

Appendix A:

We Care Daily Clinic Response to Community Concerns

1. Will a drop-in clinic make Auburn more attractive to the homeless/drug addicted population?

No, Individuals who choose to utilize We Care Daily Clinic have made the decision to start their path to recovery from opioid use disorder, a chronic medical condition. We Care Daily Clinic provides Medication Assisted Treatment, which is the use of FDA approved medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a “whole-patient” approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.

By helping individuals with substance use disorders in the Auburn area, We Care Daily Clinic will help make the Auburn community a safer and more attractive place to live and work.

2. Don't some addicts use drop-in-clinics as a stop gap to get a fix when they are out of money? Once they have their stop fix, will they target Auburn homes/businesses for robberies to get money to go purchase their first-choice drug?

No, We Care Daily Clinics provides Medication Assisted Treatment which is the Medical Standard of Care for treating opioid use disorder.

Those visiting We Care Daily Clinic have made the decision to start their path to recovery from opioid use disorder – they are coming for treatment and support in order to regain control over their lives. We Care Daily Clinic maintains high patient standards, including regular check-ins, assessments and testing to ensure patients are abiding by clinic standards and are following their individual treatment plans

Safety and security are a high priority for We Care Daily Clinic. The Clinic has 24/7 security and quiet patrols to monitor neighborhoods, as well as full support from local law enforcement to assist in patrolling the region as part of an overall safety protocol.

3. Are you actively seeking new hires to help staff this location? Where are those new jobs being posted?

Yes, we are currently hiring experienced staff to fill our current job openings. All open positions are listed on our website at www.wecaredailyclinics.com and through a variety of employment recruitment networks specializing in the medical services industry.

We look forward to welcoming additional team members who seek to support the Auburn community by combating the opioid epidemic and encouraging those on a path to recovery from opioid use disorder.

4. What public locations in Auburn or outside of the Auburn area were public information notices posted for hiring and for informing the Auburn general population of this plan?

A Public Notice by the Department of Health was posted in *The Seattle Times* and the *Auburn Reporter* on January 10, 2019.

We Care Daily Clinic also presented to local businesses at the Auburn Rotary, to The River Homeowners Association, to City Council, and has offered to host public presentations to community members as requested.

All open positions are listed on our website at www.wecaredailyclinics.com and through a variety of employment recruitment networks specializing in the medical services industry. All construction notices and permits have been posted, per city rules and requirements, on the facility as it is being renovated.

We are always looking for ways to improve our outreach. If you have additional suggestions or are interested in having a representative of We Care Daily Clinic speak to your group, please contact us via our website at www.wecaredailyclinics.com.

5. What is the demographic breakdown of the proposed target patients and what portion of the patient population is transient, homeless, unemployed, etc.?

According to a May 2018 King County Public Health study, 83% of people who overdose on opioids are housed, not homeless.¹

The report also states that Opioid overdoses disproportionately affects young people, men, people experiencing homelessness, and certain racial and ethnic minorities. Half of all overdose deaths in 2017 were 46-years-old or younger.²

Below is a diagram of characteristics of people with drug or alcohol-caused deaths in King County from 2016-17.

¹ King County Public Health, May 2018, <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/news/2018/May/9-overdose-deaths.aspx>

² King County Public Health, May 2018, <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/health/news/2018/May/9-overdose-deaths.aspx>

Characteristics of People with Drug or Alcohol Caused Deaths in King County in 2016-17, by Type of Drugs Involved

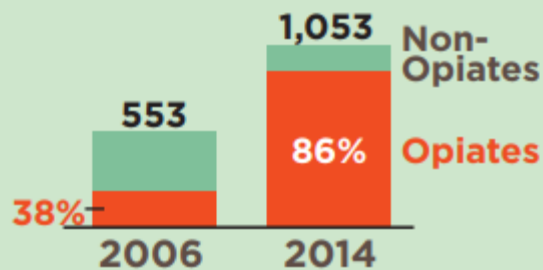
	Alcohol & Drug-Caused Deaths		Rate (# of deaths per 100,000 residents [^] per year)
	#	%	
Overall	727	100%	17.1
Age			
15-24	46	6%	8.7
25-44	303	42%	21.9
45-64	331	46%	30.6
65+	47	7%	8.9
Sex			
Male	481	66%	22.6
Female	246	34%	11.5
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	579	80%	22.2
Black, non-Hispanic	78	11%	28.9
Asian, non-Hispanic	28	4%	4.0
Hispanic	23	3%	5.4
Am. Indian/AK Native, non-Hispanic	33	5%	121.8
Overdose Location			
SeaTac/Tukwila	29	4%	30.3
Seattle	385	53%	27.5
Kent	50	7%	19.9
Federal Way	33	5%	17.4
Auburn	27	4%	17.3
Burien/Des Moines	26	4%	16.0
Kirkland	23	3%	13.5
Renton	25	3%	12.3
Bellevue	24	3%	8.6
Homeless*	102	14%	N/A

*Given uncertainty around the estimated number of homeless individuals living in King County, a rate could not be estimated.

[^]Source: <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates>

YOUNG ADULTS ARE LARGEST GROWING GROUP SEEKING OPIATE DETOX

People Under 30 Seeking Detox for All Drugs



Source: BHRD 2014 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Report

6. What is the experience of the established locations? What positives accrue and how do you measure success? What is the recovery rate vs recidivism ratio?

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribes ongoing collaboration with the University of Washington, has already helped the Tribe develop one of the country's leading Office Based Opioid Treatment Programs serving AI/AN. The Tribe hosts a yearly "Opiate Symposium" for medical and chemical dependency professionals from Alaska and Northwest Tribes and Tribal Councils & Executive Leaders are actively involved in an Anti-Drug Task Force, dedicating significant funds and resources to take on this Tribal and local epidemic.

Measurement of success in treating addiction is generally based on an individual's needs and goals as structured within their unique care plan for recovery. One measure of success will be for patients to achieve the goals and objectives specified in their plan of care activities. This may include their ability to regain meaningful employment or possibly rebuild familial relationships.

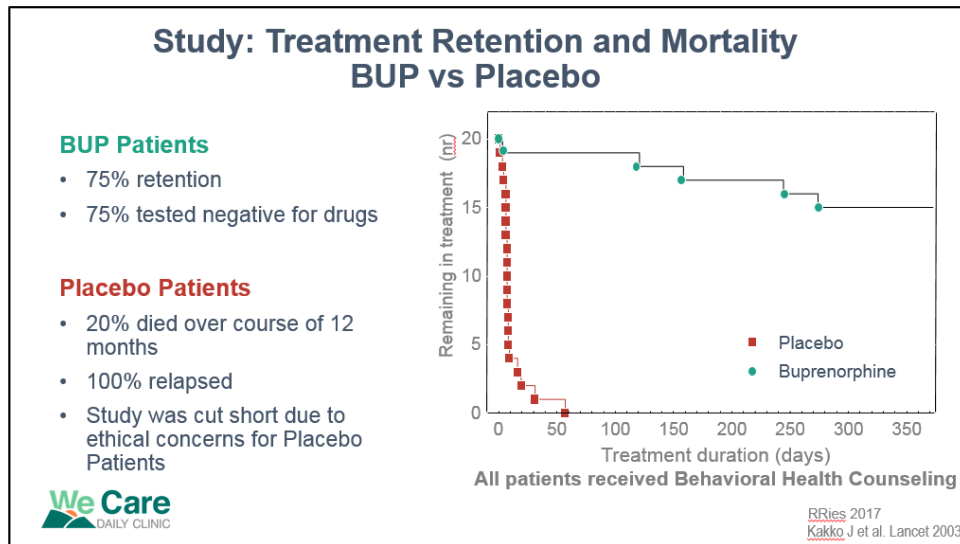
Like other chronic diseases, addiction often involves cycles of relapse and remission. Because of the progressive nature of addiction, disability or premature death often result if an individual is not able to access treatment or engage in appropriate recovery activities.

Medication-Assisted Treatment cuts the risk of death from overdose in half compared to people in counseling alone, or not in treatment.³

Medication Assisted Treatment is the Medical Standard of Care for the treatment of opioid use disorder and is the single most effective treatment according to the FDA.

Of the 20 patients participating in the study referenced in the figure below, all participated in behavioral health counseling, but only 10 received the FDA-approved medication. Of those who received both the medication and the behavioral health counseling, 75% were retained in the first year and tested negative for drugs during that year. Unfortunately, the study ended short because 20% of the patients who *did not* receive the medication had died in the first year. 100% of the patients who *did not* receive the medication relapsed (shown in red on the diagram).

▪ ³ Source: Pierce, M., Bird, S. M., Hickman, M., Marsden, J., Dunn, G., Jones, A., and Millar, T. (2016) Impact of treatment for opioid dependence on fatal drug-related poisoning: a national cohort study in England. *Addiction*, 111: 298–308. doi: 10.1111/add.13193



7. Has crime increased or decreased in the areas where this type of facility has already been put in place? What objective results and or method of study is your reference?

Violent crime rates were found to be lower in areas surrounding Medication Assisted Treatment centers than around other neighborhood businesses.

According to a study, published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* in January 2016, Medication Assisted Treatment centers had 25% less crime around their neighborhoods than did retail stores.

Investigators followed violent crime statistics around fifty-three publicly funded outpatient drug addiction treatment centers, including methadone clinics in Baltimore, Maryland. Crime rates around these clinics were compared to crime rates around liquor stores, convenience stores, and other “corner stores” defined as mom-and-pop small businesses.

Neighborhoods around addiction treatment programs had significantly fewer violent crimes than neighborhoods around retail stores, even controlling for the socioeconomic status of each area.⁴

In another study published in 2012, investigators compared data from a computer listing of all FBI reports of serious crimes, such as robbery, homicide, and sexual assault, in specific areas of Baltimore. The areas included 13 methadone treatment centers and three types of control locations: 13 convenience stores, 13 residential points, and 10 general medical hospitals. The

⁴ “Not in My Back Yard: A Comparative Analysis of Crime Around Publicly Funded Drug Treatment Centers, Liquor Stores, Convenience Stores, and Corner Stores in One Mid-Atlantic City” was written by C. Debra M. Furr-Holden; Adam J. Milam; Elizabeth Nesoff; Renee Johnson; David . Fakunle; Jacky M. Jennings; and Roland J. Thorpe.

study team found no significant increase in crime around methadone treatment centers (MTCs) or general hospitals.⁵

Additionally, before We Care Daily Clinic began renovating the location it is soon to occupy, the site was a vacant, outdated, unsecured structure that was poorly lit and lacking any type of on-site security. The Clinic's renovations to the previously vacant property have increased the safety and security of the immediate area, and created a cleaner, more hospitable and pleasant looking business structure that will be well-maintained throughout the lifetime of We Care Daily Clinic operations.

8. What results are you expecting from this clinic?

We Care Daily Clinic will save lives and offer increased access to care for people who want to recover from opioid use disorder. Our goal is to provide the best quality service and care for our patients and members of the greater Auburn community.

Additional resources:

[King County Heroin and Prescription Opiate Addiction Taskforce](#)

[King County Overdose Death Dashboard](#)

⁵ Reference: Boyd SJ, Fang LJ, Medoff DR, Dixon LB, Gorelick DA. Use of a "microecologic technique" to study crime incidents around methadone maintenance treatment centers [published online ahead of print March 2, 2012]. *Addiction*. doi: 10.1111/j.1360-0443.2012.03872.x.