



NEW
JERSEY

STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY – NEW JERSEY PROFILE

STATE PREVENTION SYSTEM

Structure and Organization

Until 1988, New Jersey maintained separate State offices for alcoholism services and drug abuse services. Legislation passed in 1989 made significant changes in both the structure of the State agencies and in the locus of control for substance abuse activities. Chapter 51 of Public Law 1989 merged the State alcoholism and drug abuse agencies – formerly two entities – into a single Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, and Addiction Services (DADAAS). Recently, the name was changed to the Division of Addiction Services (DAS); the title change reflected a commitment to an integrated substance abuse service system. In 1996, all tobacco control activities were merged into the Prevention Services Unit.

DAS serves as the lead alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) agency for the State, and is placed within the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. An Assistant Commissioner of Health heads the Division and reports to the New Jersey Deputy Commissioner of Health. DAS includes a Prevention Services Unit designed to provide leadership and resources and to promote local interest, initiative, and action in the area of ATOD prevention. This unit is headed by a service director and includes two sections, each headed by a coordinator. One section is responsible for program linkages, interagency coordination, and grants management and monitoring to prevent substance abuse. The second section is responsible for tobacco control activities.

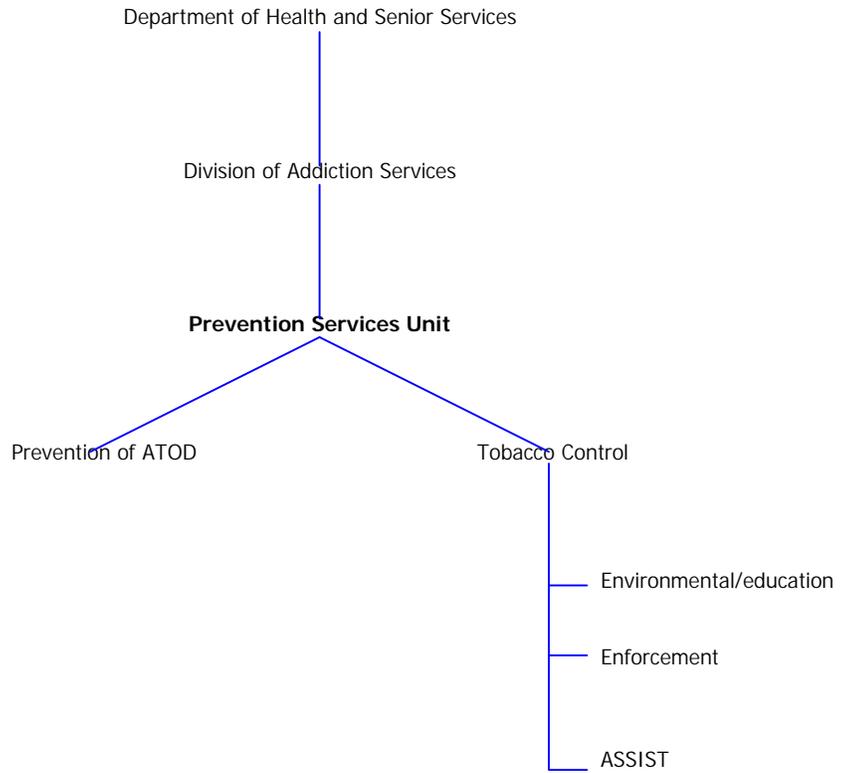
In FFY 1995, the Prevention Services Unit adopted the following principles to guide the enhancement and development of network activities:

- A risk factor-focused needs assessment is the basis of planning primary prevention services in the State
- Community-based primary prevention services that would be planned at the local level, based on local needs assessments
- Services should have measurable outcomes
- All primary prevention services should meet a minimum standard for quality
- All primary prevention services must be consistent with the six primary prevention strategies

In New Jersey, most prevention services are funded with Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds; State funds are also appropriated by the State legislature. In addition to funding a statewide network of resource and information centers and a statewide information and referral system (i.e., a toll-free telephone number), 20% set-aside funds are distributed through grants to community, county, regional, or State organizations. Over 95 community-based organizations have grants with DAS for the delivery of prevention services; grants are awarded through a competitive process and are monitored by the Prevention Services Unit. Among these community providers are 19 county-based councils on alcoholism and drug abuse, which serve the State's 21 counties as Resource Centers. In addition, the State has a contract with Rowan State College for the development of a collaborative effort to strengthen the New Jersey Higher Education Consortium on Drug Prevention and Education.

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Organizational Chart



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FUNDING AND RESOURCES

Year (FFY)	State Funding	SAPT Funding	20% Set-aside
1993	\$84,275	\$37,274,956	\$7,777,895
1994	305,551	37,380,258	7,558,782
1995	271,542	35,208,769	8,539,335

Allocation of Funds

CSAP Strategy	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Information Dissemination	\$1,467,286	\$1,487,388	\$1,622,474
Education	2,894,125	2,694,311	3,159,553
Alternatives	1,115,260	1,131,335	1,451,687
Problem Identification and Referral	451,144	412,085	426,967
Environmental	772,943	711,956	939,327
Community-based Process	1,077,137	1,121,707	939,327
Other	0	0	0

Resource Spending**	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Planning, Coordination, and Needs Assessment	\$214,424	\$288,924	N/A*
Quality Assurance	1,332,367	1,608,621	N/A
Training (post-employment)	0	0	N/A
Education (pre-employment)	0	0	N/A
Program Development	0	0	N/A
Research and Evaluation	0	0	N/A
Information Systems	157,040	173,740	N/A

*Data not available from State.

** These expenditures fell outside the set-aside.

Substate entities receiving set-aside funds for prevention service delivery

- 19 county councils
- 95 community-based organizations

Average amount of grant/contract:

- FFY 1993 - \$65,083
- FFY 1994 - \$79,566
- FFY 1995 - \$89,007

Per-capita 20% set-aside spending (population):

- FFY 1993 - \$0.99
- FFY 1994 - \$0.96
- FFY 1995 - \$1.07

Staff/Volunteers designated and supported by set-aside funding and level:

- FFY 1993 -
 - State: 15 FTE/0 Volunteers
 - Regional: N/A*
 - Local: N/A
- FFY 1994 -
 - State: N/A
 - Regional: N/A
 - Local: N/A
- FFY 1995 -
 - State: 15 FTE/0 Volunteers
 - Regional: N/A
 - Local: N/A

*Data not available from State.

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PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Definition of Prevention:

In New Jersey, the Prevention Services Unit has adopted the following goal for prevention: "To reduce the number of New Jerseyans who misuse or abuse alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by fostering attitudes and behaviors that support the health and well-being of individuals and their communities, and by promoting strategies that reduce or eliminate the inappropriate use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, with special emphasis on populations with multiple risks."

Does the State have prevention plan?

No; it is being developed.

Target populations for prevention services:

- High-risk youth
- Minorities
- Prevention professionals

Total Number served:*

- FFY 1993 - 8,000
- FFY 1994 - 8,000
- FFY 1995 - 8,000

Programs funded:

*Estimated by State.

Type	Number of Programs/Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Information and referral	60*/30**	74♦♦/30**	N/A∅	Toll-free telephone number; lectures; media/printed materials; county-based resource centers
Social policy/environmental change	19/30***	22/N/A	19/N/A	Policy fora in each N.J. county
Problem identification and referral	15/40,000 ****	15/40,000 ****	15/40,000 ****	Toll-free telephone numbers
Alternatives	10/N/A	51/N/A	55/4,000	Peer leadership conferences; recreation activities; drop-in centers
Community-based process	19/N/A	17/N/A	N/A	Activities aiding in organizing, planning, coalition building, networking, and development/integration of local prevention plans

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Type	Number of Programs/Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Education	20/3,000	79/3,600♦	90/3,600♦	Prevention education programs/curricula (community-based agencies throughout State); peer leadership skills (community-based and hospital-based programs)

*Figure represents 40 substate RADAR Network sites and 20 community-based organizations, all of which received SAPT Block Grant funding in FFY 1993.

**Number of statewide conferences at which informational materials were distributed.

***Number of fora sponsored in which key decision makers and legislators participated.

****Approximate number of calls handled by two toll-free hot lines.

♦Figure represents number of participants who attended two summer schools on alcoholism and drug abuse, held at Rutgers University (600); also included are approximately 3000 participants who attended statewide/regional prevention education conferences.

♦♦ Figure represents 40 substate RADAR Network sites and 34 community-based organizations, all of which received SAPT Block Grant funding in FFY 1994.

∅Data not available from State.

DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

Results currently available on prevention programs funded by the 20% set-aside (including data collection and needs assessment):

In the early 1990s, information about prevention services came primarily from the narrative quarterly reports the State required from its provider agencies. Financial accountability for prevention services was achieved through regular program monitoring by project officers.

More recently, New Jersey has developed a data base to track its prevention services contracts. The data base has the capability to track the achievement of goals and objectives.

In 1995, New Jersey implemented a Prevention Unification Project with six pilot counties; by 1997, all 21 counties were participating in the program. The Unification Project served a twofold purpose:

- To change the prevention planning from a State-based to a local/county-based process.
- To increase the coordination between SAPT-funded prevention and other ATOD prevention programs.
- To allow needs assessments drive funding priorities.
- To develop outcome measures at the State and local/county level based on needs assessments.

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Prior to 1995, New Jersey had no uniform, statewide method for forecasting prevention programming needs and associated resource requirements. As of 1996, needs assessments were the responsibility of DAS, which has utilized data from its most recent needs assessment to provide counties with information to assist them in identifying populations at risk for substance abuse.

This recent prevention needs assessment was carried out via a contract with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). A family of surveys was carried out to assess needs for prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse and abuse throughout the State and within its regional planning areas.

Recently, New Jersey has developed a simple data collection instrument to collect data on prevention services and activities from the approximately 100 grantees funded through the Block Grant prevention set-aside.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Training and Technical Assistance:

Federal prevention set-aside monies have been utilized to support a summer training program. Training for professionals is provided upon request and is not linked to the certification process. In 1996, the State received technical assistance from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) in developing a workplan for the coordination and management of a statewide system for prevention training.

DAS has provided each county participating in its Prevention Unification Project (see previous section) with detailed statistical information about substance abuse and substance abuse risk factors. These data have been used to guide priorities in the comprehensive planning process for prevention services.

Certification Activities:

As of 1993, no certification requirements were in existence for prevention professionals in New Jersey. Since then, primary responsibility for certification has been contracted to the Certification Board of New Jersey, which offers two levels of certification:

- Certified prevention specialist
- Prevention associate