

Understanding the Substance Use Prevention Infrastructure

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

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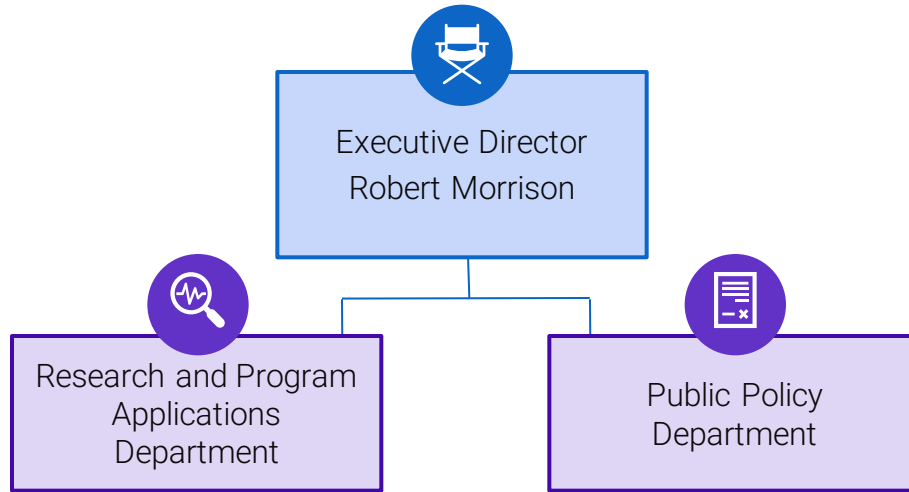
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NASADAD National Association of
State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors

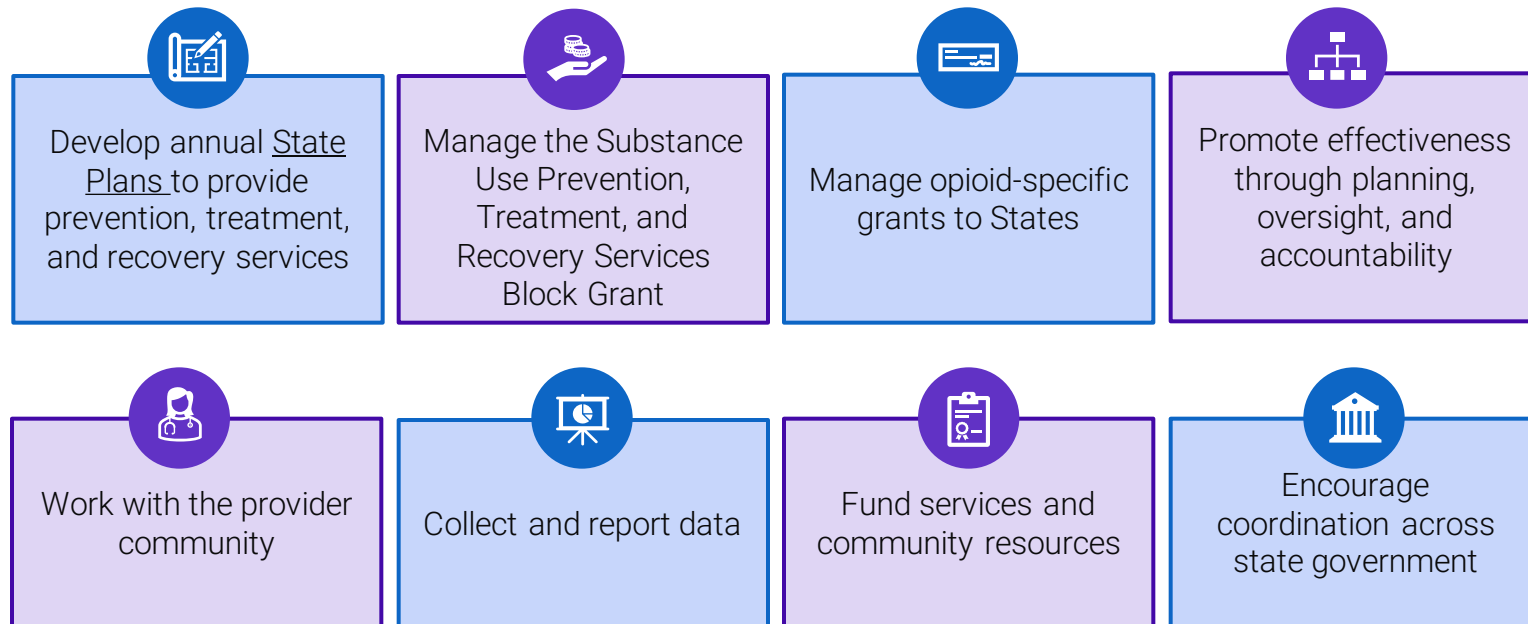
Robert Morrison
Executive Director

NASADAD's mission is to promote effective and efficient publicly funded State substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery systems.



- Office in Washington, D.C.
- Governed by Board of Directors
 - Sara Goldsby (SC), President
 - Cassandra Price (GA), Public Policy Committee Chair
- Research and Program Applications Department
 - Houses component groups: prevention, treatment, women's services, and State Opioid Treatment Authorities (SOTAs)
- Public Policy Department

Every State has a Single State Agency (SSA) responsible for maintaining state oversight of substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services.



SSA placement in State government varies. SSAs may be Departments of Health, Human Services, Social Services, or Cabinet Level



The Substance Use / Misuse Prevention System



The Substance Use/Misuse Prevention System

The majority of substance use primary prevention services are planned, funded, and monitored through State alcohol and drug agencies.



Designated Prevention Coordinator

All states/territories have a designated prevention coordinator. Many have dedicated offices that oversee substance use prevention.



Prevention Services across the Lifespan

States deliver prevention services across the lifespan including youth, adolescents, young adults, adults, and older adults.



States prevention infrastructure can and does look different:

- County entities (Utah or New Jersey)
 - Quasi-county or regional approaches (e.g., Virginia's Community Service Boards (CSBs), Pennsylvania's Single County Authorities (SCAs))
 - Substance Use Regional Prevention Centers or Coordinators (e.g., Kentucky, Oklahoma)
 - Some States use a combination of these approaches
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The Substance Use/Misuse Prevention System

State alcohol and drug agencies work with regional, county, and local providers of prevention to:



CONVENE PREVENTION PROVIDER COMMUNITY to ensure communication and awareness; seek and acquire input.



ENSURE OVERSIGHT of the prevention system through guidance and compliance with rules pertaining to policies, programs and practices.



LEAD ON ISSUES related to prevention workforce recruitment, retention, and training.



SUPPORT TRAINING / TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE to educate prevention providers on evidence-based practices.

- Helps providers translate research-to-practice
- Facilitates a dialogue about practice-to-research possibilities



ASSIST PROVIDERS in leveraging opportunities offered by federal partners.

States collaborate across sectors to enhance and coordinate prevention.

State Department of Education

State Department of Mental Health

State Department of Children & Family Services

State Liquor Control Agency

National Guard

Local Government Units

Traffic Safety Boards & Councils

State Police and Criminal Justice Agencies

Prevention Providers & Coalitions

Primary and Secondary Schools

Youth-serving Organizations

Treatment & Recovery Organizations

Colleges & Universities

Faith-based Organizations

Local Businesses

State Epidemiological Workgroup

The Substance Use/Misuse Prevention System

States use SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), a data-driven public health framework, to plan, implement, and evaluate prevention programs and practices.



<https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf>

The SPF includes these five steps and two guiding principles:

- **1. Assessment:** Evaluate community needs, resources, and readiness to address substance use and related problems.
- **2. Capacity:** Build the infrastructure necessary for implementing prevention strategies by enhancing resources and organizational readiness.
- **3. Planning:** Develop a comprehensive strategic plan with evidence-based prevention interventions targeted to specific population needs.
- **4. Implementation:** Execute the strategic plan through evidence-informed prevention programs and practices.
- **5. Evaluation:** Measure the effectiveness of prevention strategies and use this data for continuous quality improvement.

Guiding Principles

- Cultural Competence: Ensure that prevention activities are adapted to fit the cultural context of the target populations.
- Sustainability: Plan for the long-term continuation of successful prevention strategies and programs.

States provide services within six strategies* to universal, selective, and indicated populations.

Information Dissemination

Provides knowledge and increases awareness of the nature and extent of alcohol and other drug use, misuse, and addiction, and their effects on individuals, families, and communities.

Education

Builds skills (e.g., peer resistance, problem-solving, coping, etc.) through structured learning processes.

Alternatives

Provides participation in activities that exclude alcohol and other drugs.

Problem Identification and Referral to Education

Identifies those who have used illegal/age-inappropriate use of tobacco or alcohol and/or illicit drugs to assess if their behavior can be reversed through education.

Community-based Process

Provides ongoing networking activities and technical assistance to community groups or agencies.

Environmental

Establishes or changes written and unwritten community standards, codes, and attitudes to influence alcohol and other drug use by the general population.

* The Substance Use Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services Block Grant (SUPTRS Block Grant) requires states report services based on the six strategies.



A Deeper Look at the Prevention System: Funding & Workforce

States fund substance use prevention services using several sources.

Federal Resources

- SUPTRS Block Grant*
- SAMHSA Discretionary Grants
 - State Opioid Response (SOR)
 - Partnership for Success
 - Strategic Prevention Framework-Rx (SPF-Rx)

*The approximately \$2 billion Substance Use Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services (SUPTRS) Block Grant is the largest funding source for substance use primary prevention in the nation.

Federal statute requires States to direct at least 20% of the SUPTRS Block Grant toward primary prevention services.

State Resources

- State General Revenue
- Special Revenue Accounts
 - Opioid & Tobacco Settlement Funds
- Foundation Funding

Federal funds are also awarded directly to local entities.

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Grants

Funds are directed to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) are critical partners.



Partnerships for Success (PFS) Local Grants

PFS Grants aim to mitigate substance misuse and associated issues by enhancing state and community prevention services and expanding local providers' ability to apply evidence-based methods for individuals and families statewide.



States are moving toward requiring credentialing for the prevention workforce.

States requiring or strongly encouraging credentialing for some or all its prevention workforce.

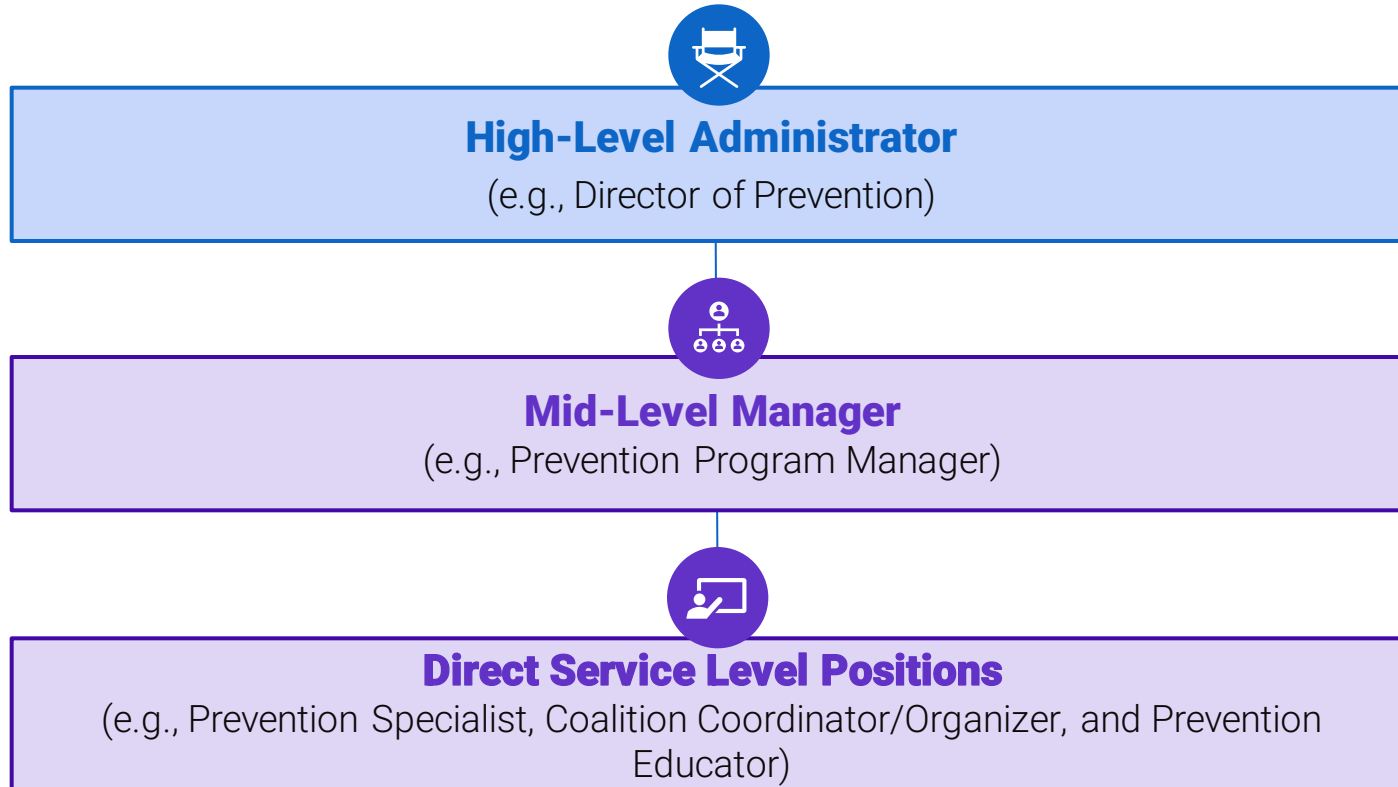
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States strongly encourage credentialing but have not yet required it.

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States require credentialing for all or certain prevention positions.

The community-based prevention staff structure commonly includes a high-level administrator, a mid-level manager, and direct service-level positions.





State Examples of a Prevention System, Services & Outcomes

State Example of a Prevention System: New York

New York's SSA showcases a robust, layered prevention system, reflecting a substantial statewide commitment to comprehensive substance use services.

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OASAS-funded Prevention Providers

- Community-Based Prevention Organizations
- Schools (public/non-public)
- Local Government

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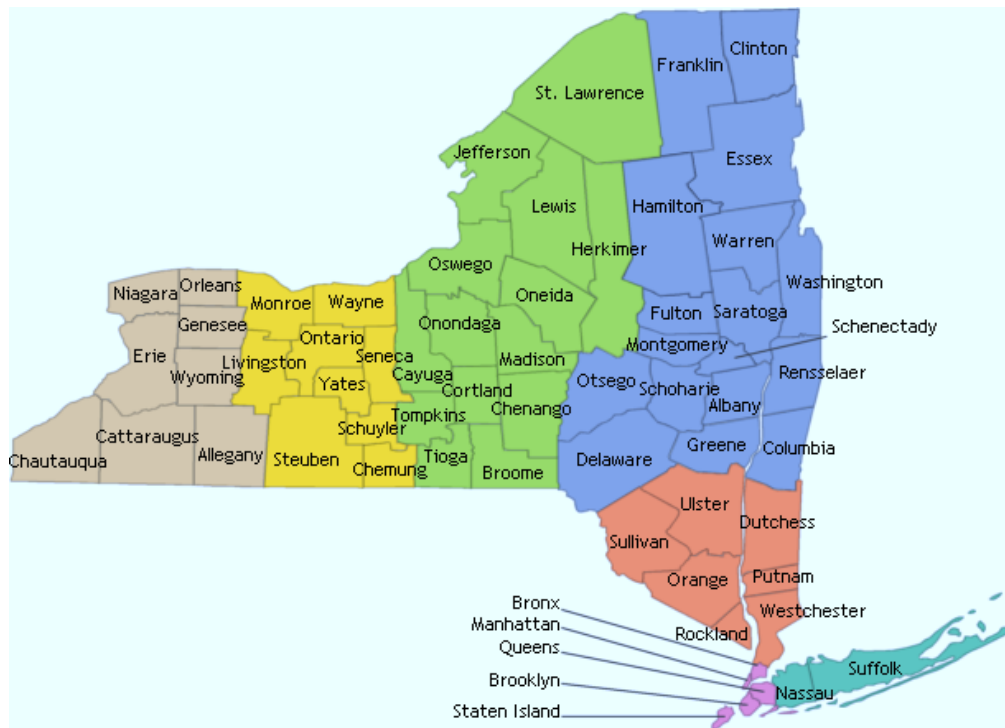
Prevention Resource Centers (PRC)

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Regional Addiction Resource Centers

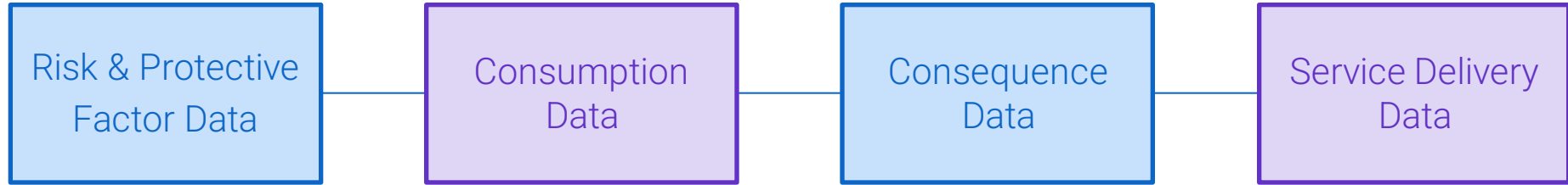
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Funded and Unfunded Coalitions within the Prevention Services Landscape



State Example of a Prevention System: New York

New York's State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) uses data collaboratively to inform and enhance state decisions regarding prevention programs, practices, and policies.



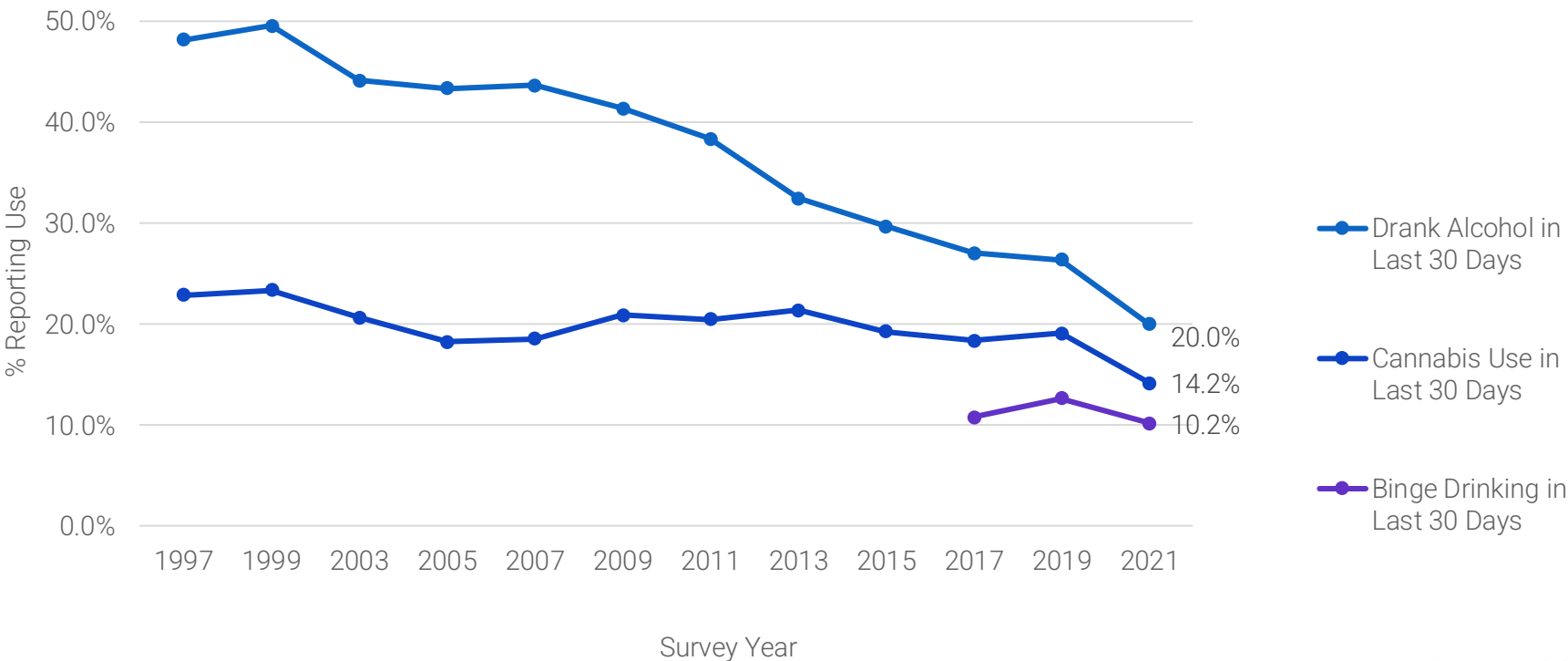
Office of Addiction
Services and Supports

SEW meets quarterly with a network of data gatekeepers from related agencies:

- Department of Health
- Office of Mental Health
- Office of Cannabis Management
- State Liquor Authority
- Office of Children and Family Service
- National Guard
- Governor's Traffic Safety Council
- Council of Children and Families
- Division of Criminal Justice Services
- Gaming Commission
- NYS State Police
- Prevention Providers and Coalitions
- Local Government Units
- NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Data reveals that substance use and misuse are decreasing.

Current Substance Use among Youth (Grades 9-12) in NYS (1997-2021)



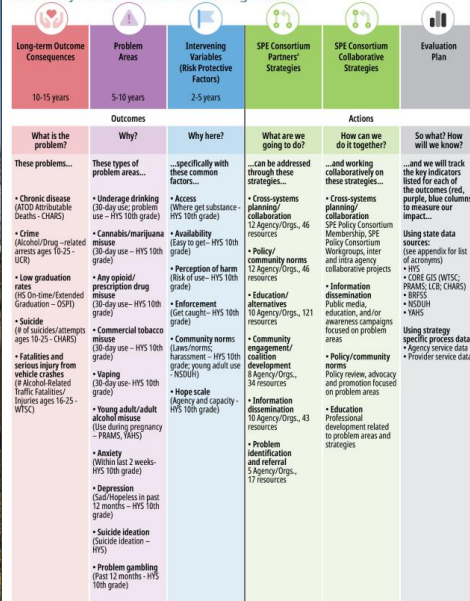
State Example of a Prevention System: Washington State

The State Prevention Enhancement (SPE) Policy Consortium is responsible for the state-level planning and implementation of collaborative strategies.

The SPE Policy Consortium developed a comprehensive 5-year strategic plan to inform efforts through a focused, data-driven framework and an equity lens.

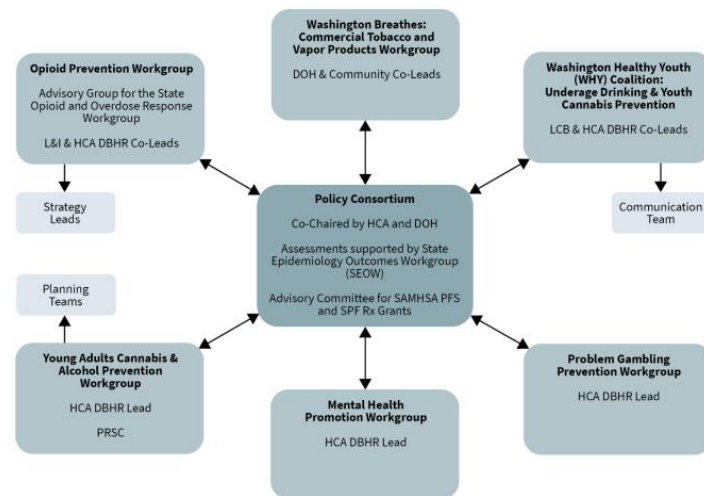


SPE Policy Consortium State Plan Logic Model



With representatives from 26 state and tribal agencies and organizations, the SPE uses workgroups as their vehicle for collaboration.

SPE Policy Consortium structure



https://theathenaforum.org/sites/default/files/public/82-0123_spe_5_year_plan_final_web.pdf

Washington State's prevention programs focus on community engagement, youth services, and evidence-based training

The Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI)*:

- Nearly 100 communities and schools were identified as high-risk across the state.
- Two-pronged approach: community coalitions and school-based prevention/intervention services.

Tribal Prevention Programming*

- 27 Tribes implementing prevention programming.
- 2 Urban Indian Organizations

Young Adult Services (YA)

- First Year's Away from Home in 8 Universities
- Check-in with Yourself statewide online app

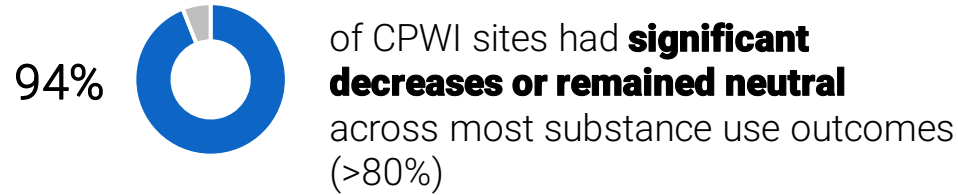
Prevention Evidence-Based Programs Training

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)

- 27 grants to 21 organizations serving 32 communities with high-need
- SUD prevention and/or MH promotion/suicide prevention

**Block Grant Funded*

Washington State's SSA outcomes show promise in prevention efforts.



Improved School Outcomes

- Improved graduation rate
- Decreased dropout rate
- Improved grades

Effectively Delay the Onset of Substance Use Between 6th Grade and 12th Grade

Proven Cost Beneficial



Key Takeaways

A vertical American flag is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially visible. The stars and stripes are clearly shown, with the top portion of the flag being the most prominent.

Key Takeaways

Efforts to bolster substance use prevention should leverage our current structures to maximize investments.

- Infrastructure and funding at the federal level supports substance use prevention.
- States oversee the substance use prevention infrastructure.
 - Every state has a state alcohol and drug agency.
 - Each state alcohol and drug agency has a prevention function that manages the prevention system.
 - State prevention systems vary in the same way state health systems do.
- Both federal and state levels are significantly underfunded.

Thank You!



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