

Community Prevention & Wellness Initiative (CPWI)

Washington State Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) introduced the Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI) in 2011 to reduce underage substance use and related risk factors as well as improve school outcomes among adolescents. CPWI is a community coalition model aimed at bringing together key local stakeholders to support population-level change in high-risk communities across the state. There are currently 5 CPWI Cohorts with 64 communities at various stages in the CPWI process.

CPWI Program Evaluation

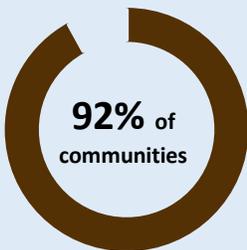
DBHR has partnered with the IMPACT Research Lab at Washington State University to evaluate CPWI. Substance use and related risk factors data are from the Healthy Youth Survey (HYS). This survey is administered every 2 years to students in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade in approximately 1,000 public schools across the state. School outcome data (i.e. graduation and dropout rates) are from the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

Did 10th grade substance use & risk factors change from baseline to 2016 in CPWI Cohorts 1-3 communities?

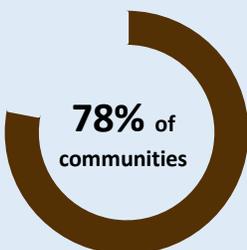
Yes. A majority of results were either positive (statistically significant reduction in substance use or risk factors at $p < .10$) or neutral (no significant change $p < .10$) for all CPWI communities.

We used chi-square analysis to examine whether substance use and associated risk factors have changed significantly from baseline to 2016 (post-intervention). Baseline for Cohort 1 is 2008 HYS data, while baseline for Cohorts 2 and 3 is 2010 HYS data.

Cohort 1

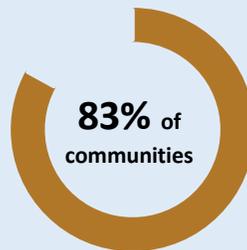


(11 of 12 communities) had significant reduction in any alcohol use in past 30 days. Result was neutral for remaining community.

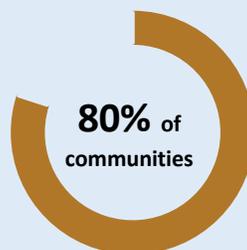


(7 of 9 communities) had significant reduction in any binge drinking in past 2 weeks. Results were neutral for remaining communities.

Cohort 2

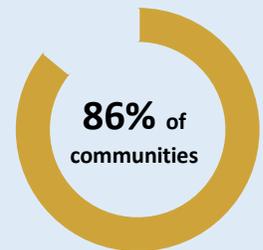


(5 of 6 communities) had significant reductions in early initiation of substance use, and perceived availability of drugs in community.

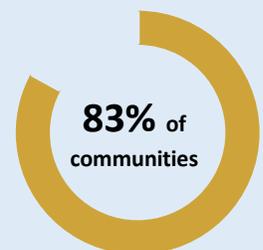


(4 of 5 communities) had significant reduction in any cigarette smoking in past 30 days. Result was neutral for the remaining community.

Cohort 3



(6 of 7 communities) had significant reduction in any cigarette smoking ever. Result was neutral for remaining community.



(5 of 6 communities) had significant reductions in any cigarette smoking in past 30 days, any binge drinking in past 2 weeks, and early initiation of substance use.

Did school outcomes improve in CPWI Cohorts 1-3 from baseline to post-intervention time point?

Yes. A majority of school outcomes improved from baseline to post-intervention time point. We calculated percent change from baseline (T1) to post-intervention time point (T2).

School outcomes	Cohort 1			Cohort 2			Cohort 3		
	T1	T2	Improved?	T1	T2	Improved?	T1	T2	Improved?
On-time 4-Year Graduation Rate	76%	83%		75%	79%		78%	81%	
4-Year Dropout Rate	14%	10%		15%	13%		12%	10%	
On-time 5-Year Graduation Rate	78%	85%		77%	83%		81%	86%	
5-Year Dropout Rate	19%	12%		19%	14%		16%	11%	

Improvement in outcomes (percent change of 5% or more)

No change in outcomes (percent change less than 5%)

Note: The percentages presented in the table have been rounded off. Percent change calculation was performed on unrounded percentages.

At baseline, CPWI communities were at significantly higher risk for poor school outcomes than other similar Washington communities. Had CPWI communities closed the gap at post-intervention time point?

Yes. Cohort 1 closed the gap in all 5 school outcomes. We used propensity score analysis to compare CPWI communities with other similar WA communities while controlling for initial differences.

For Cohorts 2 and 3, school outcomes have improved over time (see Table above). However, it is too early to tell whether communities who were initially at higher risk compared to similar Washington communities, have closed that gap.

School outcomes	Cohort 1		
	T1	T2	Closed gap?
On-time 4-Year Graduation Rate			Yes
4-Year Dropout Rate			Yes
On-time 5-Year Graduation Rate			Yes
5-Year Dropout Rate			Yes

CPWI communities were at significantly higher risk than other similar Washington communities ($p < .05$).

CPWI communities closed existing gap in level of risk following CPWI implementation ($p < .05$).

No significant difference between CPWI communities and other similar Washington communities at T1 and T2 ($p < .05$).

Technical Notes

School Outcomes: In the adjusted cohort methodology, students who begin as first-time 9th graders in a school year are placed in cohort and followed over four years (for adjusted 4-year graduation rate calculation) and five years (for adjusted 5-year graduation rate calculation). This calculation adjusts the number of students in the cohort by adding students who joined the cohort by transferring into a WA public high school for the first time, and by subtracting any students who transfer out.¹

Adjusted 4-Year Rates: T1 or baseline is class of 2011. This is the first year for which the new formula for calculating graduation and dropout rates is applied. T2 or post-intervention time point is class of 2017.

Adjusted 5-Year Rates: T1 or baseline is class of 2010. This is the first year for which the new formula for calculating graduation and dropout rates is applied. T2 or post-intervention time point is class of 2016.

1. Dorn, R., & Came, D. (2012). Graduation Rate Calculations in Washington State. Retrieved from <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/pubdocs/GradDropout/GradRateCalculationsinWASchYrsMarch2012.pdf>