

# WEST VIRGINIA

## State SSA Director

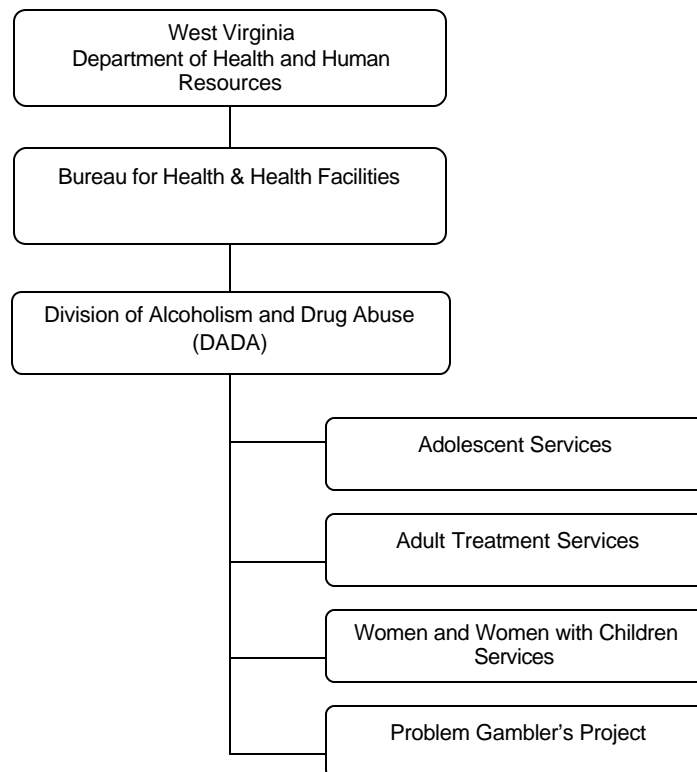
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## Structure and Function



The Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (DADA) of the Bureau of Behavioral Health and Health Facilities, Department of Health and Human Resources, is the Single State Agency (SSA) for substance abuse treatment and prevention services for adults and adolescents in West Virginia. DADA's other primary responsibilities are to manage Block Grant funding, identify service needs, facilitate training, and provide leadership for collaborative community efforts in prevention and treatment. Substance abuse treatment services are administered through the State's 13 community behavioral health centers and other agencies. Prevention services are coordinated through the West Virginia Prevention Resource Center (WVPRC), which employs 16 Community Development Specialists, the core of the development and implementation of the statewide prevention system.

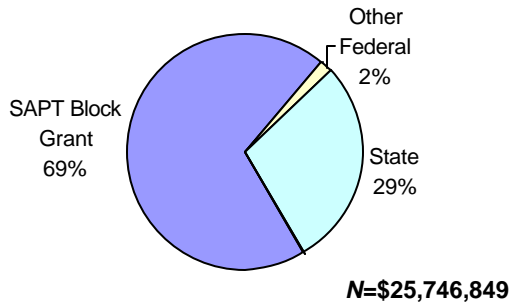
### Single State Agency Structure



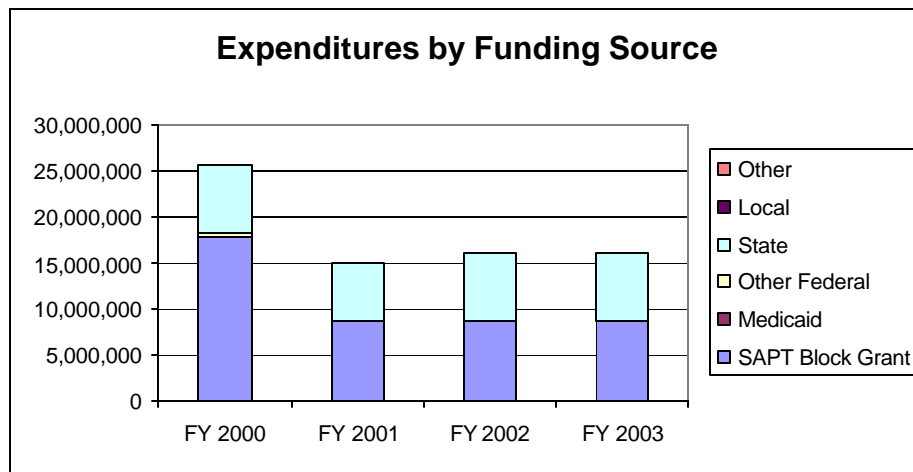
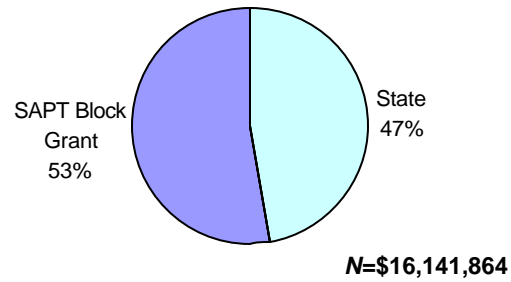
## Single State Agency Funding Overview

West Virginia's overall SSA funding declined dramatically from FYs 2000 to 2003, from \$25.7 to \$16.1 million. This decline was primarily due to Block Grant funding shrinking by half, as well as the decline of other Federal funding. The only funding source to remain stable from FYs 2000 to 2003 was State funding, which held at around \$7.6 million.

**FY 2000 Expenditures by Funding Source**



**FY 2003 Expenditures by Funding Source**



### Single State Agency Expenditures From All Funding Sources

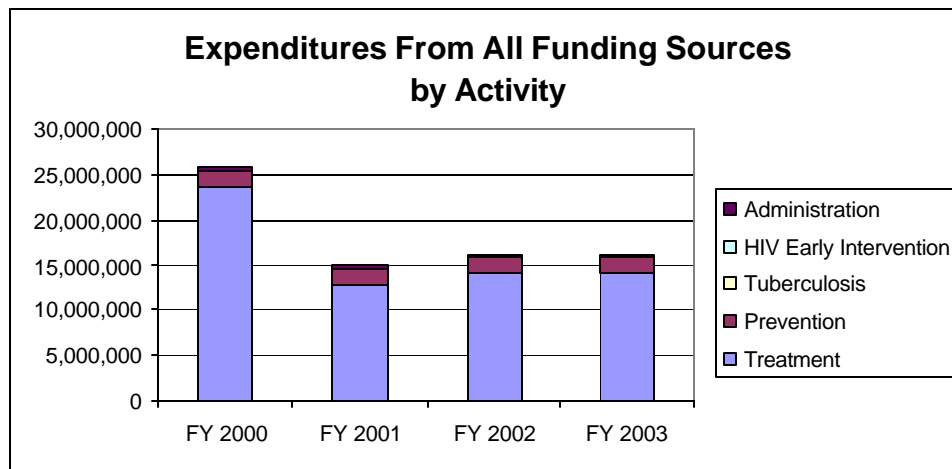
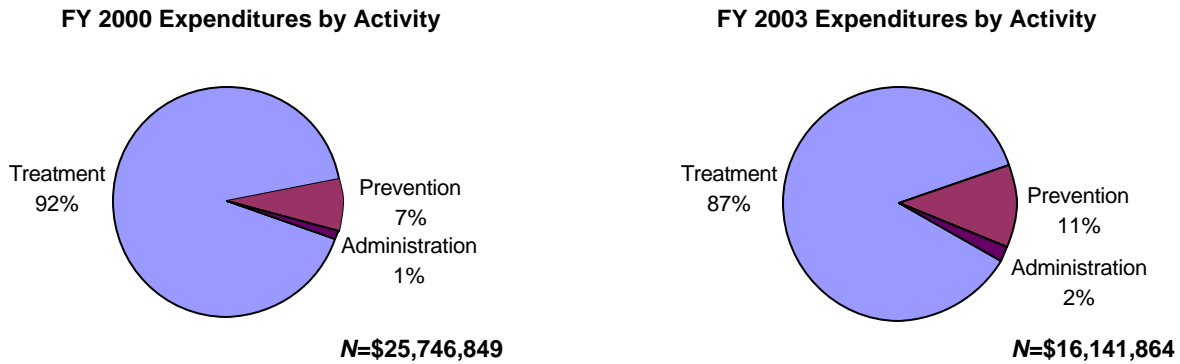
Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	17,941,948	69	8,531,829	58	8,565,063	53	8,564,801	53
Medicaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal	421,816	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	7,383,085	29	6,261,444	42	7,555,167	47	7,577,063	47
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>25,746,849</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,793,273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,120,230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,141,864</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

## Activities and Expenditures From All Funding Sources

West Virginia's treatment and rehabilitation services expenditures declined sharply between FYs 2000 and 2001, then leveled off at \$14.0 million between FYs 2001 and 2003. Prevention expenditure dollars remained level throughout the FY 2000 to 2003 timeframe, at about \$1.8 million.



### Single State Agency Expenditures From All Funding Sources by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	15,690,977	61	12,742,532	86	13,988,073	87	14,000,418	87
Alcohol Treatment	4,379,241	17	0	0				
Drug Treatment	3,549,453	14	0	0				
Prevention	1,762,169	7	1,783,048	12	1,764,465	11	1,784,561	11
Tuberculosis	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	335,009	1	267,693	2	367,692	2	358,885	2
<b>Total*</b>	<b>25,746,849</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,793,273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,120,230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,141,864</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

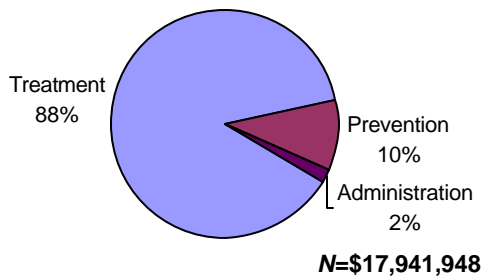
\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

## Expenditures of Block Grant and State Funds

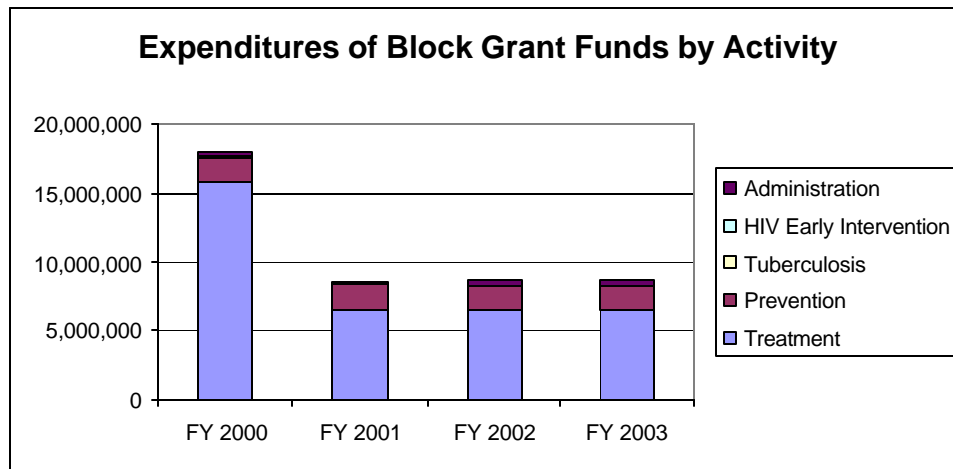
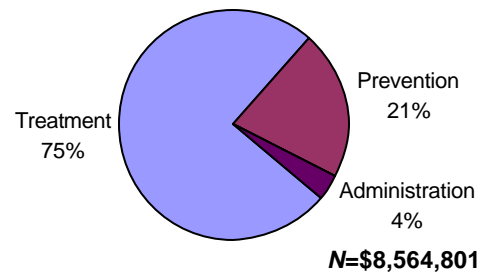
### Expenditures of Block Grant Funds

Block Grant expenditures declined dramatically between FYs 2000 and 2001, from \$17.9 to \$8.5 million. Funding for treatment services was cut in half during this time, and then leveled off between FYs 2001 and 2003 at \$6.3 million. Prevention expenditures held stable from FYs 2000 to 2003, at \$1.8 million.

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures by Activity



FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures by Activity



### Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	7,928,695	44	6,520,149	76	6,479,065	76	6,468,098	75
Alcohol Treatment	4,379,241	24	0	0				
Drug Treatment	3,549,453	20	0	0				
Prevention	1,762,169	10	1,783,048	21	1,764,465	21	1,784,561	21
Tuberculosis	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	292,390	2	228,632	3	321,533	4	312,142	4
<b>Total*</b>	<b>17,941,948</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,531,829</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,565,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,564,801</b>	<b>100</b>

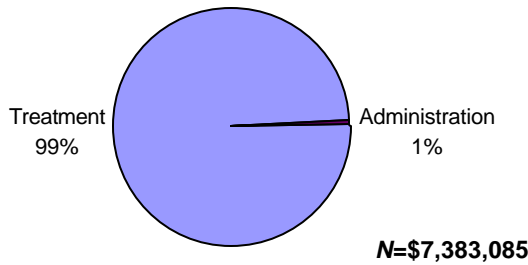
SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

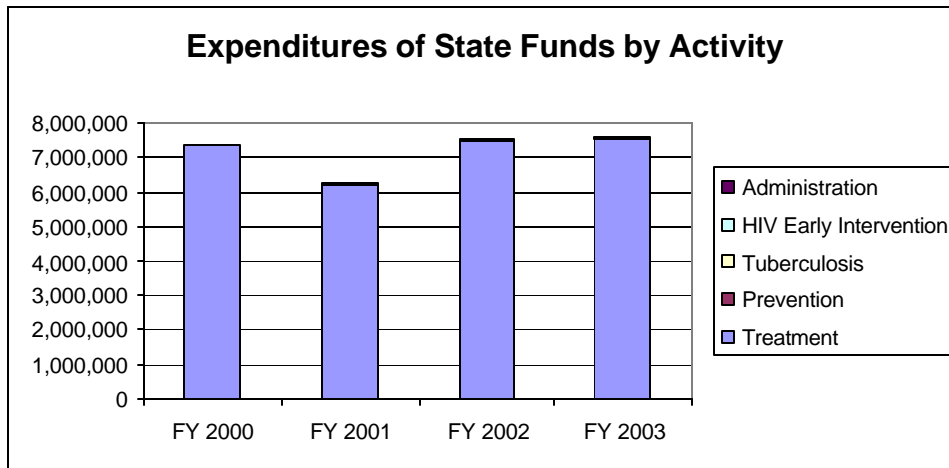
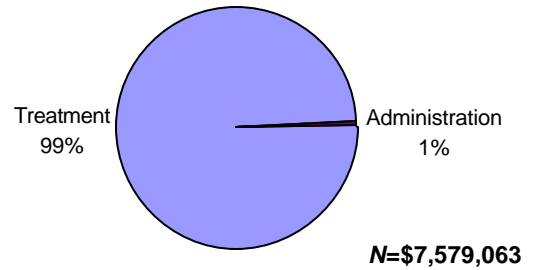
### Expenditures of State Funds

Between FYs 2000 and 2003, State expenditures for alcohol and drug abuse services fluctuated slightly, totaling \$7.6 million in FY 2003. The funding was directed almost exclusively toward treatment and rehabilitation activities during that timeframe.

**FY 2000 State Expenditures by Activity**



**FY 2003 State Expenditures by Activity**



### Single State Agency Expenditures of State Funds by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	7,340,466	99	6,222,383	99	7,509,008	99	7,532,320	99
Alcohol Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Drug Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	42,619	1	39,061	1	46,159	1	46,743	1
<b>Total*</b>	<b>7,383,085</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,261,444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,555,167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,579,063</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

## Prevention Services

Prevention services in West Virginia are funneled through the WVPRC, which works to build the capacity of individuals, organizations, and agencies to promote the well-being of their communities. While WPPRC does not provide direct services, they do provide training and technical assistance, communication and information sharing, and accountability and evaluation. The WVPRC is a jointly owned and controlled public/private partnership administratively housed at the Marshall University and fiscally administered by the Marshall University Research Cooperation. Its 16 Community Development Specialists are specially trained and certified professionals who work locally in their communities to enhance West Virginia's prevention system.

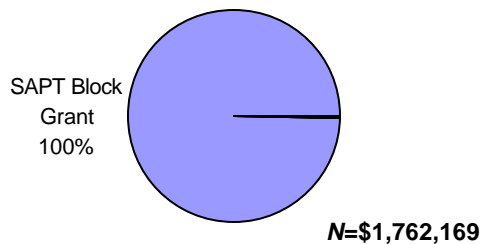
West Virginia is in the third year of a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategic Planning Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG). The SPF SIG is contracted to WVPRC, and the State and WVPRC are integrating workplans for SPF SIG and Block Grant activities. The SPF SIG is also providing the impetus and the opportunity for the State to improve its data collection processes.

### Prevention Funding and Expenditures

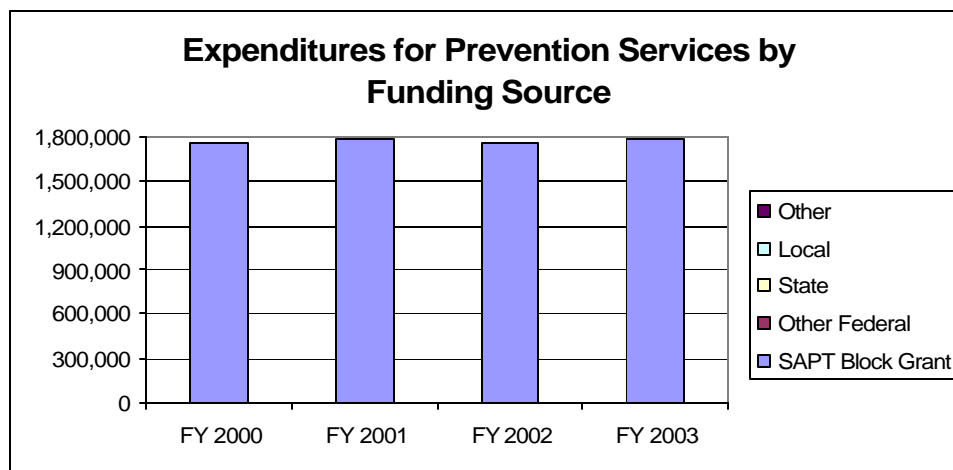
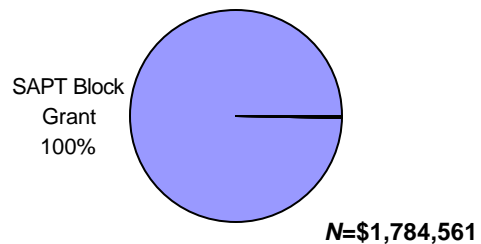
All prevention expenditures in West Virginia from FYs 2000 to 2003 came from the Block Grant, whose dollar value was remarkably stable throughout this timeframe at about \$1.8 million.

Per capita, the SAPT Block Grant funding for prevention services has also been relatively stable, at \$0.98, \$0.99, \$0.98, and \$0.99, respectively, in FYs 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

**FY 2000 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source**



**FY 2003 Prevention Expenditures by Funding Source**



**Single State Agency Expenditures for Prevention Services From All Funding Sources**

Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	1,762,169	100	1,783,048	100	1,764,465	100	1,784,561	100
Other Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,762,169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,783,048</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,764,465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,784,561</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

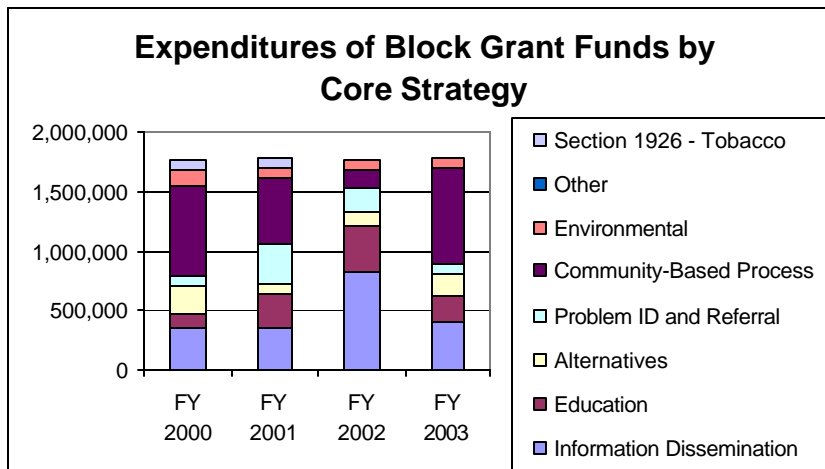
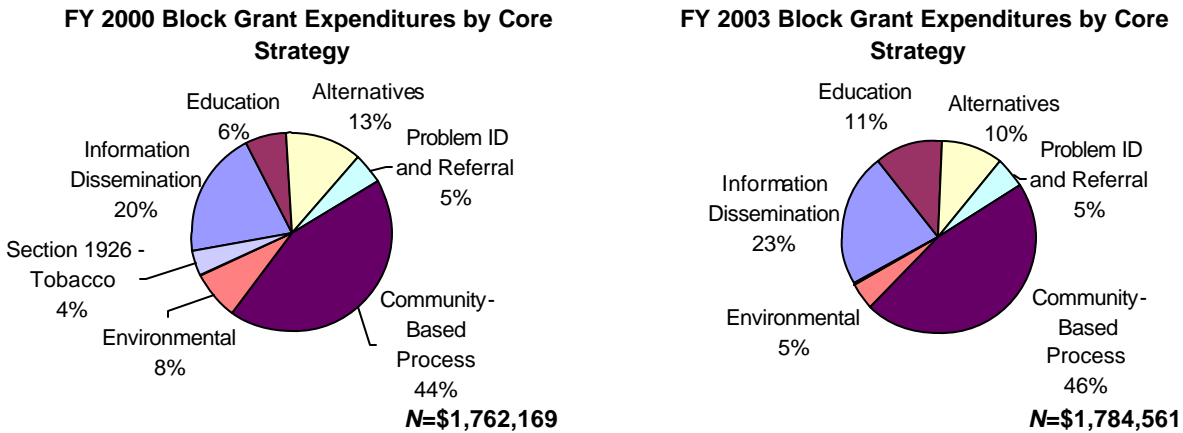
**Core Strategies**

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

Core Strategy	Examples of Activities
Information Dissemination	Strategies include a prevention Web site with an online magazine that features prevention and related issues and clearinghouse information dissemination.
Education	Strategies focus on opportunities to learn from and participate in science-based prevention education programs such as BABES and Keep a Clear Mind.
Alternatives	Alternatives include providing technical assistance to communities for providing alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD)-free activities for teens and implementing youth leadership development activities.
Community-Based Processes	Funding provides training and technical assistance to communities to help them identify high-risk target groups, identify and secure resources for prevention for youth, and implement community prevention activities.
Environmental	Funds support the receipt of training in the area of policy, codes, regulations, and legislation that involve substance use issues that may adversely affect youth. Activities also include monitoring youth tobacco access laws.
Problem Identification and Referral	Activities target youth already involved in substance use or abuse, as well as employees via the AFL-CIO employee assistance program (EAP).

### Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Core Strategies

Block Grant expenditures in West Virginia, as mentioned previously, held constant from FYs 2000 to 2003, totaling nearly \$1.8 million in FY 2003. The breakdown of Block Grant funding by core strategy varied greatly throughout this timeframe, however. The core prevention strategies representing the greatest expenditures were information dissemination and community-based process.



### Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Core Strategy

Strategy	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Information Dissemination	357,540	20	358,039	20	818,848	46	406,959	23
Education	111,603	6	267,635	15	399,487	23	202,714	11
Alternatives	223,896	13	86,830	5	107,399	6	183,413	10
Problem ID and Referral	91,076	5	358,039	20	203,646	12	90,608	5
Community-Based Process	767,819	44	538,842	30	151,668	9	817,022	46
Environmental	138,866	8	86,831	5	83,417	5	83,845	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 1926 - Tobacco	71,369	4	86,832	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,762,169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,783,048</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,764,465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,784,561</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4a  
 \* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.



## Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

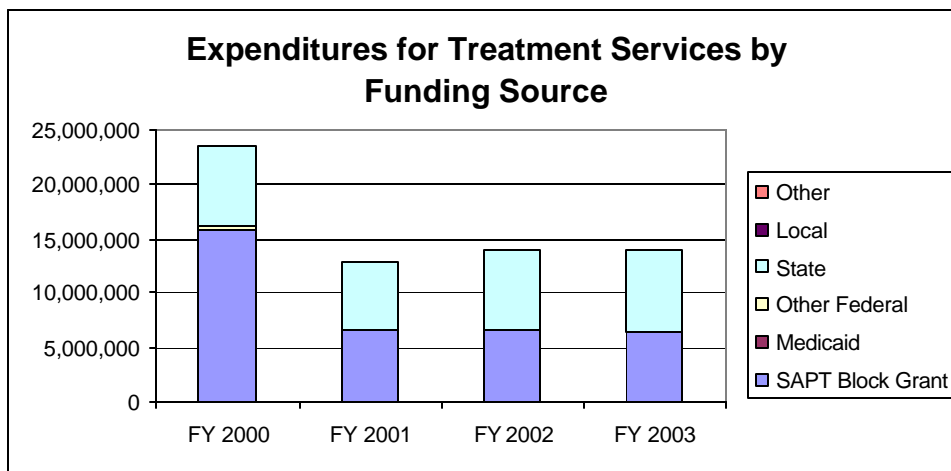
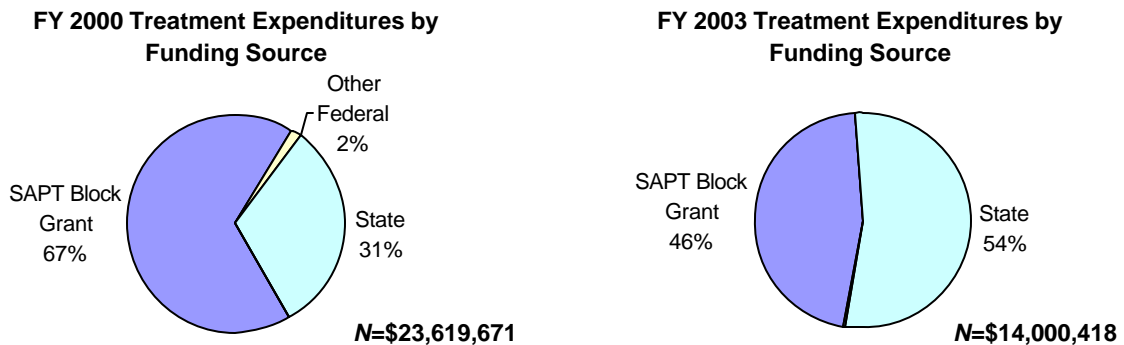
DADA contracts with the State’s 13 community behavioral health centers for substance abuse treatment services. Treatment services available in West Virginia include several modalities: low-intensity outpatient services, home/community based services, transitional living services, nonmedical detoxification services, intensive outpatient treatment services, day treatment services, congregate therapeutic living services, long-term residential rehabilitation services, medically monitored inpatient/residential treatment services, medically managed acute inpatient treatment services, medically managed detoxification services, and public inebriate shelters. The primary method of treatment is individual outpatient treatment because of the remoteness of the clientele and difficulties with transportation.

Admission priority clients include pregnant injection drug users (IDUs), pregnant women, and IDUs. DADA is also integrating mental health services into substance abuse treatment for co-occurring clients.

### Treatment Funding and Expenditures

Treatment expenditures in West Virginia held steady at \$14.0 million from FYs 2001 to 2003, after a sharp decline from FYs 2000 to 2001. The State’s share of funding for treatment and rehabilitation increased slightly between FYs 2000 to 2003 (from \$7.3 million to \$7.5 million) and also increased as a proportion of West Virginia’s expenditures by FY 2003 (from about one-third to more than half). Block Grant dollars dropped between FYs 2000 and 2001 (from \$15.9 to \$6.5 million), then leveled off between FYs 2001 and 2003.

Per capita, Block Grant funding for treatment and rehabilitation expenditures decreased over time from \$8.77 in FY 2000 to \$3.57 in 2003.



**Single State Agency Expenditures for Treatment Services From All Funding Sources**

Funding Source	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
SAPT Block Grant	15,857,389	67	6,520,149	51	6,479,065	46	6,468,098	46
Medicaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal	421,816	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	7,340,466	31	6,222,383	49	7,509,008	54	7,532,320	54
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>23,619,671</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,742,532</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,988,073</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,000,418</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

**Admissions**

West Virginia did not include the number of persons admitted by type of treatment care for FY 2002 (Form 7a) in their FY 2005 Block Grant Application. Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data indicate more than 2,000 admissions (where at least one substance is known). Calculations (with imputation) from TEDS data show that approximately 65 percent of persons admitted to treatment programs reported a psychiatric problem combined with alcohol or drug use. This rate varied slightly when separating out alcohol-only abuse versus abuse of alcohol in combination with other drugs. (For a discussion of the different data sources, see Appendix D: Methodology.)

**Percent of Admissions with a Psychiatric Problem by Primary Diagnosis**

Admissions	2002	
	Admissions Where at Least One Substance Is Known	% with Psychiatric Problem*
Alcohol only	1,036	68.1
Any other drugs	1,521	63.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>65.3</b>

SOURCE: Treatment Episode Data Set, 2002

\*Values are imputed for admission records with missing information on other psychiatric diagnoses.

According to the National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 95,000 persons aged 12 and older (6.2 percent of West Virginia's population) needed, but did not receive, treatment for alcohol use, and 38,000 persons (2.5 percent) needed, but did not receive, treatment for illicit drug use in West Virginia.

**Treatment Gap by Age Group**

Measure	% 12 and older	% 12–17	% 18–25	% 26 and older
Needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol use	6.17	6.31	15.53	4.64
Needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use	2.46	5.29	8.37	1.18

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; combined data for 2002 and 2003

## Resource Development Activities

### Planning and Needs Assessment

West Virginia is divided into four substate planning areas for prevention and treatment, with slight variations in the counties that constitute the four prevention planning areas. West Virginia has received technical assistance to conduct State treatment and prevention needs assessment studies. The first attempt, a key informants and community members survey on prevention priorities, did not yield enough responses to be statistically significant. In the absence of a statewide planning prevention or treatment needs assessment, the WVPRC relies on its network across the State to work with communities. West Virginia is using its SPF SIG to conduct a detailed needs assessment for prevention services. DASIS funding will support the expansion of the Archival Indicator Data to include treatment-specific indicators as well as prevention indicators. In addition, DADA held seven open forums focusing on children's mental health, adult mental health, and substance abuse.

### Training and Assistance

West Virginia co-sponsors the Annual Conference of the West Virginia Association of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors, which provides CEUs for providers in their licensure efforts. Training efforts for treatment providers is also focused on the STAR model and ASAM Placement Criteria. DADA also supports the WVPRC in its efforts to certify the CDS prevention professionals by participation in the education reimbursement program. DADA also continues to sponsor and host the annual "Share the Vision" conference, which provides both treatment and prevention professionals the opportunity to update their skills.

## Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Resource Development Activities

West Virginia did not report spending any Block Grant funds on resource development activities for FYs 2000 through 2003.

**West Virginia did not report spending any Block Grant funds for resource development activities for FY 2000 through FY 2003.**

### Single State Agency Expenditures of Block Grant Funds by Resource Development Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Planning, Coordination, Needs Assessment	N/R**	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Quality Assurance	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Training	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Education	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Program Development	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Research and Evaluation	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
Information Systems	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-
<b>Total*</b>	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-	N/R	-

SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4b

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

\*\* N/R = Not Reported

## Discretionary Funding

### Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) awarded more than \$2.8 million in seven discretionary grants to entities in West Virginia during FY 2004. Most of the funding was for the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants (SPF SIGs).

#### Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAP Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
Drug Free Communities	4	374,996
Drug Free Communities Mentoring	1	75,000
Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants	1	2,350,965
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,800,961</b>

SOURCE: [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

### Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) awarded more than \$1.5 million in discretionary grants to three entities in West Virginia during FY 2004. The largest portion of the funding was directed to homeless addictions treatment, followed by targeted capacity expansion, and youth offenders.

#### Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAT Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
Homeless Addictions Treatment	1	592,195
Targeted Capacity Expansion	1	497,900
Youth Offender Reentry Program 2004	1	419,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,509,543</b>

SOURCE: [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

