

# Medicaid Tribal Consultation: Substance Misuse Prevention

Behavioral Health &  
Developmental Disabilities  
Division  
12.5.22



# Primary Prevention of Substance Misuse

Primary prevention, by far, has been known to be the best strategy to control substance misuse by adopting different types of strategies for preventing drug use at the primary level.



# Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

- **Goal 1: Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse**
  - Reduce 30-day use of alcohol by youth
  - Reduce 30-day use of marijuana by youth
  - Reduce 30-day adult binge drinking
- **Goals 2: Strengthen comprehensive prevention approach**
  - Increase the percentage of evidence-based programs, policies and/or practices implemented in the community

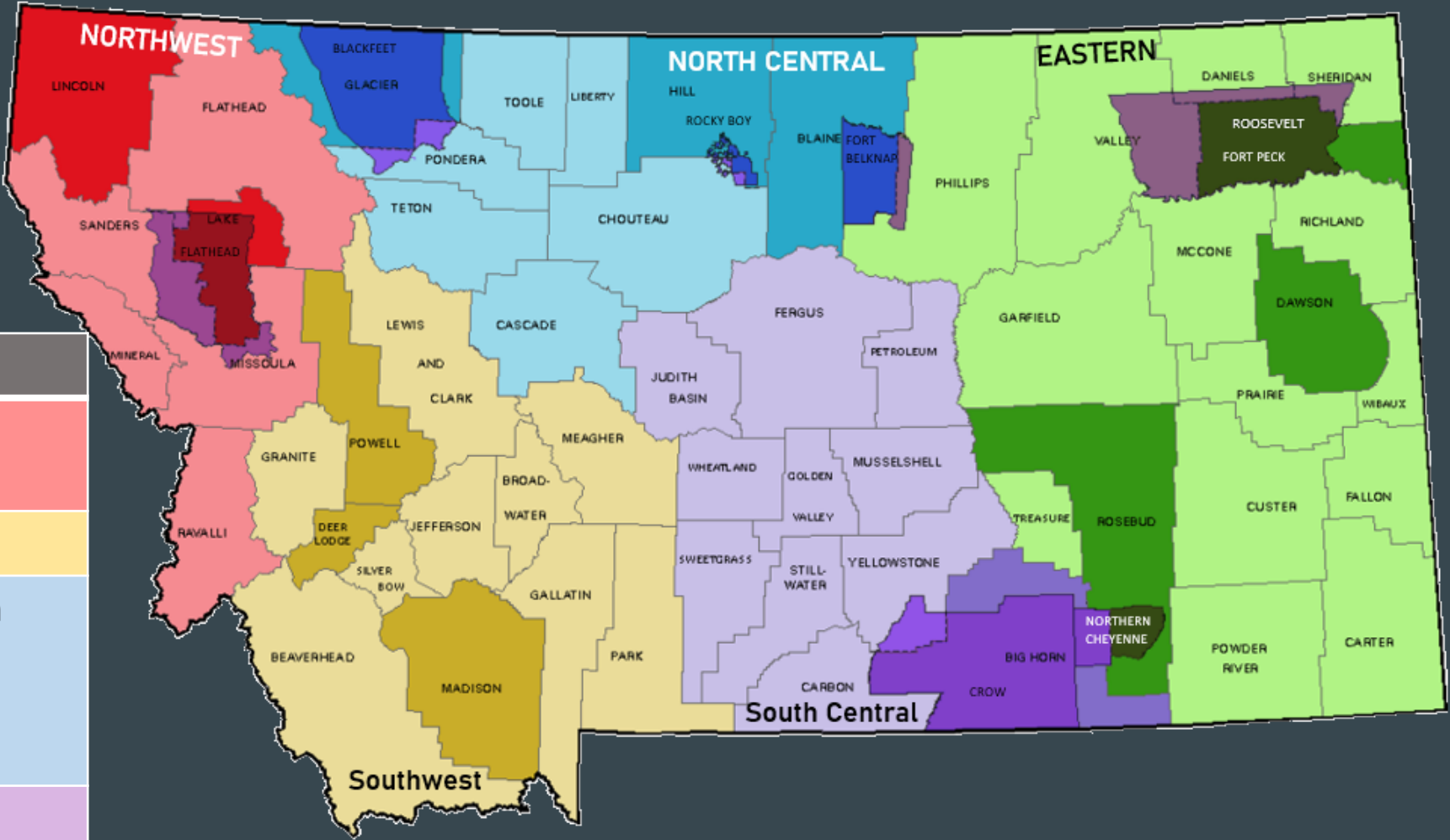
# Partnership for Success (PFS) Grant

- **Goal 1: Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse in youth ages 9-20 for disproportionate populations (On Probation, In Foster Care, On Reservation)**
  - Reduce 30-day use of alcohol by youth
  - Reduce 30-day use of marijuana by youth
  - Reduce 30-day use of methamphetamine by youth
  - Decrease the number of youth at high risk (having 10 or more risk factors) for substance use
- **Goals 2: Strengthen comprehensive prevention approach**
  - Increase the percentage of evidence-based programs, policies and/or practices implemented in the community

A blue ribbon graphic with a 3D effect, featuring a dark blue shadow on the left side. The ribbon is horizontal and contains the text "Prevention Specialists" in white serif font.

# Prevention Specialists

Region	Provider
Northwest Tribal	WMMHC CSKT
Southwest	Butte Cares
North Central Tribal Tribal Tribal	Alliance for Youth Blackfeet Fort Belknap Chippewa Cree
South Central	SCRMHC
Eastern	EMCHC



	Northwest BG		Southwest BG		North Central BG		South Central BG		Eastern BG
	Northwest PFS		Southwest PFS		North Central PFS		South Central PFS		Eastern PFS

A photograph of a brown horse standing in a field of dry grass and shrubs. In the background, there are snow-capped mountains under a clear blue sky. The image is used as a background for the text on the left.

## Current BHDD-Supported Tribal Prevention Efforts

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- Confederated Salish & Kootenai (Tribal Health)
- Chippewa Cree (White Sky Hope)
- Fort Belknap (Tribal Health)
- Blackfeet Nation (Tribal Health)

# Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategies

## Dissemination of Information

- ParentingMontana.org
- Social media
- Health fairs/health promotion

## Prevention Education

- Classroom and/or small group sessions (all ages);
- Parenting and family management classes
- PAX Good Behavior Game

## Alternative Activities

- Drug free events
- Youth/adult leadership activities
- Community service activities

## Community Based Process

- Coalition work
- Communities that Care
- Community Mobilization

## Environmental

- Assisting communities to maximize local enforcement procedures governing availability and distribution of ATOD
- Promoting the establishment or review of alcohol, tobacco and drug use policies in schools
- Product pricing strategies

## Problem Identification and Referral

- Employee assistance programs;
- Student assistance programs; and
- Driving while under the influence/driving while intoxicated education programs

# Risk and Protective Factors

Risk Factors: increase the likelihood of an individual being involved in adverse behaviors. The following risk factors have been identified as a priority:

- Intention to Use
- Perception of Harm
- Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use
- Pro-Social Involvement

Protective Factors: decrease the likelihood of an individual being involved in adverse behavior. The following protective factors positively associated with health and social outcomes for (AI/AN) youth include:

- Familial and non-familial connectedness
- Positive Pro-Social Involvement
- Positive Social Norms
- Cultural Connectedness

# Prevention Specialists Certification

- Non-profit Board sets standards to meet national and local requirements
- Funded by Montana Healthcare Foundation
- Coordinated by University of Montana Public Health Training Center





# Consultation Discussion

What Substance  
Misuse Primary  
Prevention Services are  
you currently  
delivering?




What challenges and/or  
gaps are you experiencing  
in providing these services?





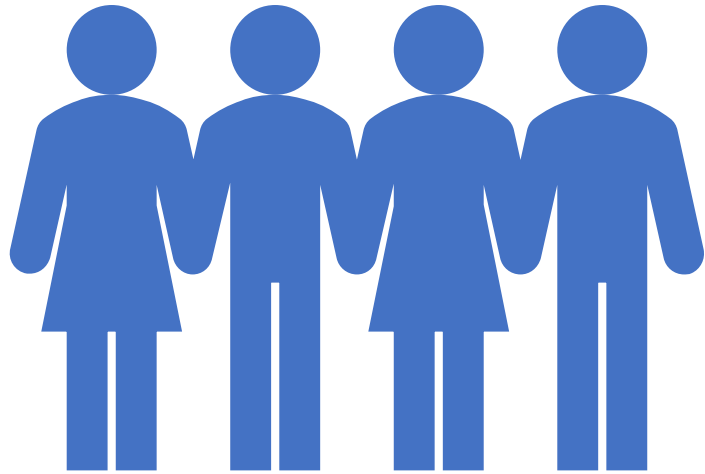
What challenges/barriers have you experienced in accessing state prevention funds?

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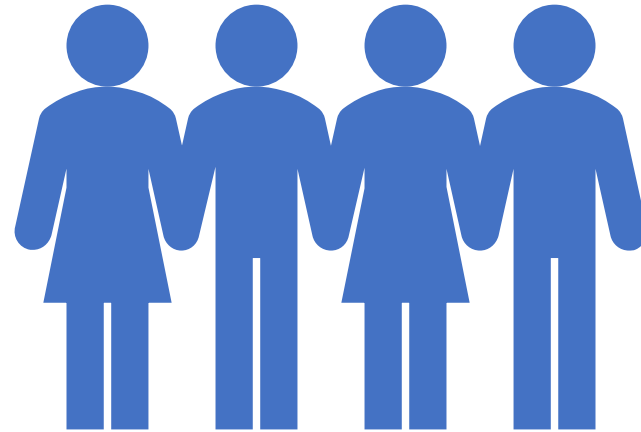
What other types of  
prevention work exist in tribal  
communities?





What will be necessary to support increasing professionalization of the primary prevention workforce?

What are the barriers  
and challenges  
associated with hiring,  
retention, and training  
for the existing  
workforce?



# Thank you for your input!

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