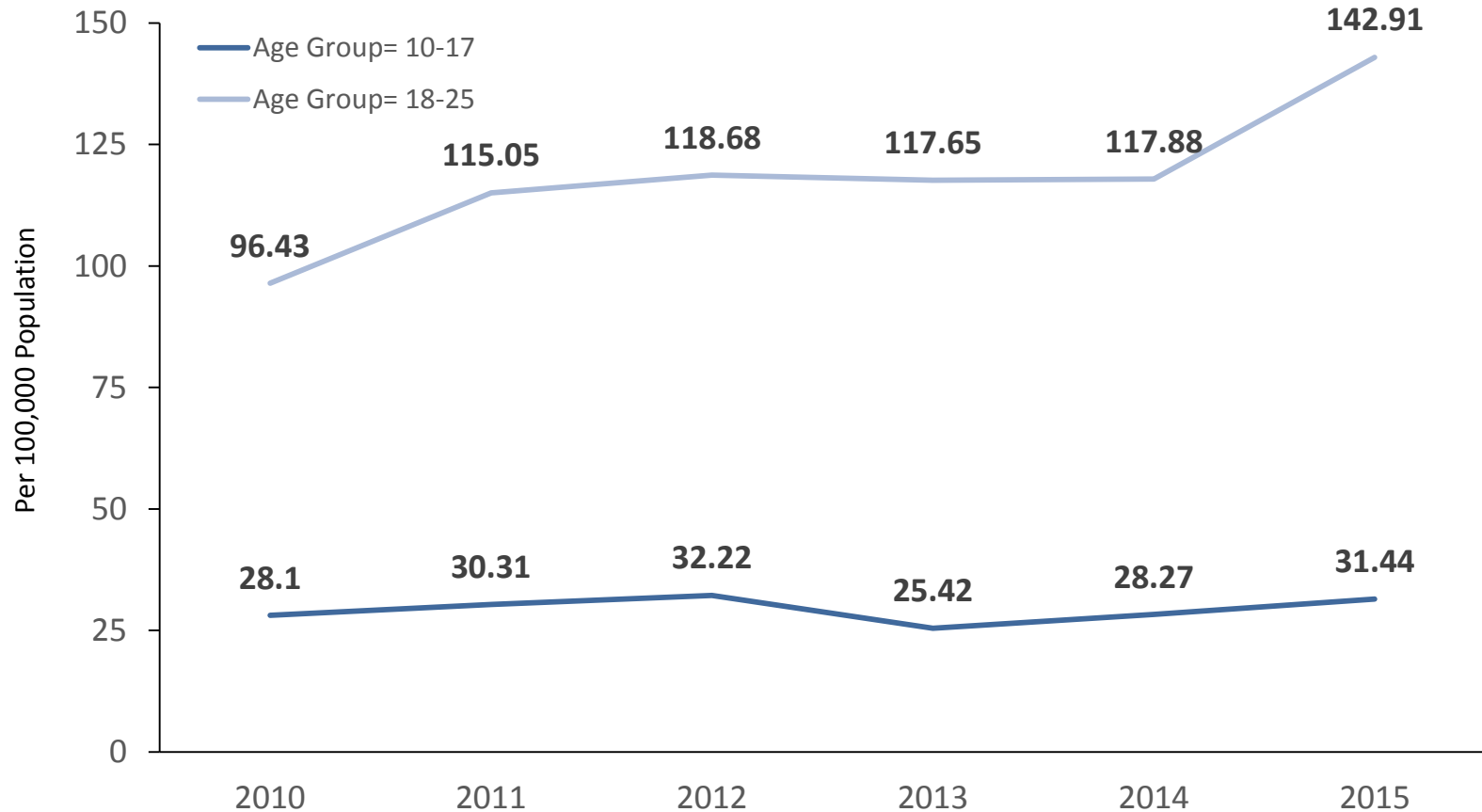
Long-term Outcomes: Consequences Substance-abuse Related Injuries and Deaths

Alcohol-Related Injuries by Age Group 2010-2015



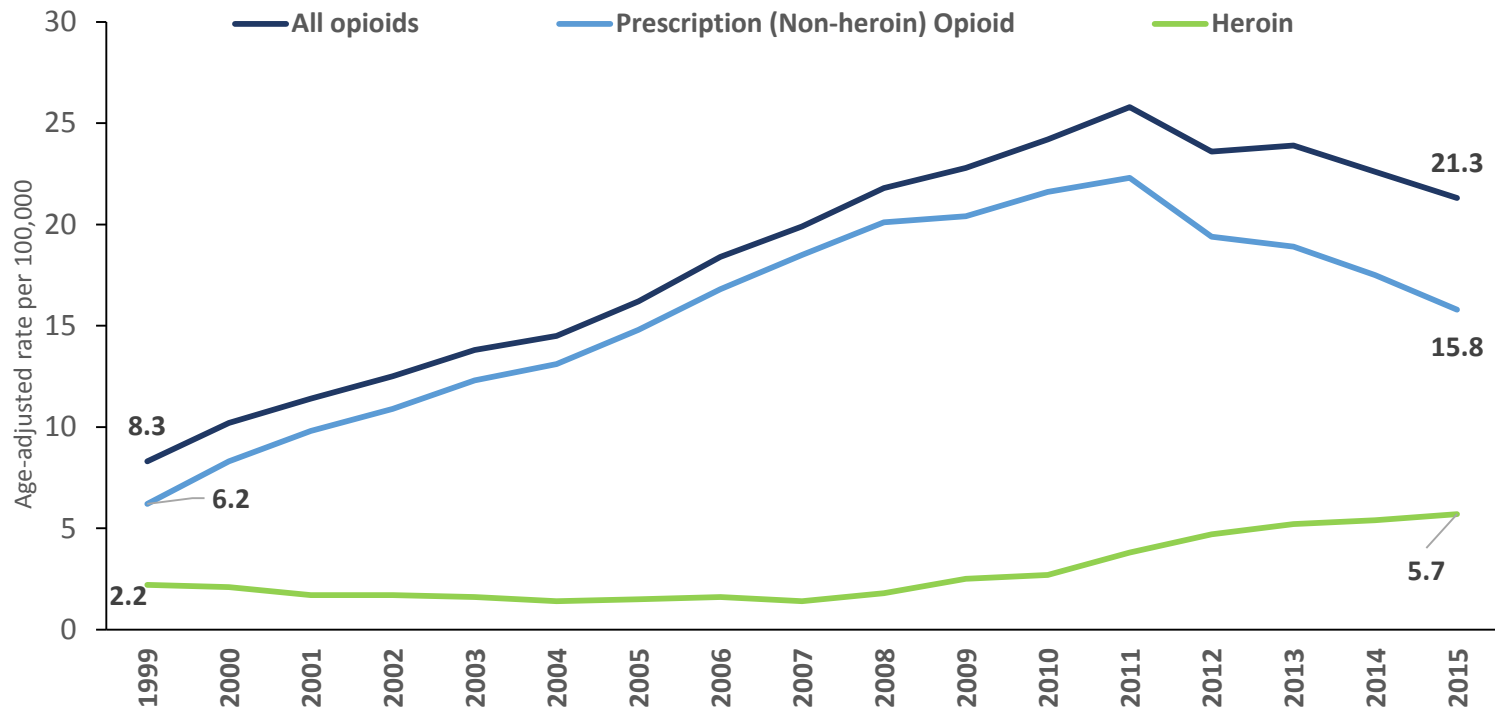
Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, February 2017.

Drug Related Injuries by Age Group 2010-2015



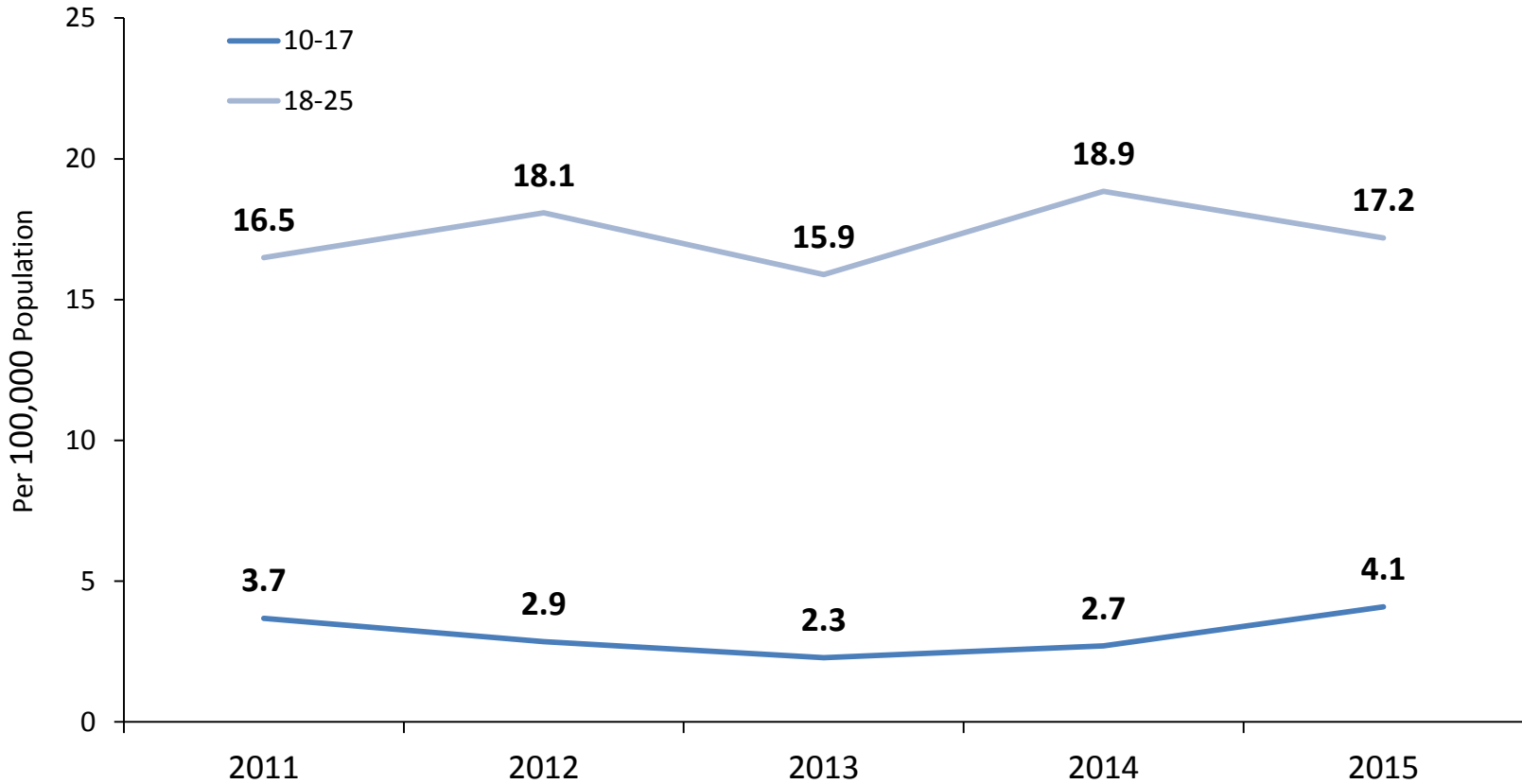
Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, February 2017.

Opioid Related Hospitalizations All Ages: 1999-2015



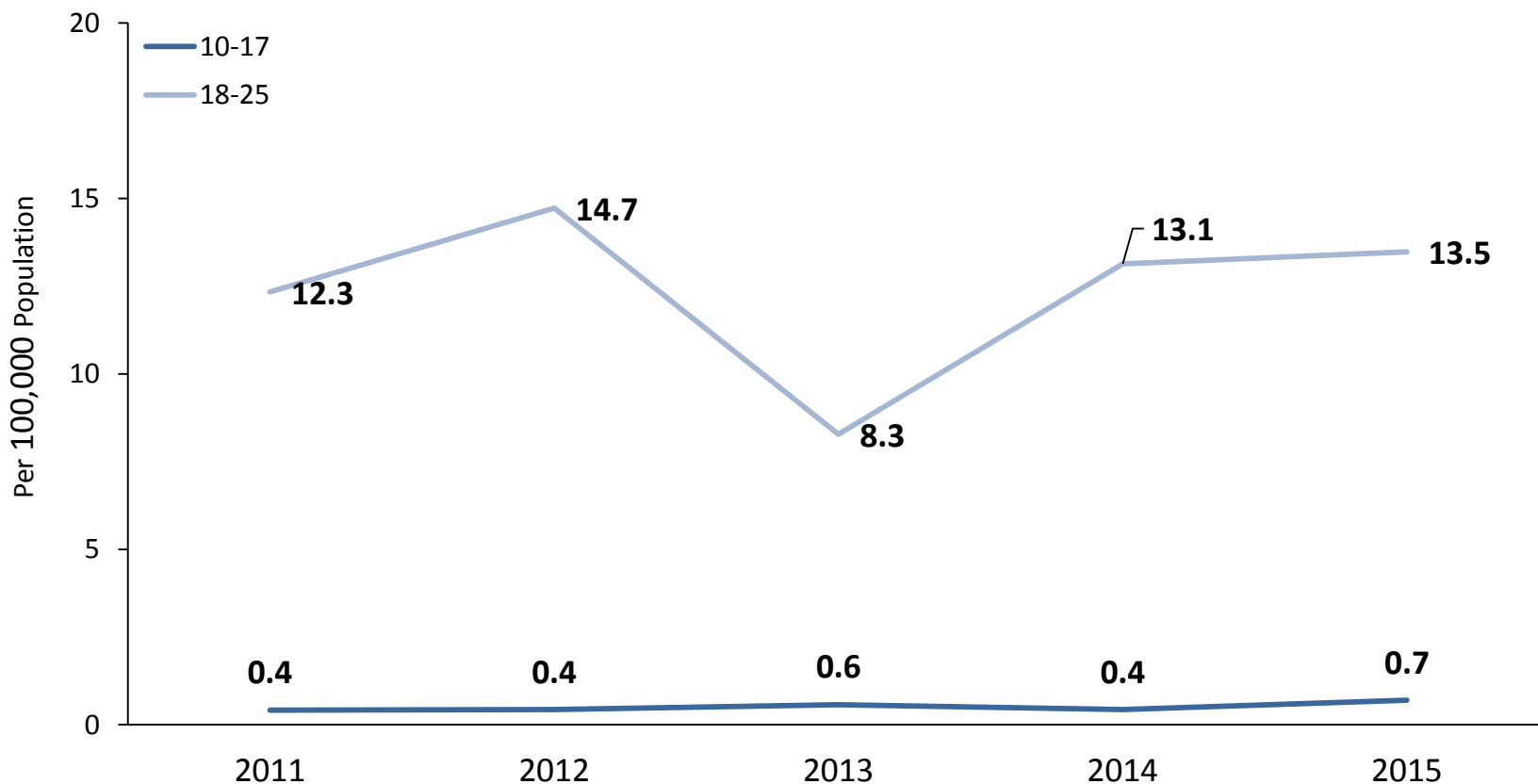
Source: Washington Department of Health, February 2017.

Alcohol-Related Deaths by Age Group 2011-2015



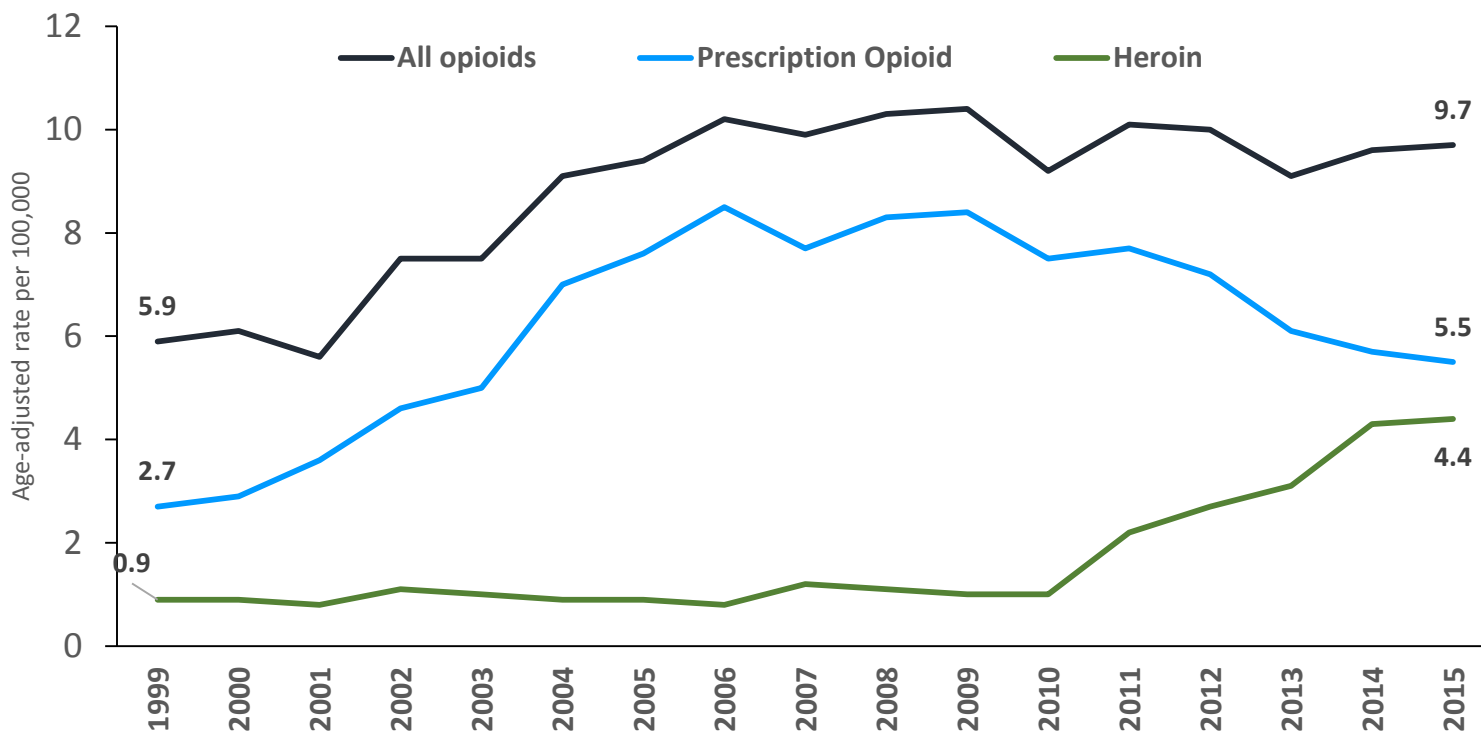
Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, Program 100 Report, February 2017.

Drug-Related Deaths by Age Group 2011-2015



Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, Program 100 Report, February 2017.

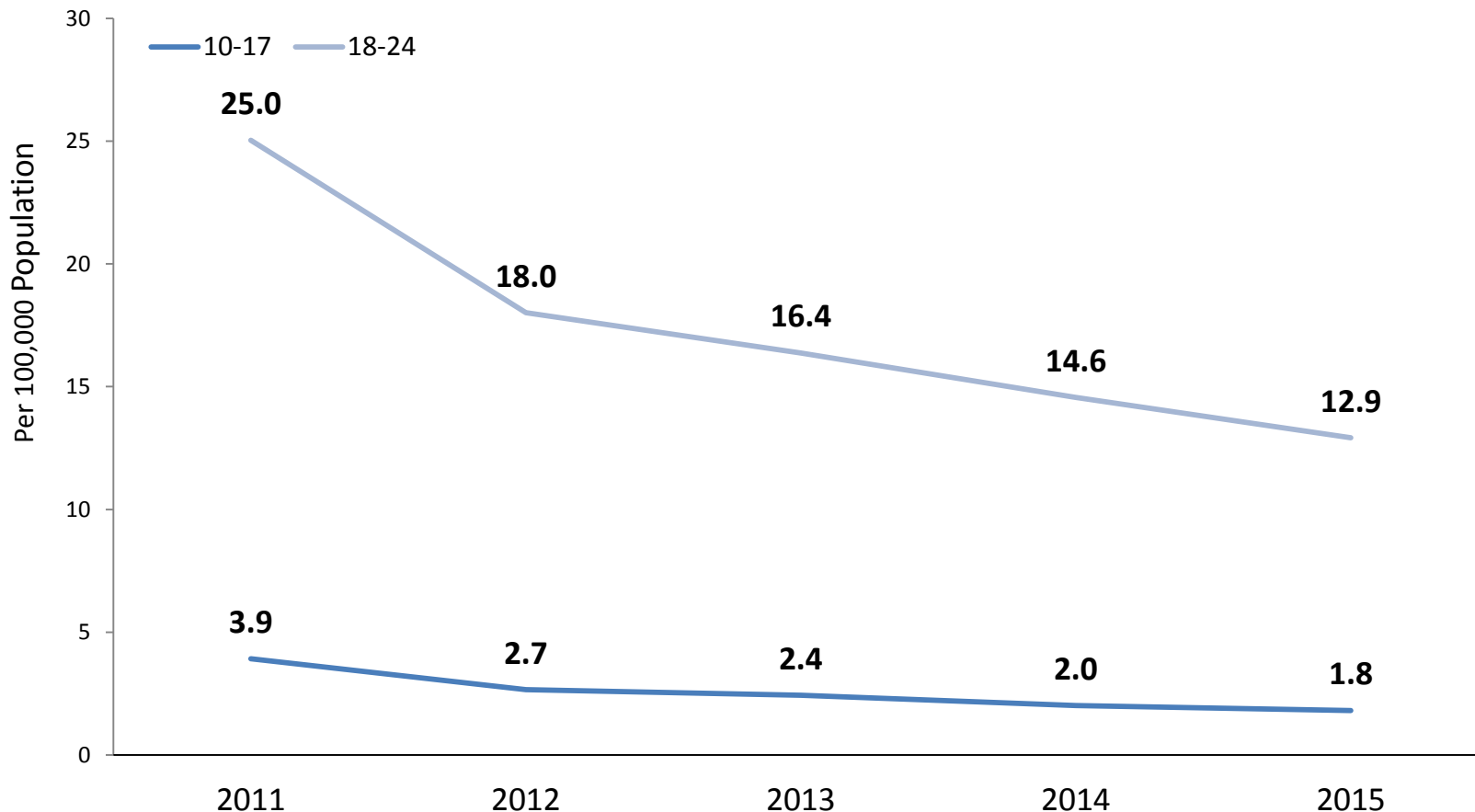
Opioid-Related Deaths All Ages 1999-2015



Source: Washington Department of Health, February 2017.

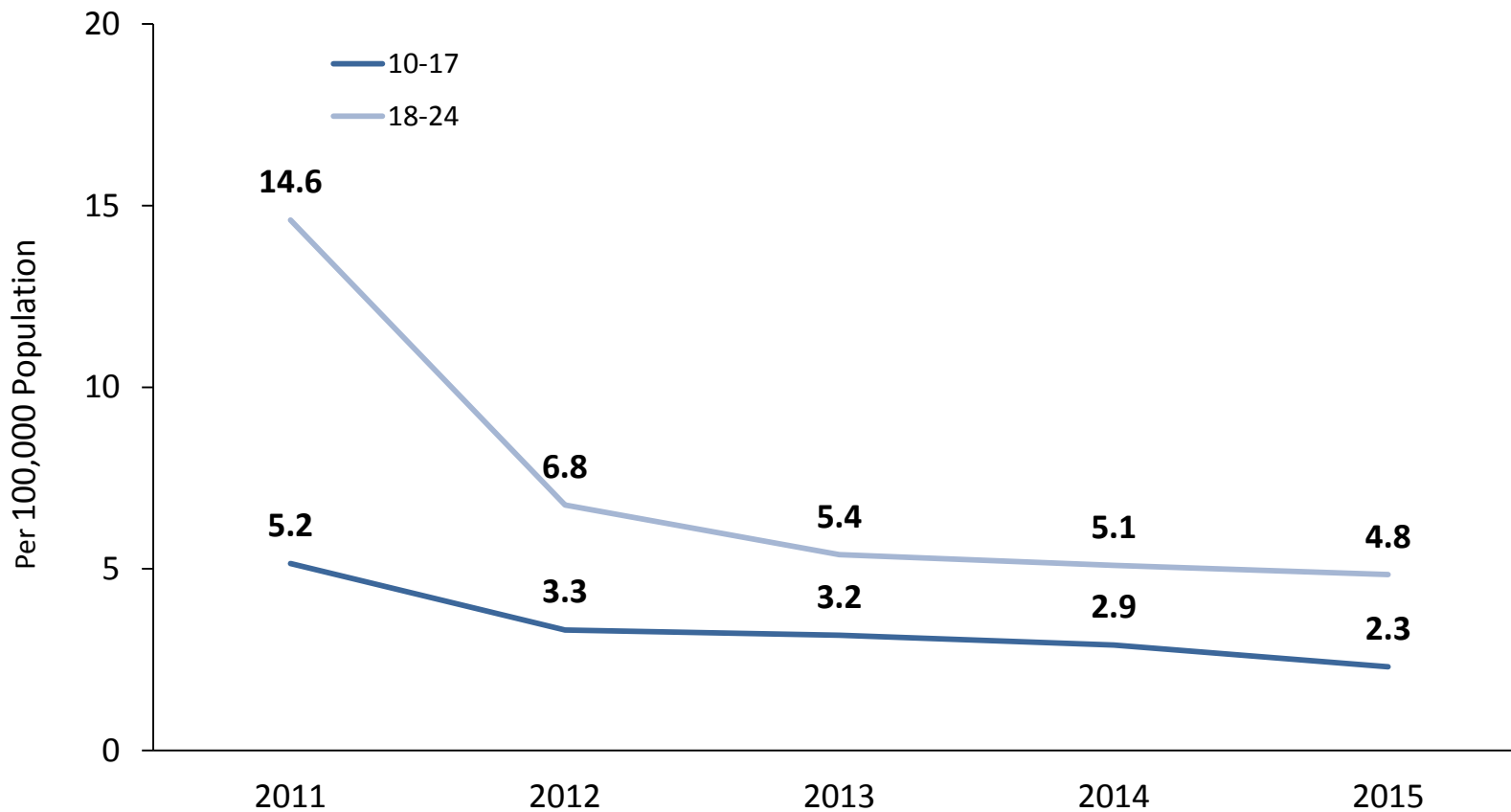
Long-term Outcomes: Consequences Crime

Alcohol-Related Arrests by Age Group 2011-2015



Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, Program 100 Report, February 2017.

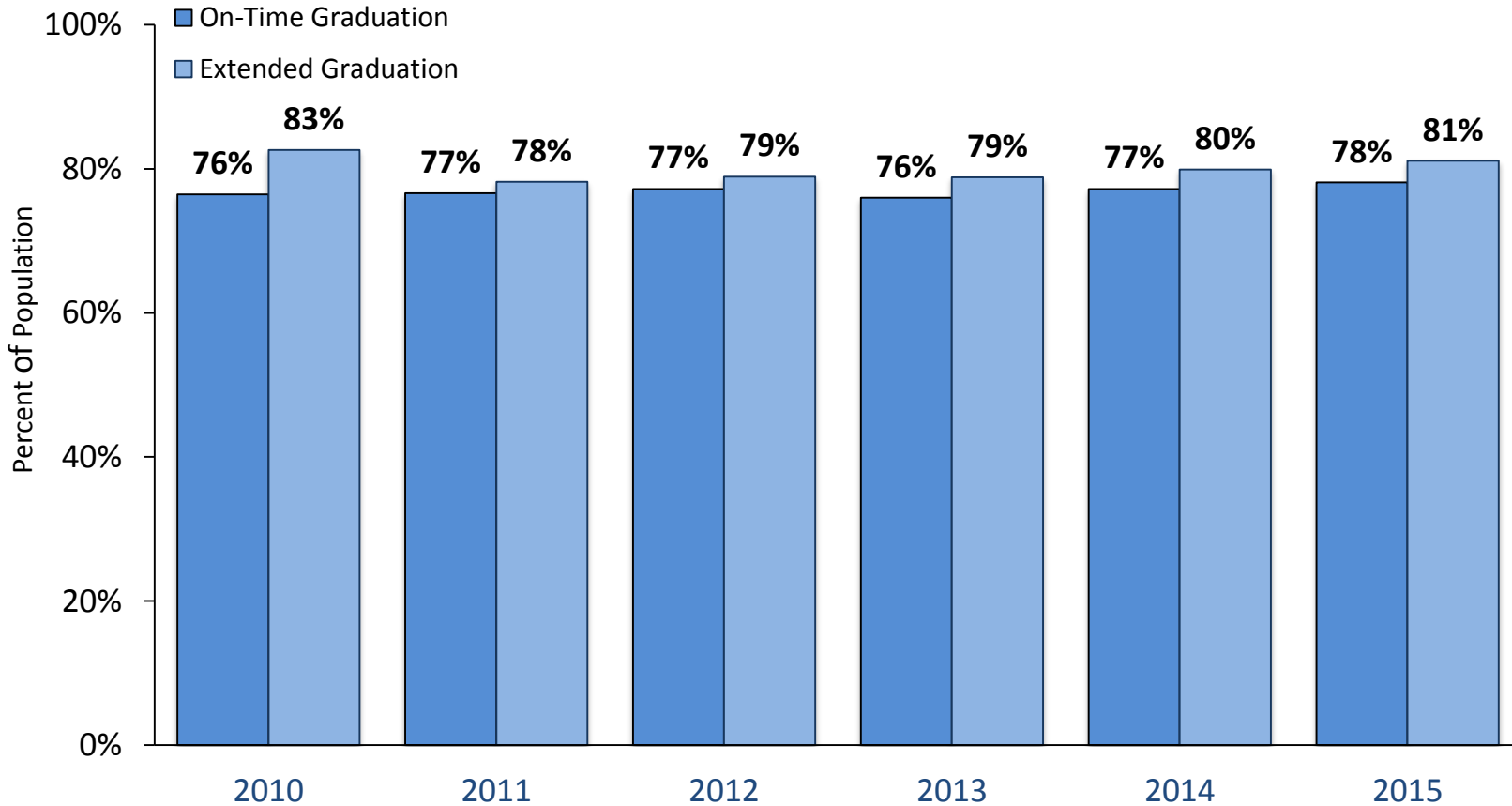
Drug-Related Arrests by Age Group 2011-2015



Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, Program 100 Report, February 2017.

Long-term Outcomes: Consequences Graduation Rates

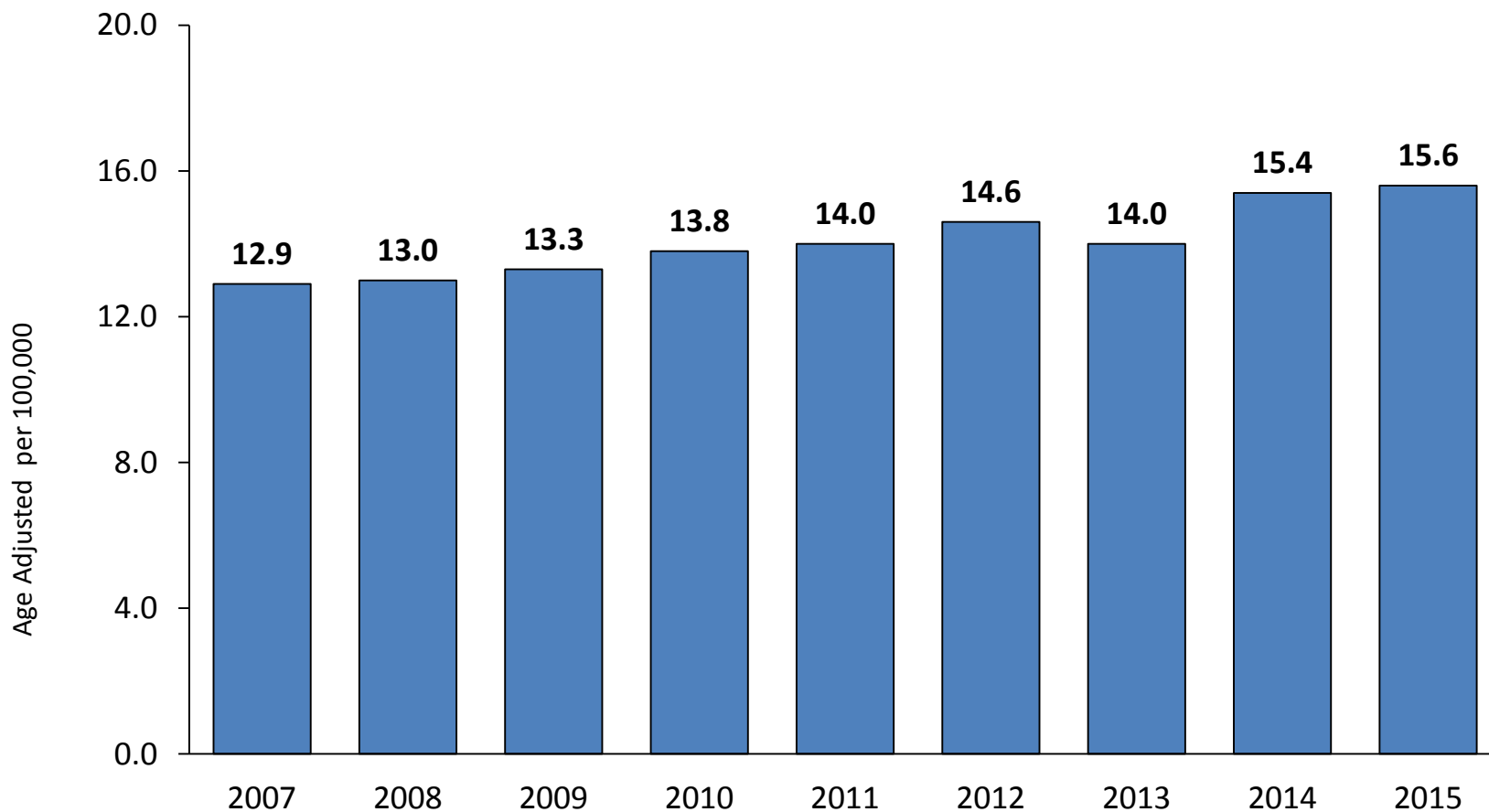
Graduation Rates: 2010-2015



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/PerformanceIndicators/DataAnalytics.aspx>

Long-term Outcomes: Consequences Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries

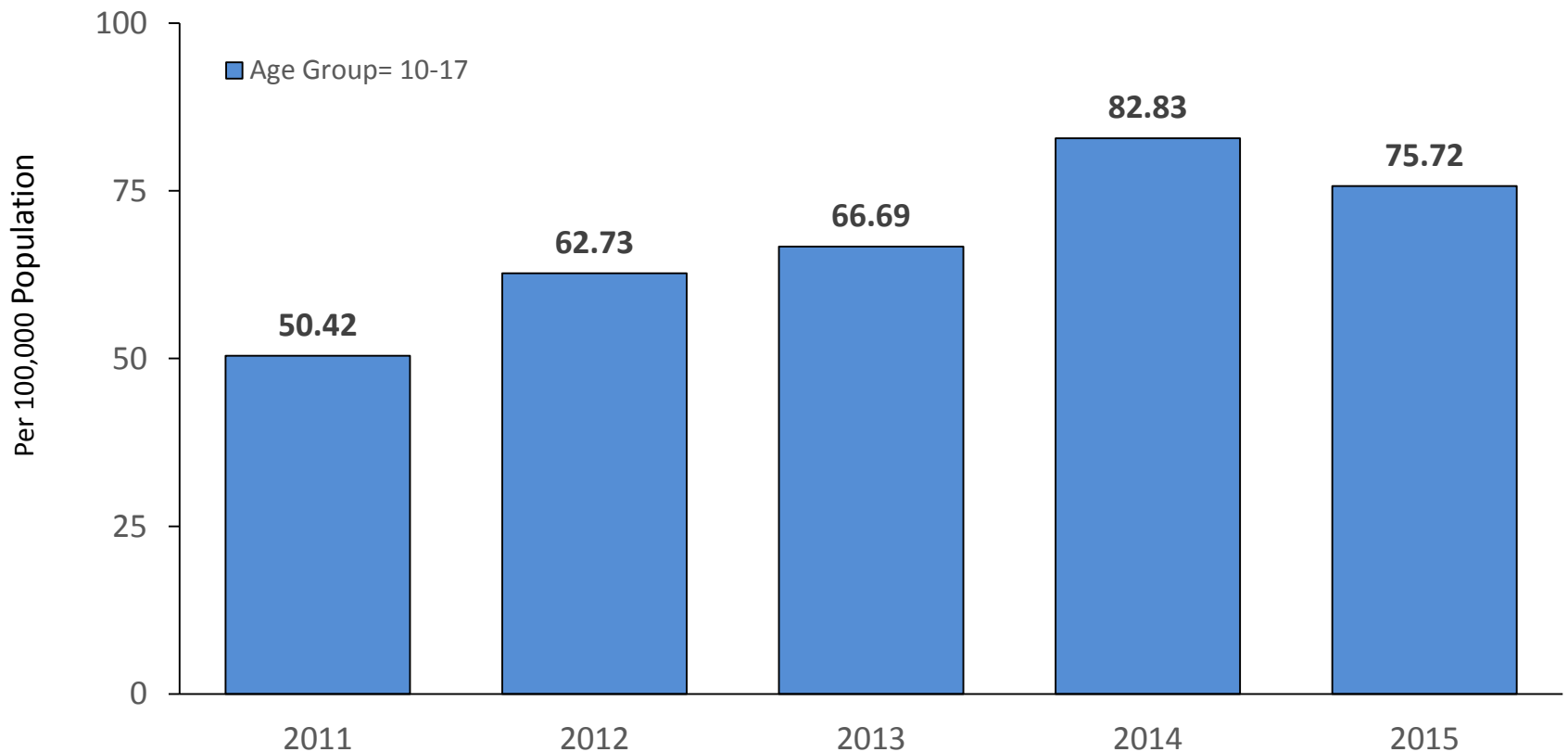
Suicide Rates All: 2007-2015



Source: Washington Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, March 2015, Accessed: February 2017

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Suicide and Suicide Attempts: 10-17 Age Group, 2011-2015

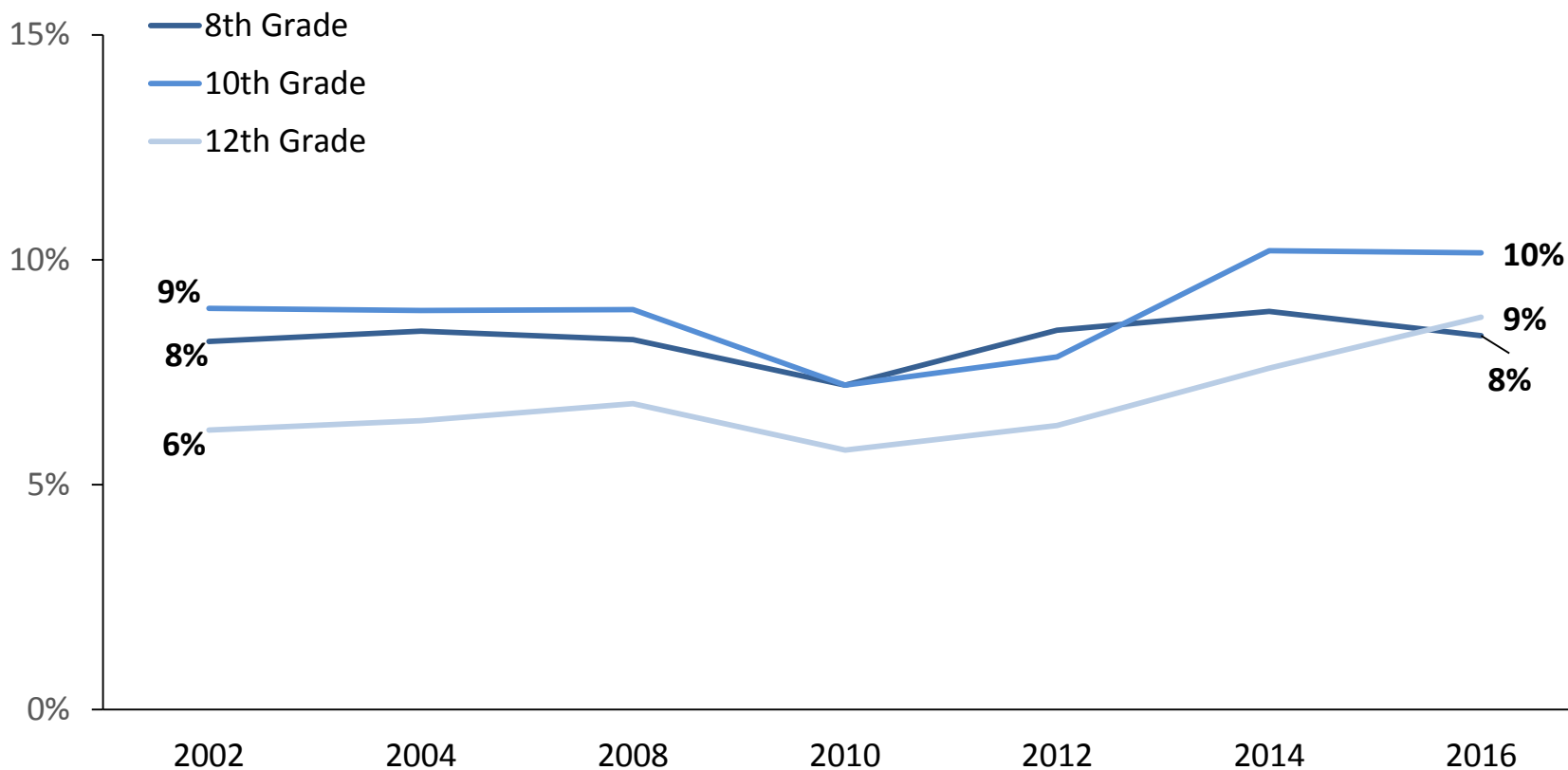


Source: Washington Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis. CORE data, February 2017.

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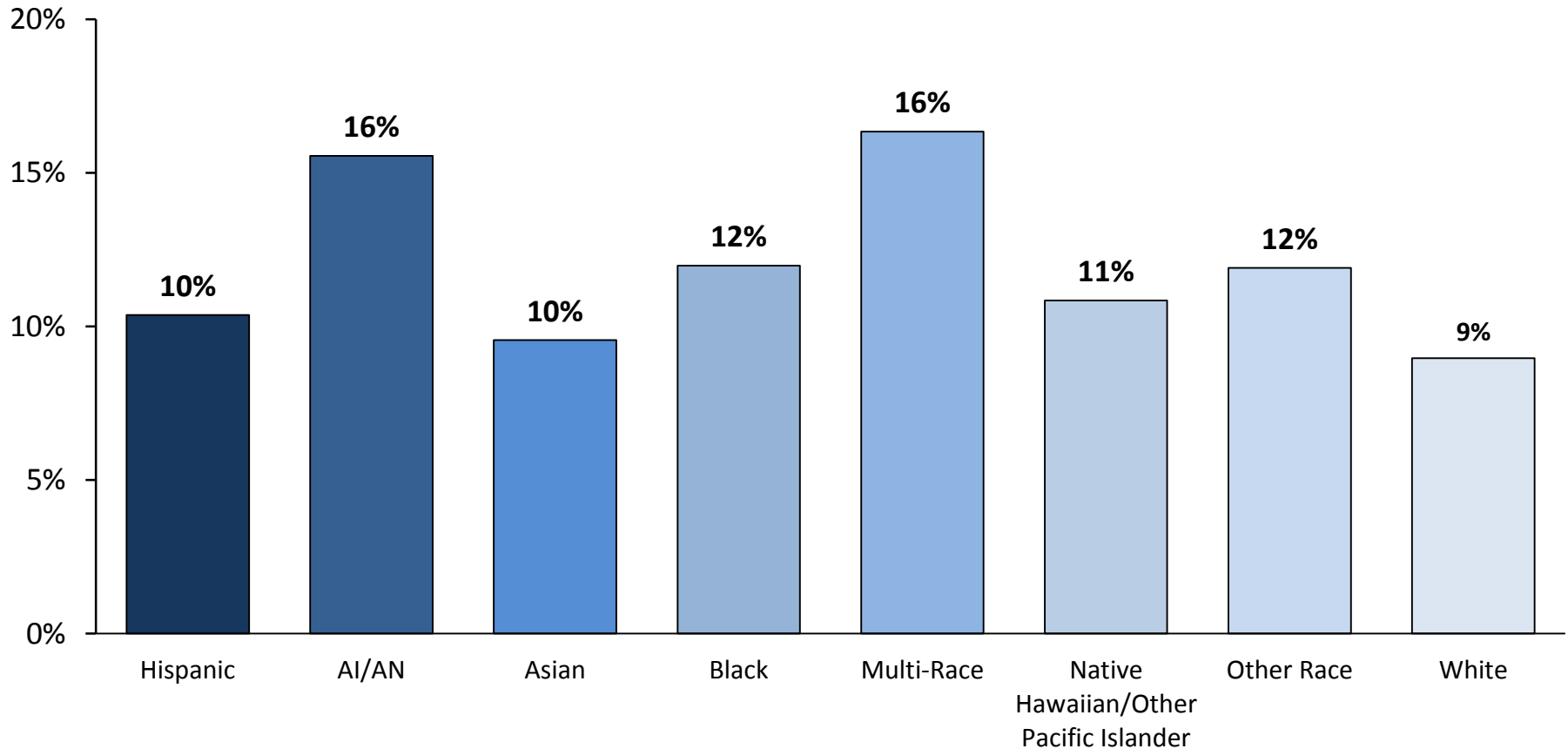


Any Suicide Attempt, Past 12 Months, 8th, 10th, 12th Grades



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

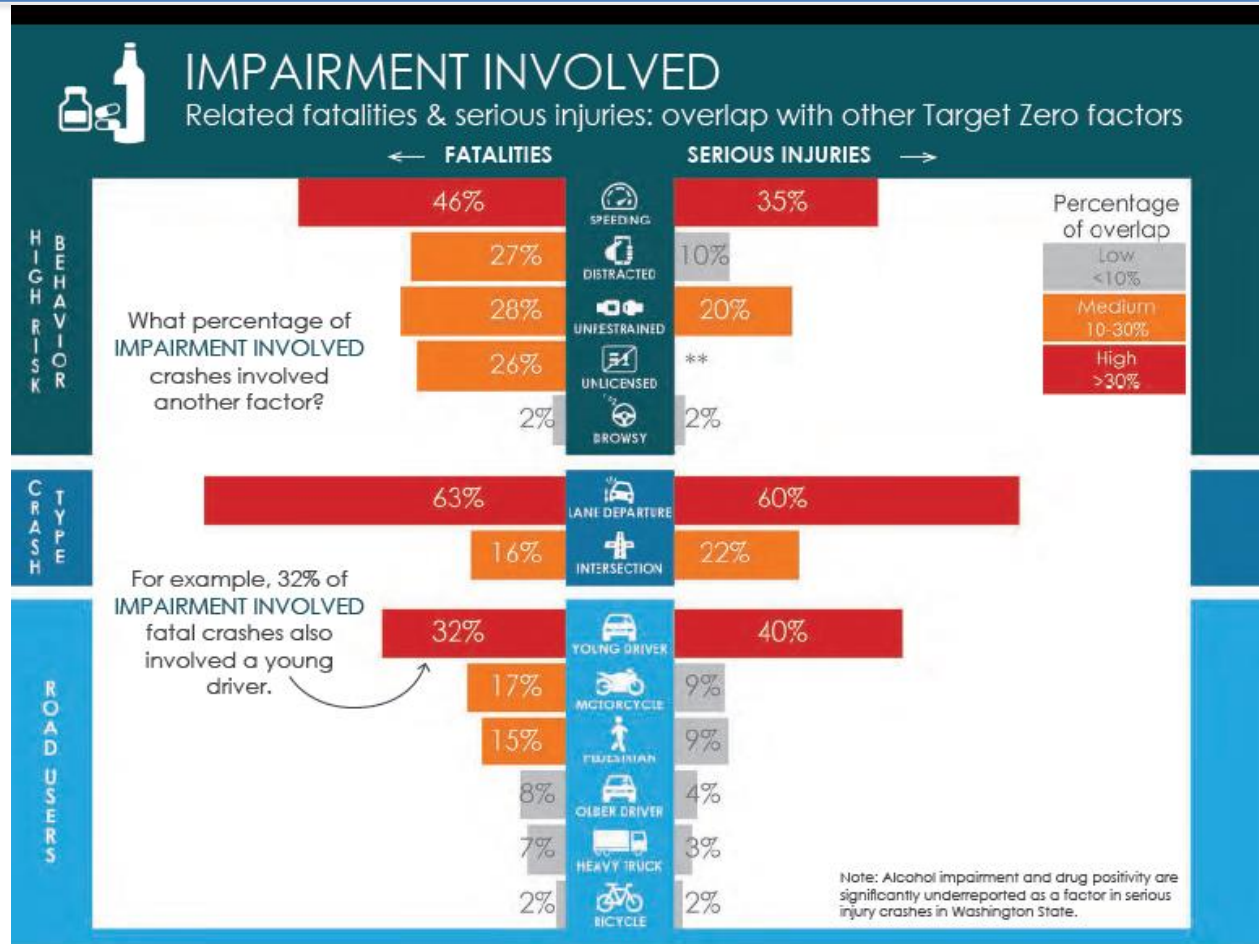
Reported Suicide Attempts Past 12 months among 10th Graders: Race and Ethnicity



Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.

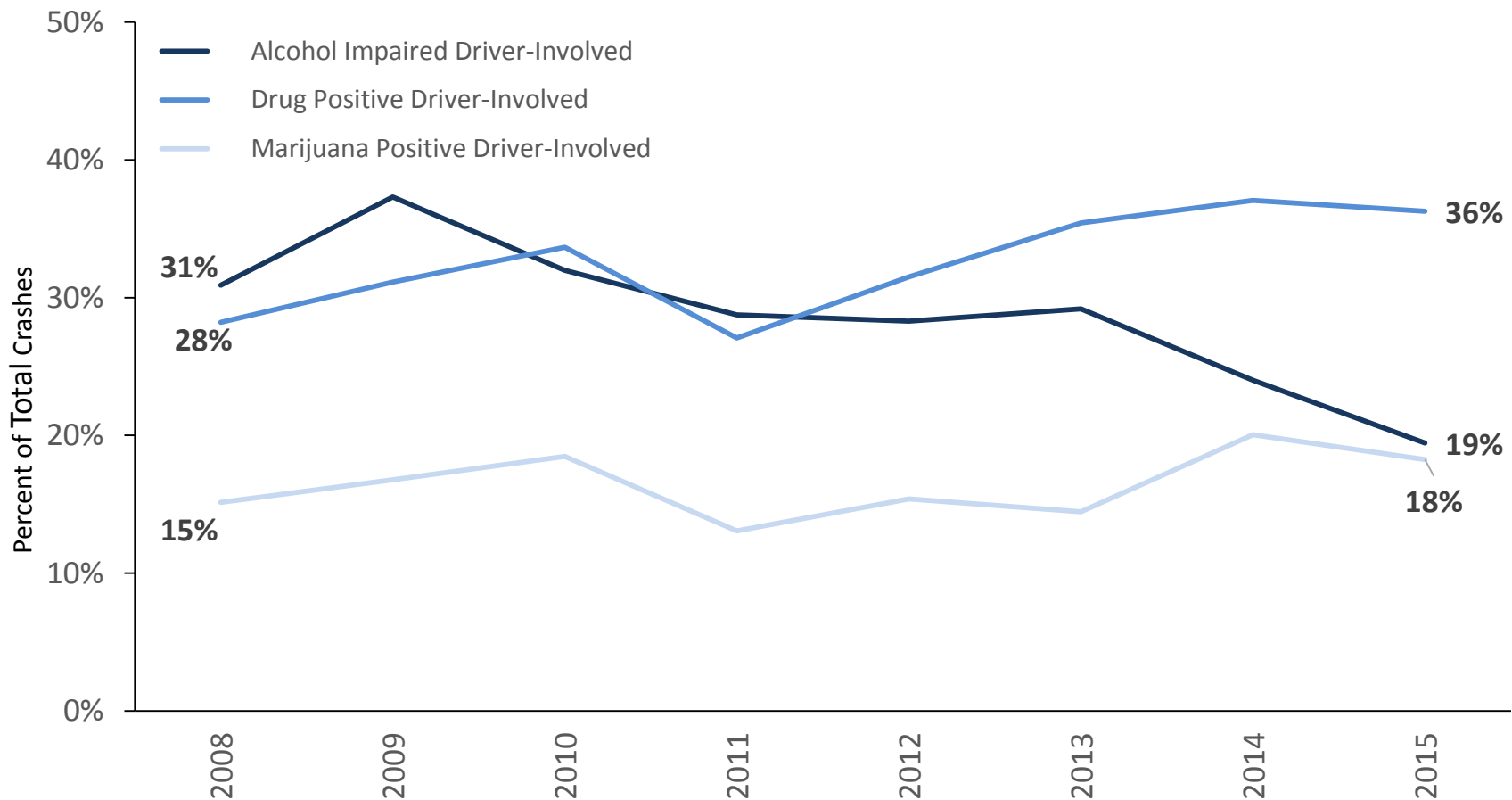
Long-term Outcomes: Consequences Fatalities and Serious Injuries from Traffic Crashes

Traffic Fatalities: WSDOT – Target Zero

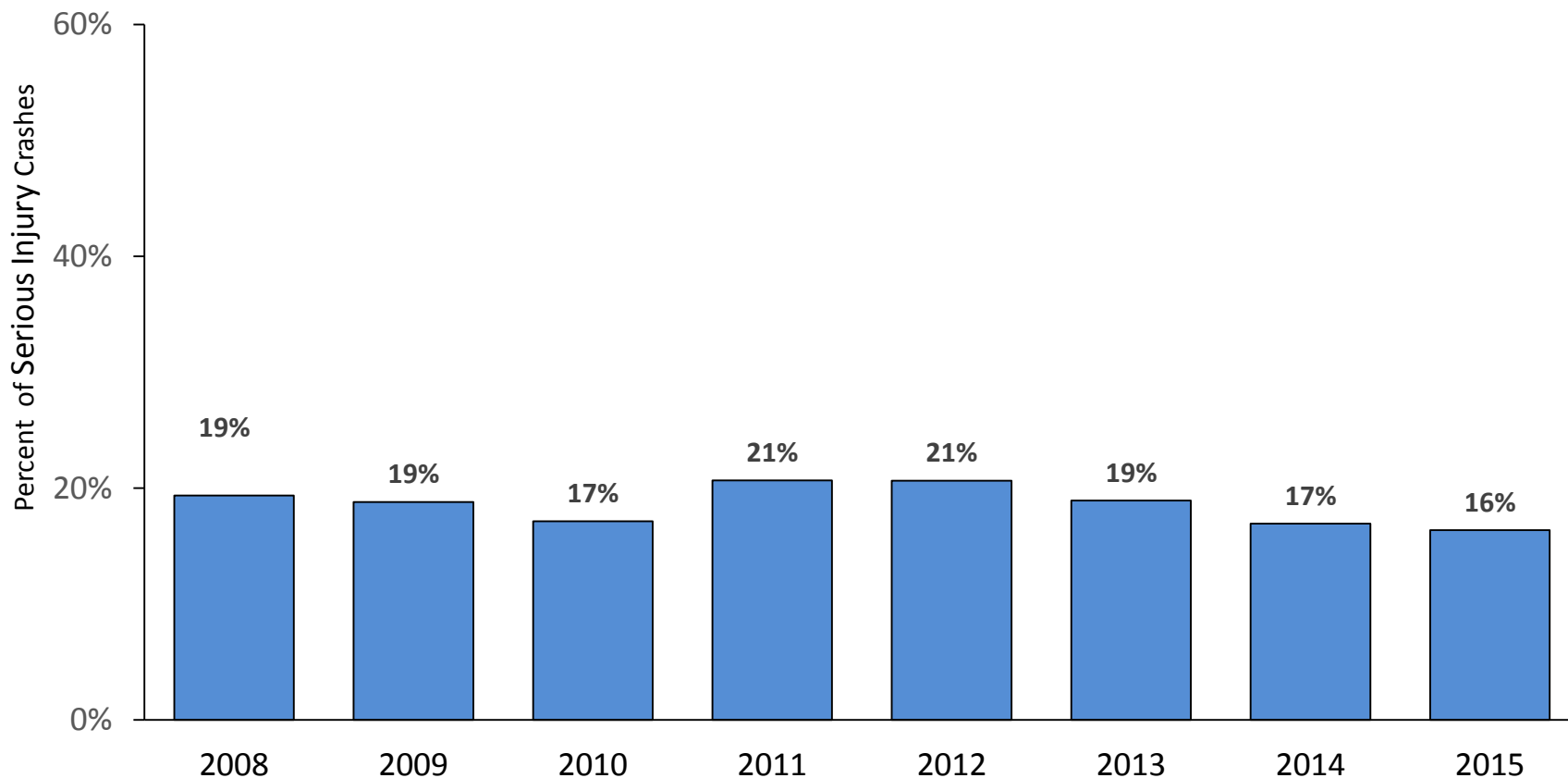


Source: Washington State Strategic Highway Safety Plan 2016: Target Zero.

Fatal Crashes All Ages: 2008-2015



Serious Injury Crashes All Ages: 2008-2015



Section 1

Long-term Outcomes: Consequences
What are the problems we are trying to address?

Questions

Section 2

Intermediate Outcomes: Behavioral Health Problems
What are the problems areas?

- **Substance Use Disorders**
- **Mental Health**

Data Sources: HYS, YAHS



Healthy Youth Survey

The Healthy Youth Survey is a statewide school survey administered every 2 years since 1988. The current version has been implemented since 2002.

The HYS collects data on health risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth.

Respondents: 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

Schools: 1,000 public schools

Participants: 230,000 students

State Sample: 38,000 students

State Sample 10th Grade: 11,000 students

Young Adult Health Survey

The Washington State Young Adult Health Survey (YAHS) is an annual online survey that measures marijuana and other substance use, risk factors, and perceptions of risk and consequences among young adults aged 18 to 25 residing in Washington State.

Participation 2015: 1,700

Non-Random Sample

On-line survey strategy



Intermediate Outcomes among 10th Graders

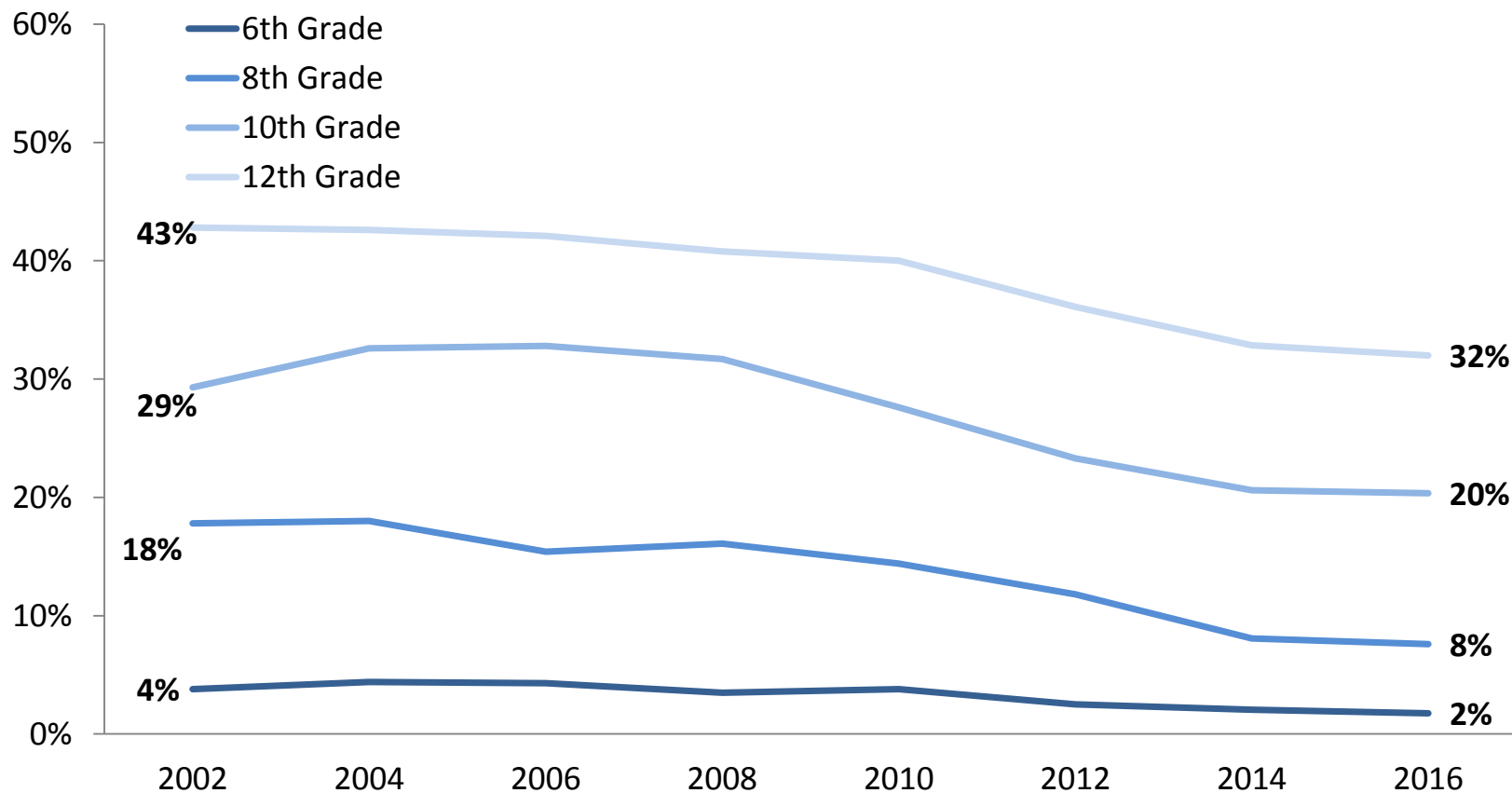
Intermediate Outcomes: Behavioral Health Problems - HYS - 10th graders	2012	2014	2016	Current Target 2017	Future Targets
Underage Drinking	%	%	%	%	%
Drank alcohol in last 30 days	23.3%	20.6%	20.3%	19.0%	
Experimental use of alcohol	8.5%	9.2%	8.7%	9.9%	
Heavy use of alcohol	7.1%	5.8%	6.2%	7.2%	
Problem drinking	9.4%	6.9%	6.8%	9.0%	
Binge drinking	14.3%	10.6%	10.9%	14.6%	
Marijuana Misuse/Abuse	%	%	%	%	%
Used marijuana in the last 30 days	19.3%	18.1%	17.2%	18.0%	
Used marijuana 6 or more days	8.6%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	
Prescription drug misuse/abuse	%	%	%	%	%
Used pain killer in past 30 days	6.0%	4.6%	4.4%	7.5%	
Tobacco Misuse/Abuse	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	9.5%	7.9%	6.3%	11.4%	
Depression	%	%	%	%	%
Sad/hopeless in past 12 months	30.9%	34.9%	34.5%	26.8%	
Suicide Ideation	%	%	%	%	%
Suicide Ideation	18.8%	20.5%	20.6%	15.8%	

Note: Figures where the Target was met or exceeded as of the 2016 Healthy Youth Survey are highlighted in **bold**.

Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2012, 2014, 2016.



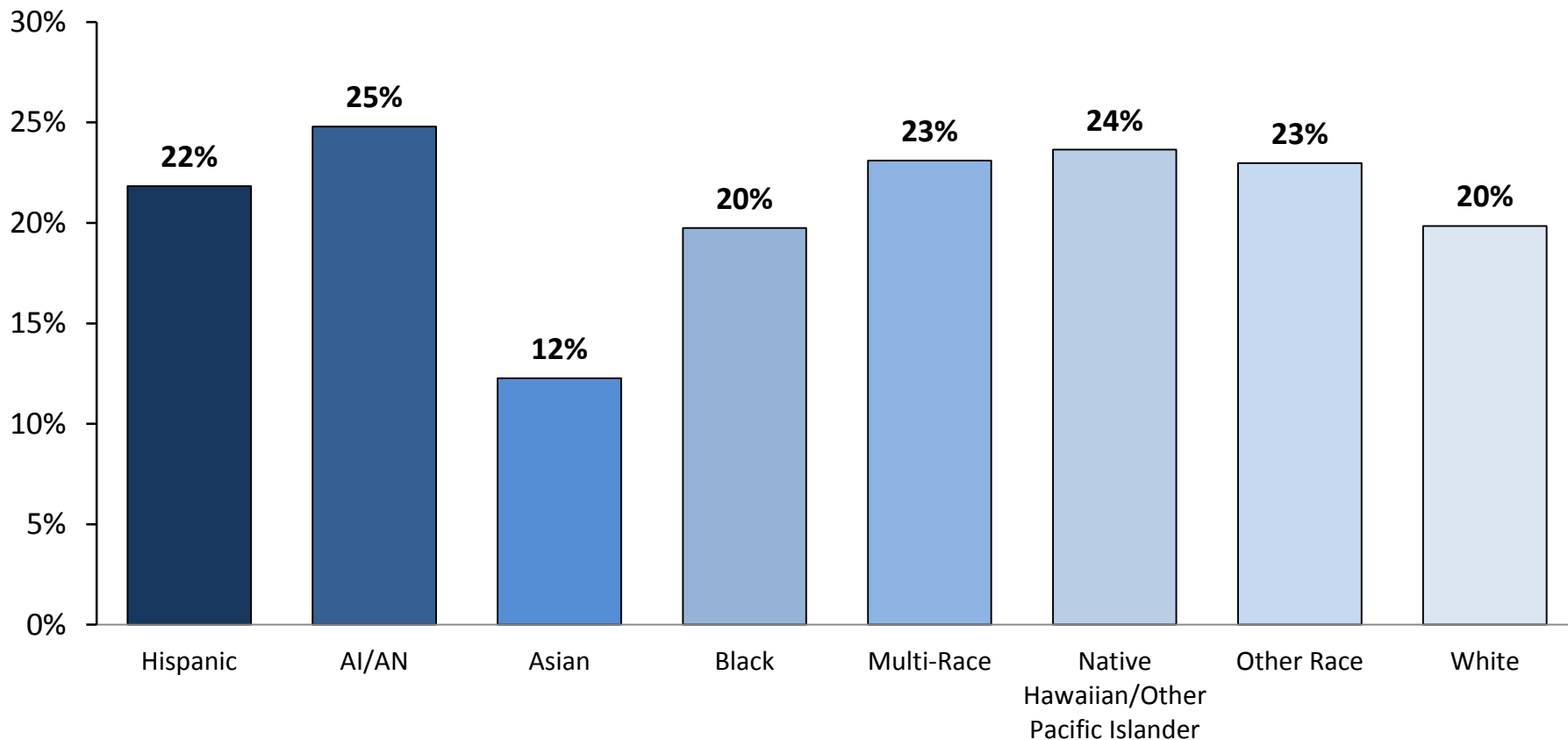
Alcohol Use: Youth, Past 30 Days



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.



Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days 10th Graders by Race and Ethnicity

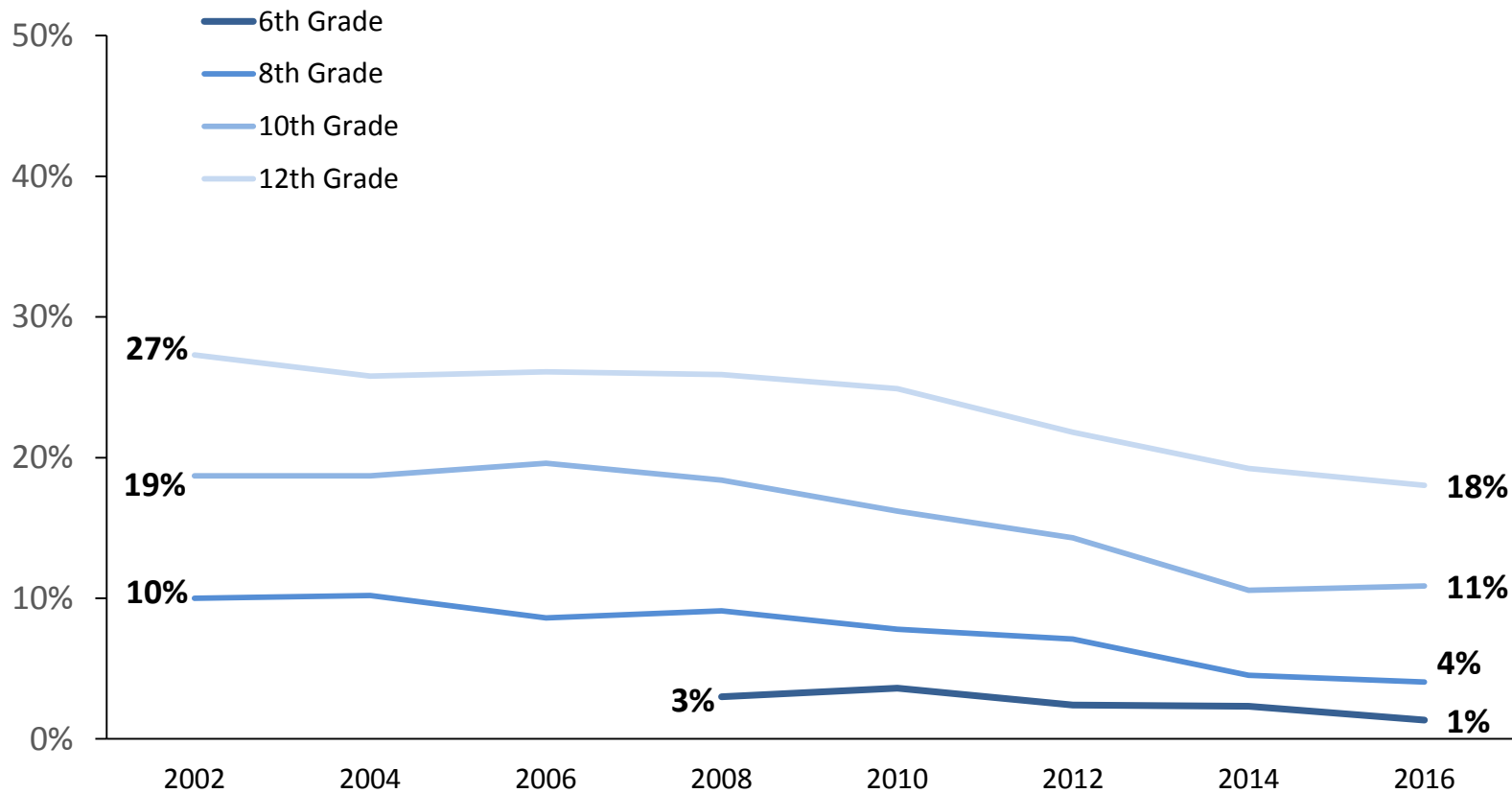


Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.



Binge Drinking, Past 2 Weeks: 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th Grades

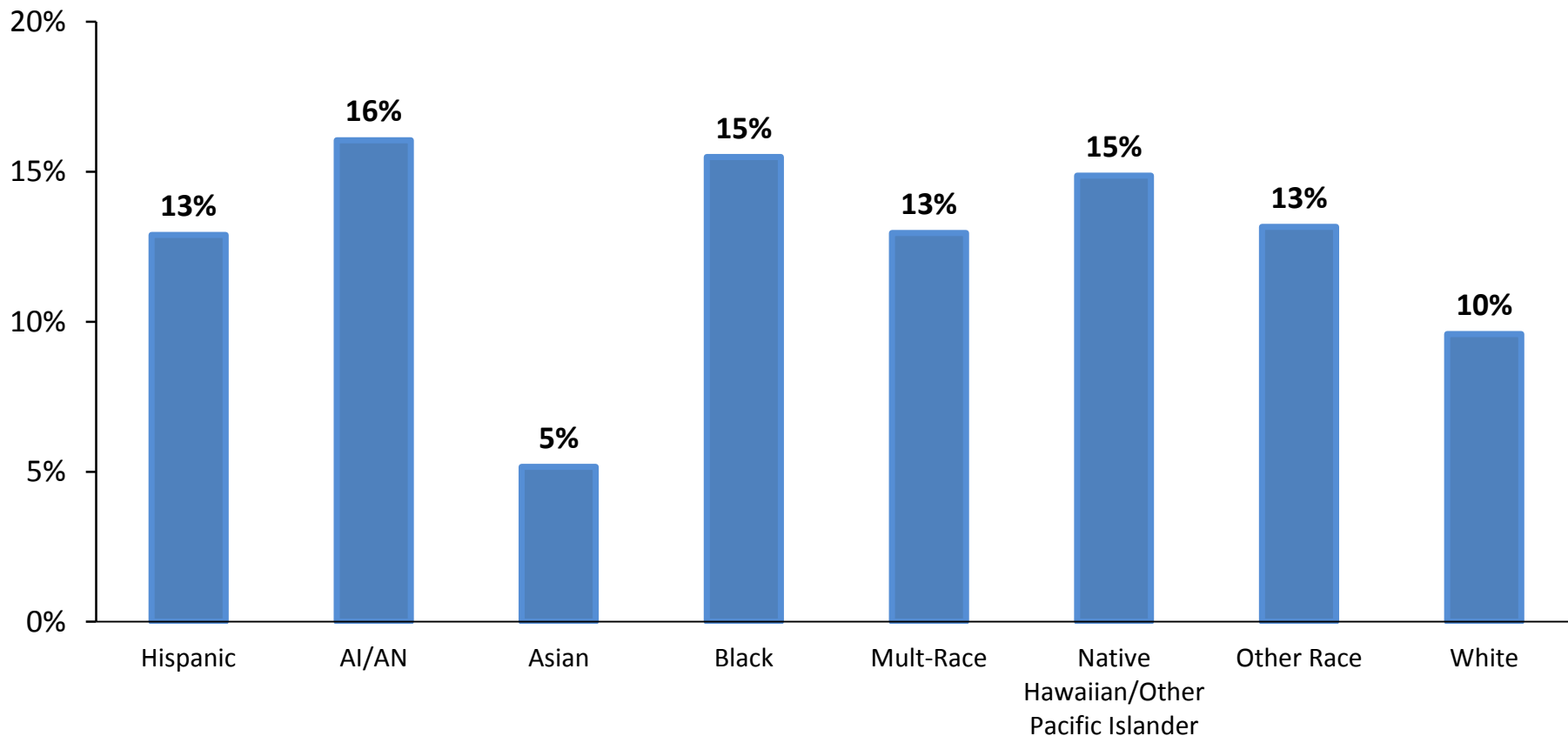
Had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks?



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

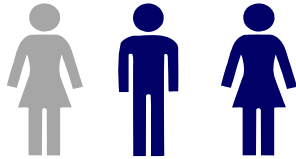


Binge Drinking , Past 2 Weeks 10th Graders by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.

Level of Alcohol Use: 10th Graders - 2016



Among 10th graders who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, nearly 1 in 3 are problem drinkers

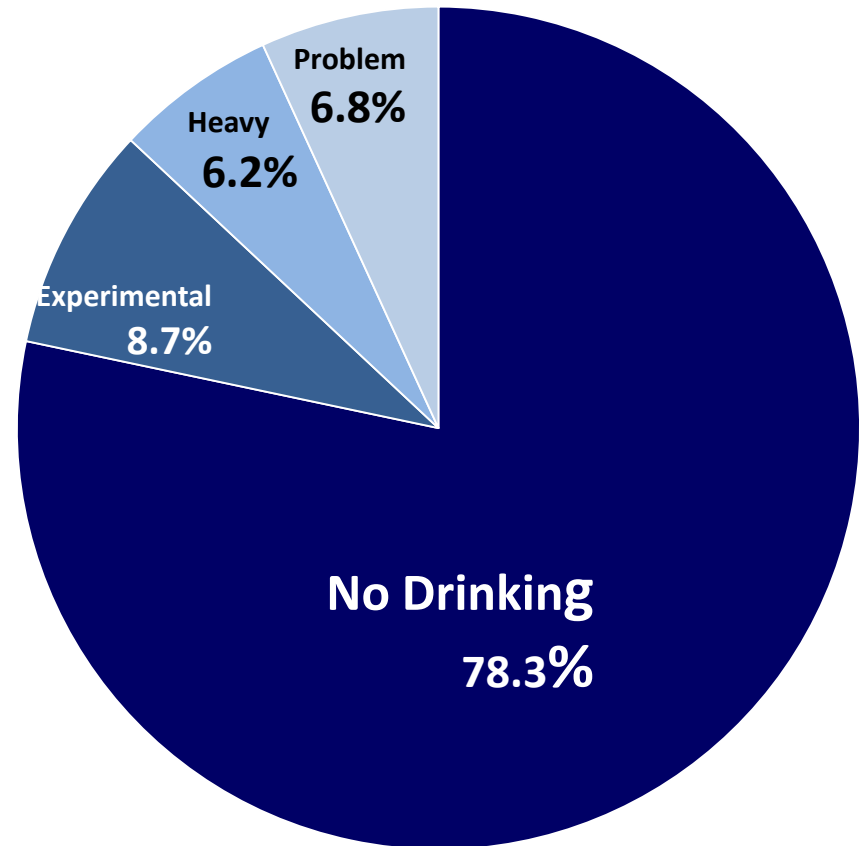
*LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE

None: no drinking in the past 30 days and no binge drinking in the past 2 weeks

Experimental: 1-2 days drinking, and no binge drinking

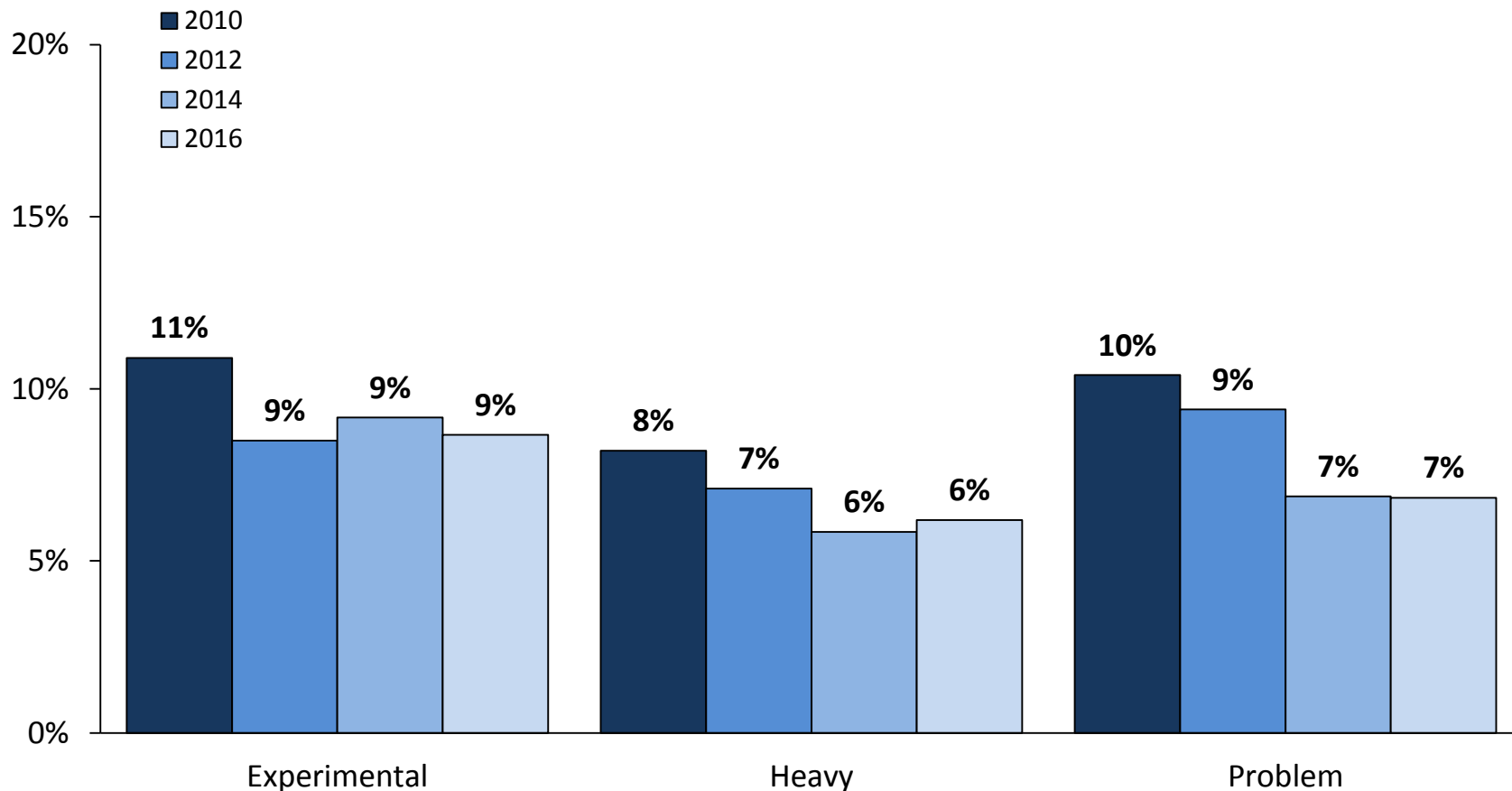
Heavy: 3-5 days of drinking, and/or one binge

Problem: 6+ days drinking, and/or 2+ binges





Level of Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days 10th Graders



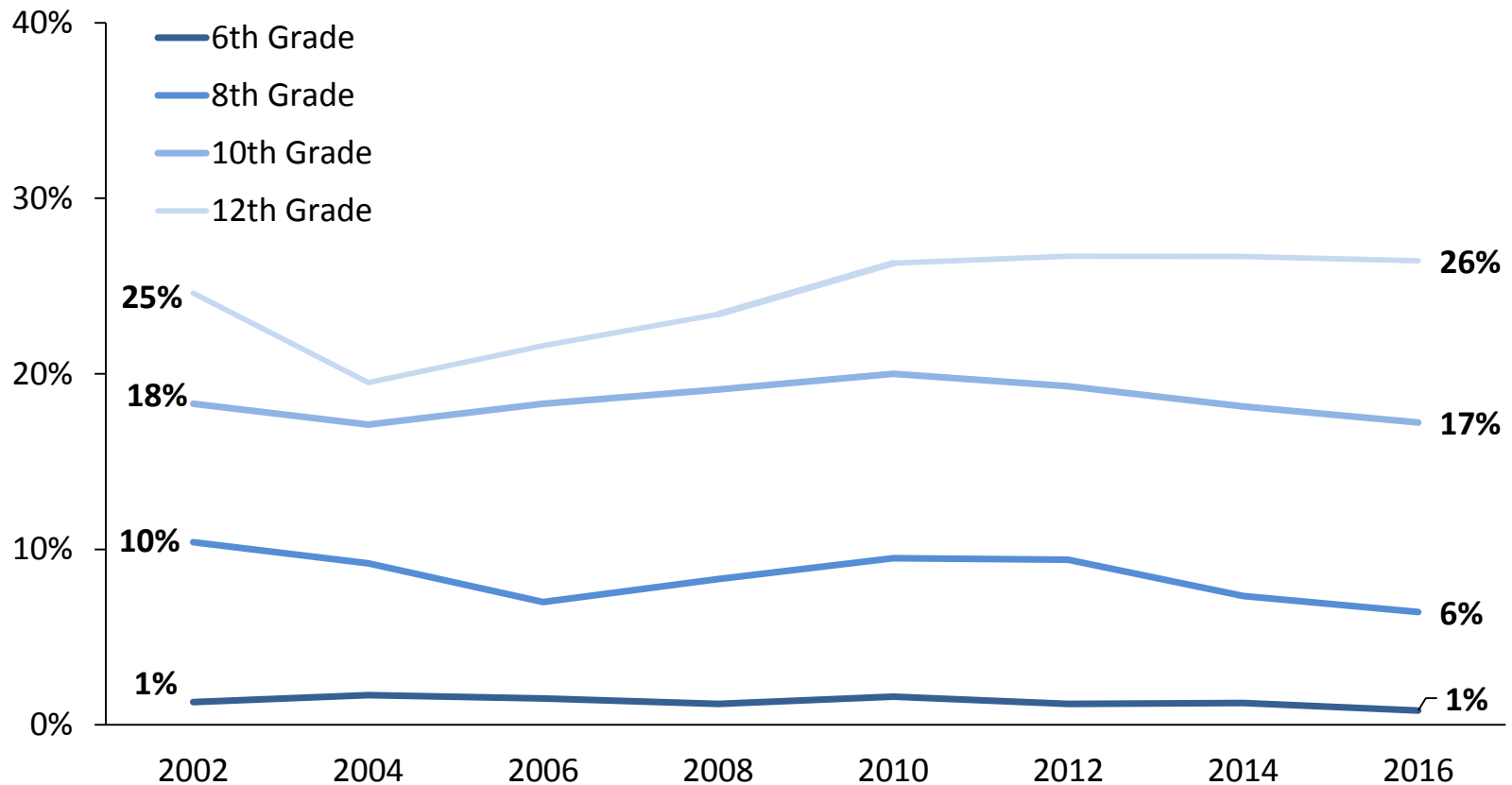
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017



Marijuana Use: Youth, Past 30 Days

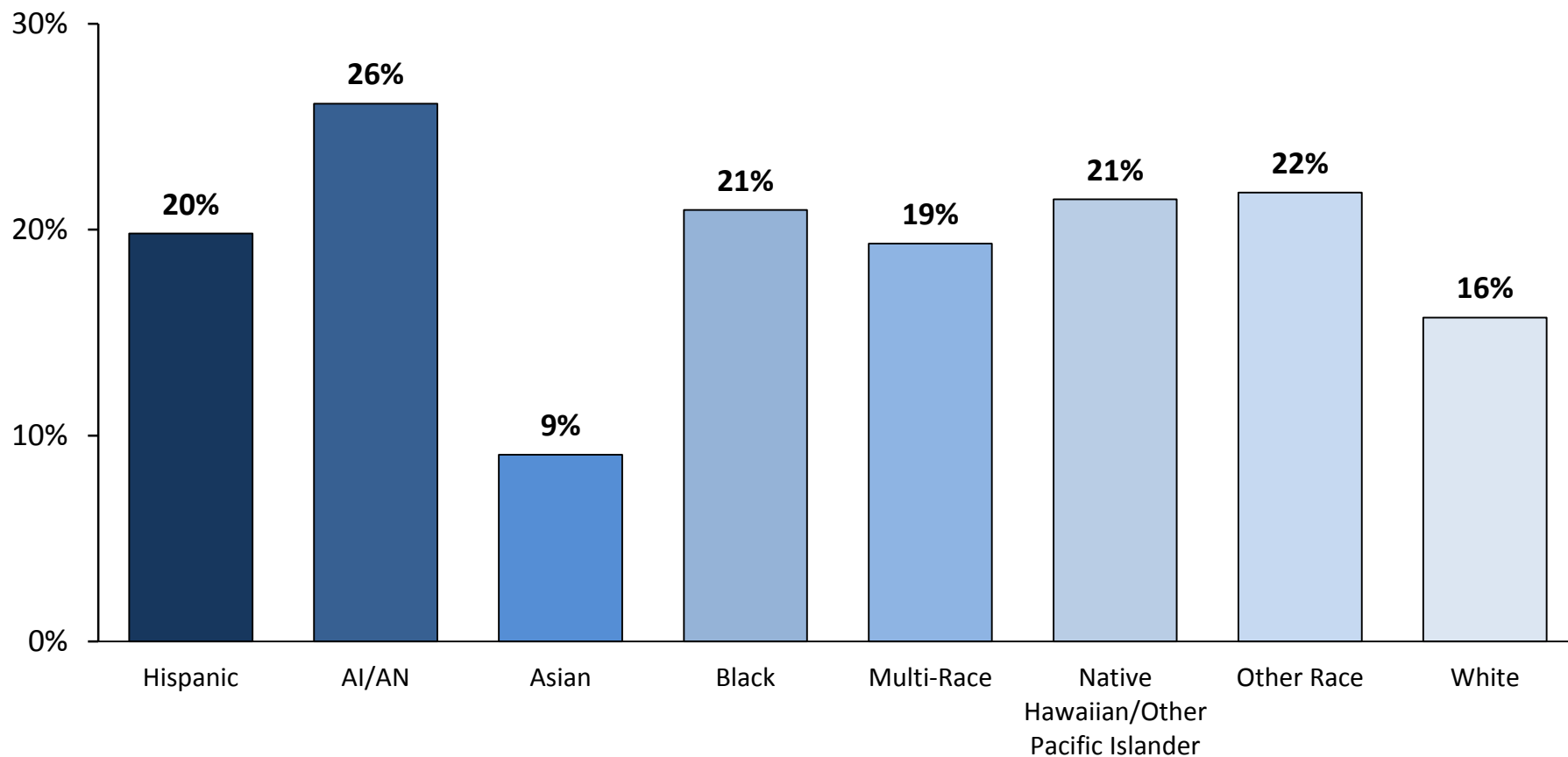
Used marijuana/hashish during the past 30 days?



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.



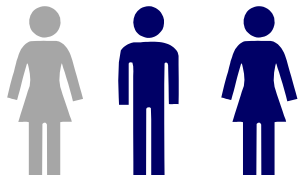
Marijuana Use, Past 30 Days 10th Graders by Race and Ethnicity



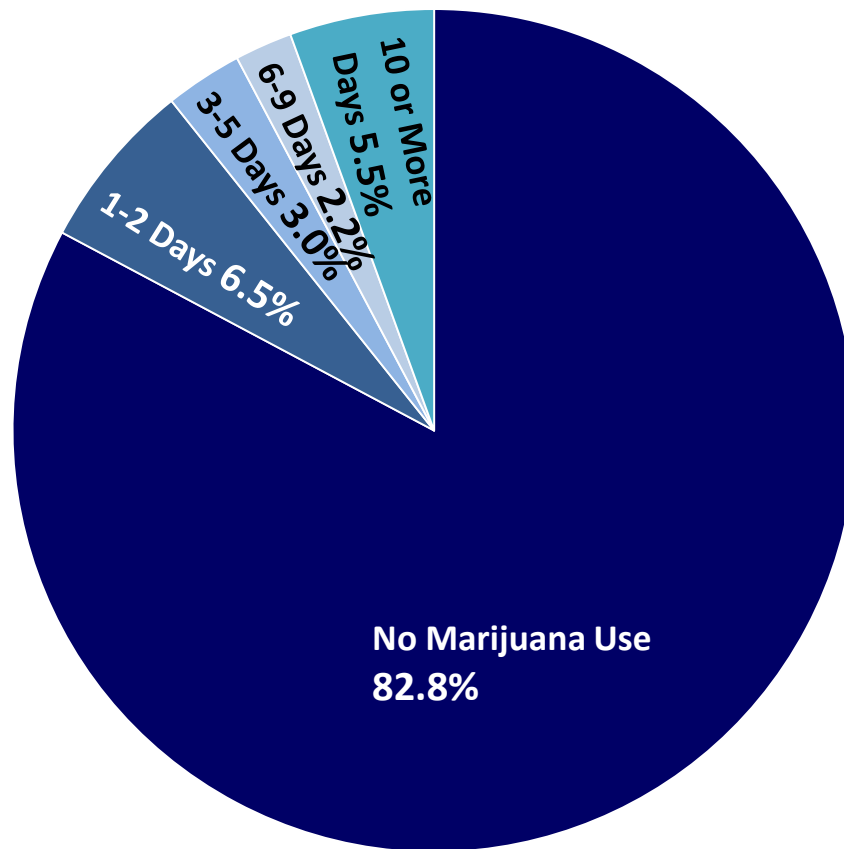
Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.



Level of Marijuana Use: 10th Graders - 2016



Among 10th graders who used marijuana in the past 30 days, nearly 1 in 3 used for 10 or more days

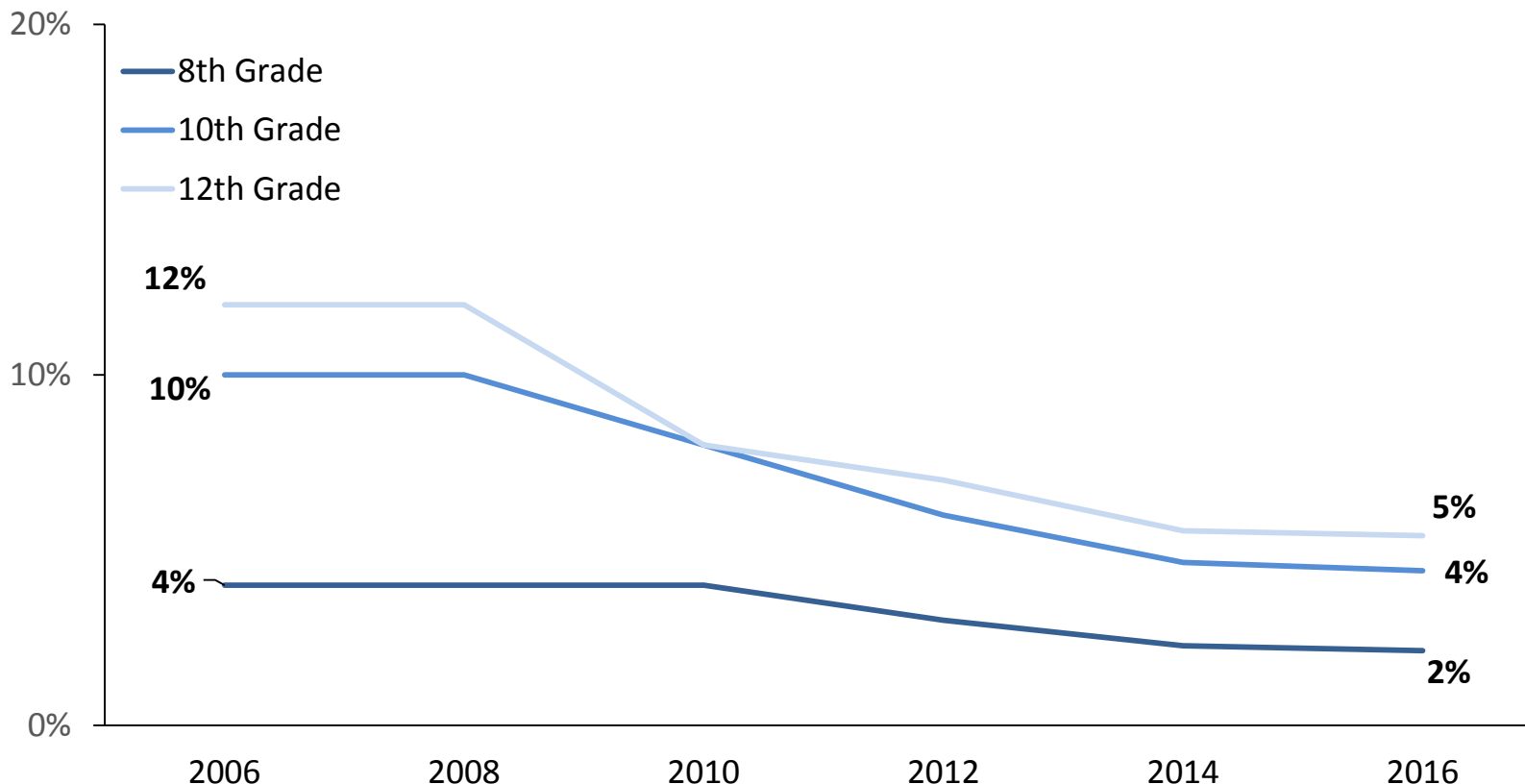


Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.



Pain Killer Use: Youth, Past 30 Days

Q. Use a pain killer to get high, like Vicodin, OxyContin (sometimes called Oxy or OC) or Percocet (sometimes called Percs)?

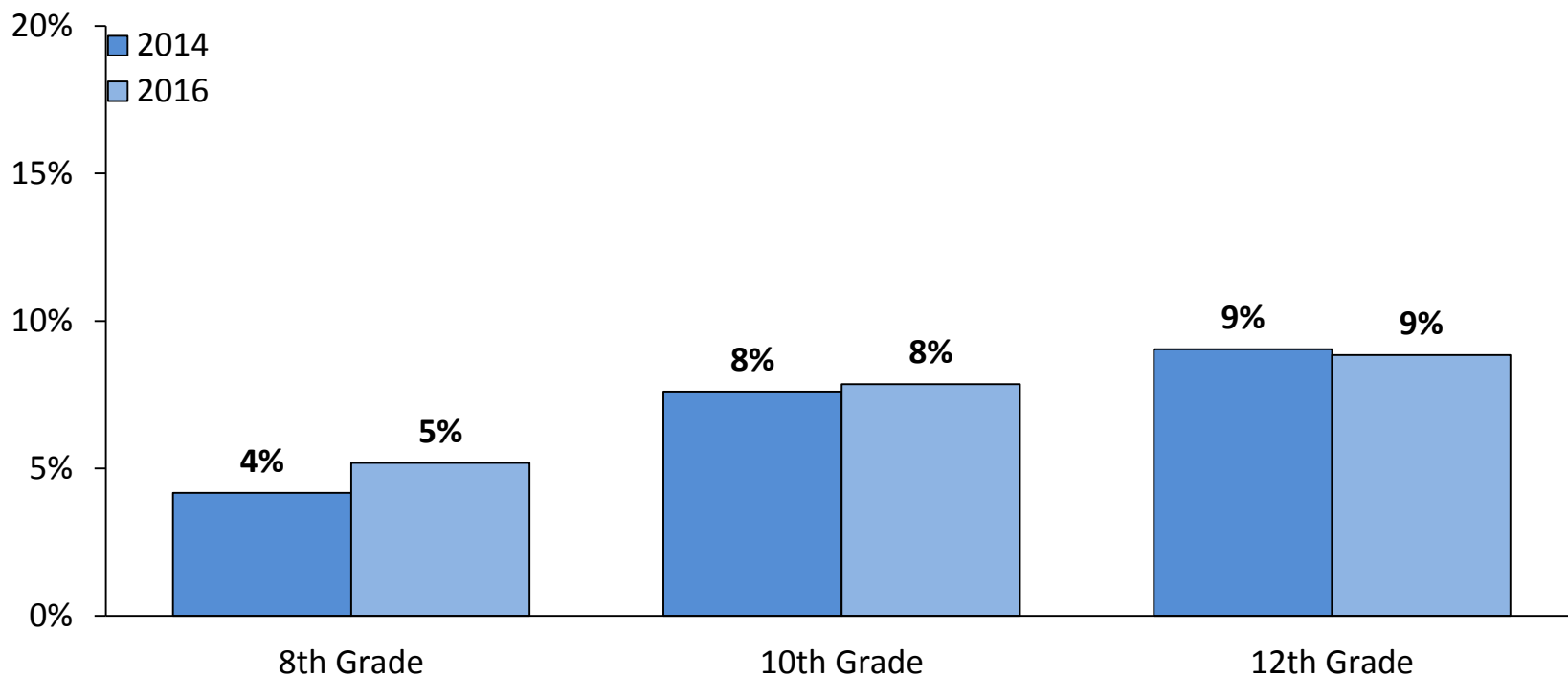


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017



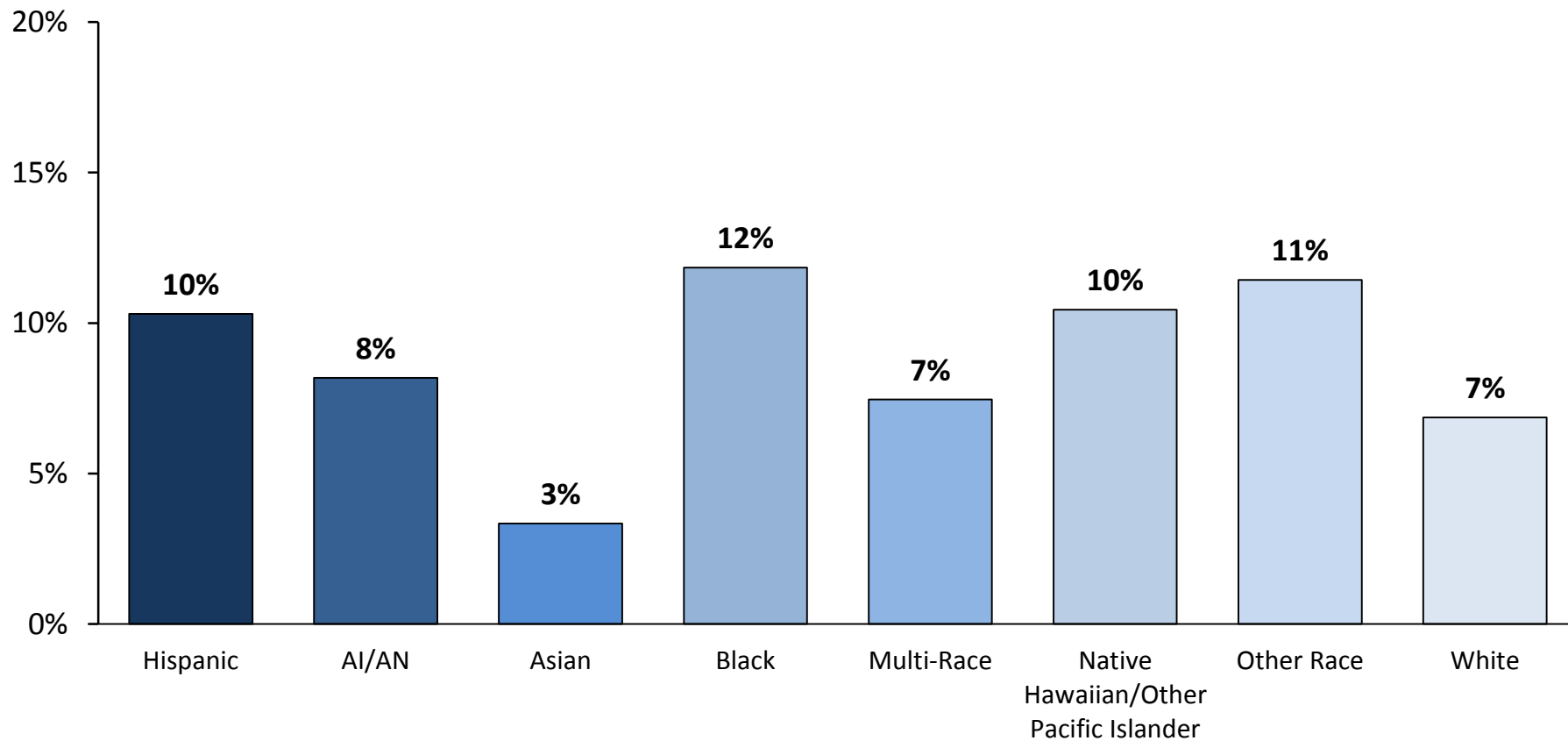
Prescription Drug Misuse: Youth, Past 30 Days



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2014, 2016.



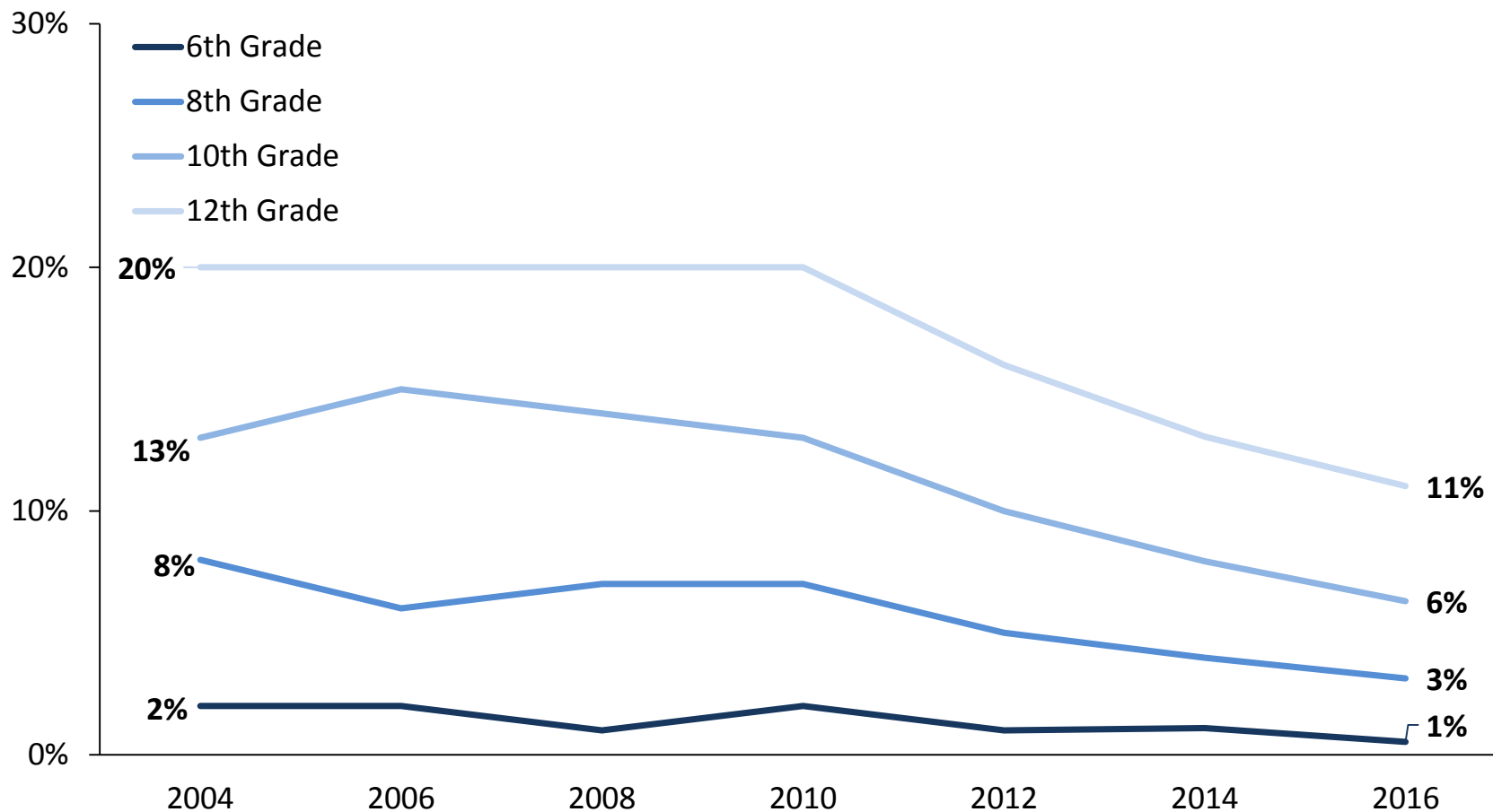
Prescription Drug Misuse among 10th Graders: Race and Ethnicity



Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.



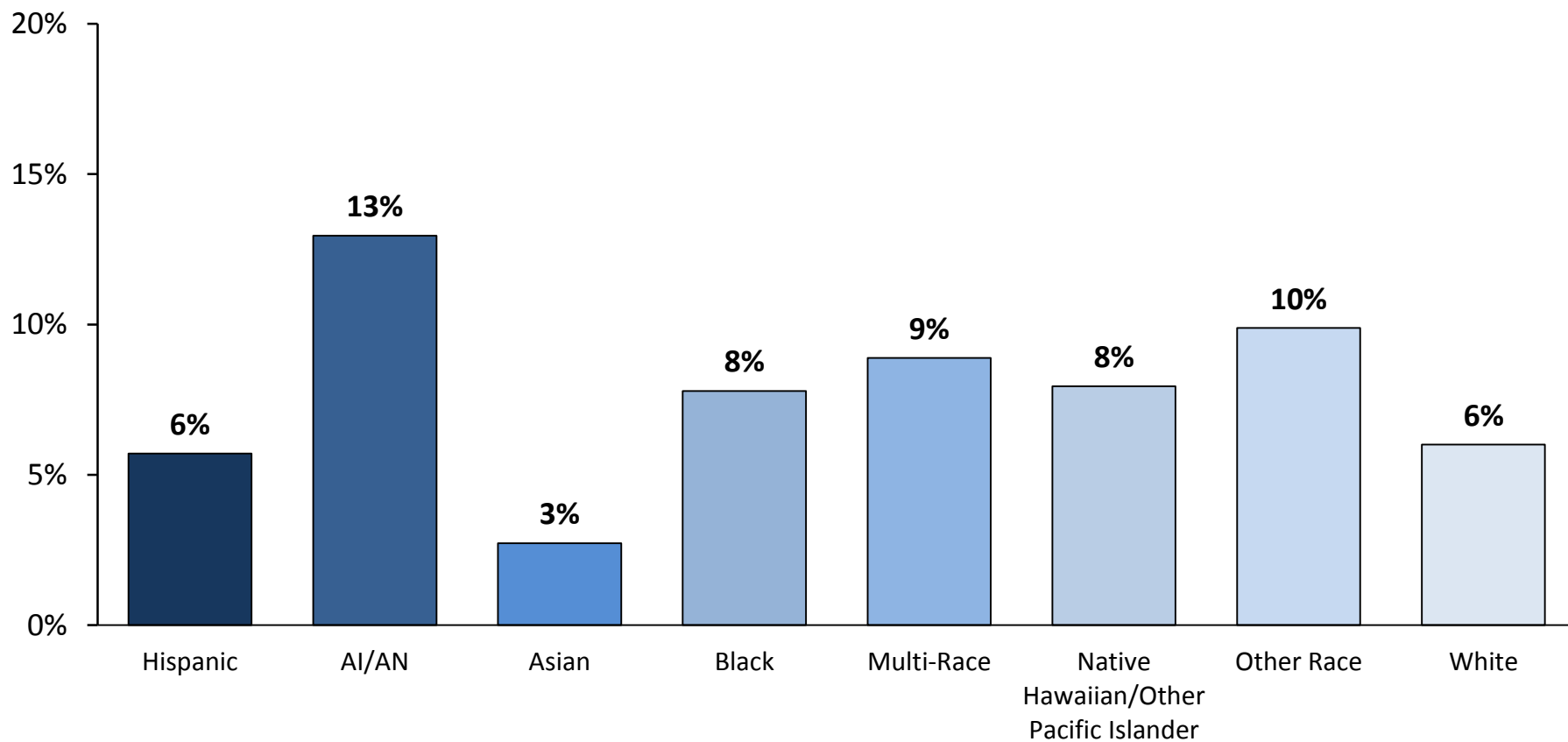
Cigarette Use: Youth, Past 30 Days



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.



Cigarette Use among 10th Graders: Race and Ethnicity

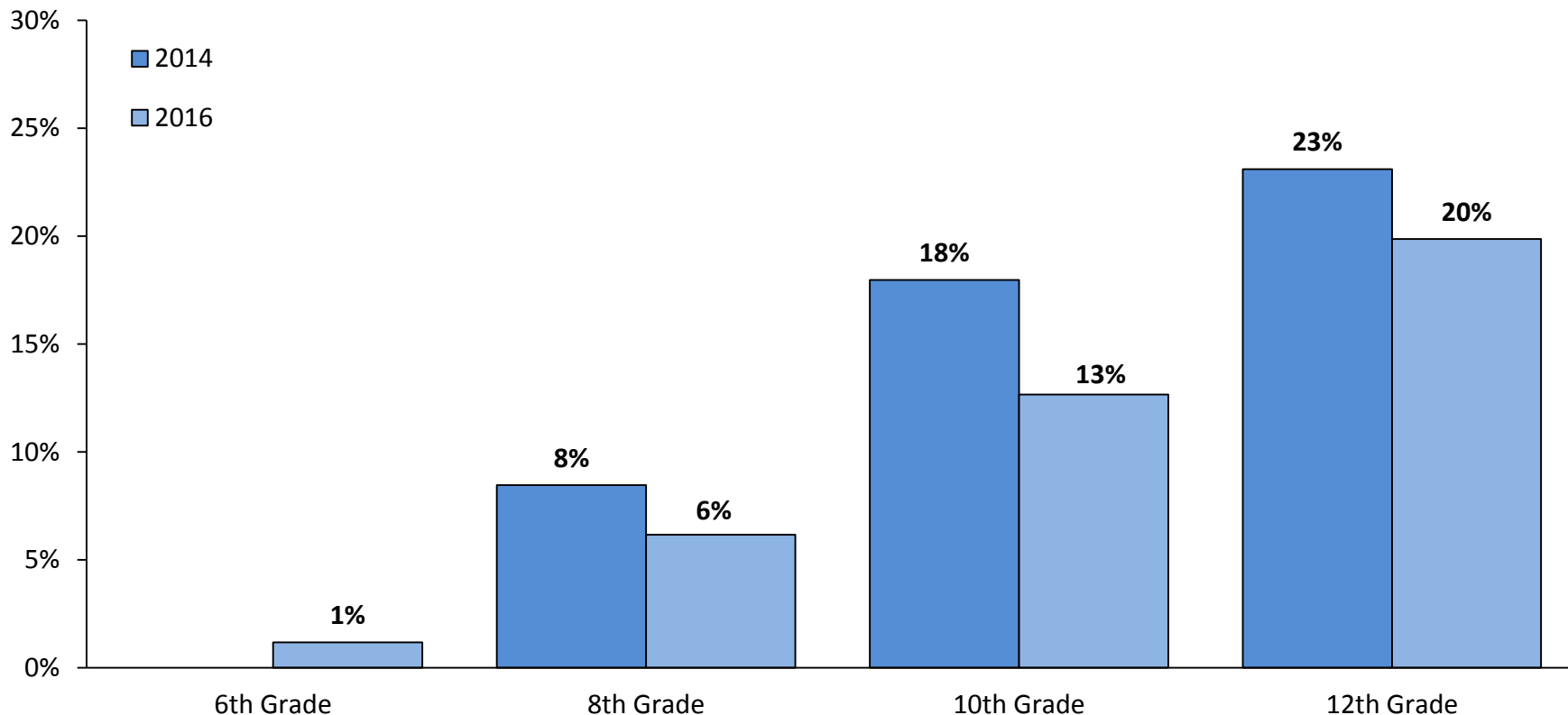


Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.

3/27/2017



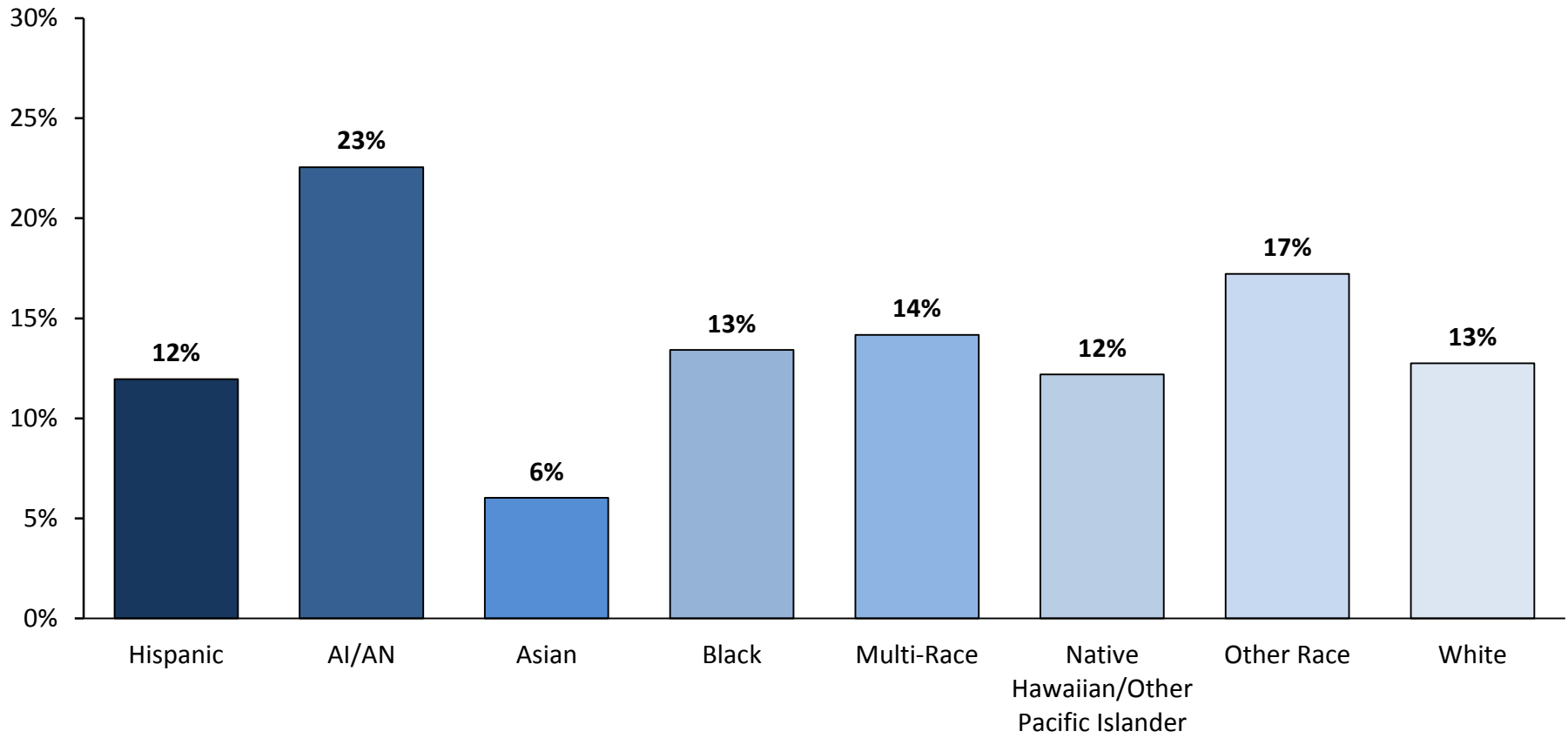
E-Cigarette Use: Youth, Past 30 Days



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2014, 2016.



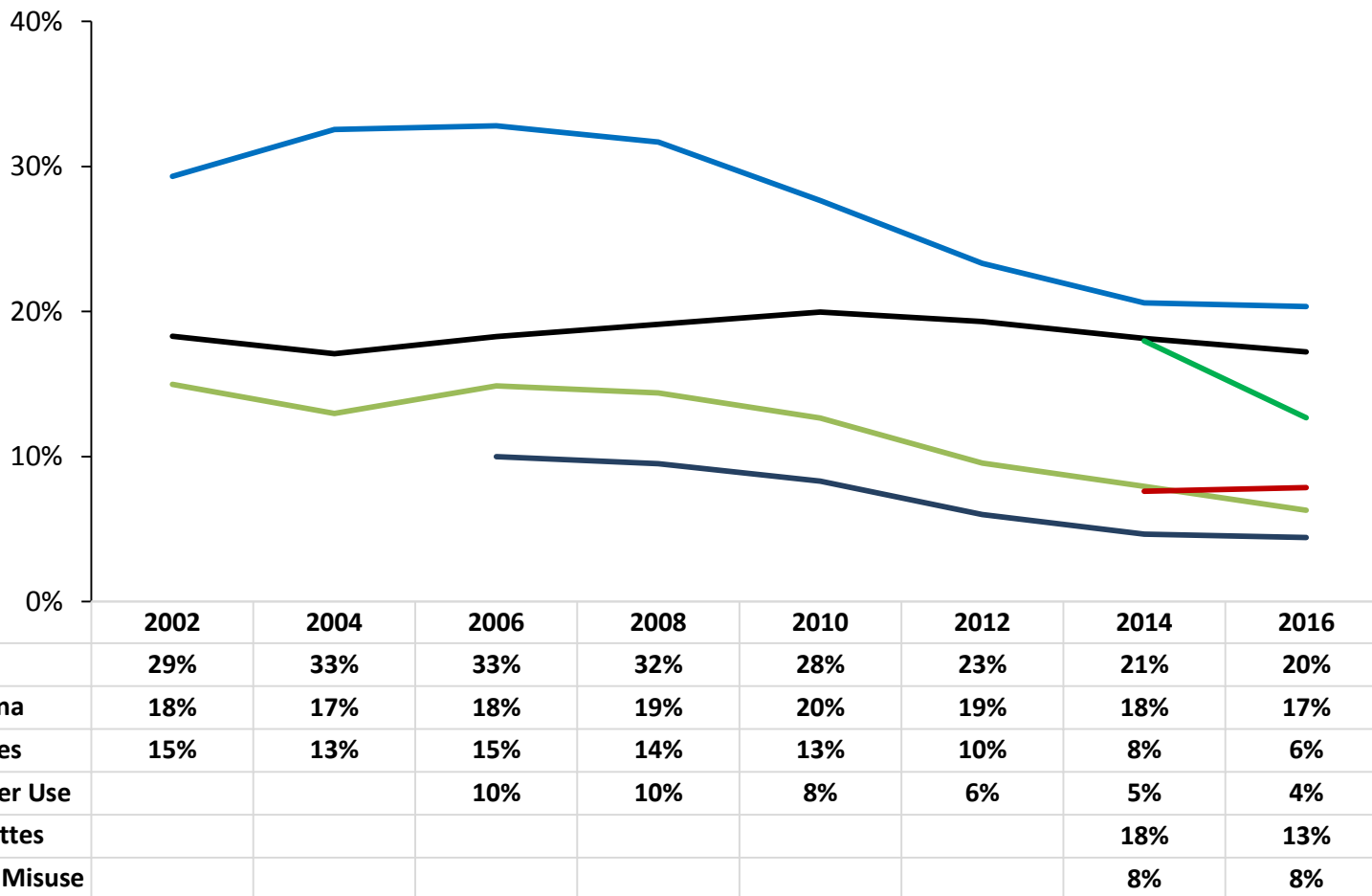
E-Cigarette Use by Race and Ethnicity 10th Graders



Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.

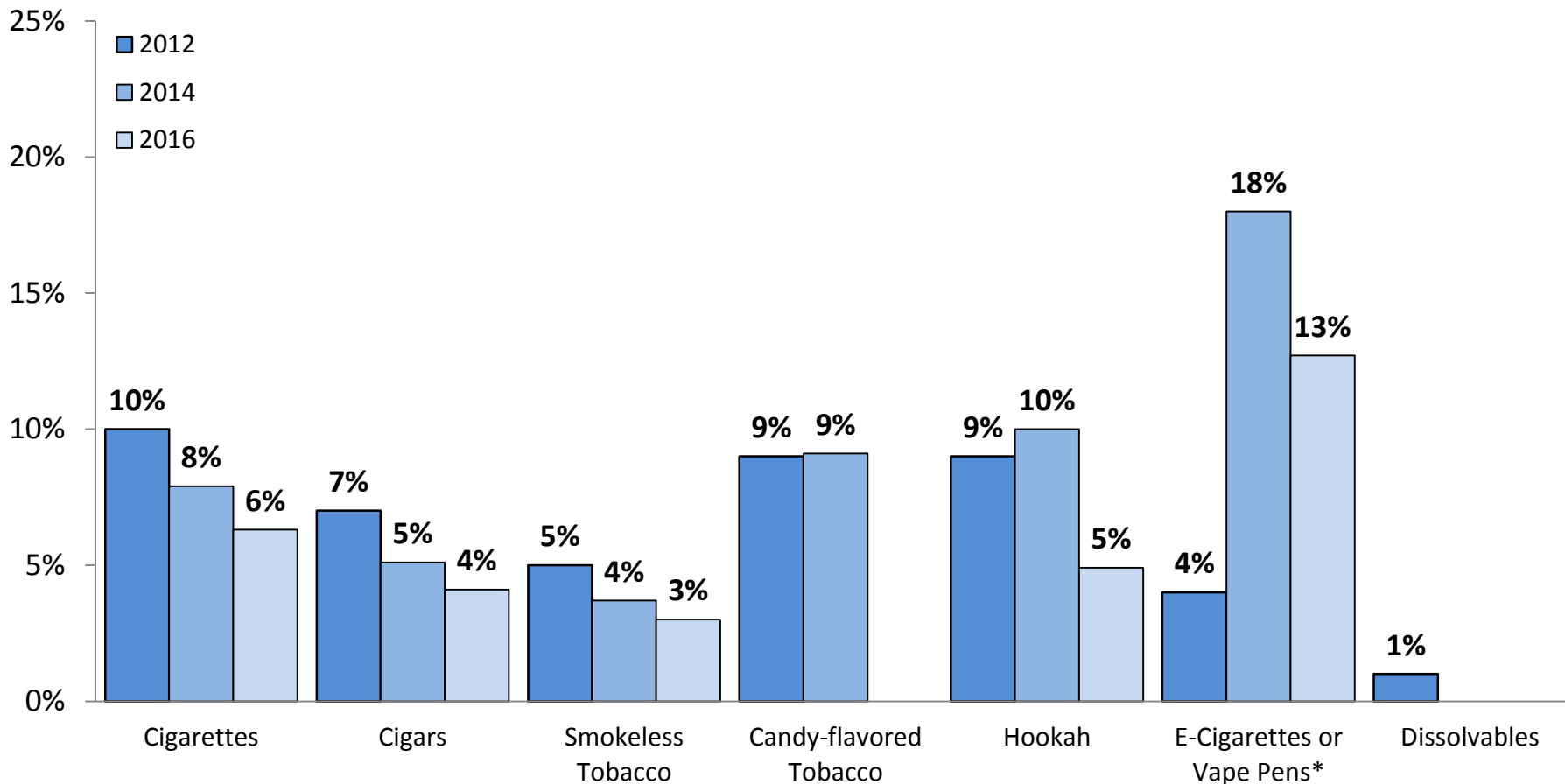


Summary 30-Day Substance Use 10th Graders, 2002-2016





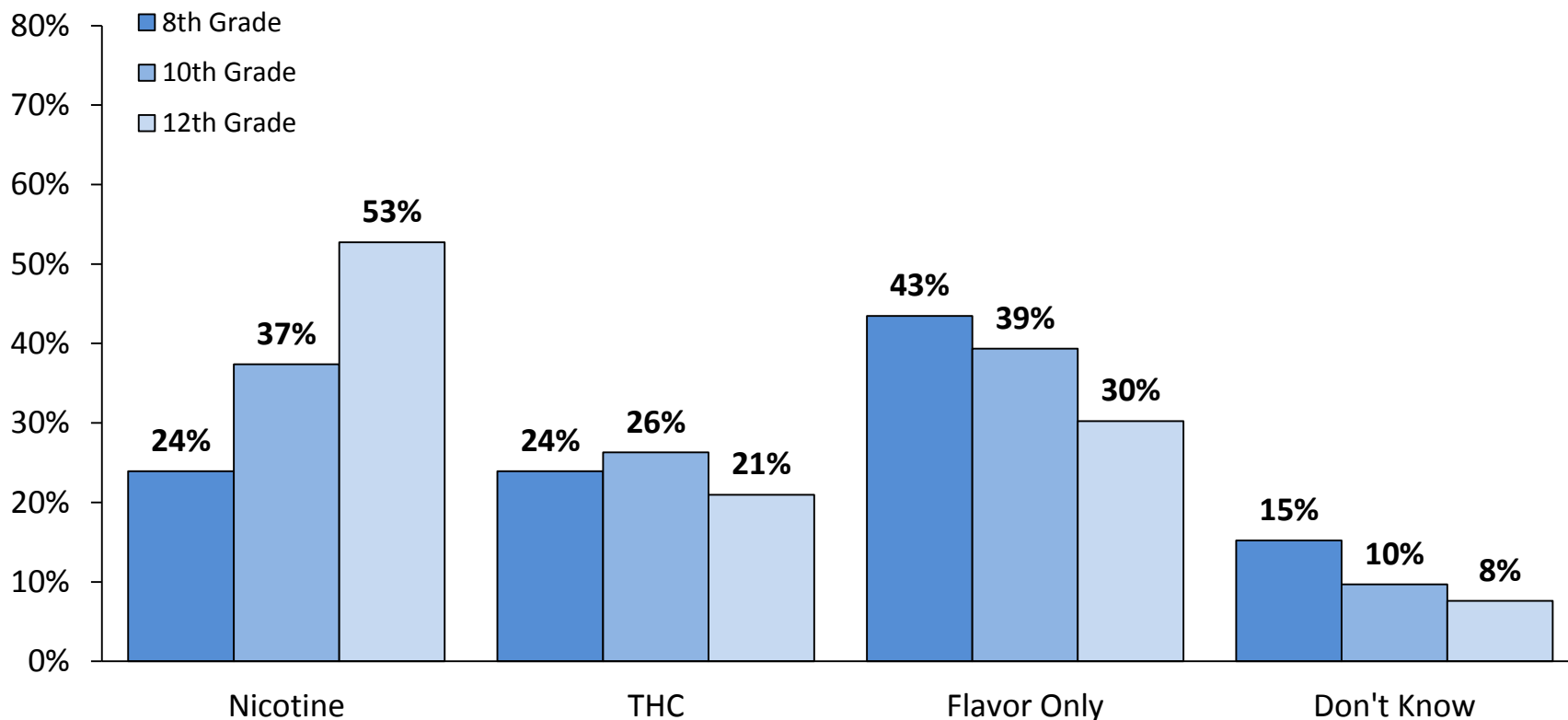
Tobacco Use by Type, Past 30 Days 10th Graders



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2012, 2014, 2016.

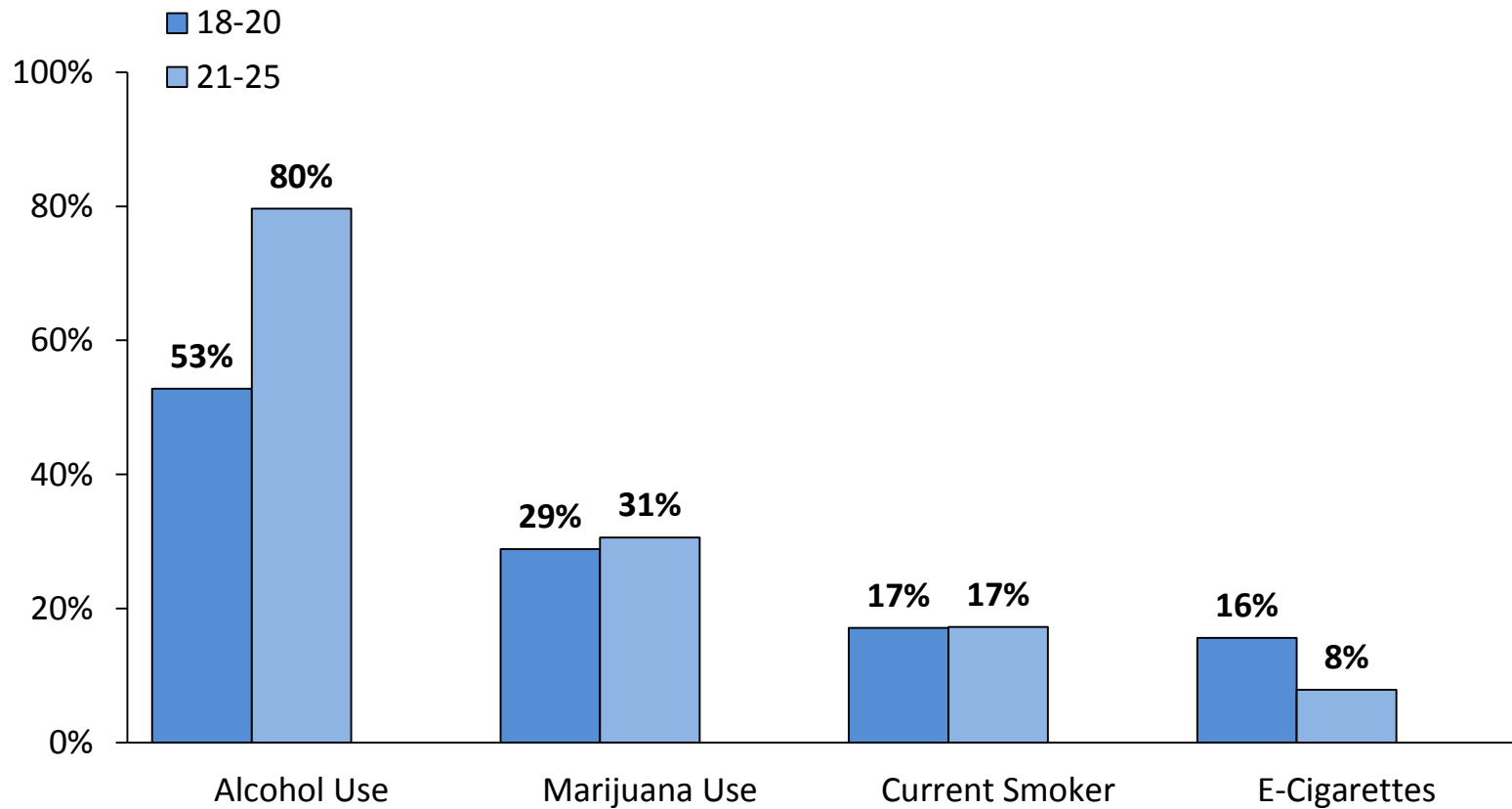


E-Cigarette Use among Youth: Type of Use Among 8th, 10th, 12th Grades Who Use Tobacco



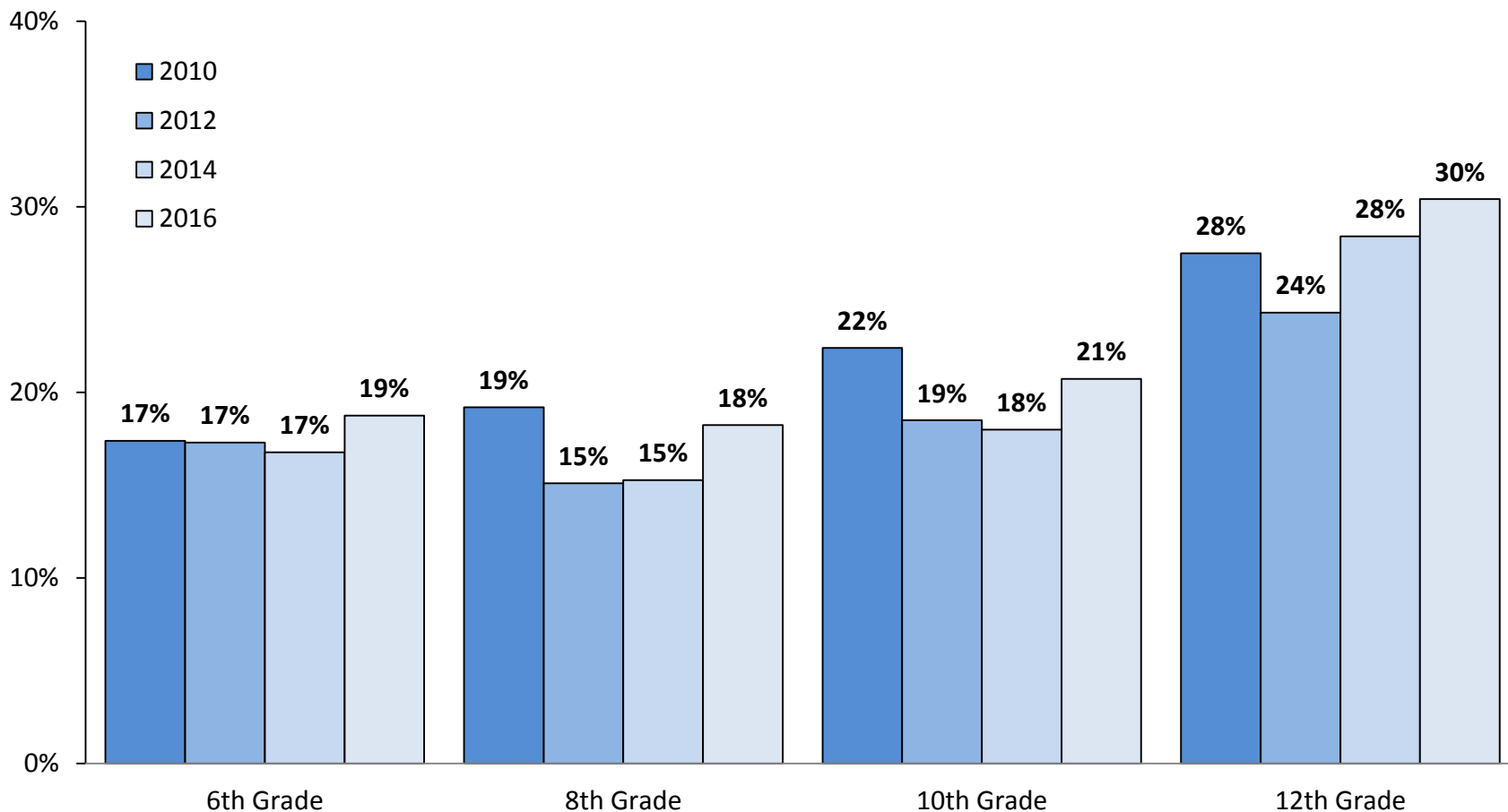
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

Young Adults by Age Group: 30-Day Drug Use



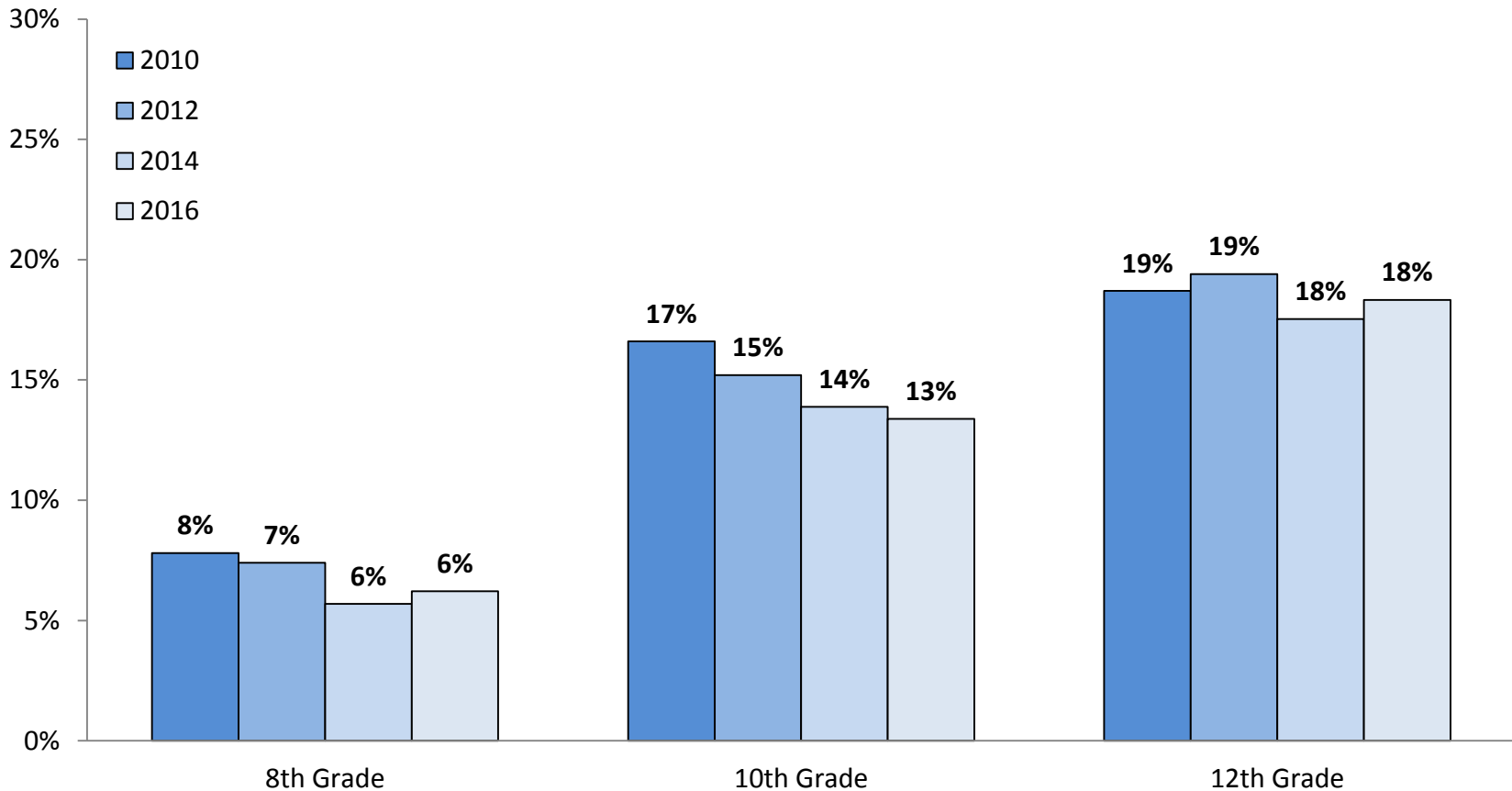


Behavior Associated with Youth Substance Use (Skipped School in Past 4 Weeks)



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.
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Behavior Associated with Youth Substance Use (Drunk or High at School in Past 12 Months)

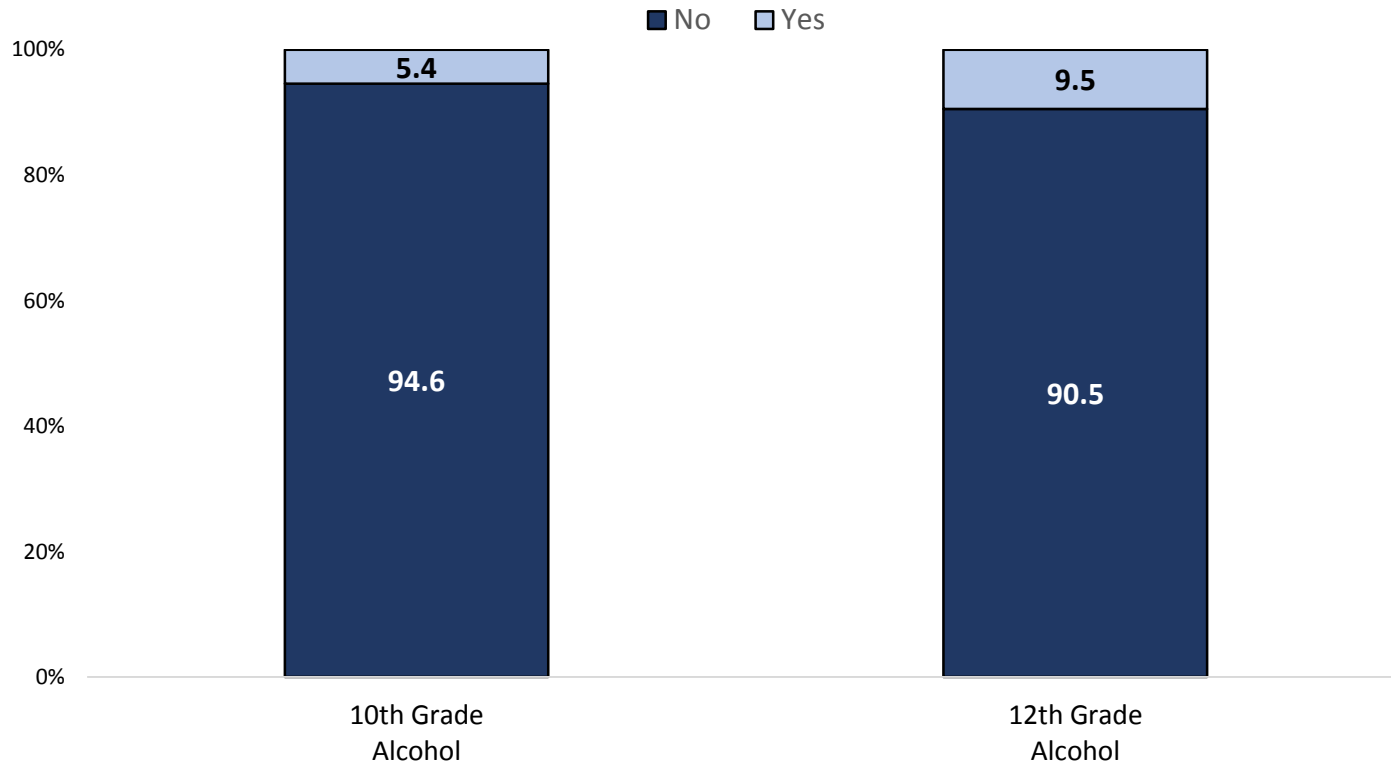


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

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Drinking and Driving in the Past 30 Days among 10th and 12th graders



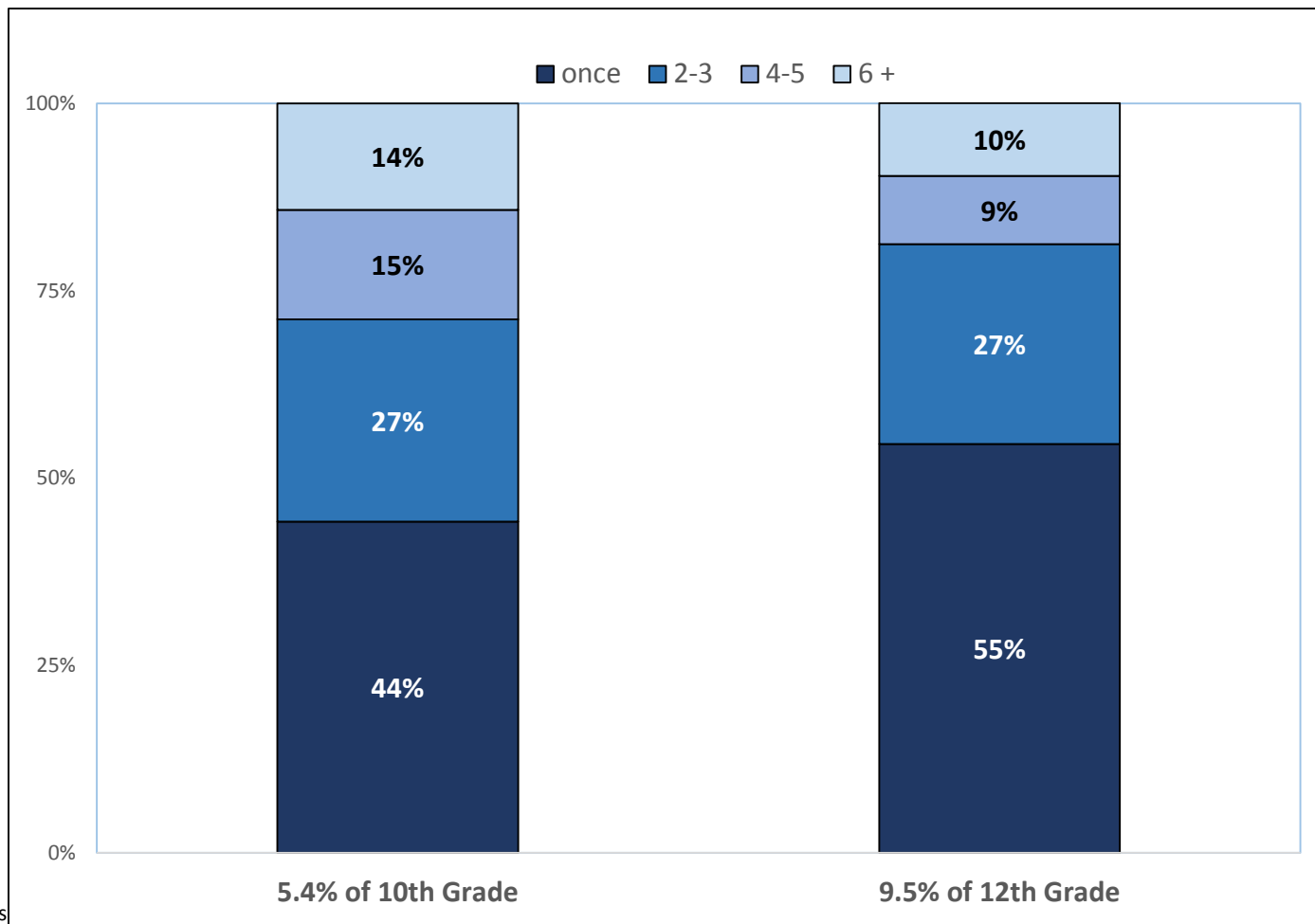
*Regular drinking: Drinking on 10 or more days in the past 30 days.

Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

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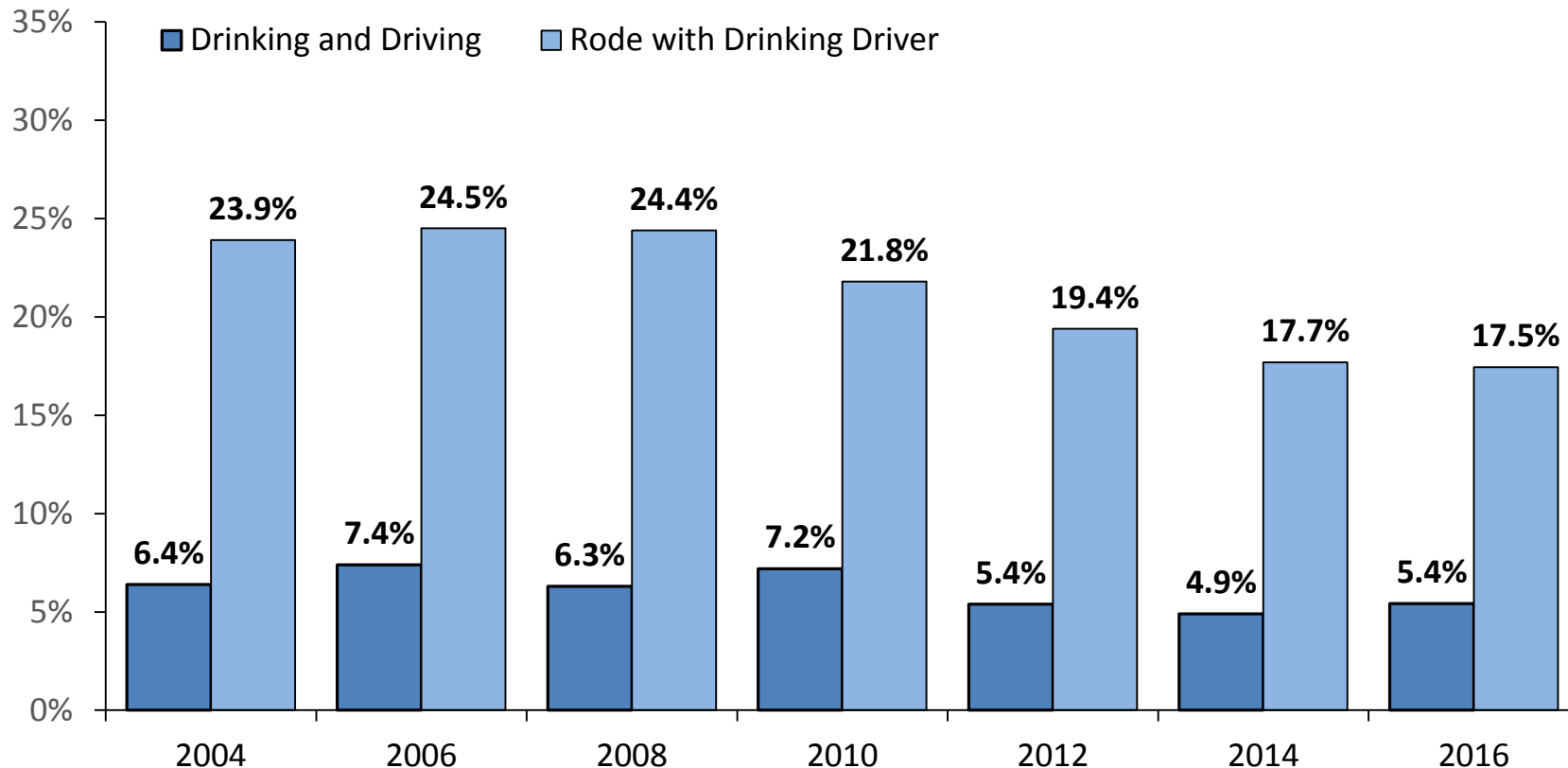


Frequency of Drinking and Driving in the Past 30 Days among 10th and 12th Graders Who Responded "Yes"



Source: Was
3/27/2017

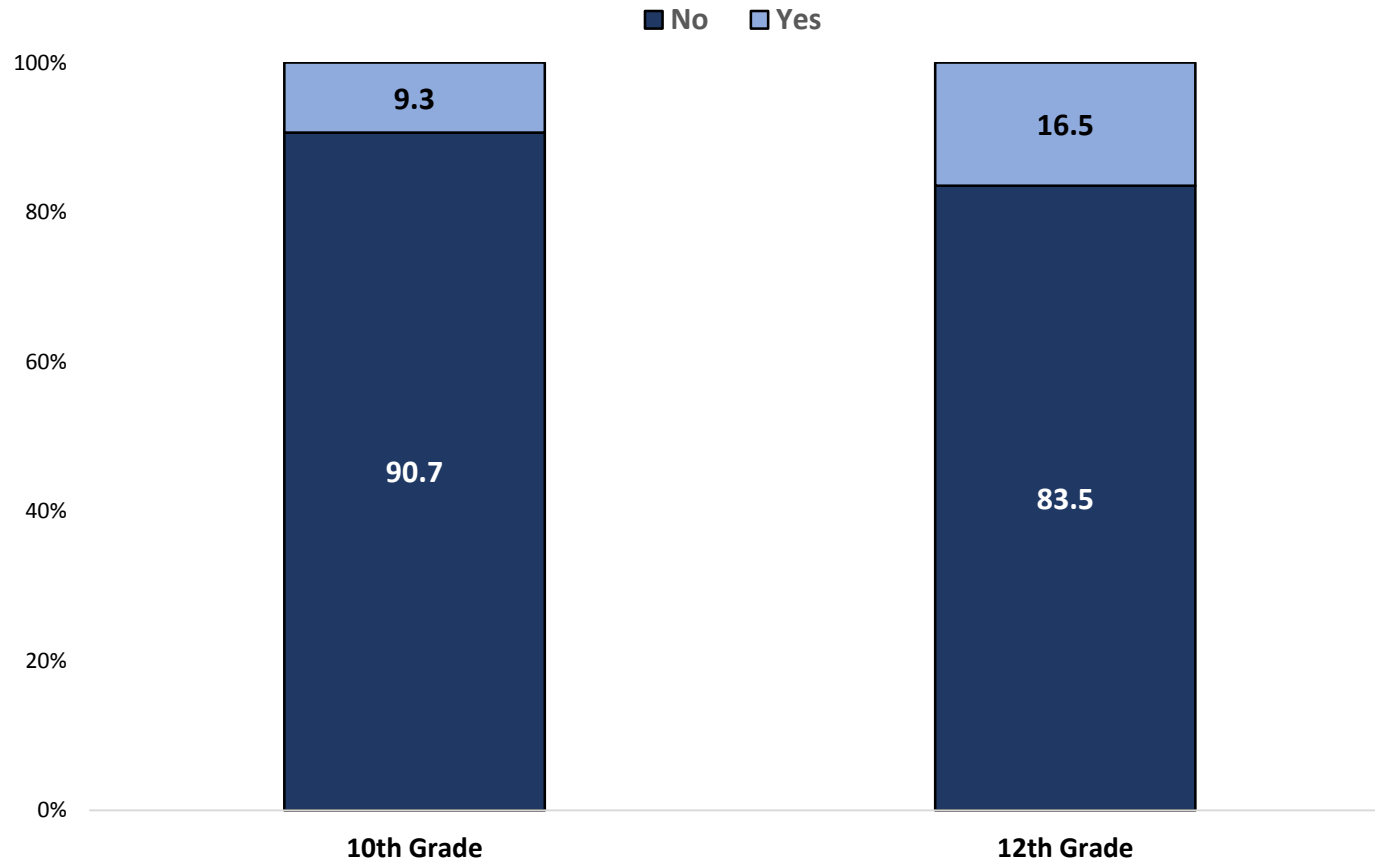
10th Grade Trends: Drinking and Driving, and Riding with a Driver who had been Drinking



Source: Washington State Healthy Youth Survey – 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.



Driving within 3 Hours of Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days: 10th and 12th Grades

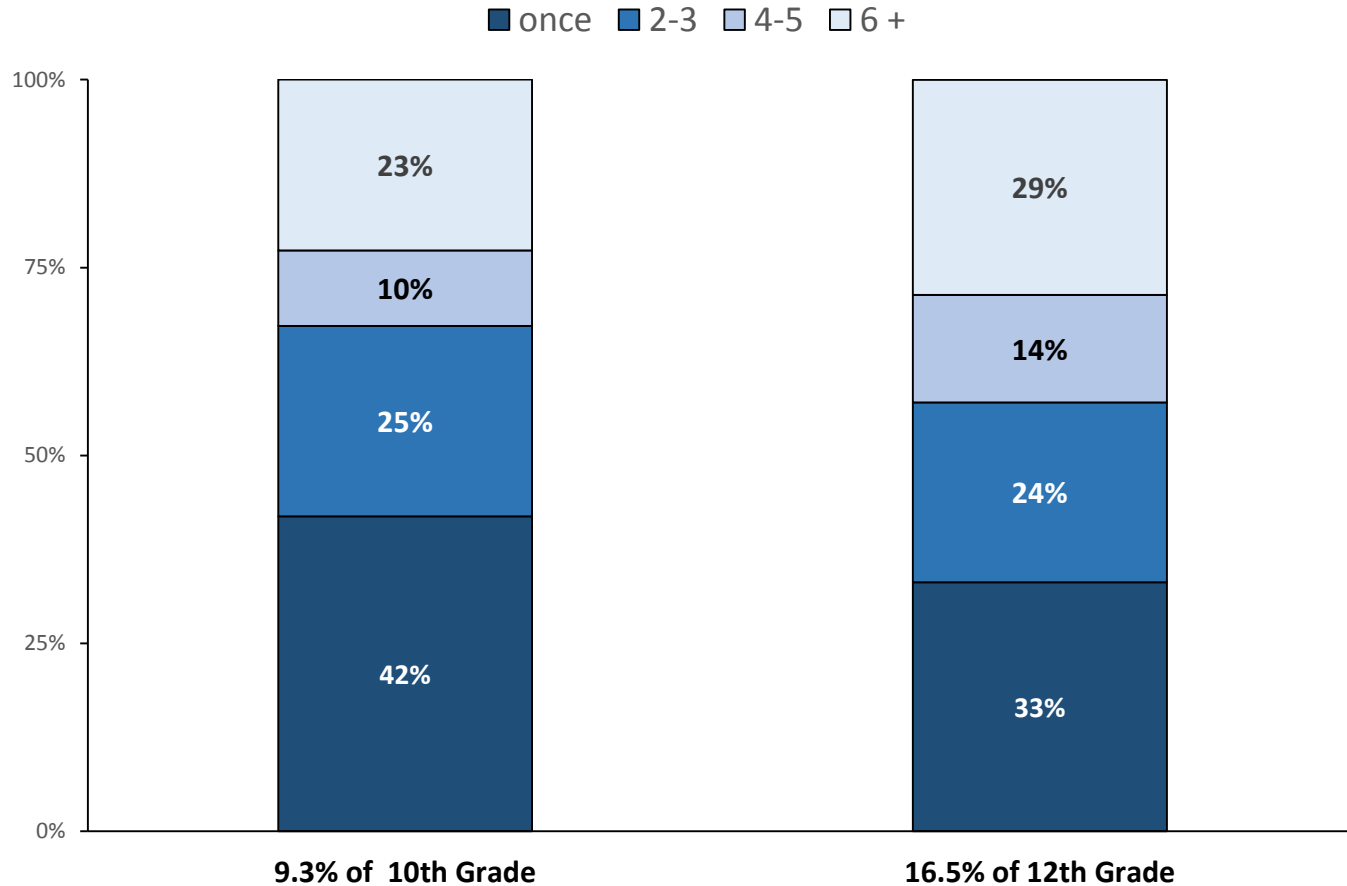


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

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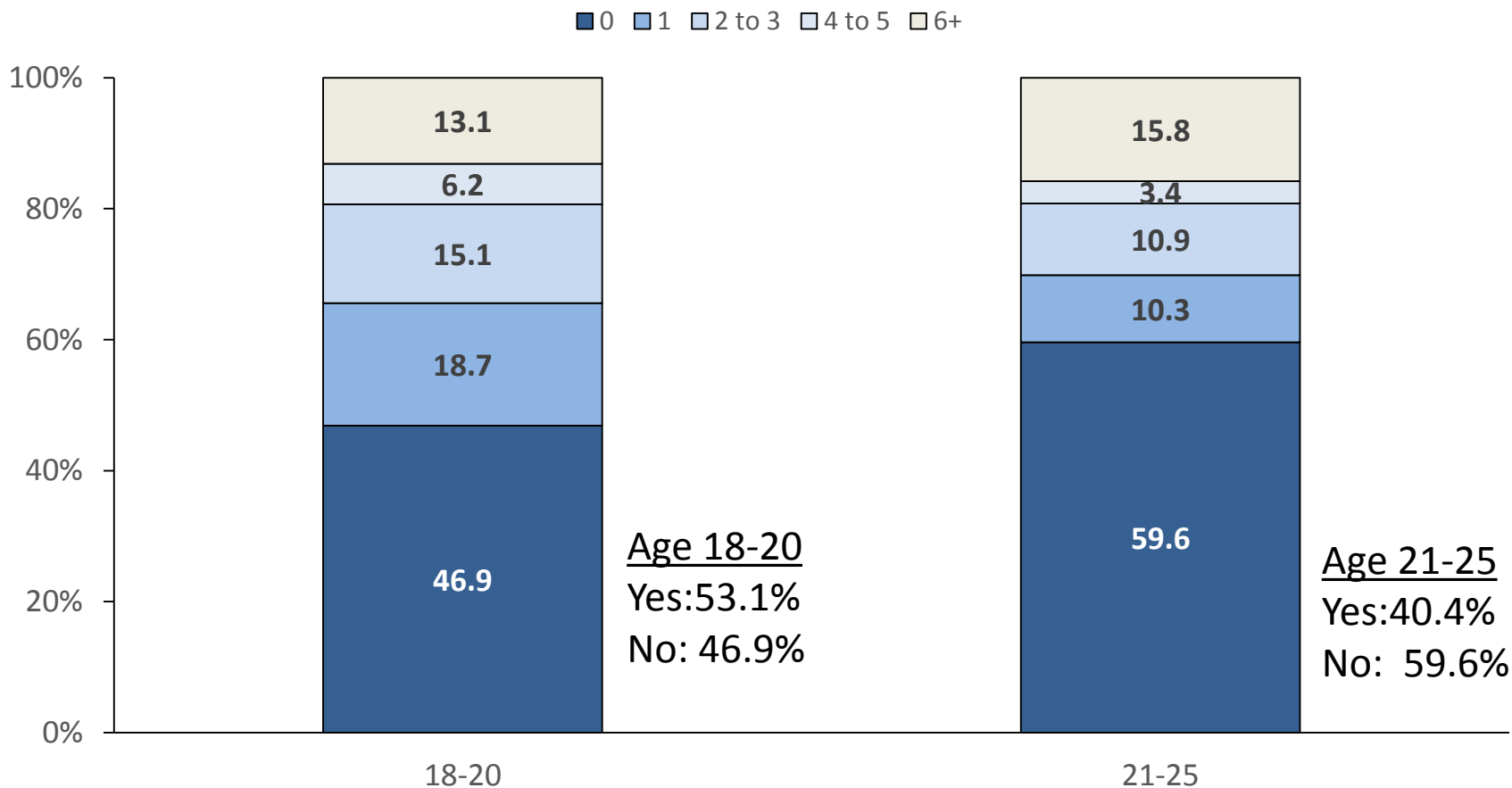


Frequency of Driving within 3 Hours of Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days among 10th and 12th Graders who responded “Yes.”



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

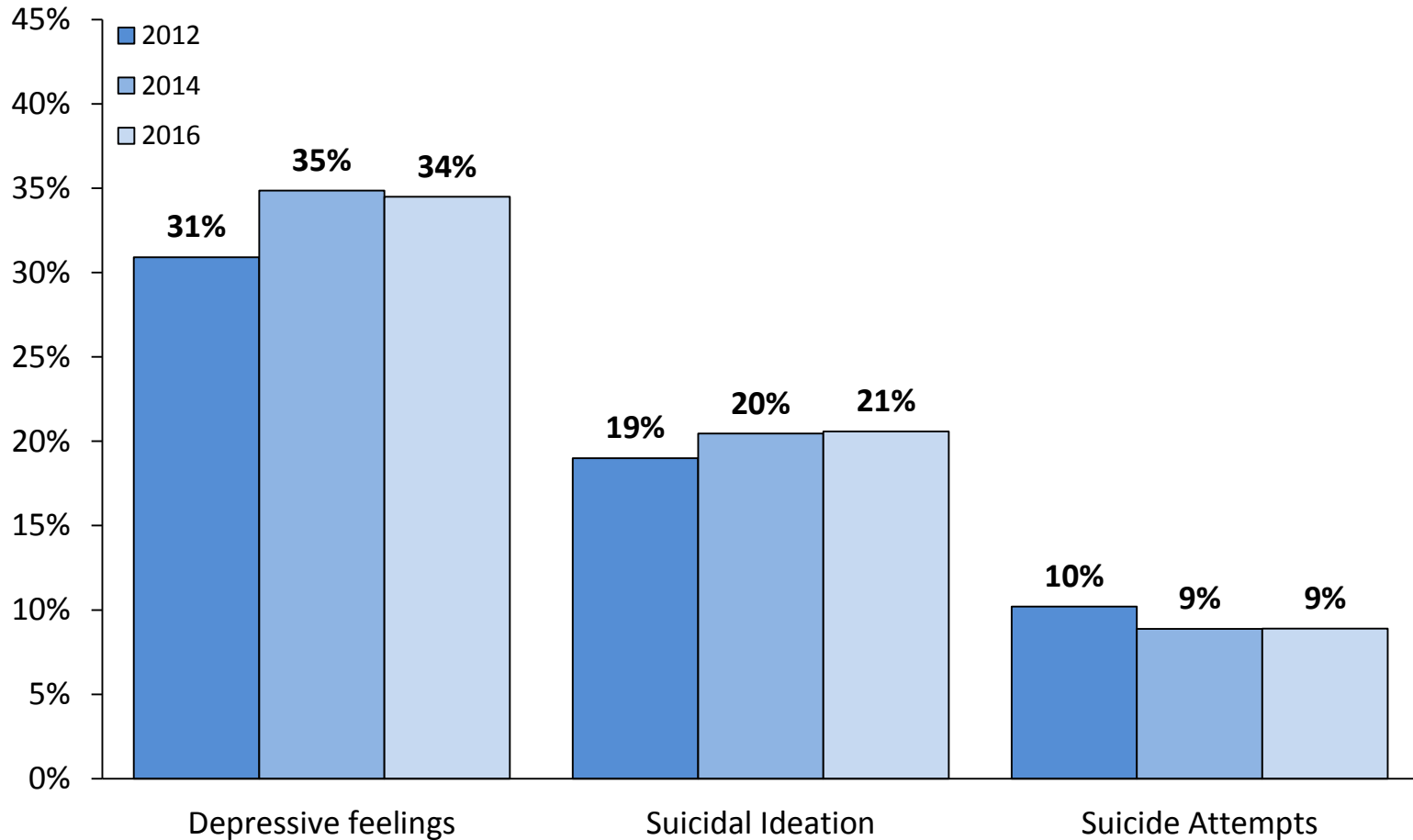
Young Adults Driving within 3 Hours of Marijuana Use



Intermediate Outcomes: Mental Health



Mental Health Status, 10th Graders

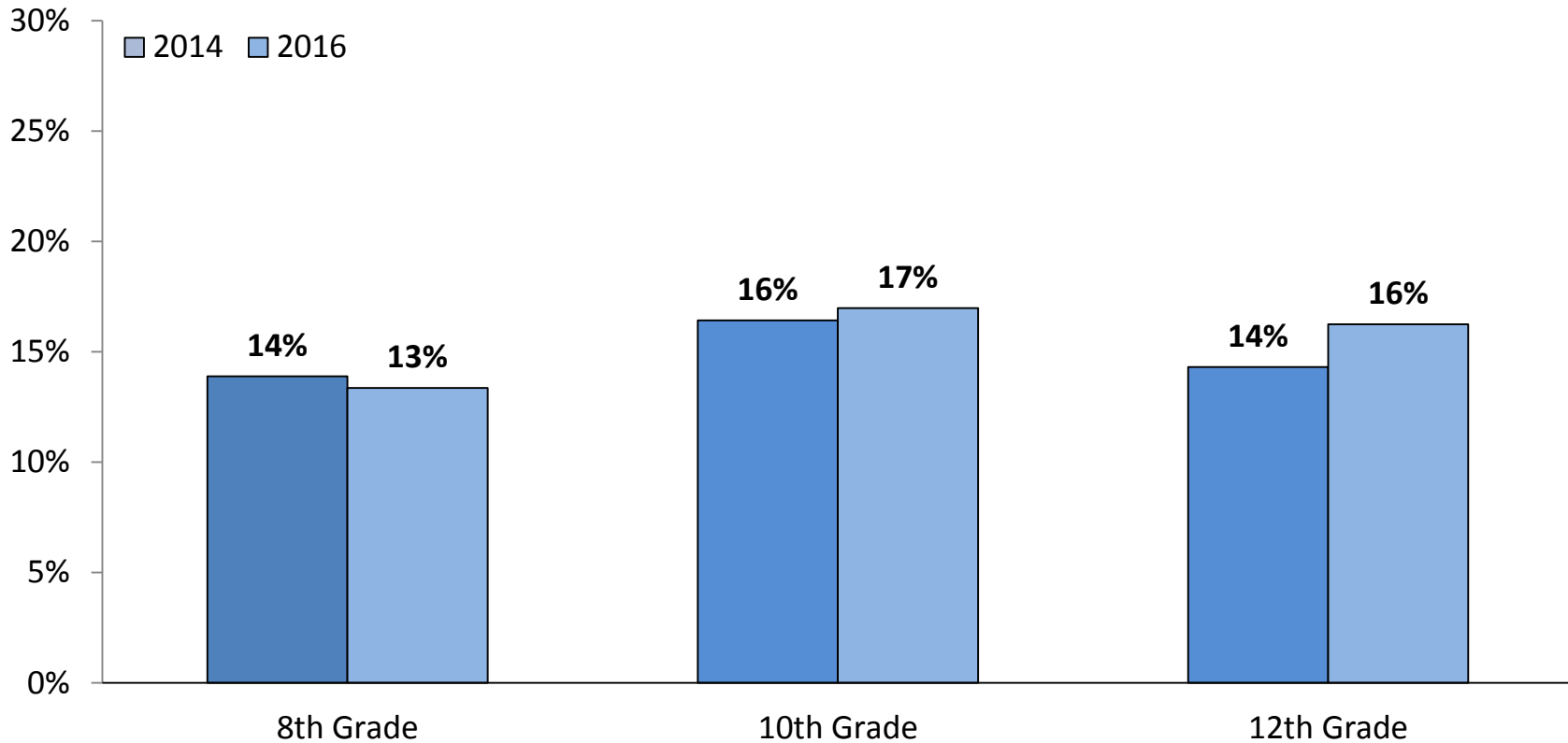


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017



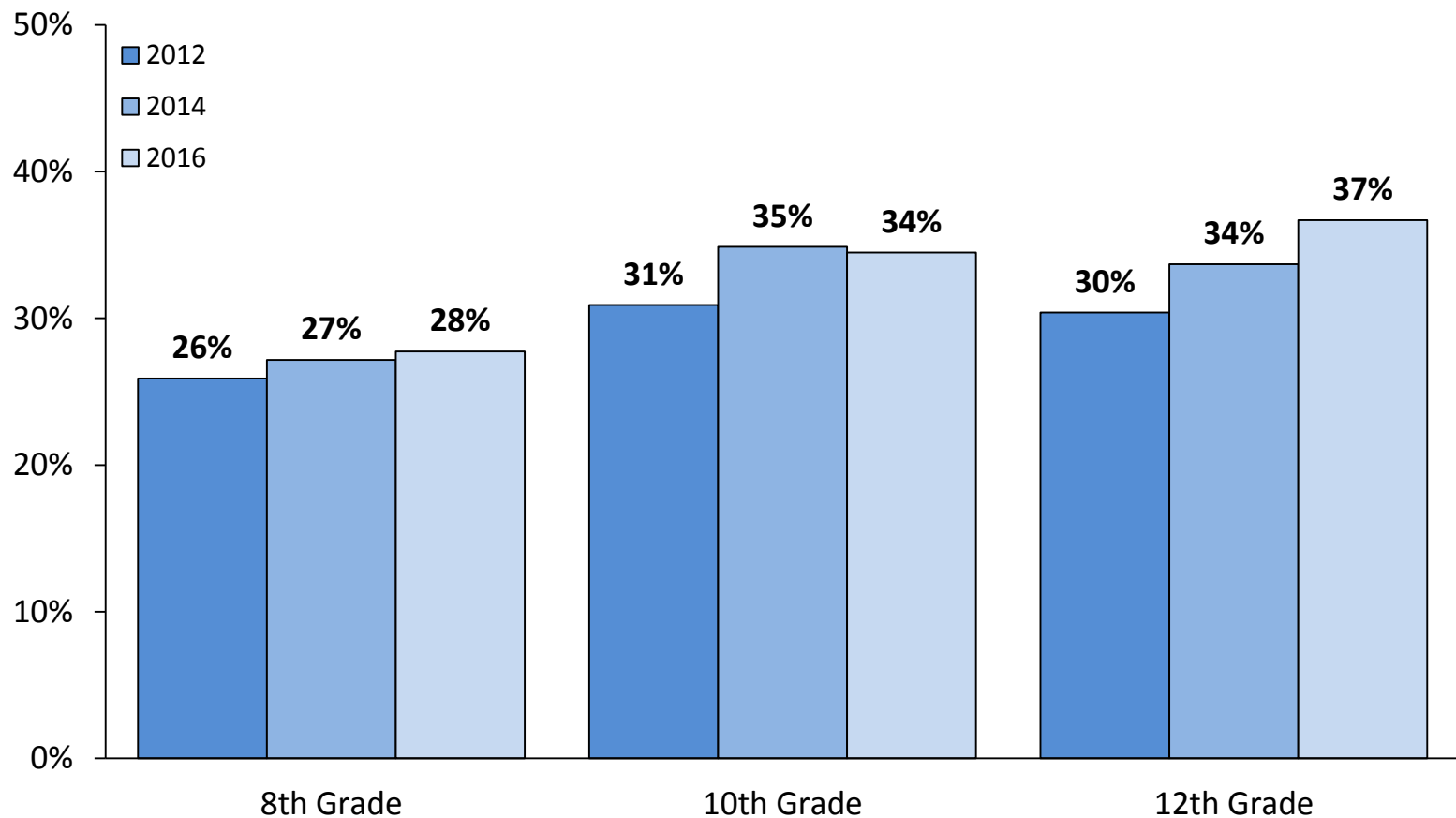
Reported Making a Suicide Plan: Youth, Past 12 Months



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey – 2014, 2016.



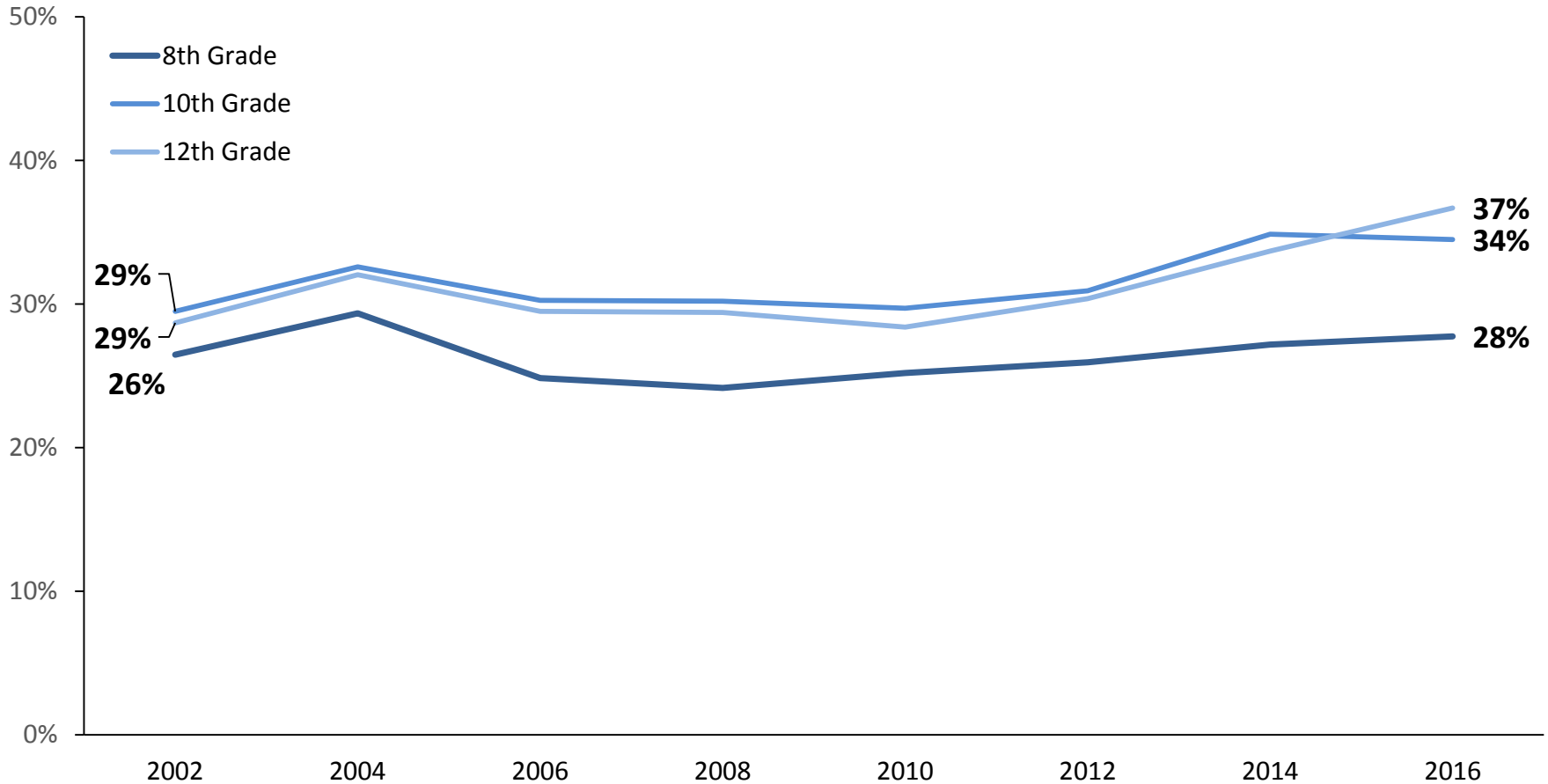
Depression: Youth, Past 12 Months



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2012, 2014, 2016.

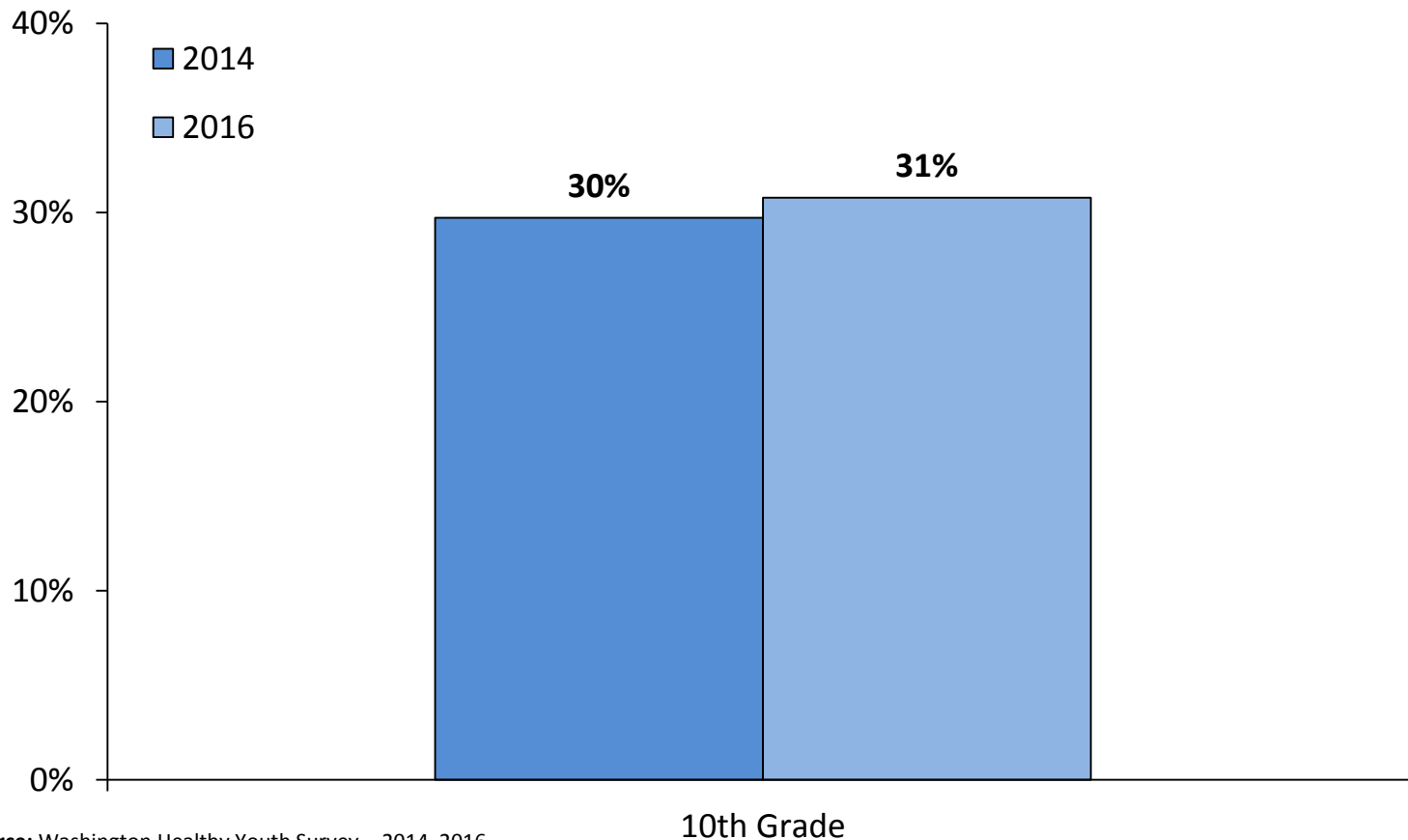


Depression: Youth, Past 12 Months 2002-2016



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

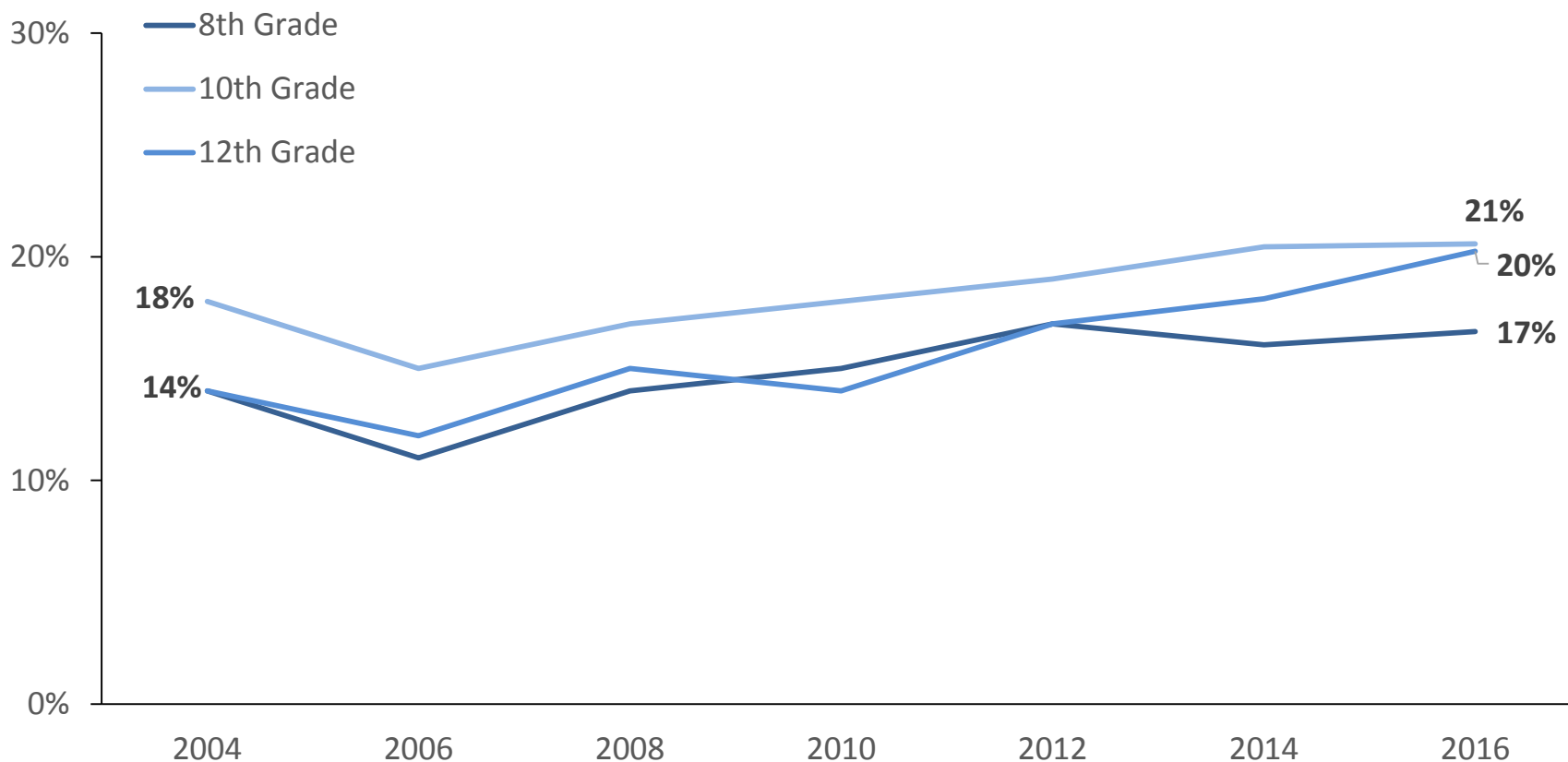
Anxiety On-Edge/Anxiety - Out of Control: 10th Graders



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey – 2014, 2016.



Suicidal Ideation: Past 12 Months



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

Section 2

Intermediate Outcomes: Behavioral Health Problems
What are the problems areas?

Questions

Section 3

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables
Why are these problems present in our state?

- Access
- Availability
- Norms
- Enforcement
- Perceptions of Harm

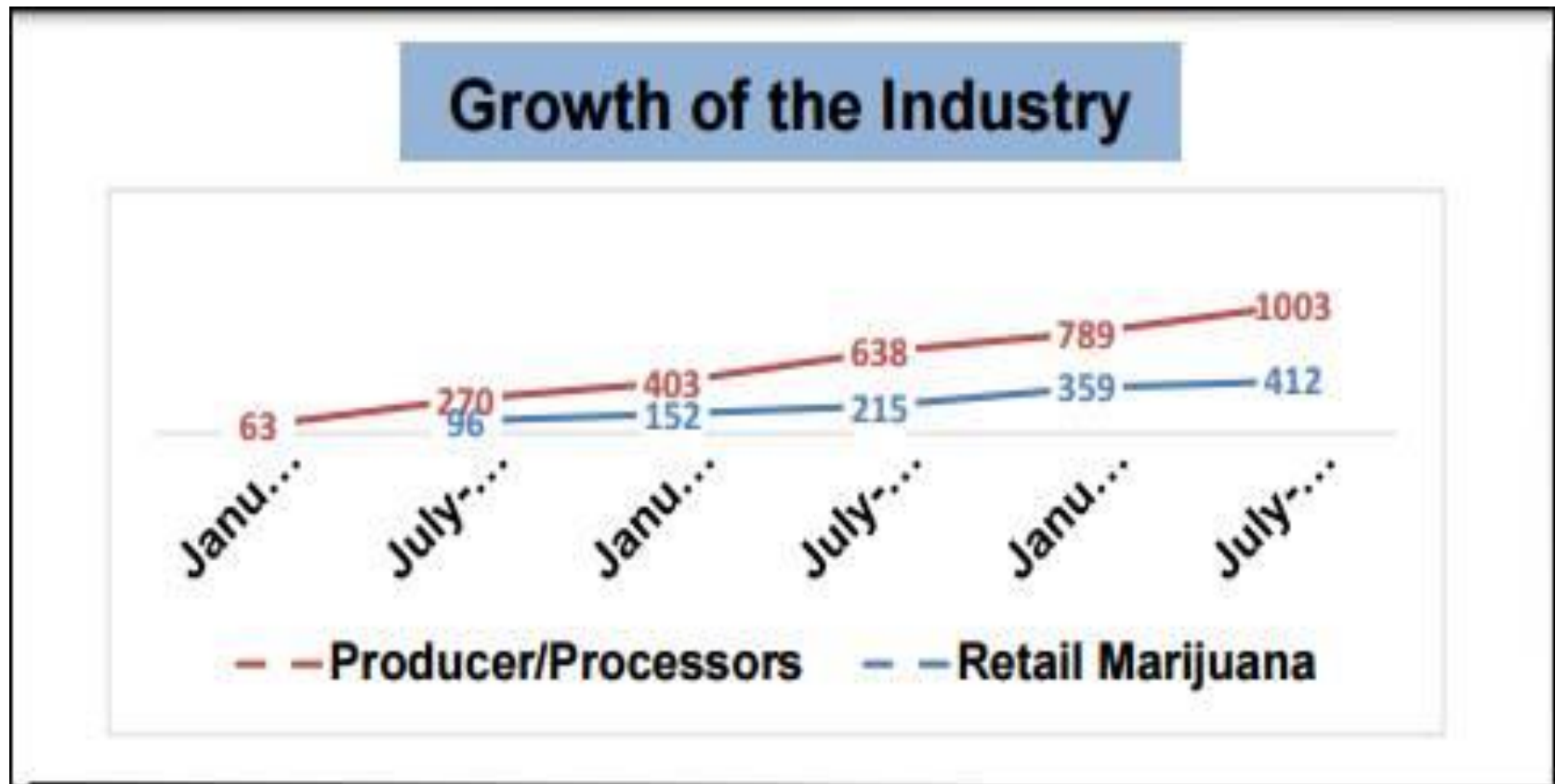
Liquor Licenses

Over 16,000 Liquor Licensees in FY 2016

	Grocery, Beer/Wine and Specialty Shops	Spirits Retail Off/On Premises	Beer/ Wine On Premises	Tavern	Hotel	Nightclub	Other	Total
FY 2012	5,424	5,932	2,891	223	138	77	379	15,064
FY 2013	5,534	6,344	2,938	209	139	100	391	15,655
FY 2014	5,540	6,407	3,078	215	152	109	527	16,091
FY 2015	5,603	6,421	3,306	233	190	127	564	16,444
FY 2016	5,632	6,735	3,862	246	190	129	832	17,626



Marijuana Licenses 2014-2016 :

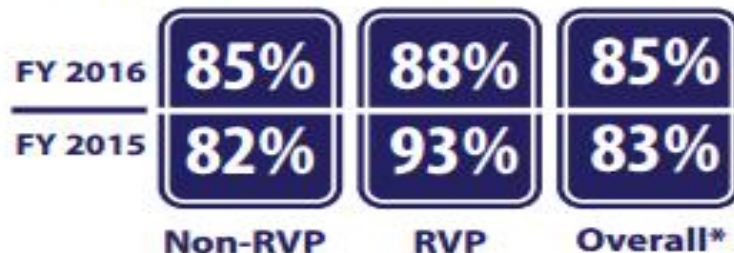


Source: Liquor Cannabis Board, Presented to the Washington State Legislature December 2016

Alcohol Retail Compliance Checks 2014-2015

Comparisons between Responsible Vendor Program (VP) and Non Responsible Vendor Program participants.

Compliance Rates Comparison for Off Premises Beer and Wine Retailers



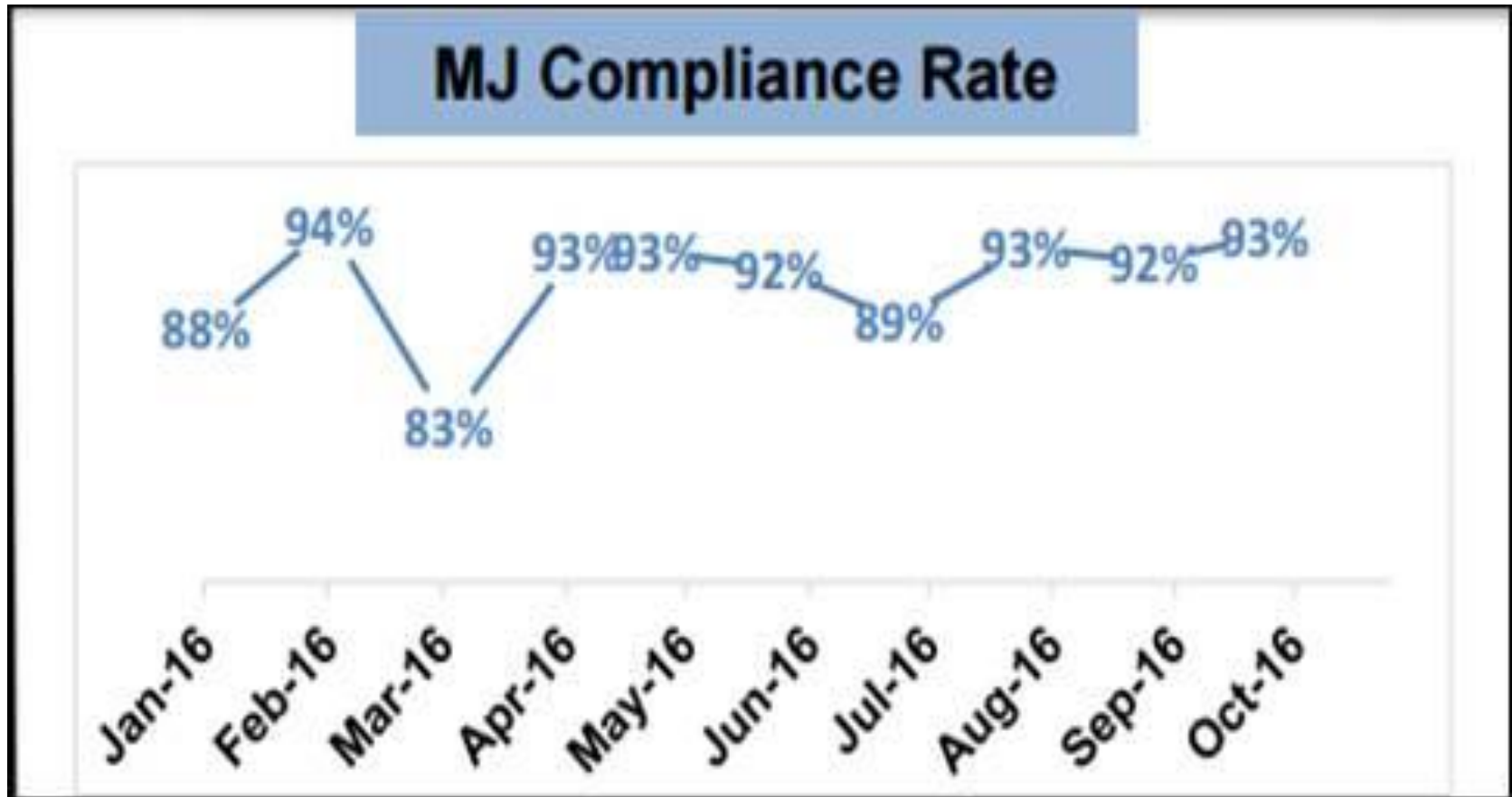
*Overall = Weighted Average

Compliance Rates Comparison for Off Premises Spirits Retailers



*Overall = Weighted Average

Marijuana Retail Underage Compliance Checks January 2016 – October 2016



Source: Liquor Cannabis Board, Presented to the Washington State Legislature December 2016

Marijuana Prices 2014-2016

Average Price per Gram Sold

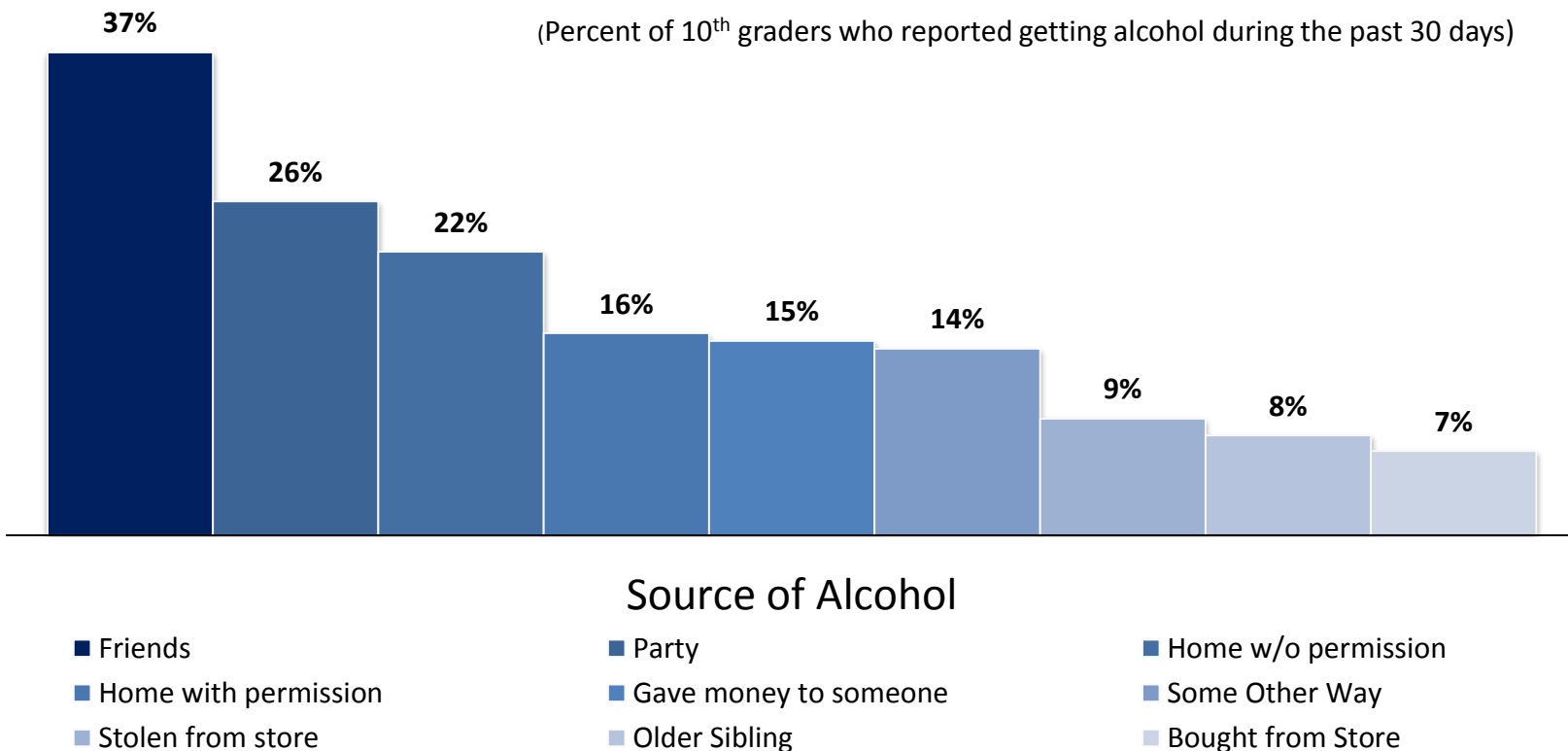


Source: Liquor Cannabis Board, Presented to the Washington State Legislature December 2016



Youth Alcohol Access

Where did you get alcohol in the past 30 days?

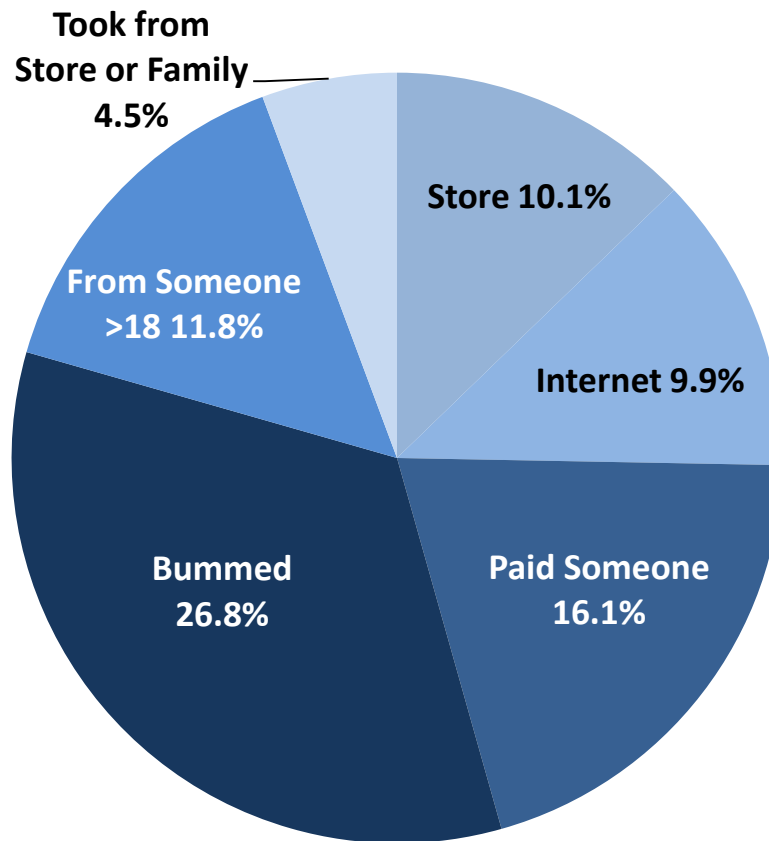


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.



“During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own electronic vapor products?”

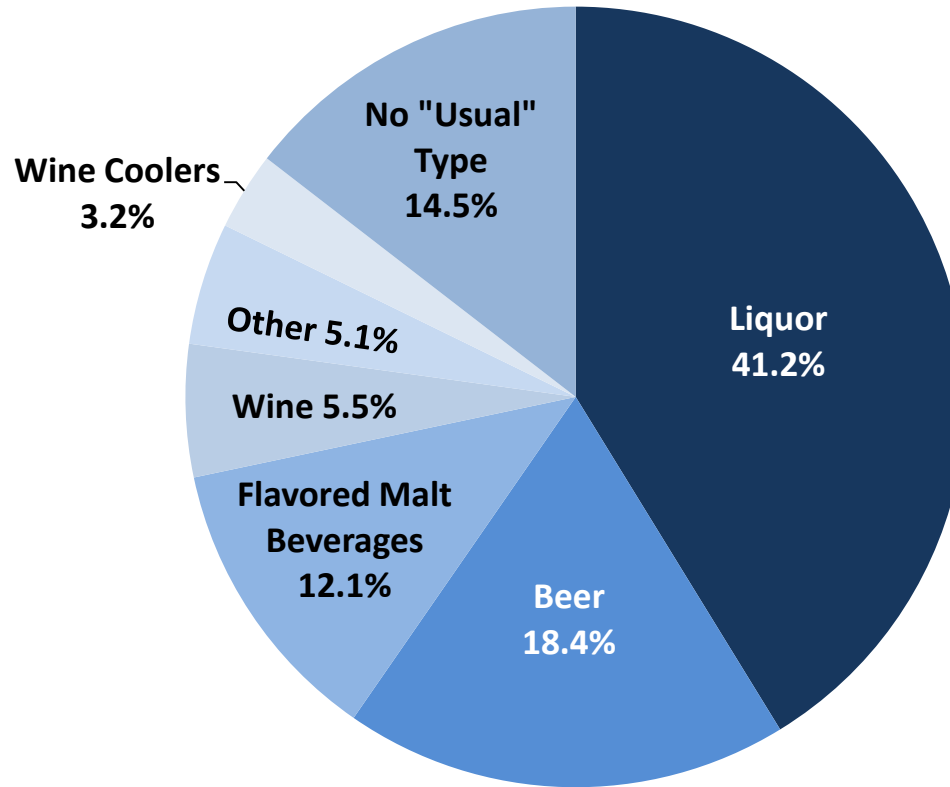
10th
Grade





“During the past 30 days, what type of alcohol did you usually drink?”

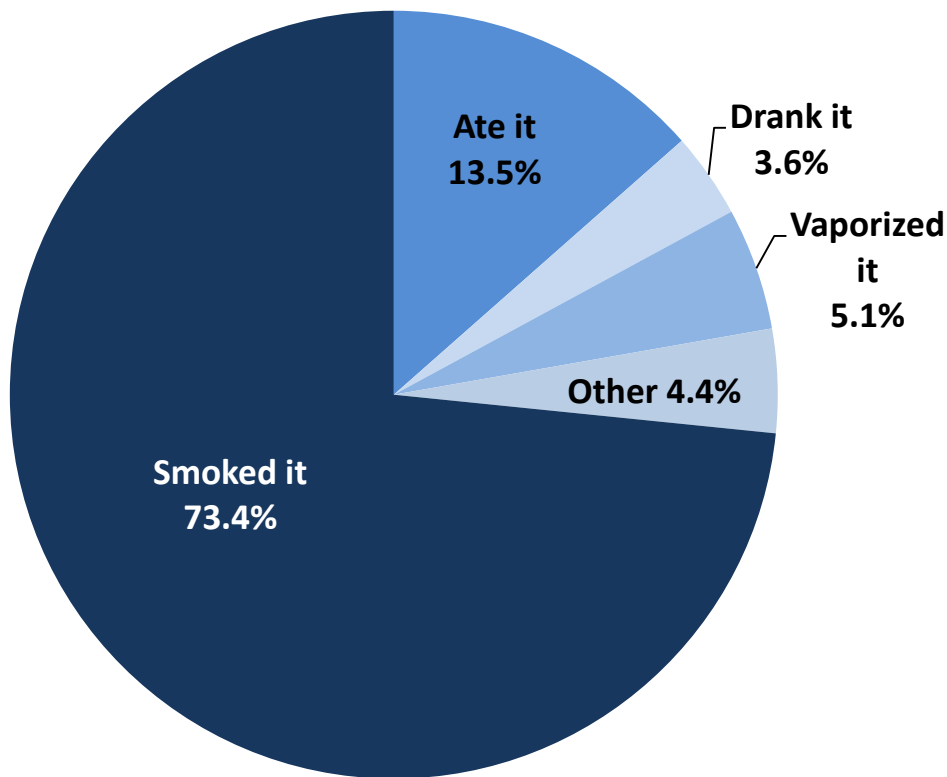
10th
Grade





“During the past 30 days, if you used marijuana, how did you usually use it?”

10th
Grade

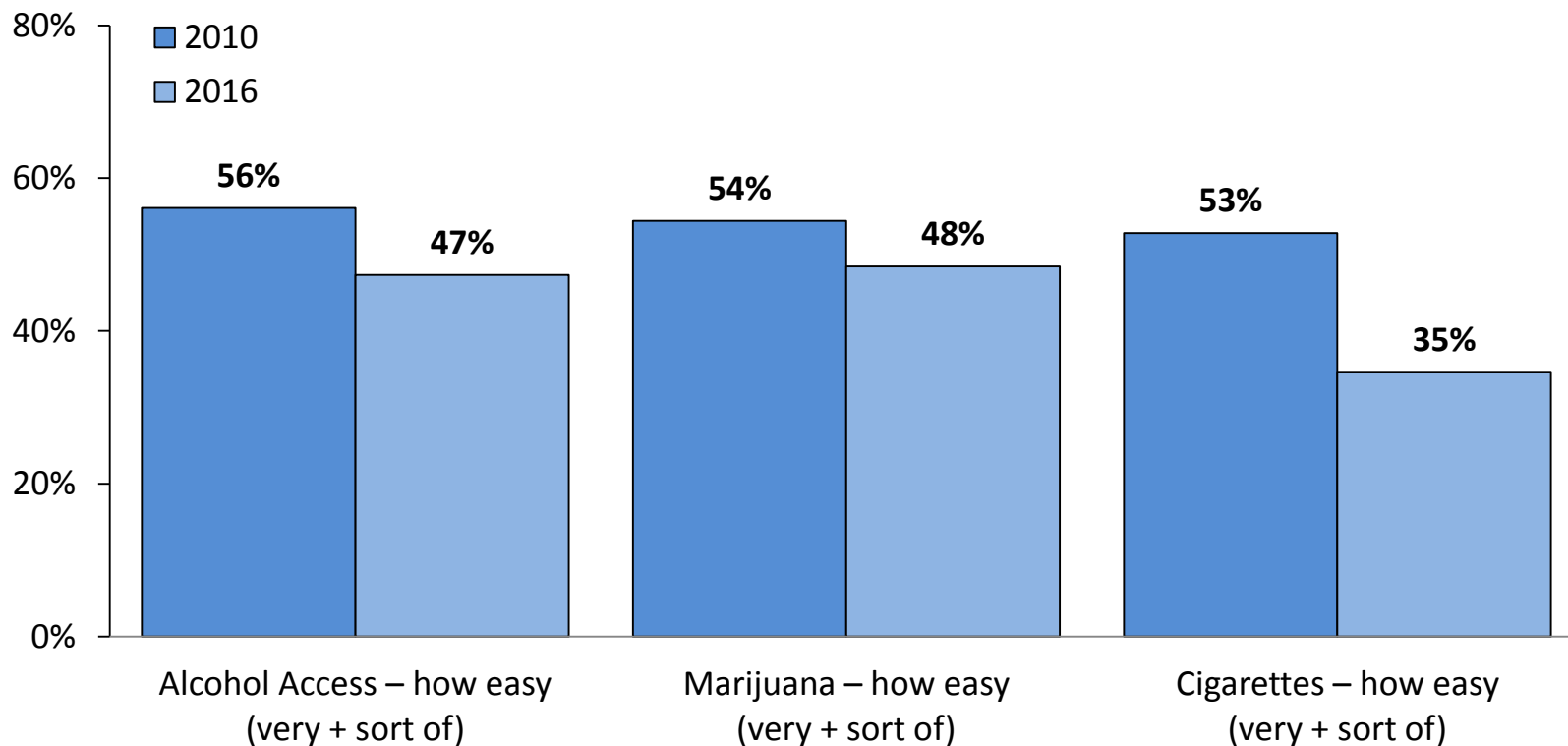


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables - Availability



Youth Perceptions on Ease of Availability: 10th Graders (Very or Sort of Easy)

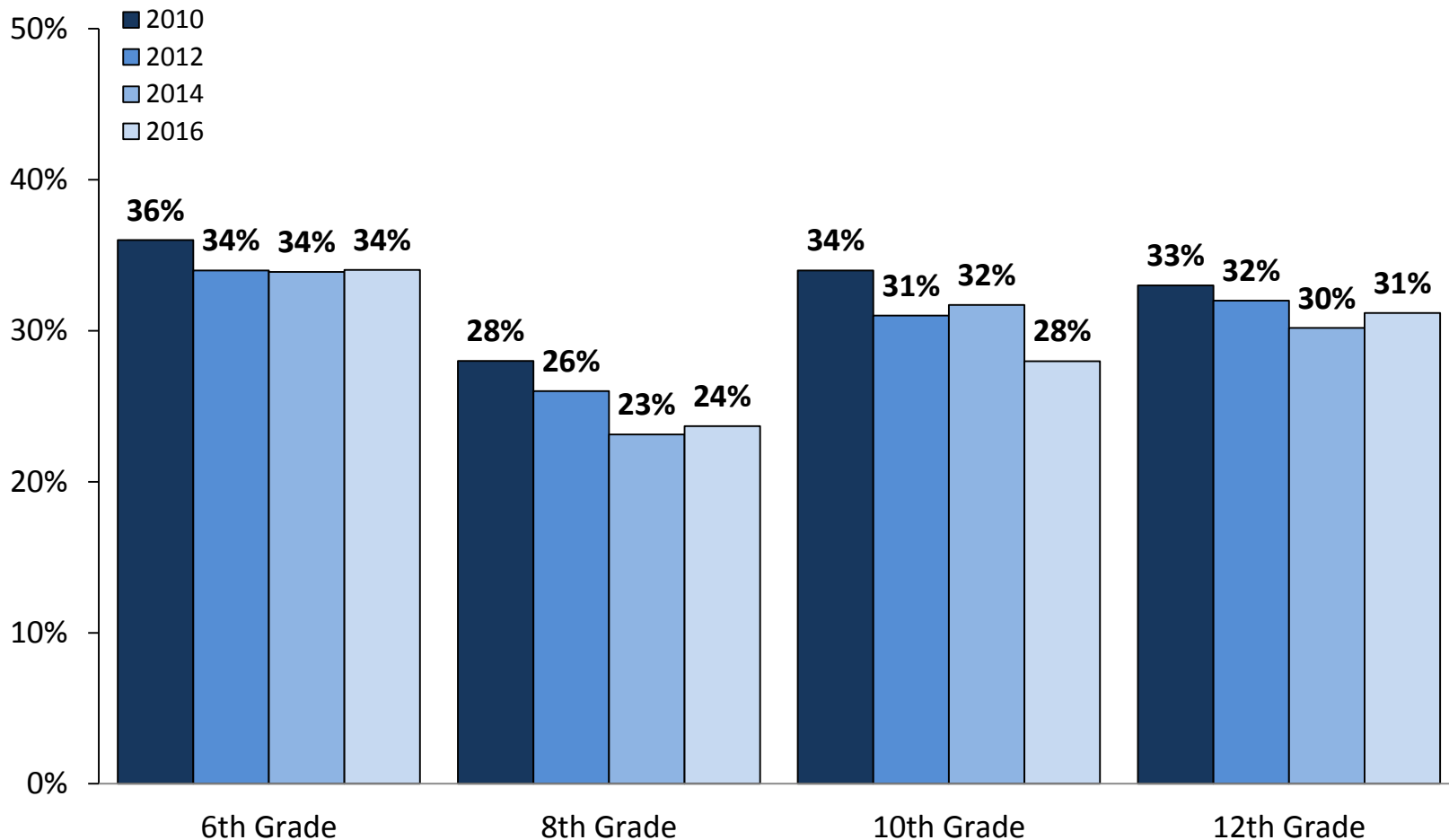


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2016.

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables – Norms



Risk Factor: Community Laws and Norms

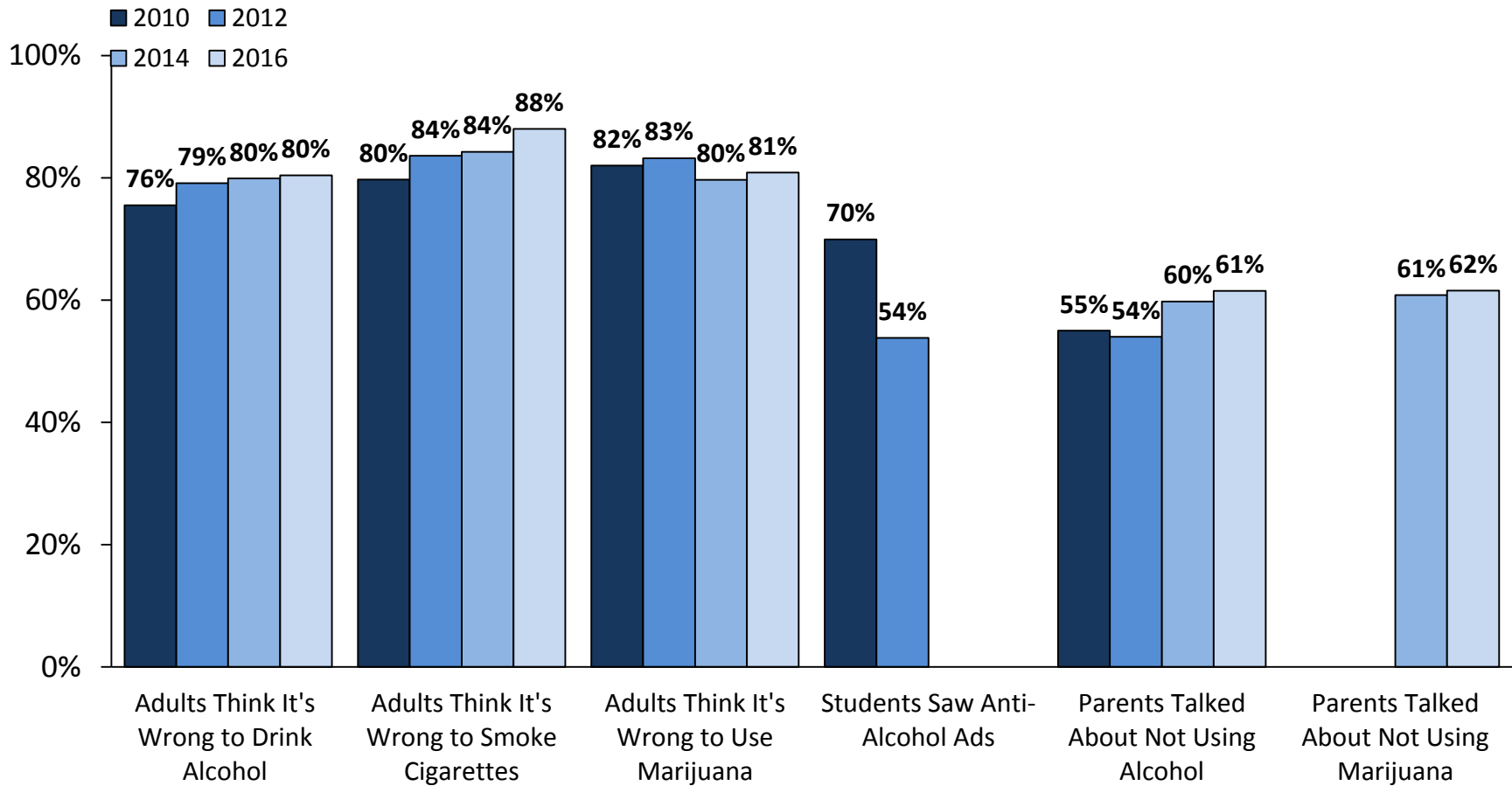


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017



Community Protection and Prevention



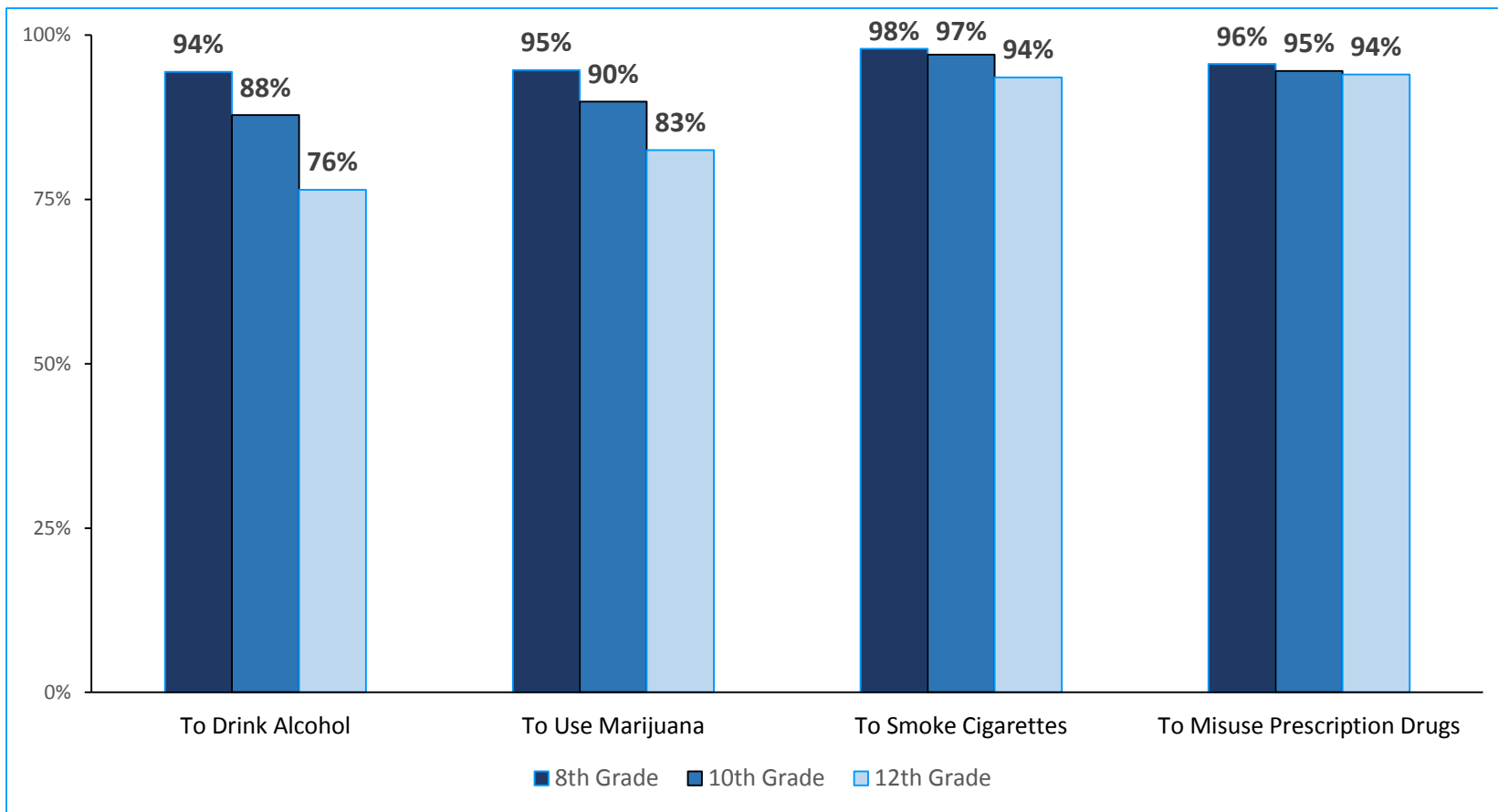
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017



2016 Parent Perceptions on Drug Use

Use by youth is “wrong” or “very wrong.”

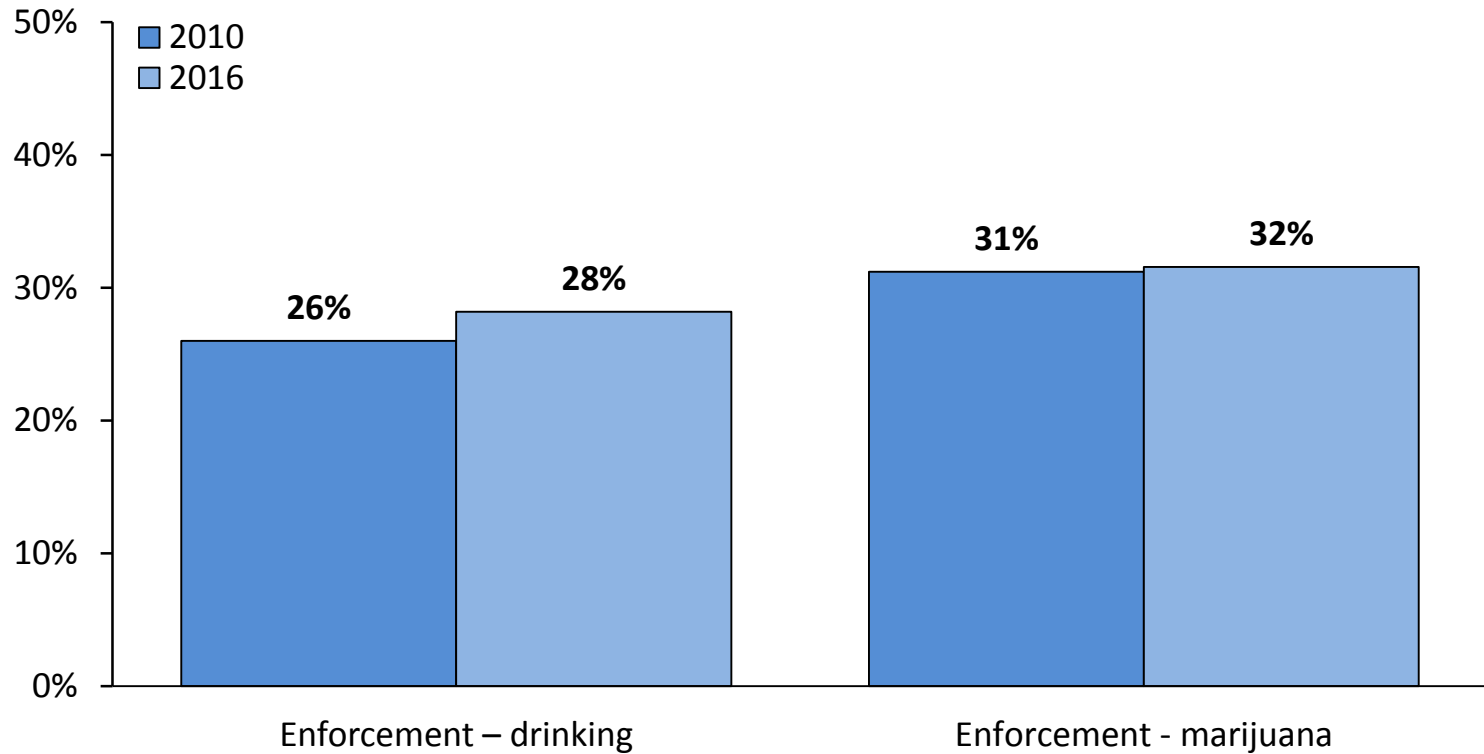


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2016.

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables – Enforcement



Youth Attitudes about Substance Use and Enforcement: 10th Graders



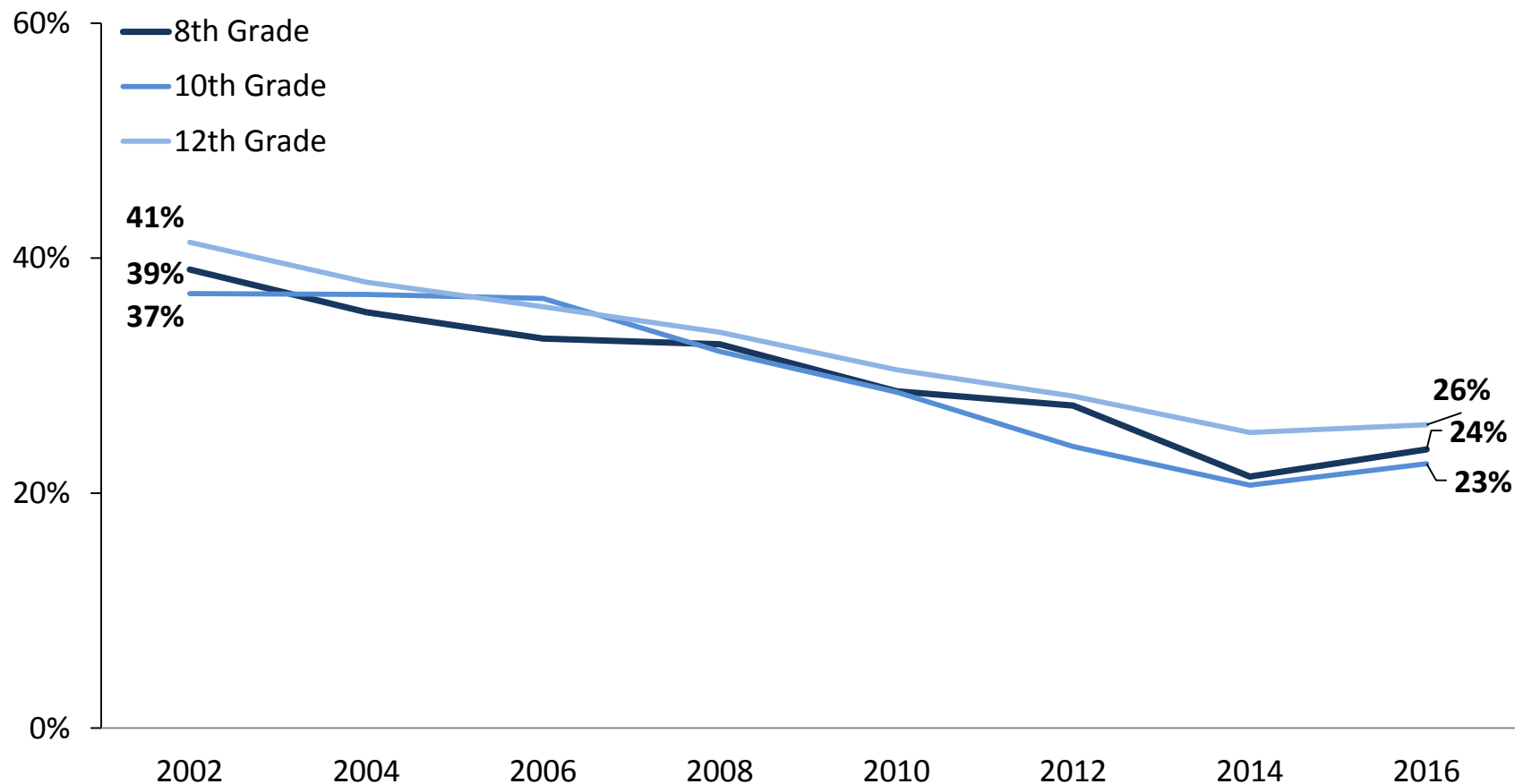
Note: Percentages account for responses of 'yes' and 'YES!'
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2014, 2016.

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables – Perceptions of Harm



Risk of Harm from Alcohol Use

Drinking once or twice a day has “no risk” or “slight risk”.



Note: Includes responses where using alcohol regularly has no risk or only a slight risk.

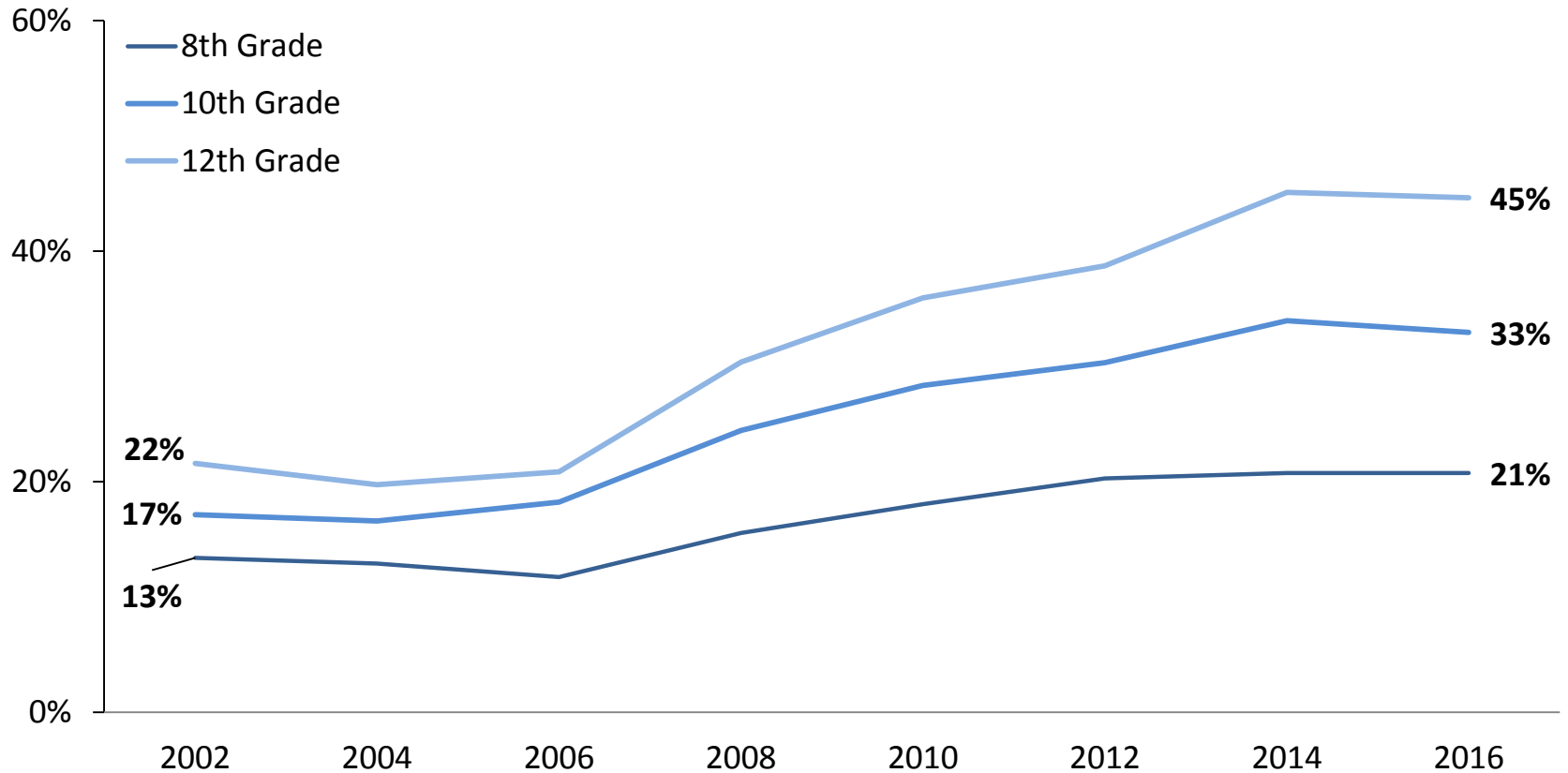
Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

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Risk of Harm from Marijuana Use

Regular use has “no risk” or “slight risk”.



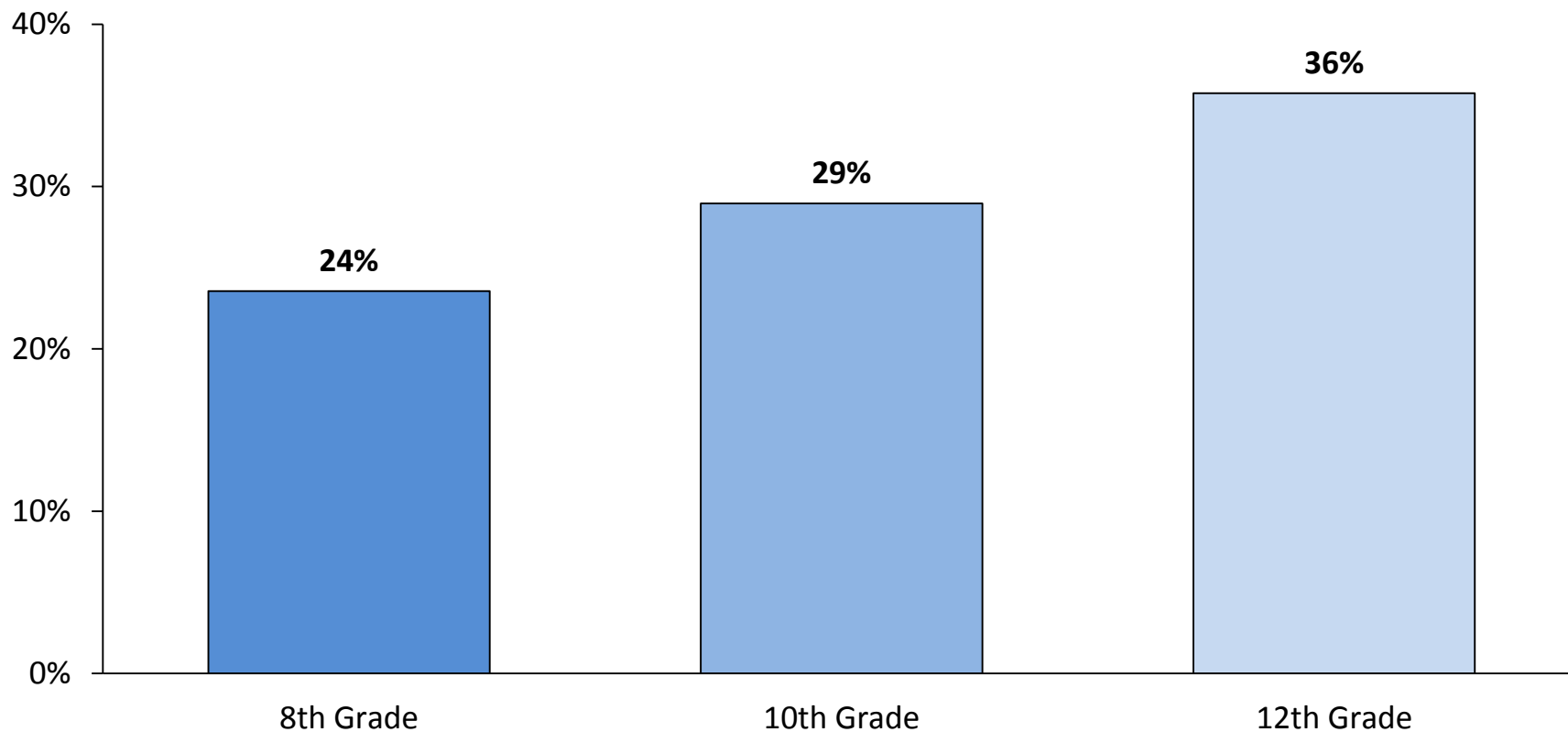
Note: Includes responses where using marijuana regularly has no risk or only a slight risk.

Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.



2016 Risk of Harm from E-Cigarette Use

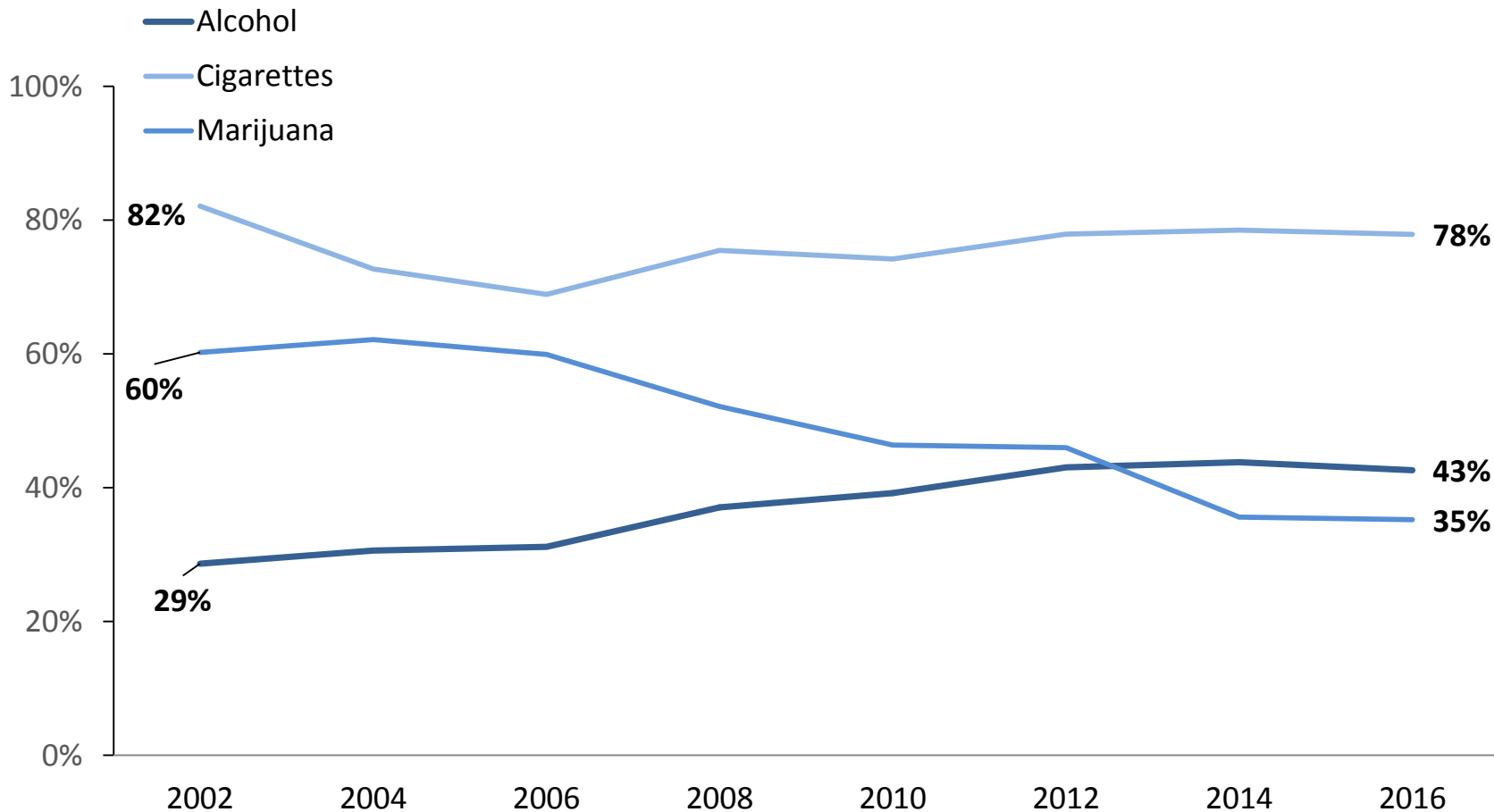
Regular use has “no risk” or “slight risk”.



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey – 2016.



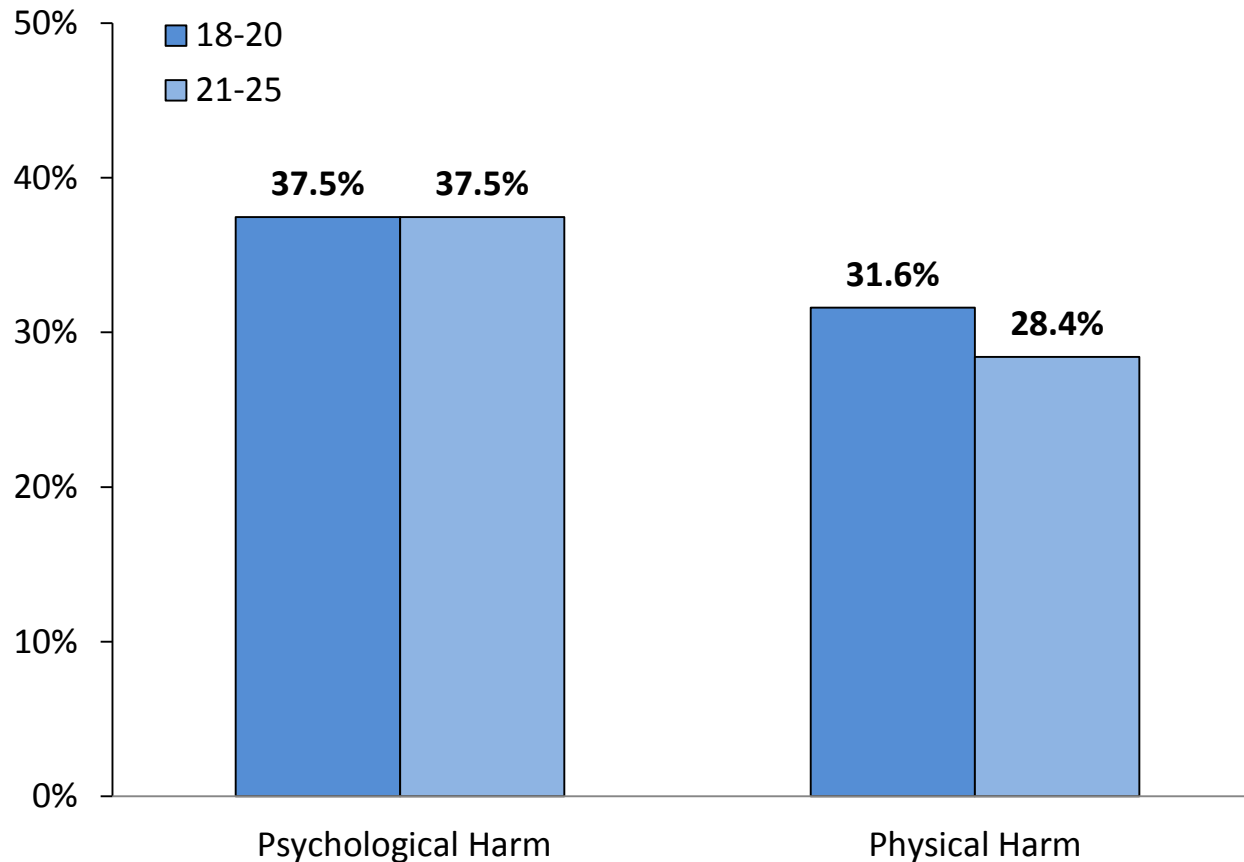
Perceived “Great Risk of Harm” from Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Use: 10th Graders



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016.

3/27/2017

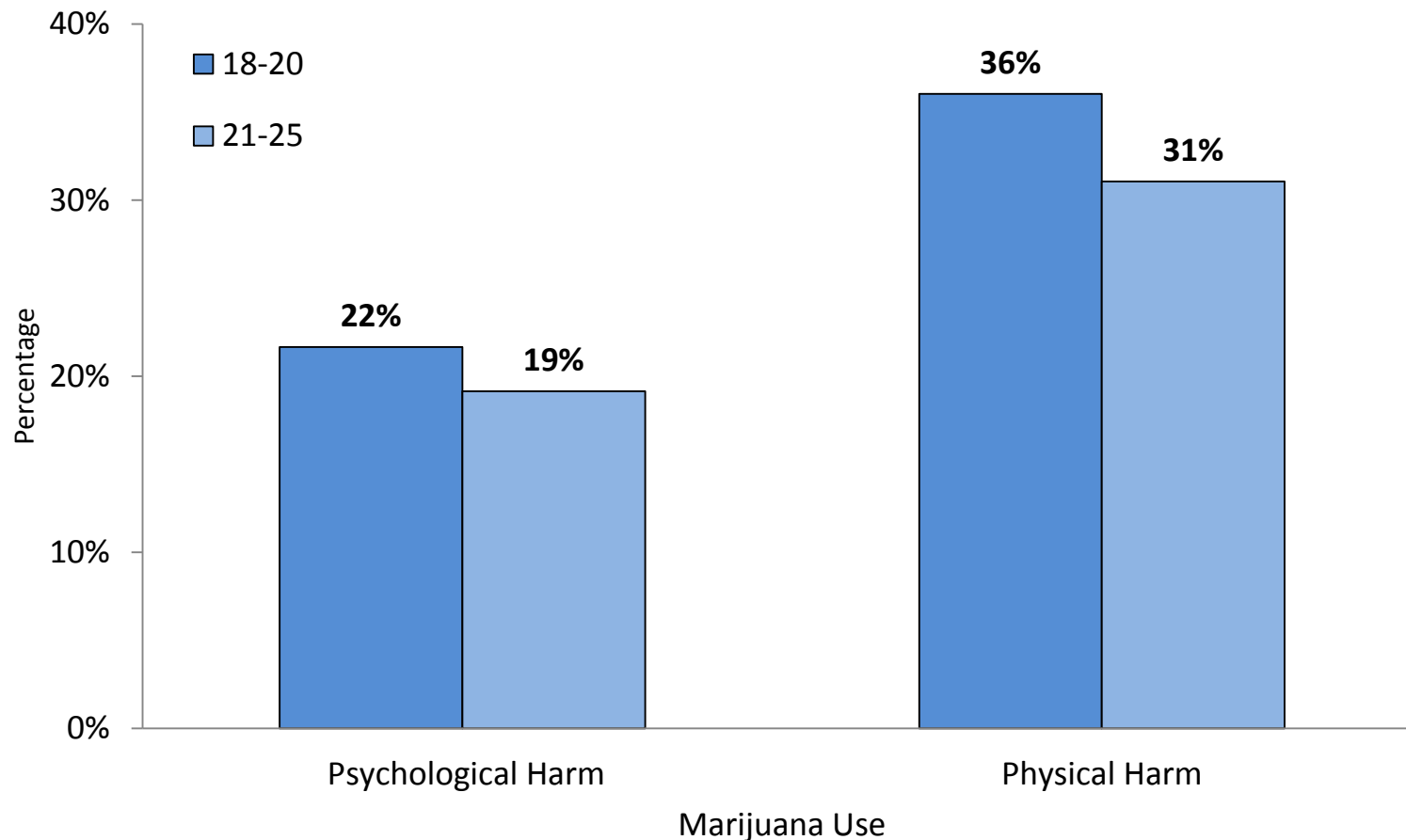
Risk of Harm from Binge Drinking by Age Group: Young Adults



Source: Young Adult Health Survey 2015

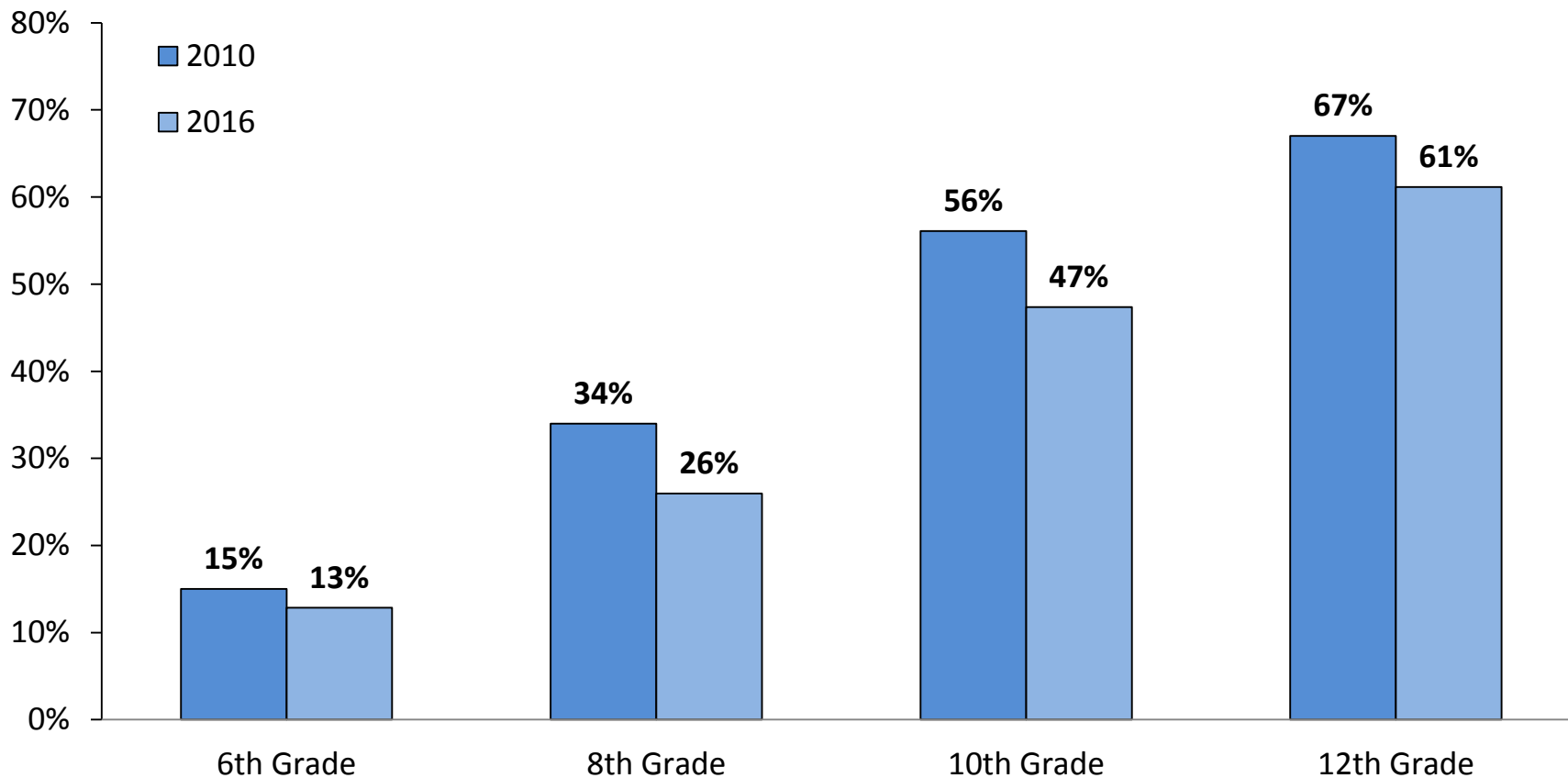
3/27/2017

Risk of Harm from Marijuana/Cannabis Use: Young Adults





Youth Attitudes about Alcohol Use: Access – Very or Sort of Easy

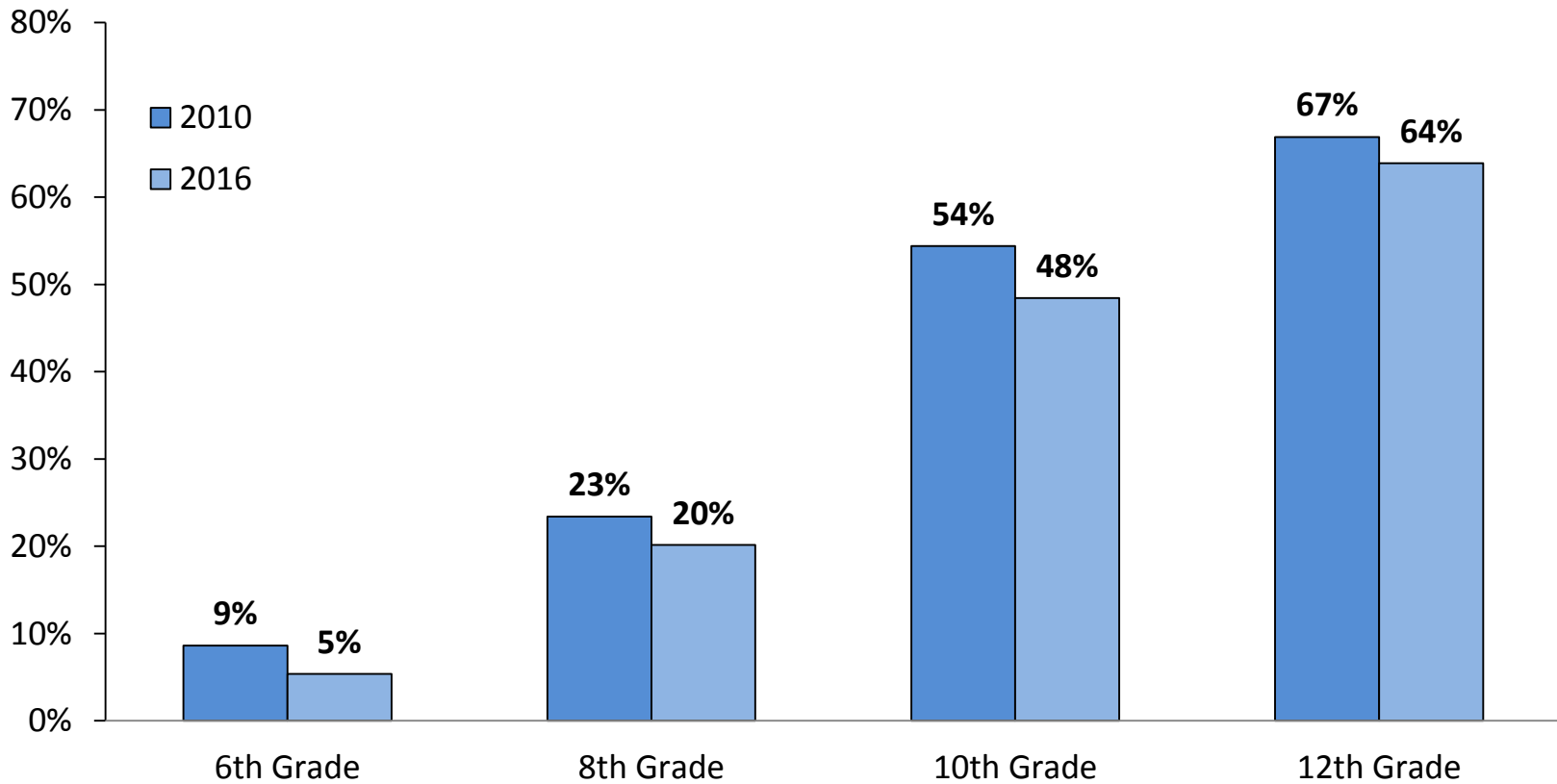


Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2016.

3/27/2017



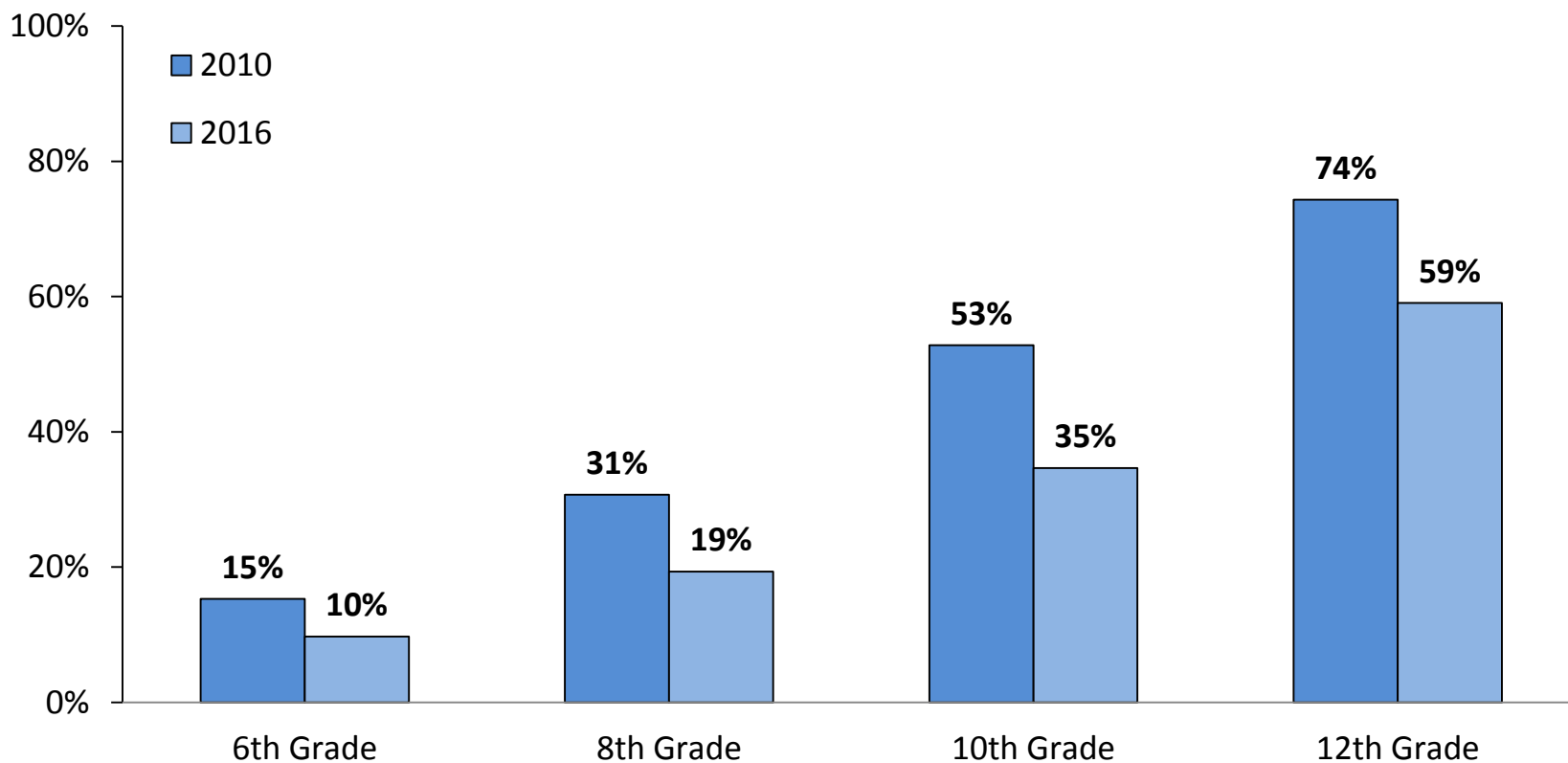
Youth Attitudes about Marijuana Use: Access – Very or Sort of Easy



Source: Washington Healthy Youth Survey - 2010, 2016.
3/27/2017



Youth Attitudes about Cigarette Use: Access – Very or Sort of Easy



Section 3

Short-term Outcomes: Intervening Variables
Why are these problems present in our state?

Questions

Section 4

Survey Information and Additional Data

- NSDUH – National Data Results, Adults
- BRFSS – Washington State Data Results, Adults
- PRAMS – Pregnant Women
- HIDTA – Drug Seizures
- 2012 Indicators Not Included in 2018-2013 NA
- New Indicators included current assessment

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

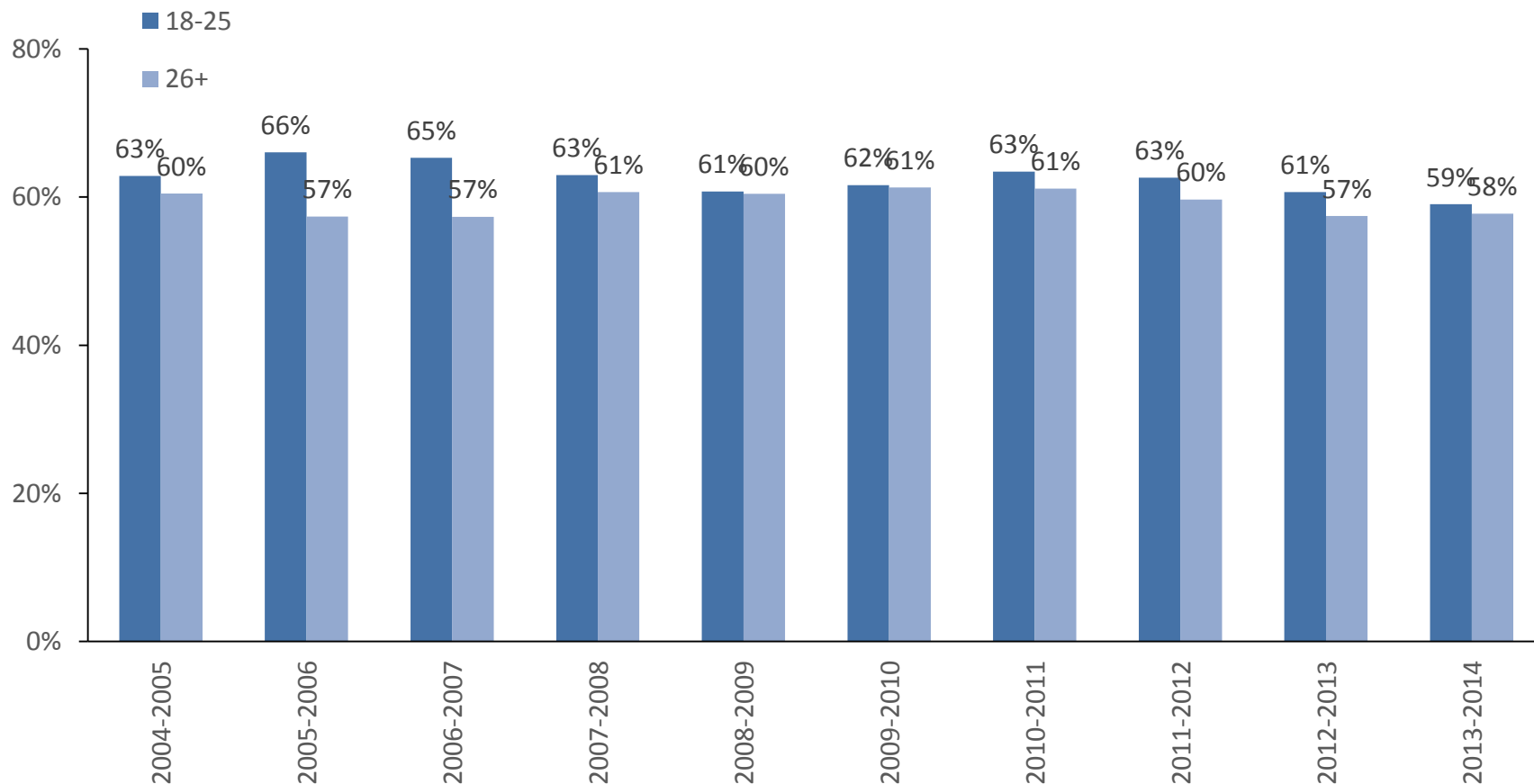
The NSDUH is a nationwide annual survey conducted through computerized interviews.

The NSDUH collects data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health indicators.

Respondents (2016): Individuals 12 years and older.

Sample size (2016): 70,000 randomly selected participants

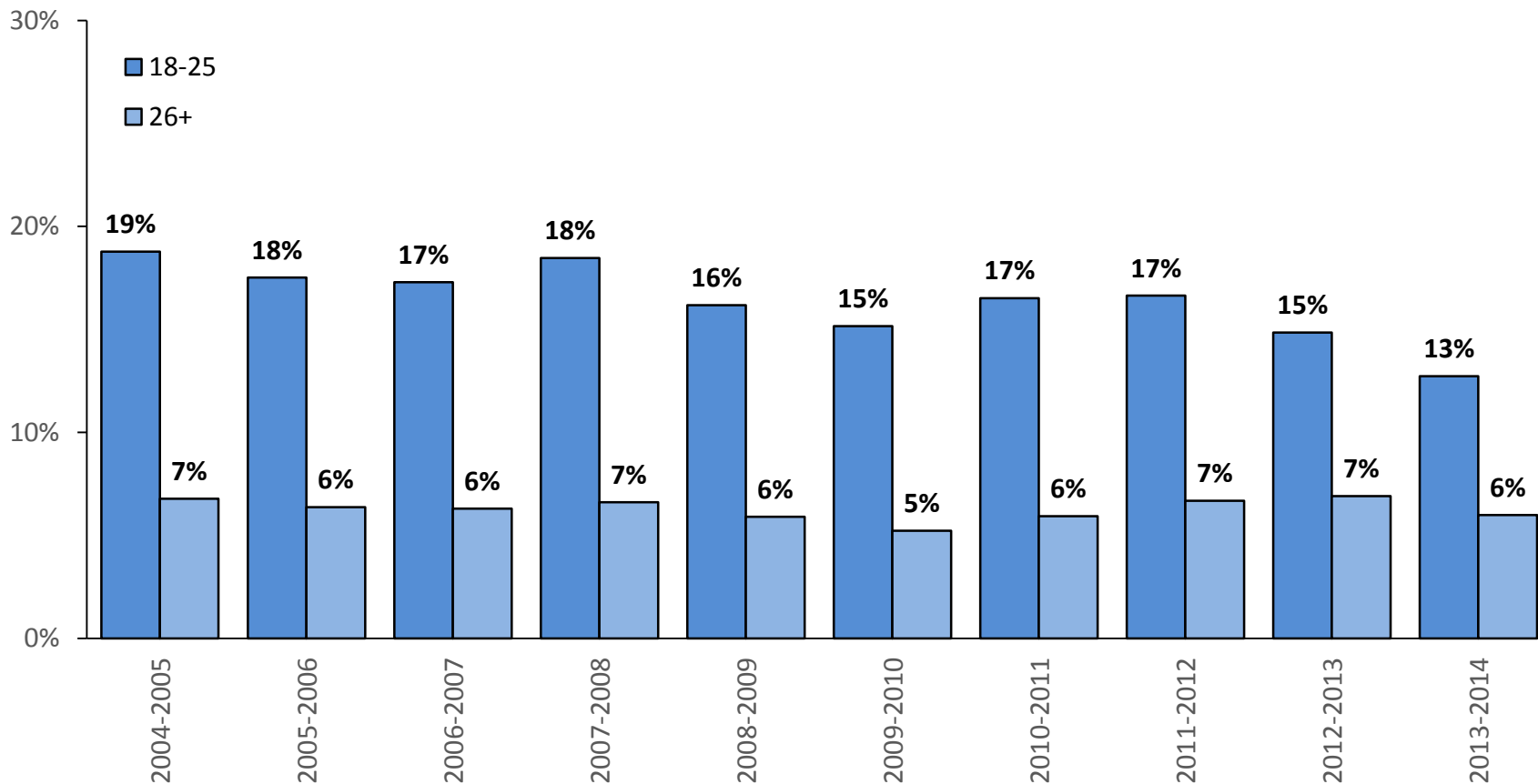
Alcohol Use: Adults, Past Month Washington State 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014.

3/27/2017

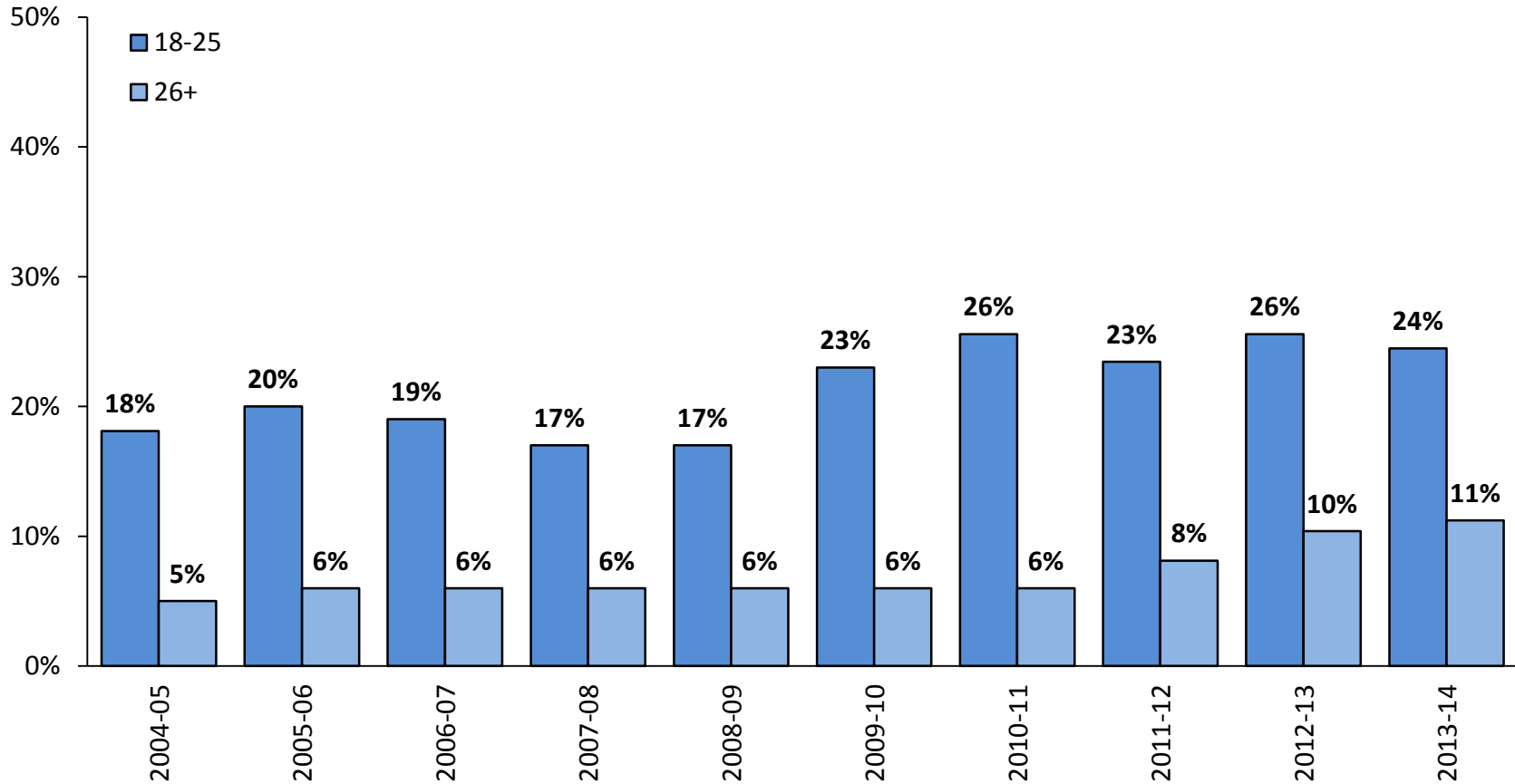
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse: Past Year Washington State 2004-2014



Note: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014.

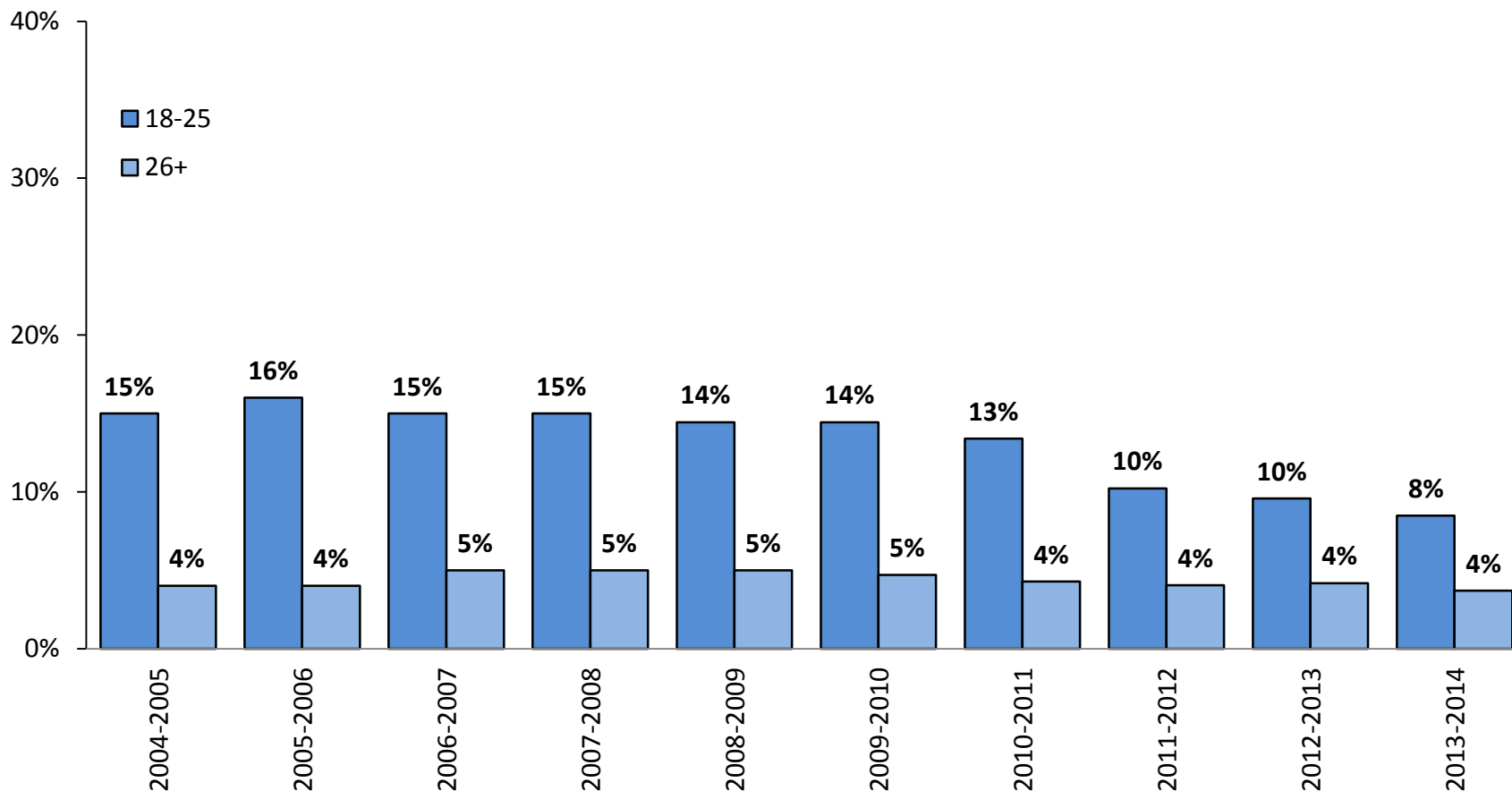
Marijuana Use: Adults, Past Month Washington State 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014.

3/27/2017

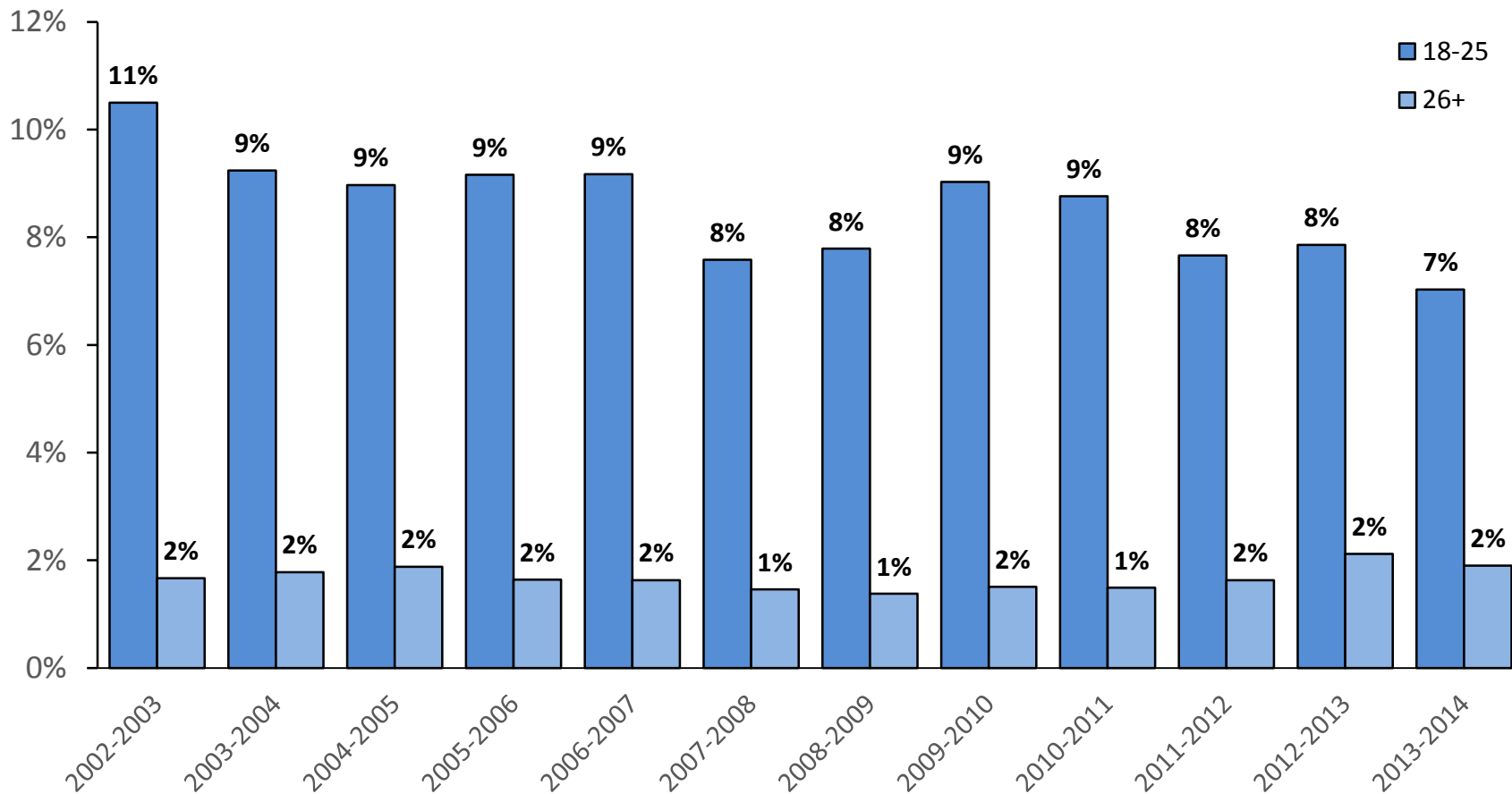
Non-Medical Pain Killer Use: Adults, Past Year Washington State 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014.

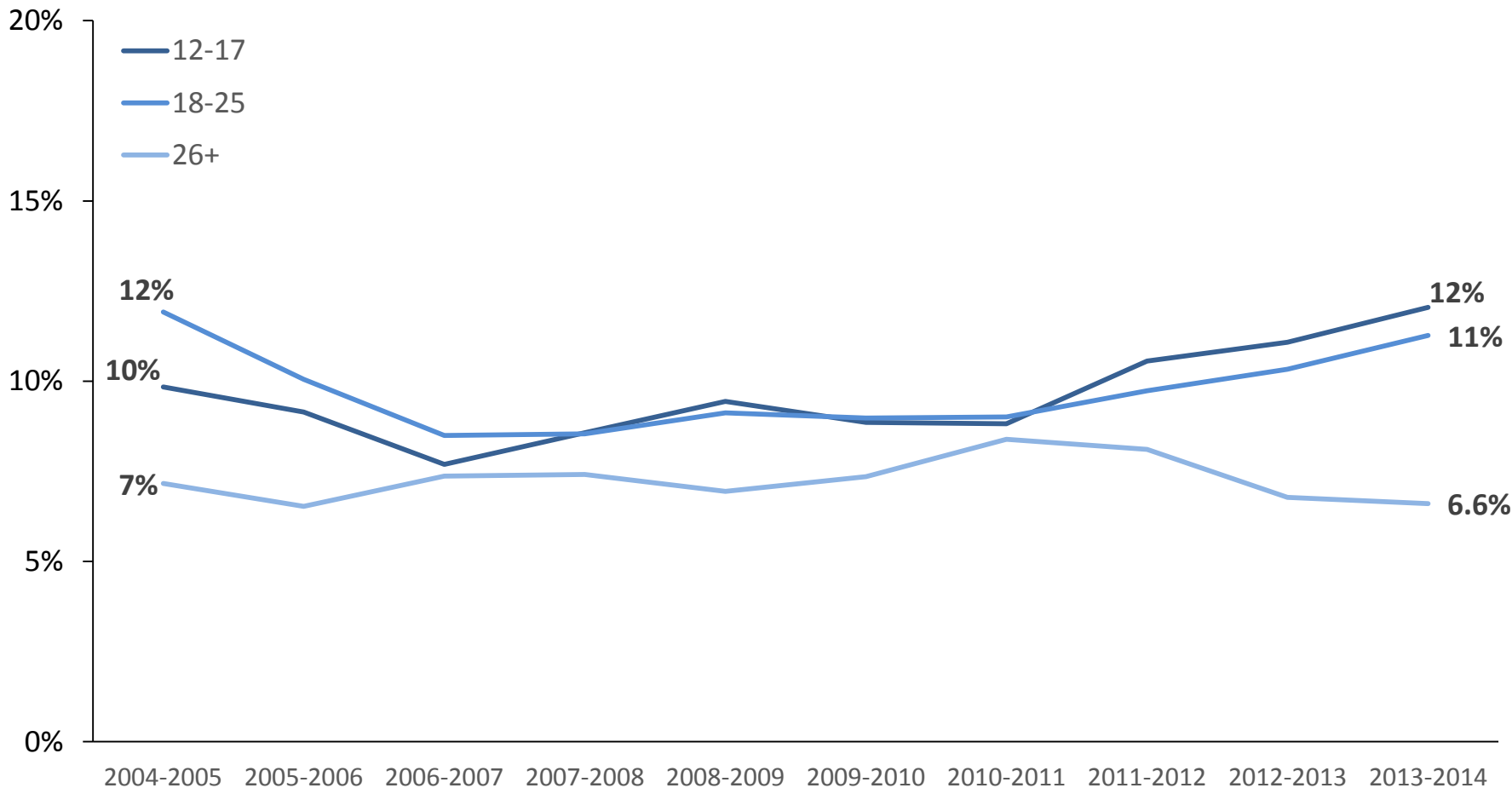
3/27/2017

Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse: Adults, Past Year Washington State, 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2002-2014.

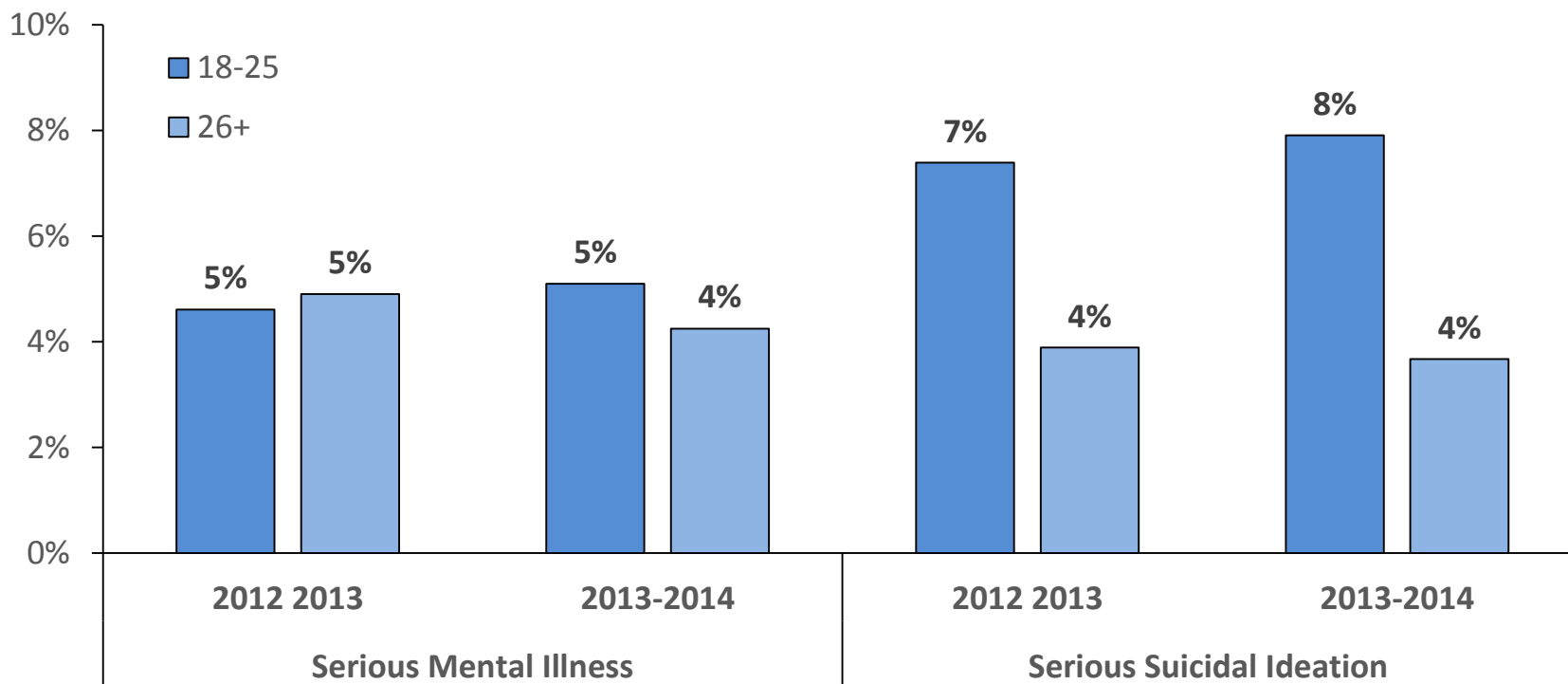
Major Depressive Episode: Adults, Past Year Washington State 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014.

3/27/2017

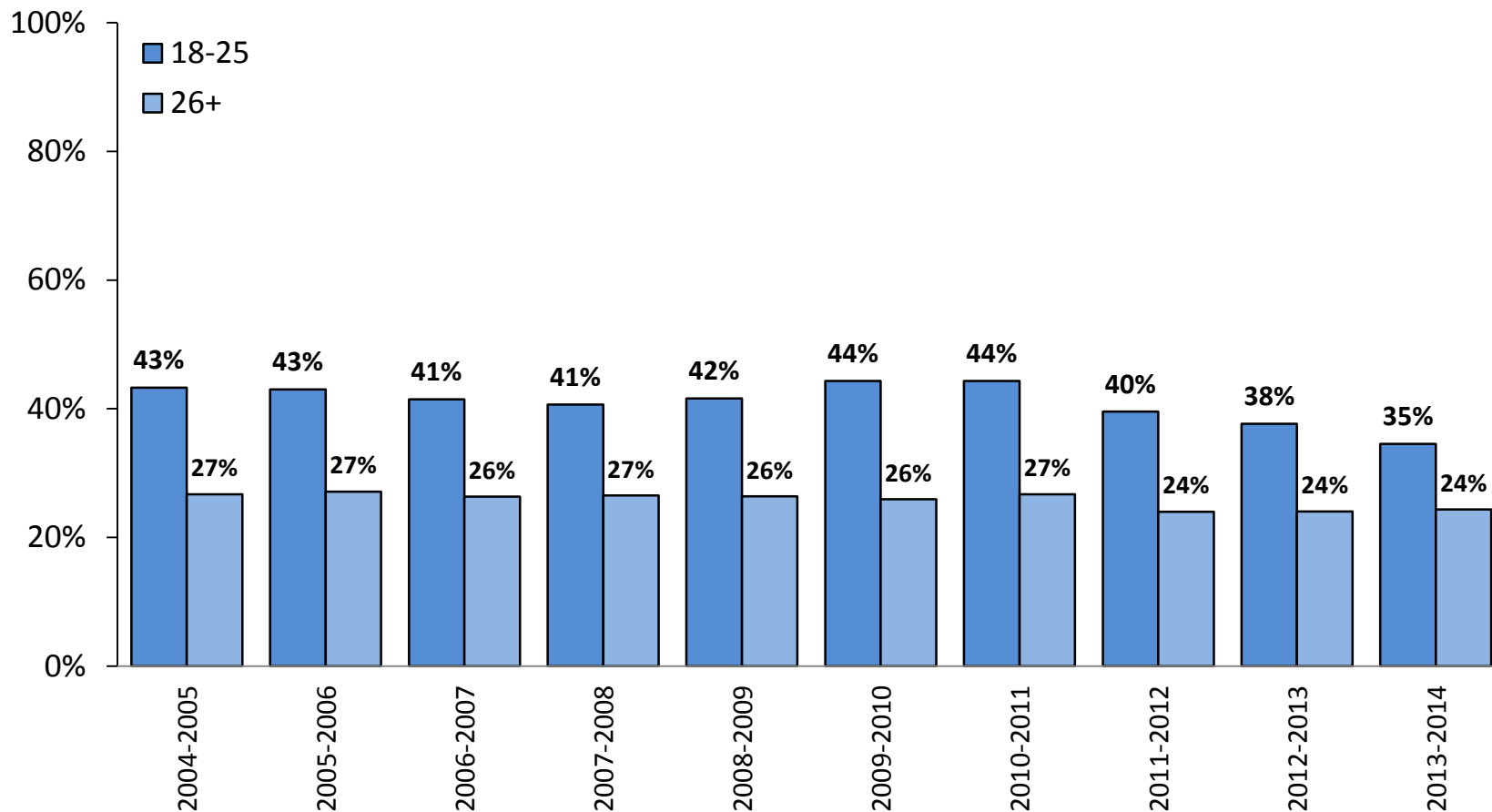
Serious Mental Illness, Serious Suicidal Ideation: Adults, Past Year Washington State 2012 - 2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2012-2014

3/27/2017

Tobacco Use: Adults, Past Year 2004-2014



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2014

3/27/2017

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

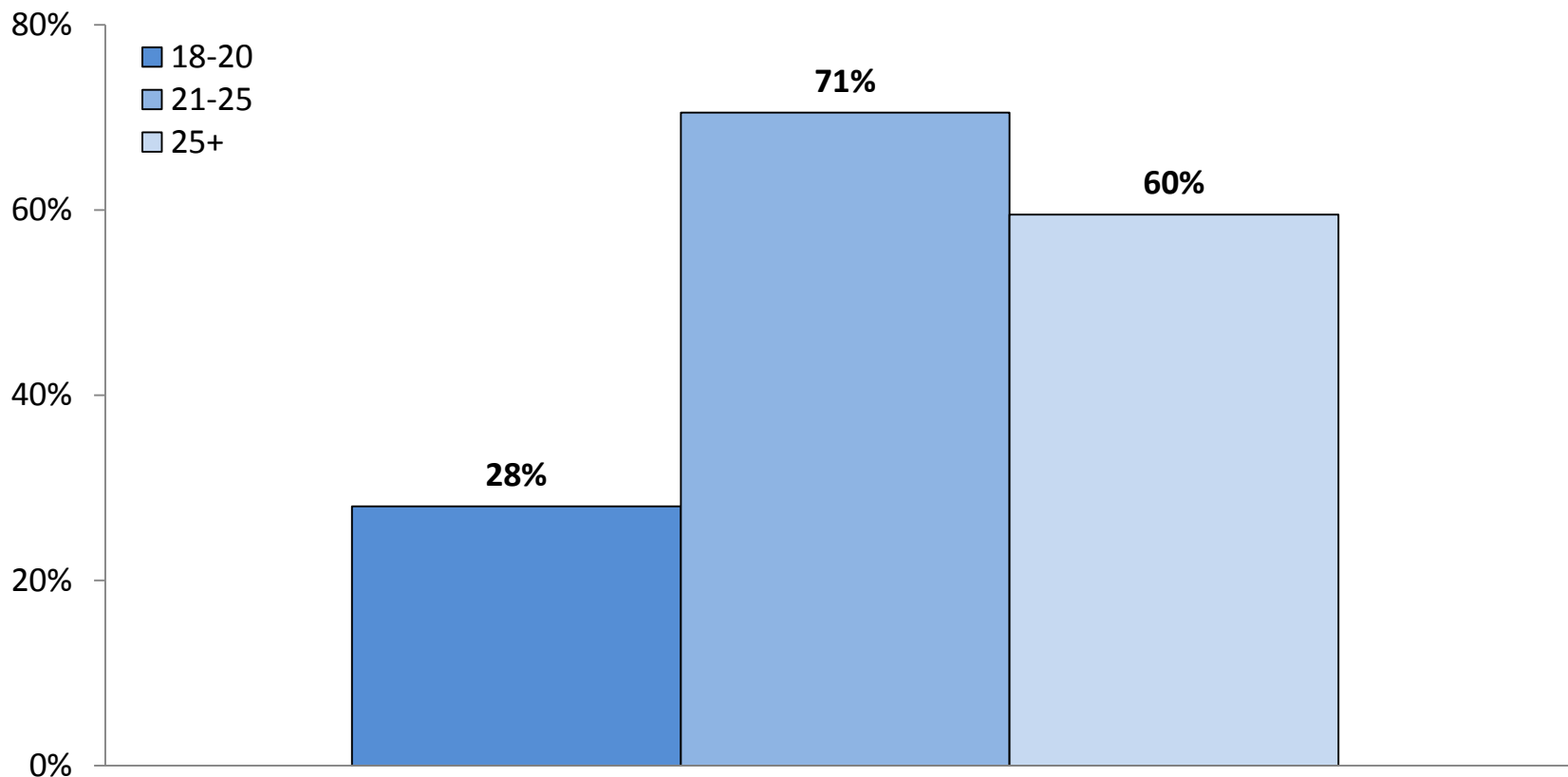
The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is the largest, continuously conducted, telephone health survey in the world.

The BRFSS collects information on health behaviors and preventive practices.

Respondents: Adults 18 years and older.

Sample size (2015): Approximately **16,000** in Washington State.

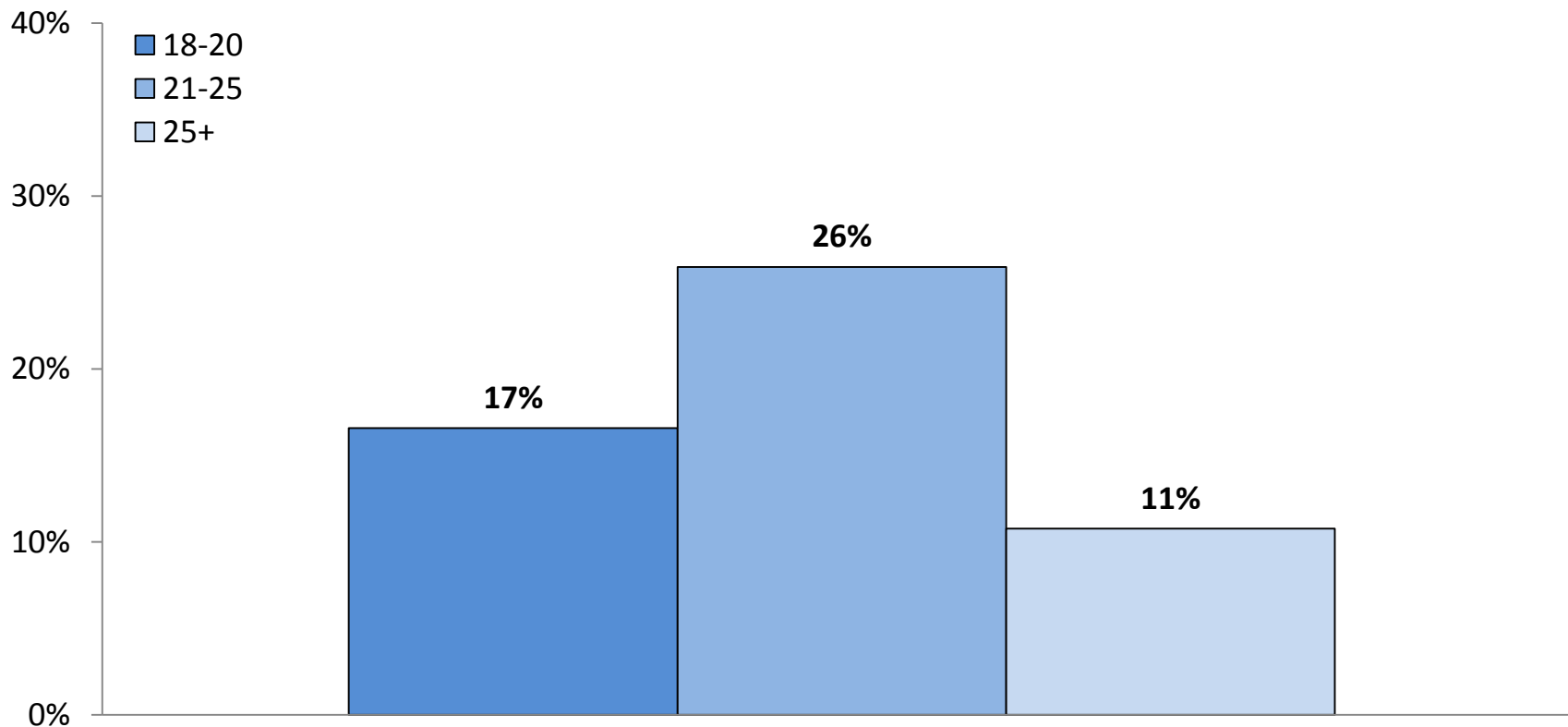
Alcohol Use by Age Group, Past 30 Days



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015

3/27/2017

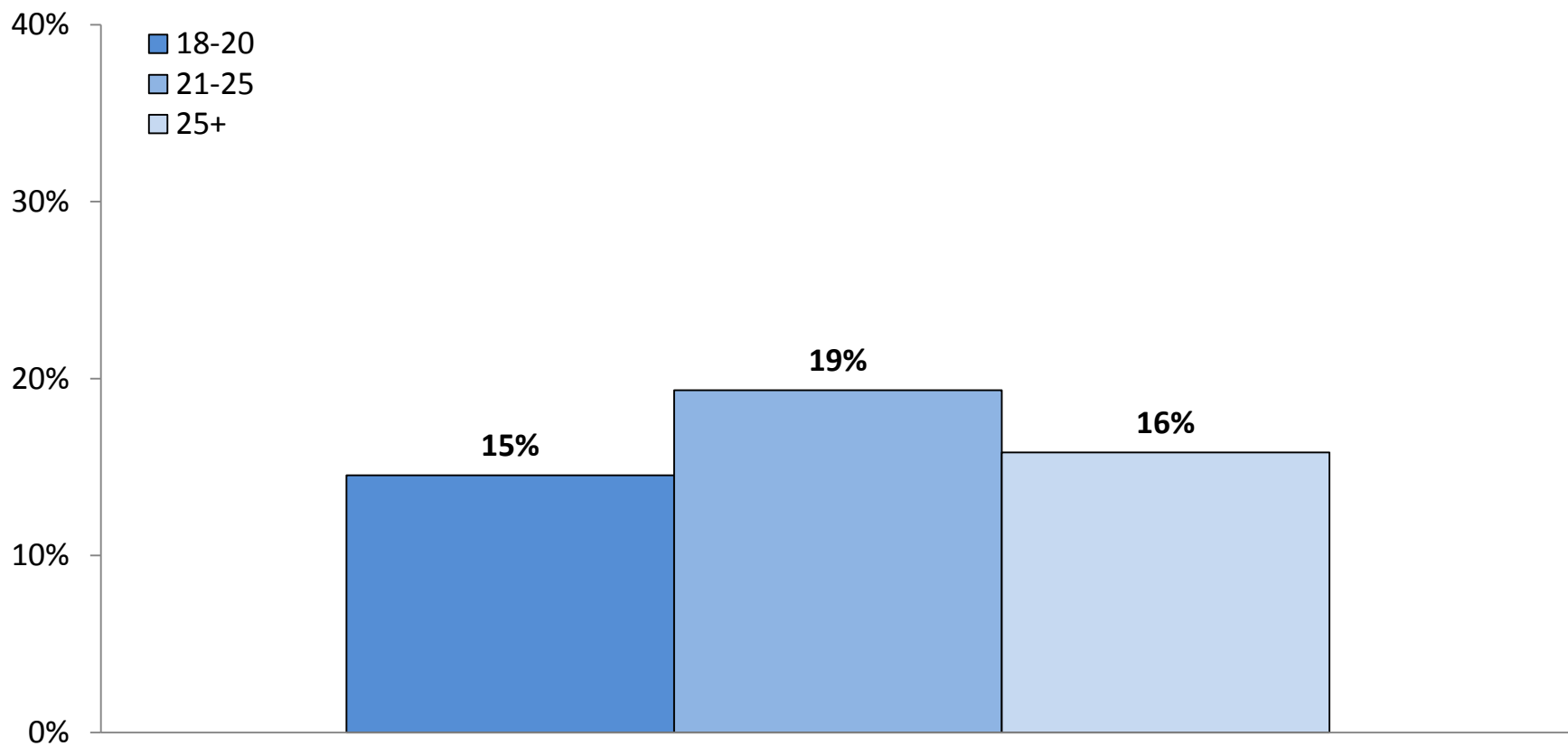
Marijuana Use by Age Group, Past 30 Days



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015.

3/27/2017

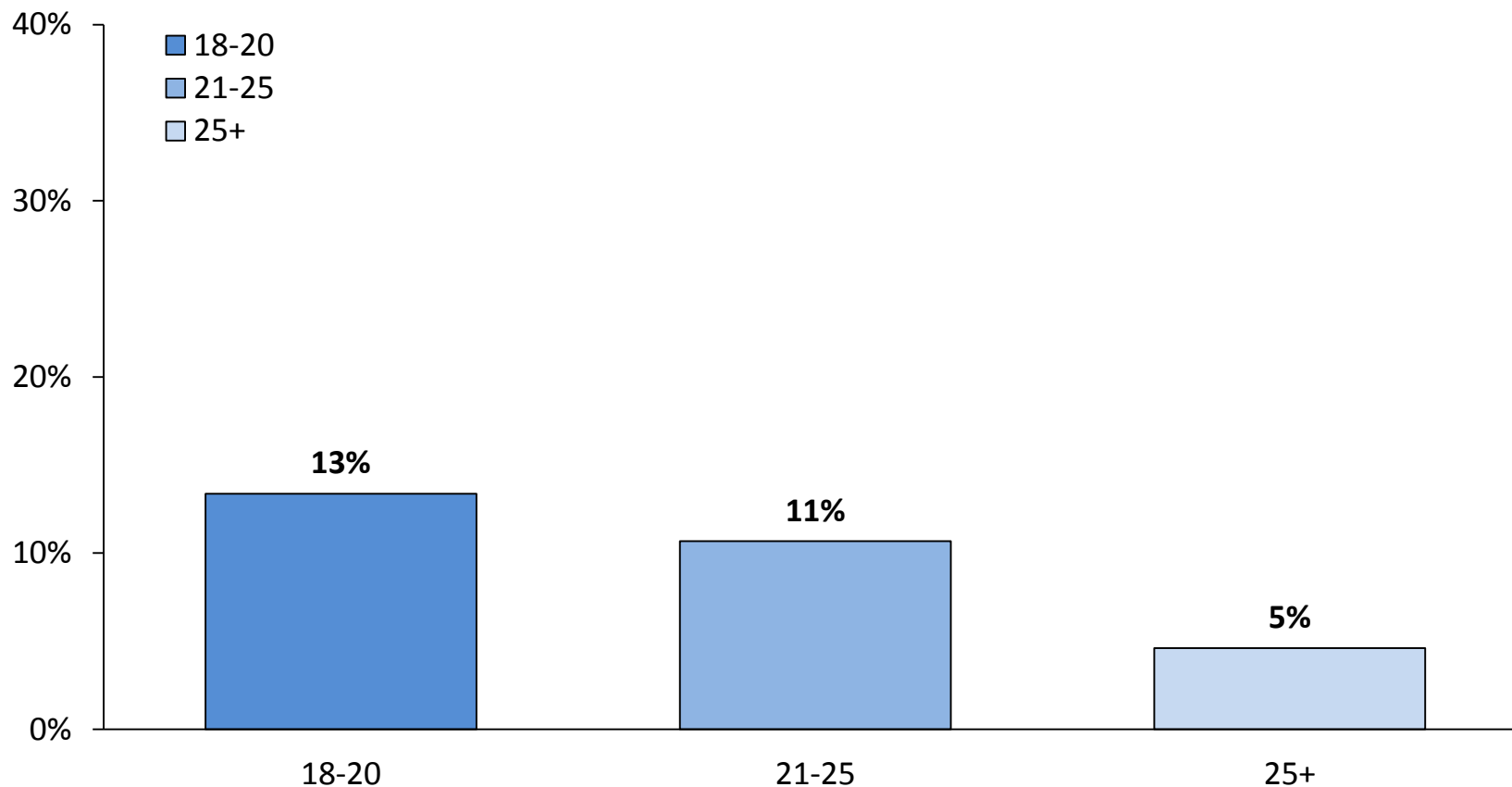
Cigarette Use by Age Group, Past 30 Days



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015.

3/27/2017

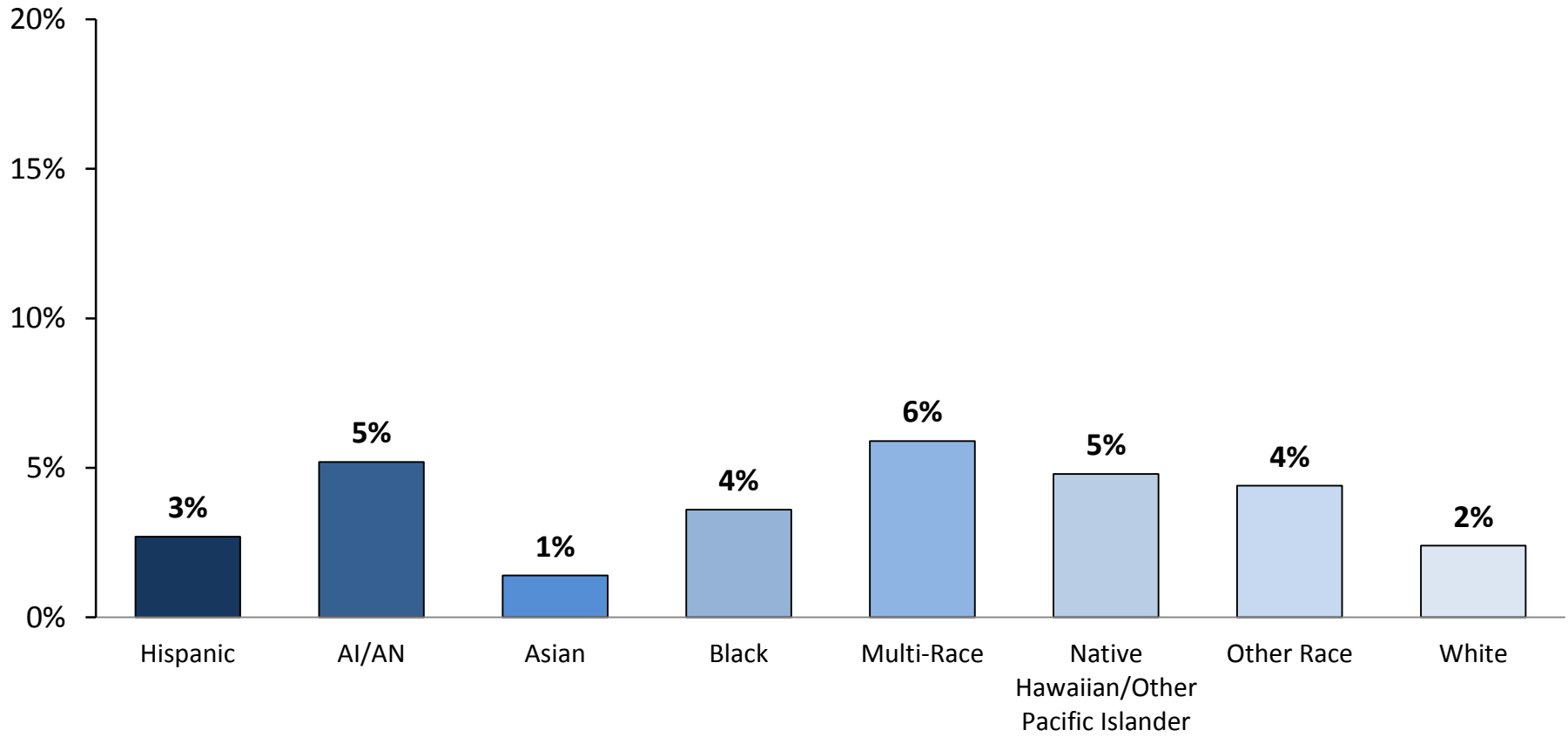
E-Cigarette Use by Age Group, Past 30 Days



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015.

3/27/2017

Serious Mental Illness by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015.



PRAMS

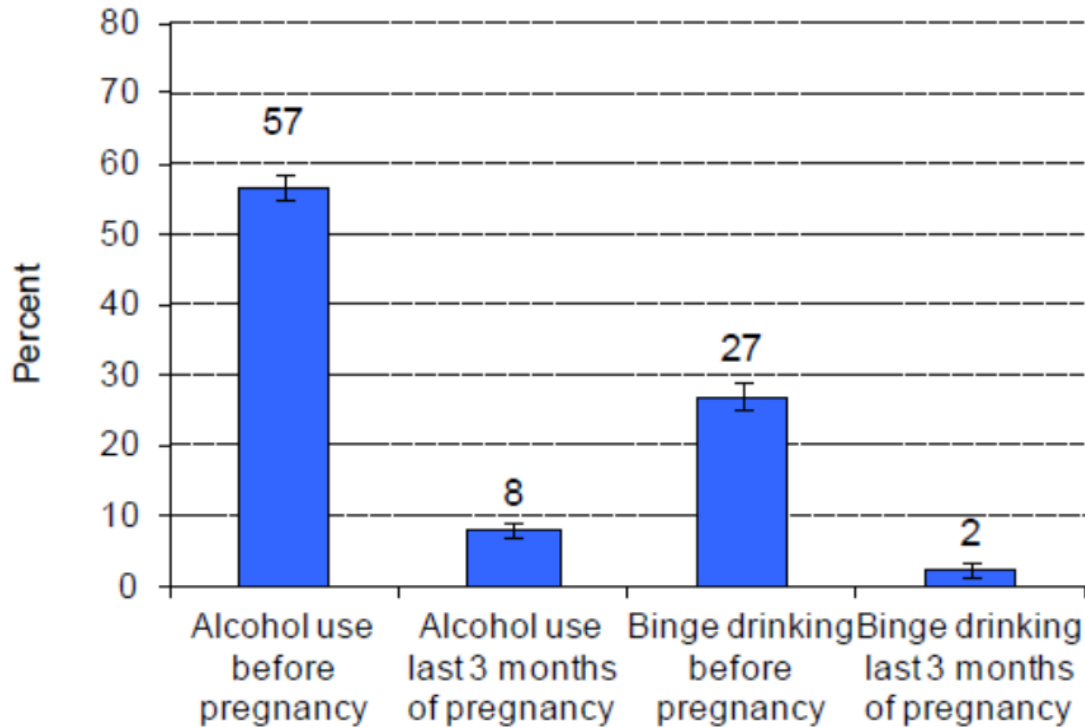
PRAMS, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, is a surveillance project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state health departments.

Developed in 1987, PRAMS collects state-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy.



Alcohol Use: Pregnant Women 2009-2011

Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy
WA PRAMS, 2009-2011



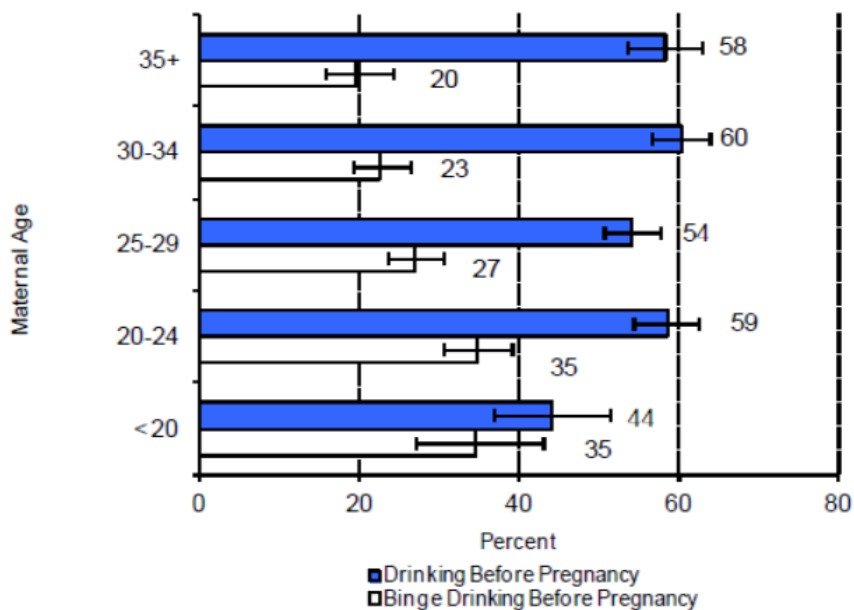
Sources: 2009-2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). MCH Data Report, Washington Department of Health (160-015), June 2014.

NOTE: Percent to of pregnant women surveyed.

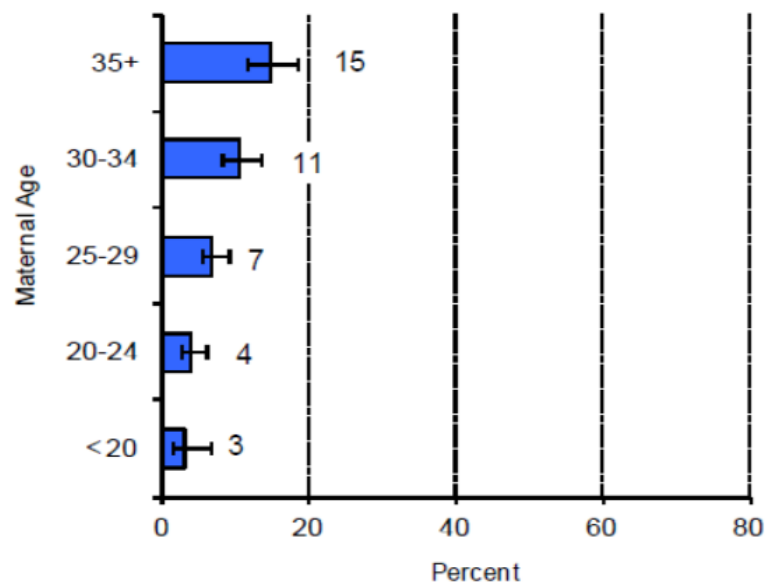


Drinking Before/During Pregnancy by Maternal Age: 2009-2011

Drinking Before Pregnancy and Binge Drinking Before Pregnancy by Maternal Age
WA PRAMS 2009-2011



Drinking In Third Trimester by Maternal Age
WA PRAMS, 2009-2011

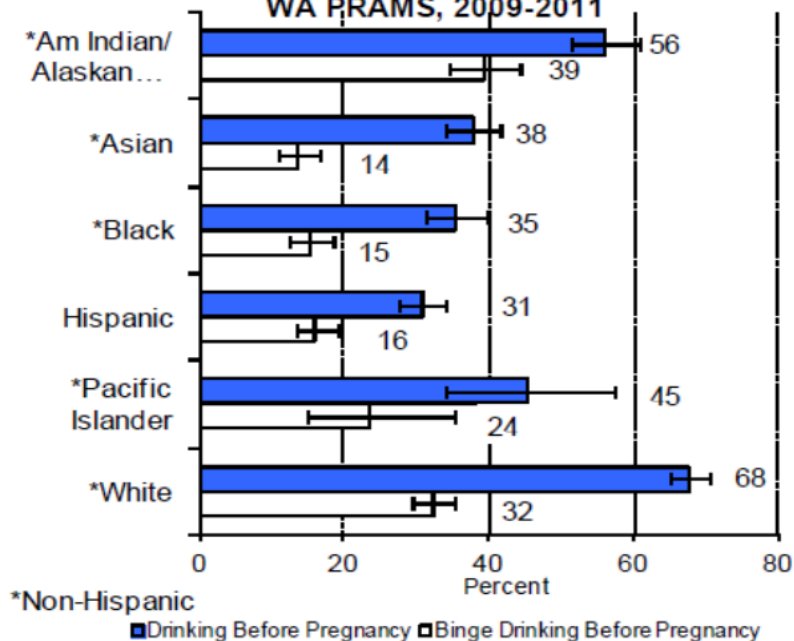


Sources: 2009-2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). MCH Data Report, Washington Department of Health (160-015), June 2014.

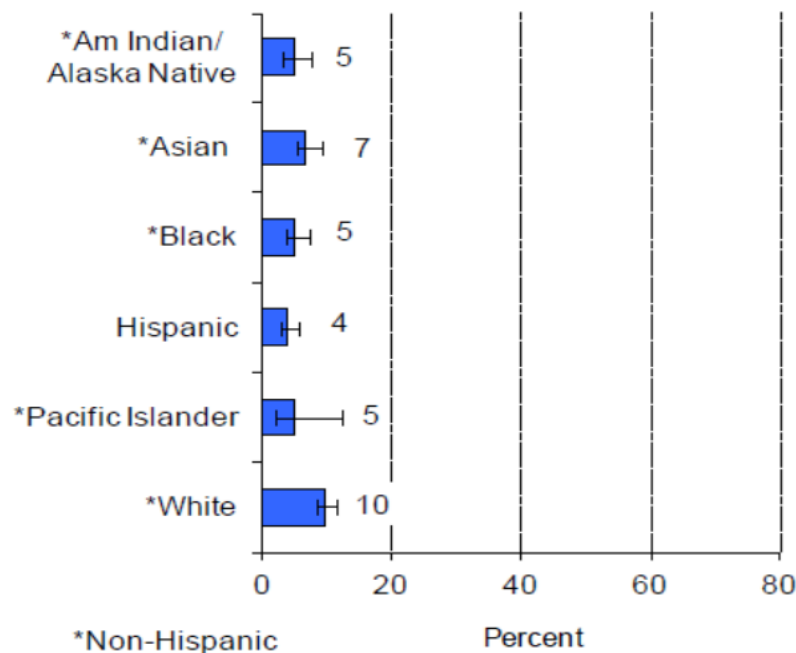


Drinking Before/During Pregnancy by Race and Ethnicity: 2009-2011

Drinking Before Pregnancy and Binge Drinking Before Pregnancy, by Maternal Race/Ethnicity
WA PRAMS, 2009-2011



Drinking in Third Trimester by Maternal Race/Ethnicity
WA PRAMS, 2009-2011



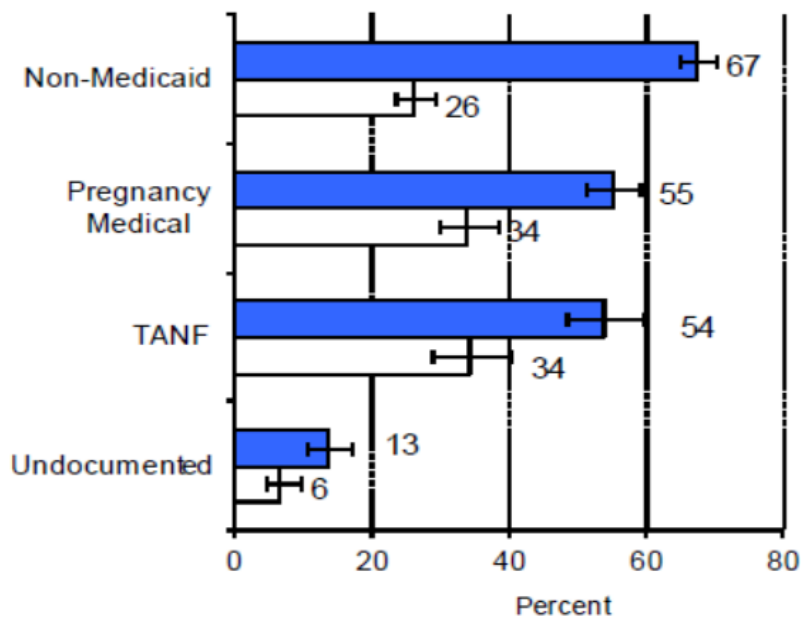
Sources: 2009-2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). MCH Data Report, Washington Department of Health (160-015), June 2014.



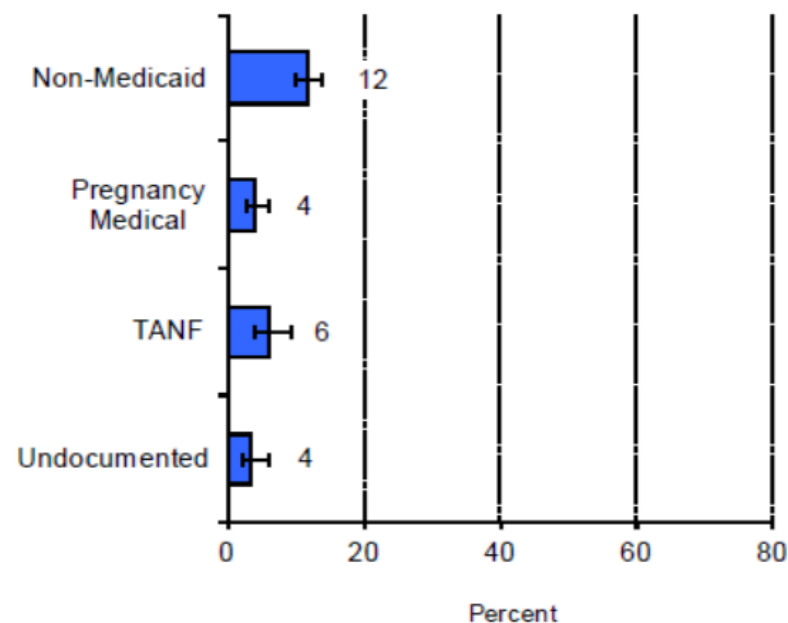
Drinking Before/During Pregnancy

2009-2011

Drinking Before Pregnancy and Binge Drinking Before Pregnancy, by Medicaid Program, WA PRAMS, 2009-2011



Drinking in Third Trimester by Medicaid Program WA PRAMS, 2009-2011

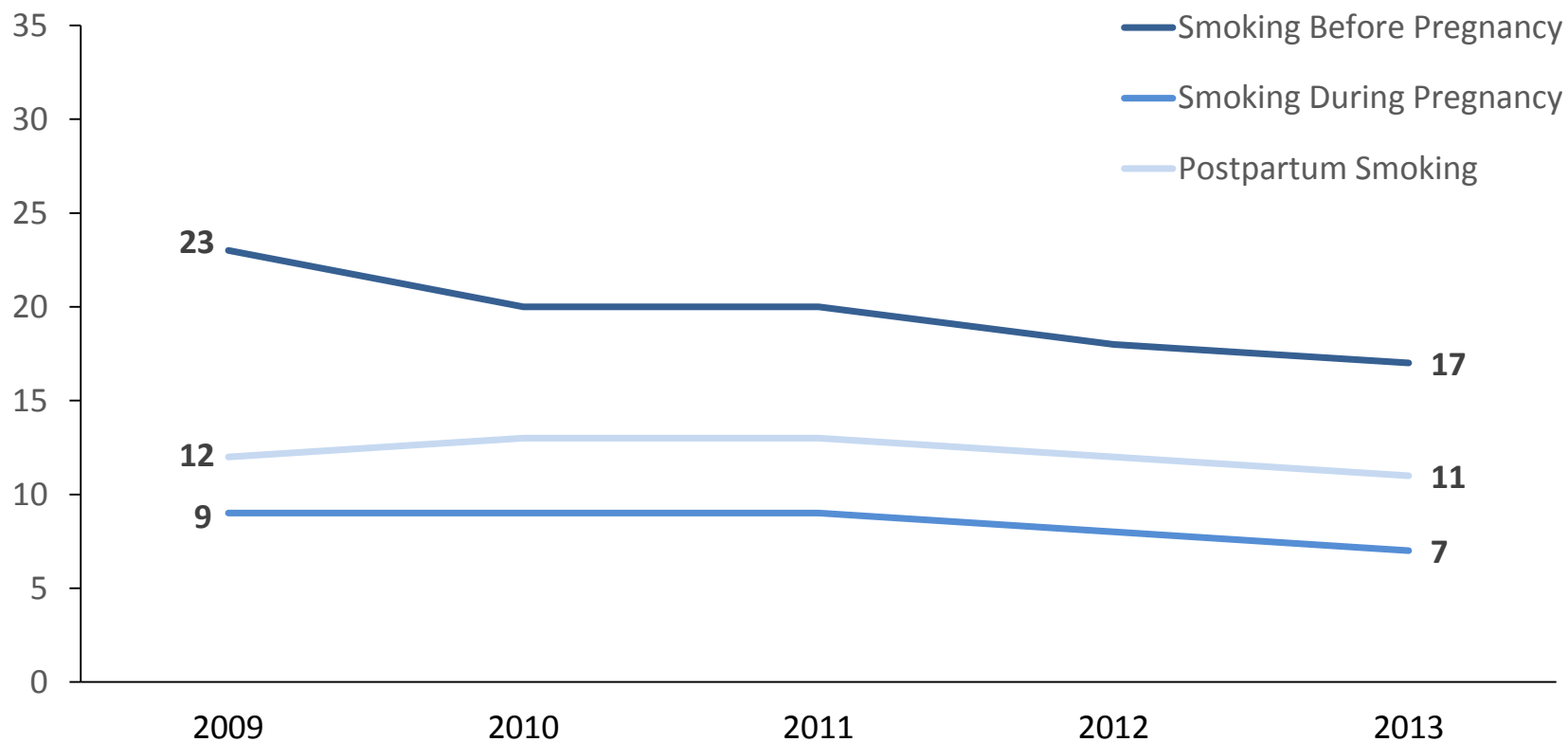


■ Drinking Before Pregnancy ■ Binge Drinking Before Pregnancy

Sources: 2009-2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). MCH Data Report, Washington Department of Health (160-015), June 2014.



Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy 2009-2013



Sources: Perinatal Indicators Report for Washington State, 2014 Data (DOH 950-15 published Nov. 2016.)

NOTE: Data represent women who completed the PRAMS survey.



HIDTA

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program, created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1998, provides assistance to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States.

The goals of the Northwest HIDTA are to:

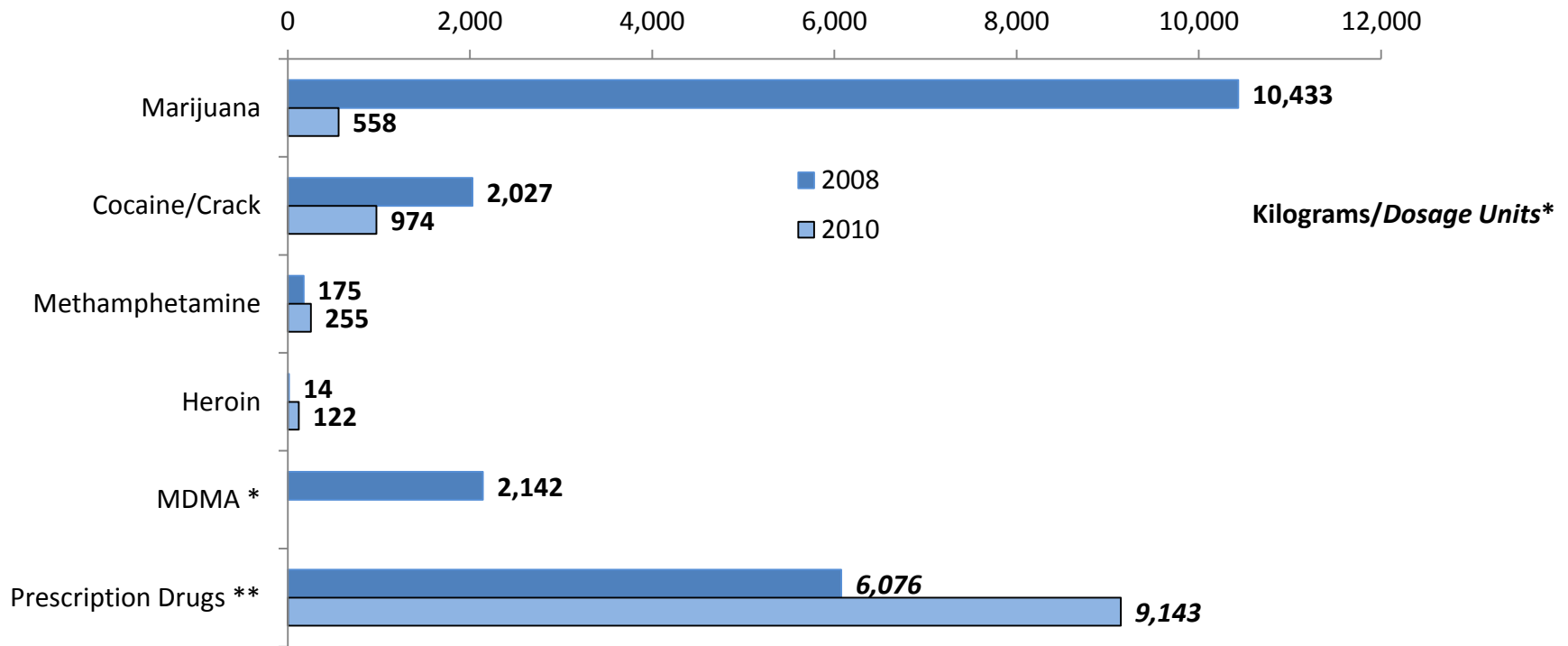
Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations.

The most recent publication from NW HIDTA is the 2016 Marijuana Impact Report



Drug Seizures: HIDTA (2008 v. 2010)

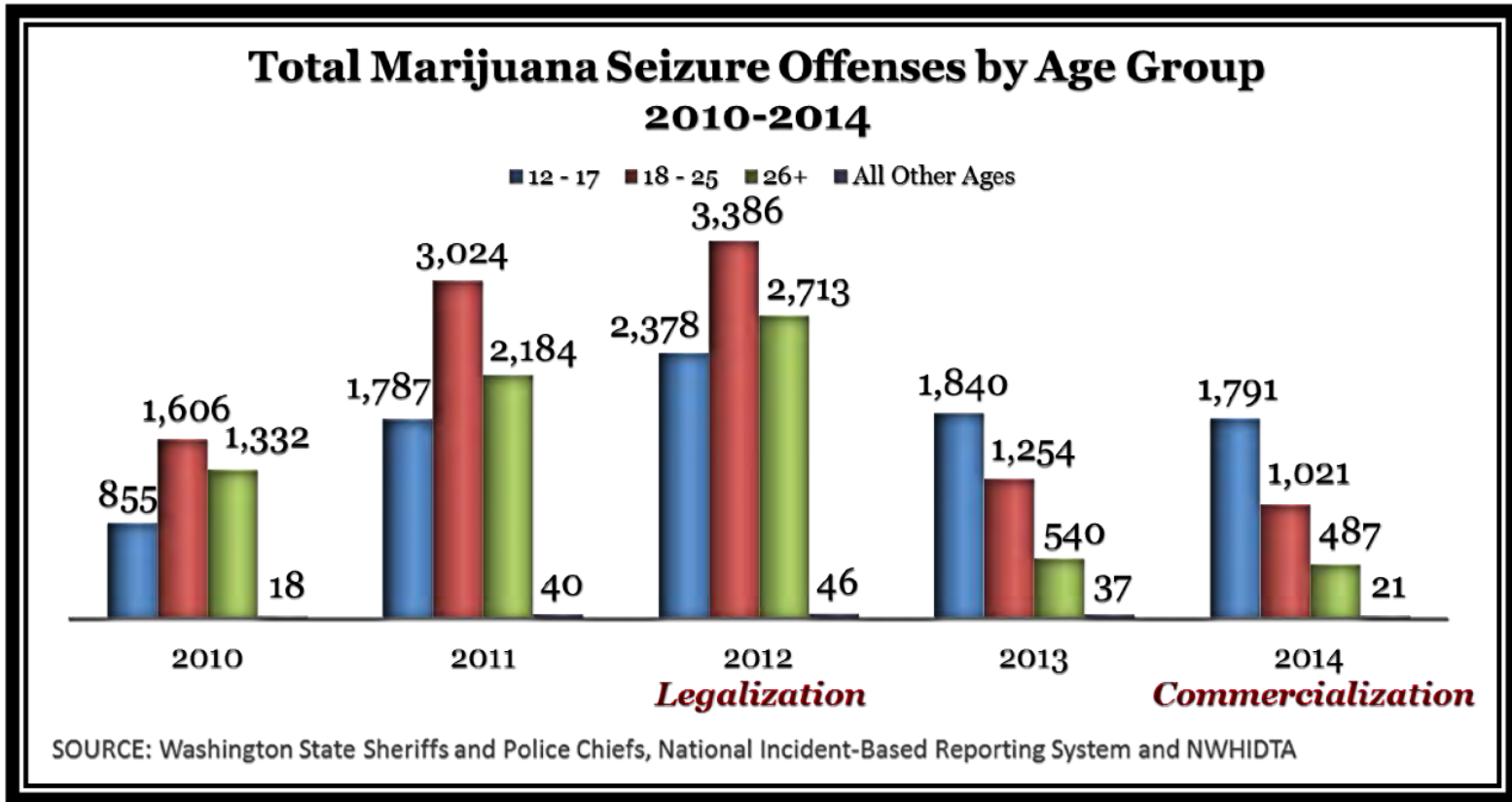
Drug Seizures by Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area-Funded Enforcement Initiatives (2008 v. 2010)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Drug Market Analysis, 2001-R0813-023, September 2011



Marijuana Seizures (2010 - 2014)



Source: NW HIDTA Marijuana Impact Report 2016

2012 Data Assessment: Summary of findings

Ranking	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana	Meth	Prescription Drug
Prevalence Rates (youth/adult)	1 st -youth 1 st -adults	3 rd -youth 2 nd -adults	2 nd -youth 3 rd -adults	5 th -youth NA- adults	4 th -youth 4 th -adults
Trends (youth/adult)	no trend change	no trend change	youth - increasing adult - no change	no trend change	no trend change
Economic Impacts	1 st	3 rd	Illicit drugs: 2 nd		
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths: alcohol greater impact than illicit drugs • Drinking and driving: Age dependent • Traffic injuries and fatalities: Age dependent • School related consequences: Mixed 				
OVERALL	1st	3rd	2nd	5th	4th

2012 Indicators Not in Current Data Needs Assessment

- School policy enforcement (HYS)
- Harassed due to health/Disability (HYS)
- Pain killer Source (HYS)
- Ritalin 30-day use (HYS)
- Ever drank alcohol (HYS)
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (BRFSS)
- Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (BRFSS)
- Economic Impact (Research Publication)

2017 New Indicators

- Prescription Drugs (HYS)
- E-Cigarettes (HYS)
- General Anxiety Disorder Questions (HYS)
- Parental Perceptions: Youth Drug Use (HYS)
- Young Adult 30-day Use (YAHS)
- Young Adults Perception of Harm (YAHS)
- Marijuana Licenses (LCB)
- Retail Compliance Checks (LCB)
- Race/Ethnicity Charts

Next 5-Year Strategic Plan

Needs Assessment Matrix

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana	Meth	Prescription Drug
Rates					
Trends					
Economic Impacts					
Social Impact					
Other criteria?					
OVERALL					

Acknowledgement & Thank You

- DOH Department of Health
- LCB Liquor Cannabis Board
- OSPI Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
- WSTC Washington State Transportation Commission
- WSDOT Washington State Department of Transportation
- SEOW Members

Section 4

Survey Information, Adults, Summary

Questions