



WASHINGTON

STATE PREVENTION SYSTEM

Structure and Organization

The Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) of the Department of Social and Health Services is the lead alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) prevention agency in the State of Washington. DASA includes three main divisions: Administration, Fiscal, and Program Services. The majority of the State's prevention budget consists of Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant money.

From the 20% SAPT set-aside, DASA contracts for statewide and regional prevention services. Statewide services include media campaigns, newsletters, and conferences. Regional services are managed by DASA through contracts with each of the State's 39 counties. The 27 Federally-recognized tribes located in Washington receive State funds (not SAPT set-aside funds) for tribal-based prevention services.

As the Federal Block Grant allocation format (including the 20% prevention set-aside) became more prevalent in the late 1980s, DASA enhanced its collaboration with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to share funds and to develop joint strategies. The Division initiated a contractual relationship with county governments to manage prevention services at the local level. Although the county-level contracting process presently remains the primary mechanism for the provision of community-based programs, SAPT Block Grant funds are also utilized for the development of statewide initiatives, such as conferences, trainings, and newsletters.

In the early 1990s, DASA directed the statewide local substance abuse providers to transition from a program-based emphasis to a risk/protective factor-based model of service delivery. Subsequently, prevention strategies at the local level have begun to address high-priority risk factors and to include the enhancement of protective factors.

Organizational Chart



STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY - WASHINGTON PROFILE

FUNDING AND RESOURCES

Year (FFY)	State Funding*	SAPT Funding	20% Set-aside
1993	\$3,280,644	\$23,188,841	\$4,889,709
1994	5,208,993	24,807,591	5,148,990
1995	6,384,000	25,283,792	5,760,924

*Each county in the State received a minimum amount of \$60,000 in State Fiscal Years 1993-1995.

Allocation of Funds

CSAP Strategy	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Information Dissemination	\$195,588	\$205,959	\$948,460
Education	3,129,414	3,295,353	3,364,879
Alternatives	415,625	437,664	761,200
Problem Identification and Referral	24,449	25,745	293,507
Environmental	342,280	360,430	24,555
Community-based Process	782,353	823,838	368,323
Other	0	0	0

Resource Spending*	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Planning, Coordination, and Needs Assessment	\$295,995	\$606,038	\$200,000
Quality Assurance	0	0	0
Training (post-employment)	39,071	32,984	100,000
Education (pre-employment)	3,129,414	0	2,061,743
Program Development	67,818	0	0
Research and Evaluation	0	0	0
Information Systems	0	0	0

* These expenditures fell outside the set-aside.

Substate entities receiving set-aside funds for prevention service delivery

- 39 county-based organizations

Average amount of grant/contract:*

- FFY 1993 – \$20,355
- FFY 1994 – \$25,000
- FFY 1995 – \$30,000

*Figures represent estimated contract amounts for regional prevention services provided through the counties.

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

- FFY 1993 - \$0.93
- FFY 1994 - \$0.93
- FFY 1995 - \$0.93

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

- FFY 1993 -
 - State: N/A*
 - Regional: N/A
 - Local: N/A
- FFY 1994 -
 - State: N/A
 - Regional: N/A
 - Local: N/A
- FFY 1995 -
 - State: 2 FTE
 - Regional: N/A
 - Local: N/A

*Data not available from State.

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PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Definition of Prevention:

The State of Washington defines prevention as "service programs designed to prevent or delay the use and abuse of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs." Abuse is defined as "any use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs in amounts harmful to an individual's or other's health and safety." Misuse is considered to be "use by individuals under the age of 21, or by any pregnant woman; and use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs in a manner that causes harm to self, others, or property."

Does the State have prevention plan?

At the time of publication, there was no comprehensive prevention plan.

Target populations for prevention services:

- Children presently not using alcohol/drugs
- Youth facing multiple risk factors
- Parents of young children
- College students
- Elderly

Total Number served*:

- FFY 1993-95 – 305,760

*Total numbers served 1993-95. Figure represents persons served in regional programs provided by the counties funded by the 20% set-aside. An additional 18,371 persons were provided services with State funds through the tribes.

Programs funded:

Type	Number of Programs**/Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Information dissemination	NA••	NA	NA	Clearinghouse; statewide newsletter; health fairs; brochures; media campaigns
Education	NA	NA	NA/850*	Statewide prevention conferences; prevention training programs for tribal youth; parenting education programs; youth education programs; peer helper programs; Washington State Substance Abuse College Task Force; prevention of drug abuse in the elderly; drug-free workplace programs
Alternatives	NA	NA	NA	Drug-free dances; drug-free activity nights; sports activities; drop-in centers; leadership activities; mentor programs

STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY - WASHINGTON PROFILE

Type	Number of Programs ** / Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Community-based process	NA/196,539	NA/196,539	NA/196,539	Health and community fairs; distribution of alcohol and drug prevention brochures; community outreach/advocacy programs; community/volunteer training; community prevention training system
Problem identification and referral	NA	8/4,705	8/4,705	DWI education programs; student assistance programs; Washington Drug-Free Business
Family domain•	NA	55/17,138	56/17,139	Programs focusing on family risk factors; family management programs
School domain•	NA	72/21,993	73/21,993	Programs focusing on academic failure, lack of school commitment, and persistent antisocial behavior
Individual/peer domain•	NA	60/18,378	61/18,379	Programs that focus on individual temperament, peer influence, and attitudes

*Number of participants at statewide prevention conferences.

**A total of 434 prevention projects were in place in State Fiscal Years 1993-1995; the State categorized these programs as follows:

378 county prevention projects
56 Native American projects

The State of Washington was able to report the relative number (percent of the total) of prevention programs by CSAP strategy area, as follows:

Information dissemination 11%
Education 58%
Alternatives 31%
Community-based process 15%
Problem identification and referral 4%
Environmental 1%

Note: The percentages total over 100 percent, because multiple strategy areas may be addressed by the same project.

•In addition to the six CSAP prevention strategies, Washington State offers prevention programming in alignment with several domains based on the risk/protective factor model of substance abuse prevention: family domain, school domain, and individual/peer domain.

••Data not available.

DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

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

All direct prevention service contractors are required to implement an evaluation plan for their programs. Programs are evaluated on the basis of reducing risk factors associated with substance abuse.

The Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse has compiled data* on risk factors and indicators across four domains (described below). These data are reported for each county, each substate region, and for the State in general.

The State has designed a data base that – as of 1996 – included an expanded set of 106 indicators. State data and county-by-county data are collected for each indicator. The State has defined 17 risk factors for substance abuse, which span four domains: community, family, school, and individual/peer. The following are examples of the types of indicators collected in Washington:

<u>Domain</u>	<u>Risk factor</u>	<u>Indicator</u>
Community	Availability of drugs	Alcohol retail licenses
	Transitions and mobility	Existing home sales
Family	Family conflict	Divorce rates; domestic violence arrests
	Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in crime/ drugs	Adult drunken driving arrests; adult violent crime arrests
School	Academic failure	GED diplomas issued; poor academic Performance (Grades 4 and 8)
	Early and persistent anti-social behavior	School survey measure of antisocial behavior
Individual/peer	Favorable attitudes toward substance abuse	School survey measure for personal attitude toward substance use
	Constitutional factors	School survey measure for sensation-seeking

*"Profile on Risk and Protection For Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State," Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Research and Data Analysis, May 1997.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Training and Technical Assistance:

The Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse offers technical assistance to counties to develop employer-based prevention programs. These efforts include development of EAP consortiums, business round tables on workplace prevention, and employer-based parent education.

Certification Activities:

Washington State does not have a formal certification process for prevention professionals.