

Section III: Explanation and Layout of State Profiles

The State profiles are organized in the following manner:

State Contact Information

[1] The name and contact information for the Single State Agency (SSA) director is presented. This person is the individual designated as the primary contact for the State alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) agency.

Structure and Function

[2] This narrative portion describes the overall structure, role, and responsibilities of the State agencies that are charged with receiving and administering the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and other ATOD monies. Information summarizes the State hierarchical structure of ATOD services in the State.

[3] An organization chart that depicts the SSA hierarchical structure is also presented.

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Structure and Function

The Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) is the Single State Agency (SSA) responsible for substance abuse treatment and prevention services in the State. DMH oversees the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (DADA), among others.

DADA administers services for substance abuse prevention and treatment, the Substance Abuse Treatment, Outreach Program (SATOP), the Comprehensive Gambling Treatment Program, training initiatives, and statewide planning efforts. Operating sections within DADA include the following eight units: treatment, clinical review (conducts utilization reviews of client clinical plans), prevention, administration, detoxification (manages funds for groups exhibiting residential housing for recovering clients), staff development and training, planning, and district administration.

Single State Agency Structure

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    graph TD
      DMH[Department of Mental Health (DMH)] --> DADA[Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (DADA)]
      DADA --> Prevention[Prevention (DADA)]
      DADA --> Clinical[Clinical Review]
      DADA --> Treatment[Treatment]
      DADA --> Admin[Administration and Training]
      DADA --> Detox[Detoxification]
      DADA --> Planning[Planning]
      DADA --> Staff[Staff Development and Training]
      DADA --> Other[Other Programs]
      Admin --> Operations[Operations]
      Admin --> Compliance[Compliance]
      Admin --> SATOP[Substance Abuse Treatment Outreach Program (SATOP)]
      Other --> ResSub[Residential Substance]
    
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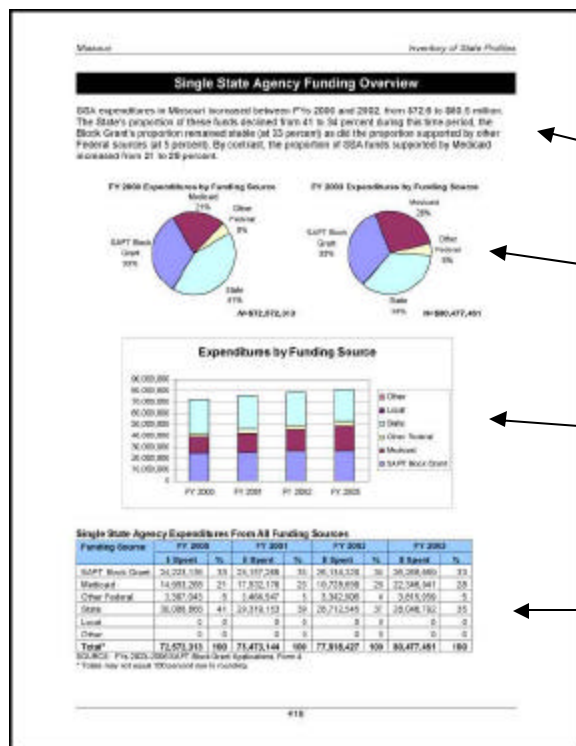
Funding Overview

[4] This section discusses overall ATOD expenditures in the State for FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by sources (including Block Grant, Medicaid, other Federal, State, local, and other source contributions).

[5] Pie charts depict total SSA expenditures for FYs 2000 and 2003 broken down by funding source in terms of each funding source as a proportion of overall funds.

[6] The bar graph shows SSA expenditures broken down by funding source in terms of dollar amount for FYs 2000 through 2003.

[7] The table depicts SSA expenditures broken down by funding source in exact dollar amounts for FYs 2000 through 2003.



Prevention Services

The five components of the DADA's prevention system (Community 2000, specialized initiatives, community-based services for youth and others, regional support centers (RSCs), and the statewide training and resource center) combine to create a continuum of prevention services available to all populations and all regions of the State.

Highlights of these unique components follow:

- Community 2000 is a network of volunteer, community teams focusing on reducing the incidence of substance use and abuse in their communities and changing community norms toward substance use by youth and others.
- RSCs are the primary source of technical assistance support for the Community 2000 teams. Each RSC has a mobilizer or prevention specialist who works directly with the teams in his or her area and assists with the development of teams and task forces in communities that desire to develop one. Also, through their tobacco retailer education activities, the RSCs play a key role in Missouri's efforts to limit the sales of tobacco products to underage youth.

In addition, the Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free, a unique coalition of Governor's spouses, Federal agencies, and public and private organizations, is an initiative to prevent the use of alcohol by children ages 9 to 15. It is the only national effort that focuses on alcohol use in this age group.

Prevention Funding and Expenditures

Prevention funding increased between FYs 2000 and 2003 from \$7.5 to \$8.3 million. The distribution of these funds remained stable during this time period. In FY 2003, 64 percent of prevention funds came from the Block Grant, 9 percent from the State, and 27 percent from other Federal sources.

Between FYs 2000 and 2003 Block Grant prevention funds ranged from \$0.86 to \$2.82 per capita.

FY 2000 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source

Funding Source	Percentage
SAPT Block Grant	60%
Other Federal	27%
State	13%

FY 2003 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source

Funding Source	Percentage
SAPT Block Grant	64%
Other Federal	27%
State	9%

Following this section, with an identical layout of charts, graphs, and tables, are sections with the following information:

- Overall ATOD expenditures from all funding sources by activity (including treatment and rehabilitation, prevention, tuberculosis, HIV early intervention, and administration) for FYs 2000 through 2003
- SAPT Block Grant expenditures by activity for FYs 2000 through 2003
- Expenditure of State funds by activity for FYs 2000 through 2003

Prevention Services

[8] A narrative section provides a brief description of the State's prevention system, services, and strategies.

Prevention Funding and Expenditures

[9] This section describes prevention expenditures in the State for FYs 2000-2003 broken down by funding source (including Block Grant, State, other Federal, Medicaid, local, and other source contributions).

[10] Pie charts depict prevention expenditures for FYs 2000 and 2003 broken down by type of funding source in terms of proportion of overall prevention funds.

[11] The bar graph shows prevention expenditures from FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by funding source in dollar amounts.

[12] A table depicts prevention expenditures broken down by funding source in exact dollar amounts for FYs 2000 through 2003.

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Expenditures for Prevention Services by Funding Source

Funding Source	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
SAPT Block Grant	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000
Other Federal	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000
State	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Local	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	7,000,000	7,200,000	7,400,000	7,600,000

Single State Agency Expenditures for Prevention Services From All Funding Sources

Funding Source	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
SAPT Block Grant	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000
Other Federal	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000
State	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Local	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	7,000,000	7,200,000	7,400,000	7,600,000

Core Strategies

Examples of core prevention strategies supported by Block Grant funds include:

Core Strategy	Examples of Activities
Intensive Dissemination	Materials distribution occurs at health and prevention fairs, parades, and resource fairs and via presentations and speakers bureaus.
Education	Activities include training and technical assistance, classroom curricula, peer educator recruitment, training resource center conference, and other family and youth programs.
Alternatives	Children activities promote healthy alternatives via youth development activities, rock-climbing, cultural activities, and after-school activities.
Community-Based Processes	Funding supports the Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Resource (RADAR) network, 11 Regional Support Centers, and a statewide resource center. The University of Missouri also makes available information to practitioners.
Environmental	Strategies include a newsletter, legislation, fact campaigns, and university coalitions.
Problem Identification and Referral	Funds support children of substance abusers screenings and services, youth substance abuse identification and services, and treating required services and referrals.

Core Strategies

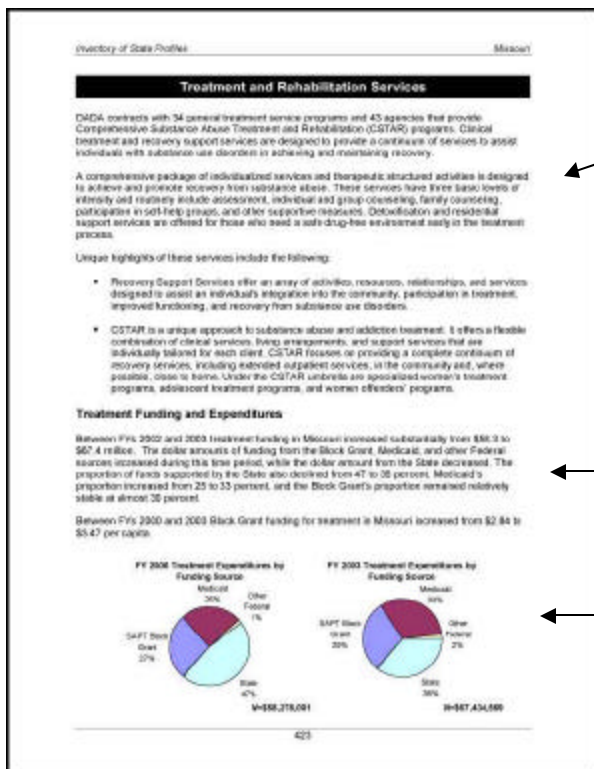
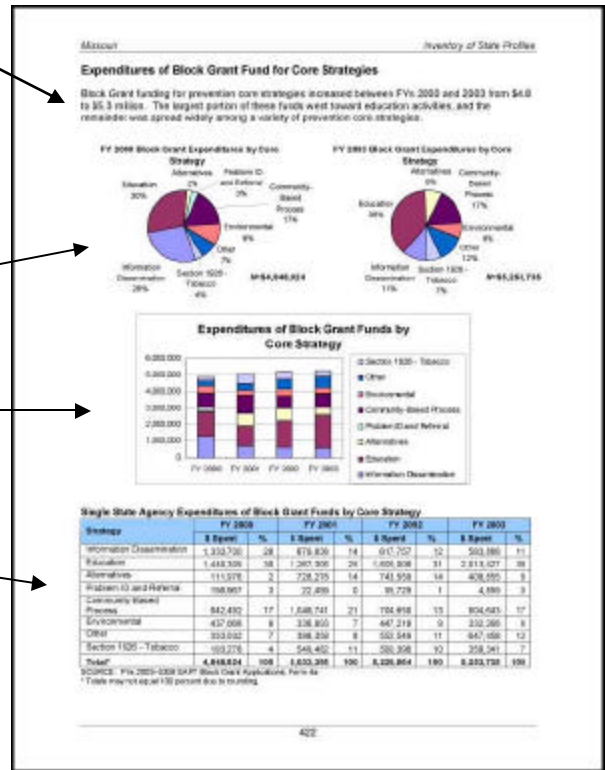
[13] This section provides examples of activities and strategies undertaken by the SSA for each of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) six core strategies in FY 2004. The six core strategies include information dissemination, education, alternatives, community-based processes, environmental, and problem identification and referral.

Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Core Strategies

[14] This section describes SAPT Block Grant expenditures for FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by CSAP prevention core strategies.

[15] Pie charts depict Block Grant expenditures for FYs 2000 and 2003 broken down by CSAP core strategy in terms of core strategy as a proportion of total Block Grant CSAP funds.

[16] The bar graph shows Block Grant expenditures for FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by CSAP core strategy in dollar amounts.



[17] The table depicts Block Grant expenditures broken down by CSAP core strategy in exact dollar amounts for FYs 2000-2003.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

[18] A narrative section provides a brief description of the State's treatment and rehabilitation system, services, and strategies.

Treatment Funding and Expenditures

[19] This section describes treatment funding in the State for FYs 2000-2003 broken down by funding source (including Block Grant, State, other Federal, Medicaid, local, and other source contributions).

[20] Pie charts depict treatment expenditures in FYs 2000 and 2003 broken down by funding source in terms of type of funding sources as a proportion of overall treatment funds.

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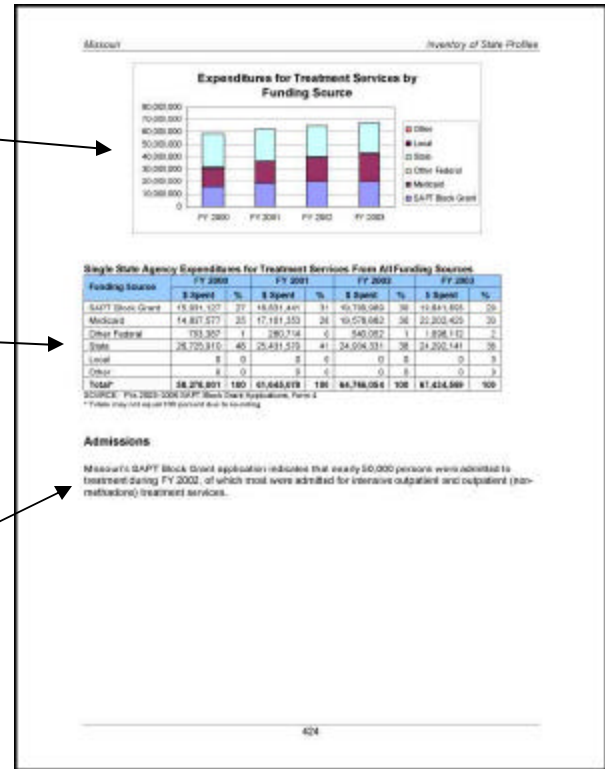
[21] The bar graph shows treatment expenditures from FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by funding source in dollar amounts.

[22] The table depicts treatment expenditures broken down by source in exact dollar amounts for FYs 2000 through 2003.

Admissions

[23] This section describes the total number of persons admitted to treatment during FY 2002 as well as type of treatment persons received, type of substance abuse problem, and gaps in treatment.

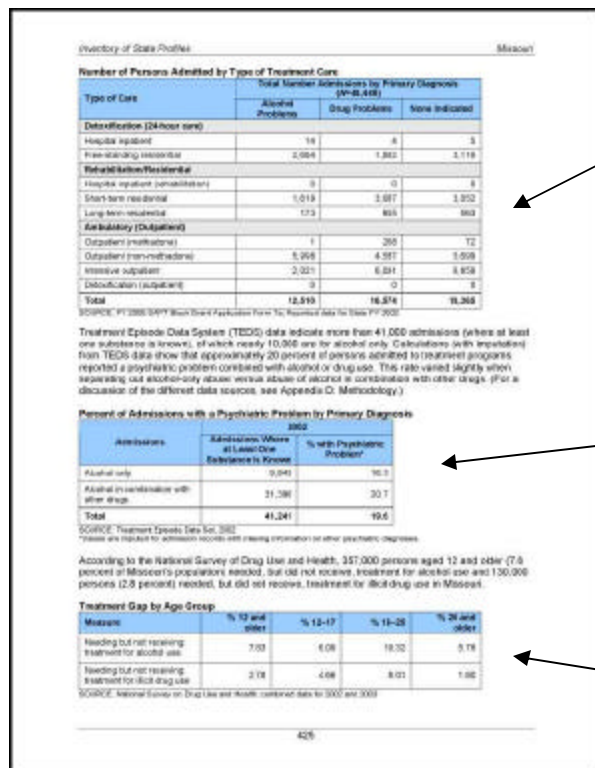
[24] **Admissions:** A table depicts the number of treatment admissions in FY 2002 broken down by type of substance abuse problem (alcohol and illicit drugs) and type of care (including detoxification, rehabilitation/residential, and outpatient).



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[25] **Co-occurring Disorder:** A table depicts the number of treatment admissions in FY 2002 where at least one substance is known broken down by the percentage of those with a co-occurring psychiatric problem.

[26] **Treatment Gap:** A table depicts persons who needed, but did not receive, substance abuse treatment in FYs 2002 and 2003 broken down by age.

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Resource Development Activities

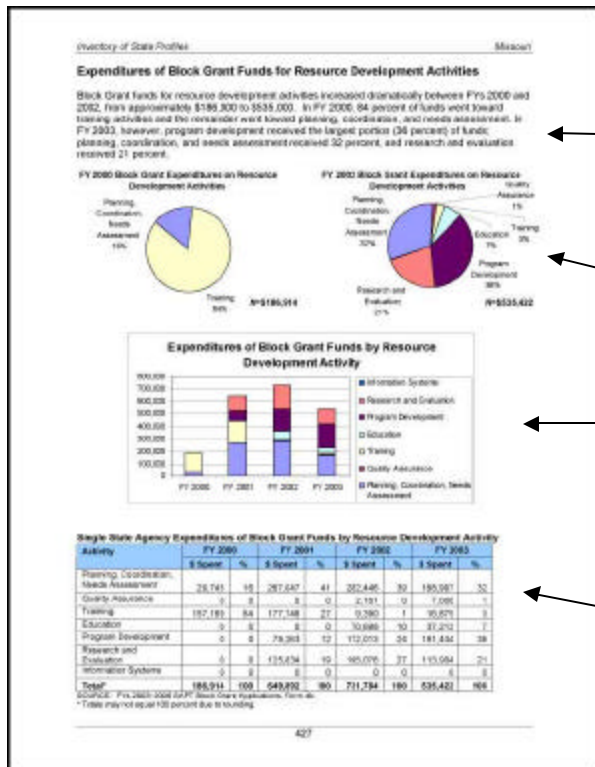
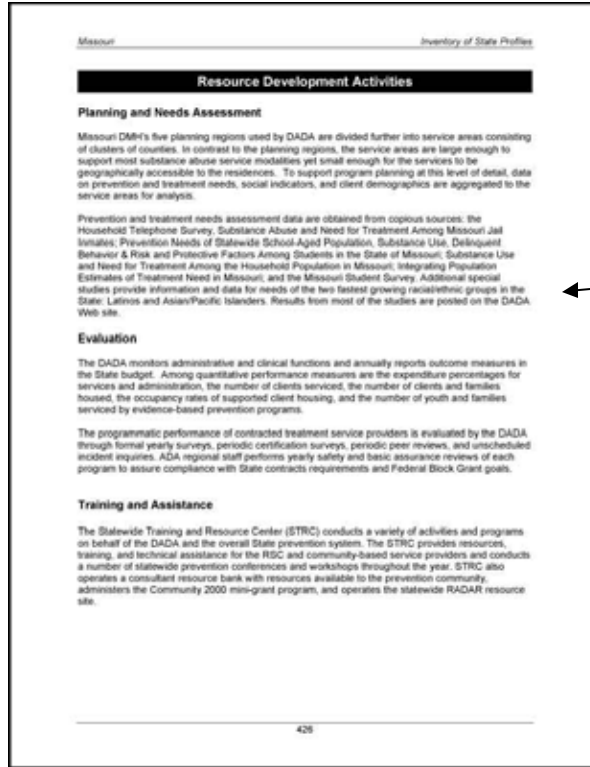
[27] This narrative section describes the State's activities in the infrastructure and resource development areas of planning, needs assessment, evaluation, training, and technical assistance activities.

Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Resource Development Activities

[28] This section discusses Block Grant expenditures for resource development activities for FYs 2000 through 2003.

[29] Pie charts depict expenditures on resource development activities for FYs 2000 and 2003 broken down by type of activity as a proportion of the total expenditures.

[30] The bar graph shows Block Grant expenditures on resource development activities in FYs 2000 through 2003 broken down by type of activity in terms of dollar amount.



[31] The table depicts Block Grant expenditures on resource development activities by type of activity in exact dollar amount for FYs 2000 through 2003.

Discretionary Funding

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

[32] This section discusses the amount of CSAP discretionary funds awarded in FY 2004 by type of award.

[33] The table depicts the number of CSAP discretionary awards for FY 2004, as well as the amount and type of each award.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

[34] This section discusses the amount of CSAT discretionary funds awarded in FY 2004 by type of award.

[35] The table depicts the number of CSAT discretionary awards for FY 2004, as well as the amount and type of each award.

Inventory of State Profiles

Discretionary Funding

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) discretionary funds for prevention totaled \$4.2 million in Missouri in FY 2004. Twelve of the 17 awards were for drug free communities. The largest single award was a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) for \$2.3 million.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAP Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total Amount
Drug Free Communities	17	1,103,580
Drug Free Communities Mentoring	1	19,083
HIV/AIDS-Carrier Services	1	308,380
Prevention of Meth and Tobacco Use	1	348,975
Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants	1	2,350,962
Total	17	4,228,981

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Approximately \$12 million was awarded to Missouri in Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) discretionary grants in FY 2004. The largest single award was for the Access to Recovery (ATR) program for \$7.6 million. Other awards included the Addiction Technical Transfer Center, Increase Addictive Treatment and Tapered Capacity—HIV/AIDS.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAT Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total Amount
Access to Recovery	1	1,591,723
Addiction Technical Transfer Center	2	1,228,050
Behavioral Assessment Treatment	1	228,088
Increase Addictive Treatment	2	566,275
State Data Infrastructure	1	100,000
Strategic Community Youth	1	467,653
Targeted Capacity - HIV/AIDS	8	1,888,425
Treatment of Patients with Co-Occurring Substance Related and Mental Disorders	1	931,722
Total	13	11,942,632

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov

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