

IDAHO

State SSA Director

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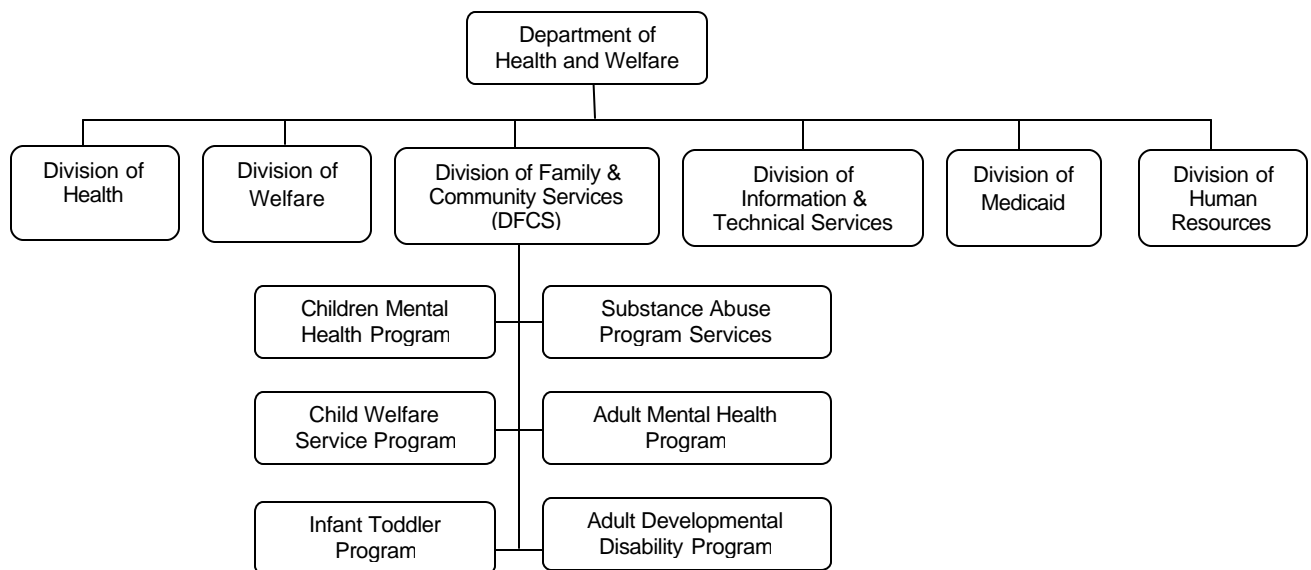
Structure and Function



The Bureau of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Program Services (SAPS) operates within Idaho's Division of Family & Community Services (DFCS) of the State's Department of Health and Welfare. SAPS is the designated Single State Agency (SSA) in Idaho, and it partners with seven Regional Substance Abuse Authorities (RSAAs) to assess regional needs and assets for substance abuse prevention and treatment services. The partnership sets local service priorities, allocates available resources, and evaluates the effectiveness of programs.

Treatment and prevention services are delivered through contracts between the RSAAs and public and private agencies. The RSAAs are then grouped into three Integrated Service Areas (ISAs) for planning and delivering specialized services, such as detoxification and residential care for women with dependent children.

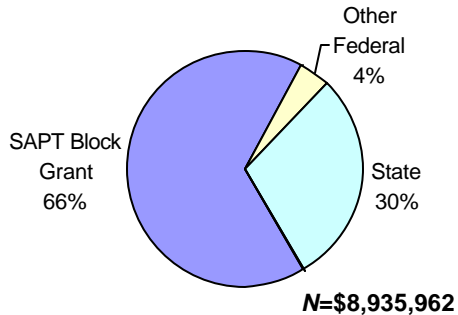
Single State Agency Structure



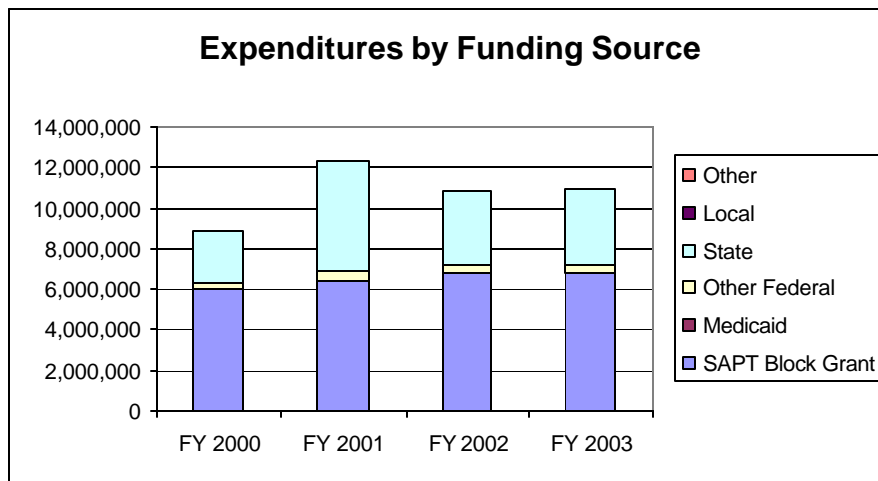
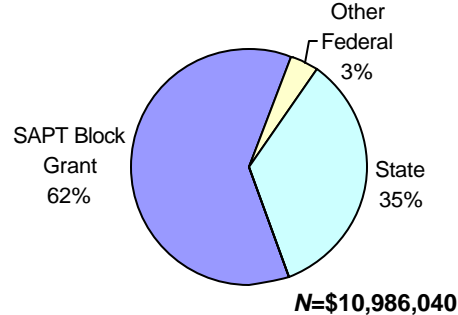
Single State Agency Funding Overview

Idaho's overall SSA funding totaled nearly \$11.0 million in FY 2003—an increase from over \$8.9 million in FY 2000. Funding peaked in FY 2001 at \$12.4 million, due to a spike in funds from the State. In FY 2003 the Block Grant provided 62 percent of total funding (down from 66 percent in FY 2000), and the State provided 35 percent (up from 30 percent in FY 2000).

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	5,943,750	66	6,329,272	51	6,752,450	62	6,787,163	62
Medicaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal	349,709	4	529,182	4	529,402	5	379,476	3
State	2,642,503	30	5,525,088	45	3,627,100	33	3,819,401	35
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	8,935,962	100	12,383,542	100	10,908,952	100	10,986,040	100

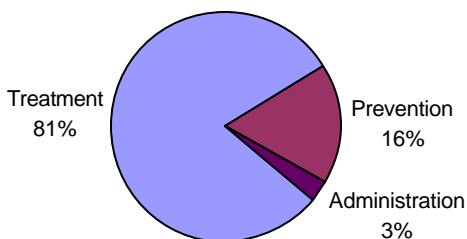
SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Activities and Expenditures From All Sources

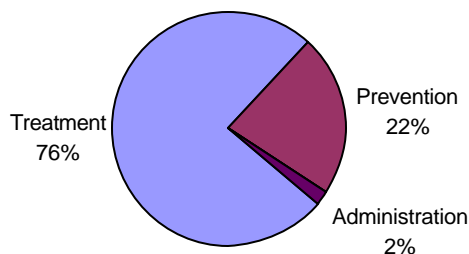
Of the nearly \$11 million expended in FY 2003, over three-fourths (76 percent) of SSA expenditures went toward treatment services, 22 percent toward prevention activities, and 2 percent toward administrative costs. The distribution of funds over time remained relatively stable, except for a spike in FY 2001 expenditures on treatment services.

FY 2000 Expenditures by Activity

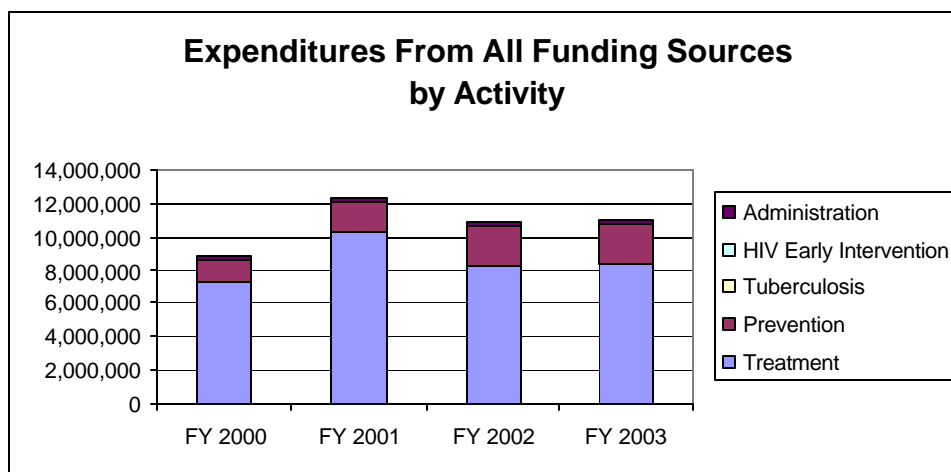


N=\$8,935,962

FY 2003 Expenditures by Activity



N=\$10,986,040



Single State Agency Expenditures From All Sources by Activity

Activity	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%	\$ Spent	%
Treatment and Rehabilitation	2,734,305	31	5,598,563	45	8,206,068	75	8,357,348	76
Alcohol Treatment	2,229,267	25	2,523,331	20				
Drug Treatment	2,236,260	25	2,210,292	18				
Prevention	1,451,323	16	1,778,098	14	2,507,044	23	2,413,305	22
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	284,807	3	273,258	2	195,840	2	215,387	2
Total*	8,935,962	100	12,383,542	100	10,908,952	100	10,986,040	100

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.

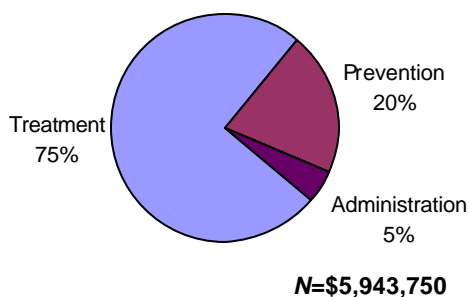
*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Expenditures of Block Grant and State Funds

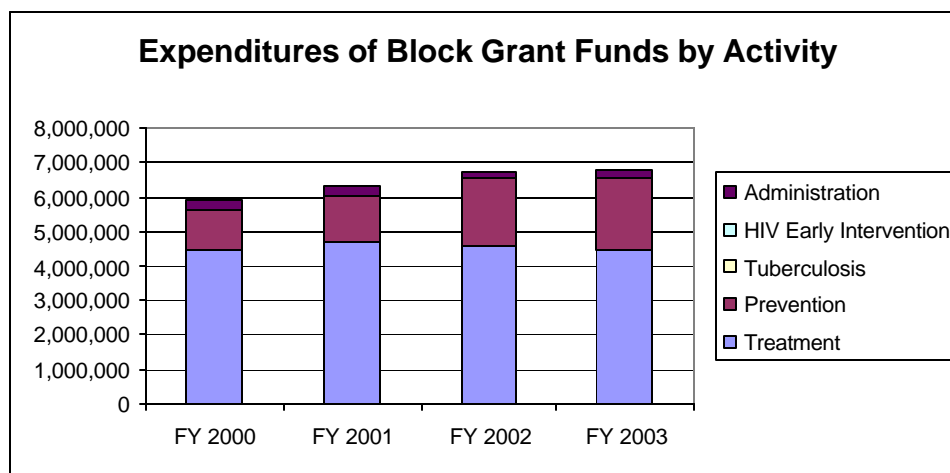
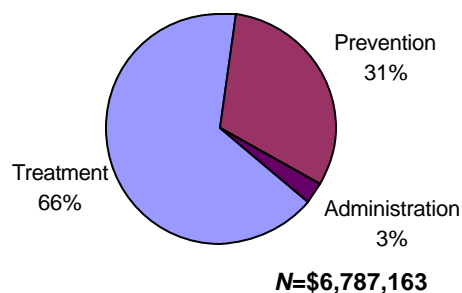
Expenditures of Block Grant Funds

Block Grant funds in Idaho increased from \$5.9 to \$6.8 million between FYs 2000 and 2003. The distribution of Block Grant funds during that time period also changed: the proportion of funds spent on treatment declined from 75 to 66 percent, while the proportion of funds spent on prevention services increased from 20 to 31 percent.

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	0	0	0	0	4,578,968	68	4,484,320	66
Alcohol Treatment	2,229,267	37	2,523,331	40				
Drug Treatment	2,236,260	38	2,210,292	35				
Prevention	1,193,416	20	1,322,391	21	1,977,642	29	2,087,456	31
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	284,807	5	273,258	4	195,840	3	215,387	3
Total*	5,943,750	100	6,329,272	100	6,752,450	100	6,787,163	100

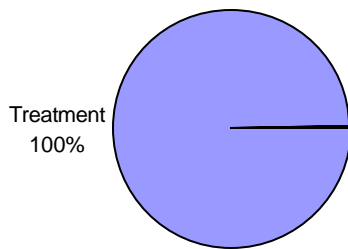
SOURCE: FYs 2003–2006 SAPT Block Grant Applications, Form 4; States were not required to report separate expenditures for alcohol and drug treatment for FYs 2002 and 2003.

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Expenditures of State Funds

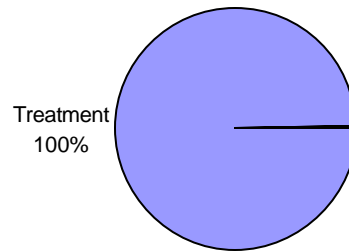
The State contributed \$3.8 million toward SSA activities in FY 2003—up from \$2.6 million in FY 2000. State funding peaked dramatically in FY 2001 at nearly \$5.3 million. From FYs 2001 through 2003, State funding was directed exclusively toward treatment and rehabilitation activities.

FY 2000 State Expenditures by Activity

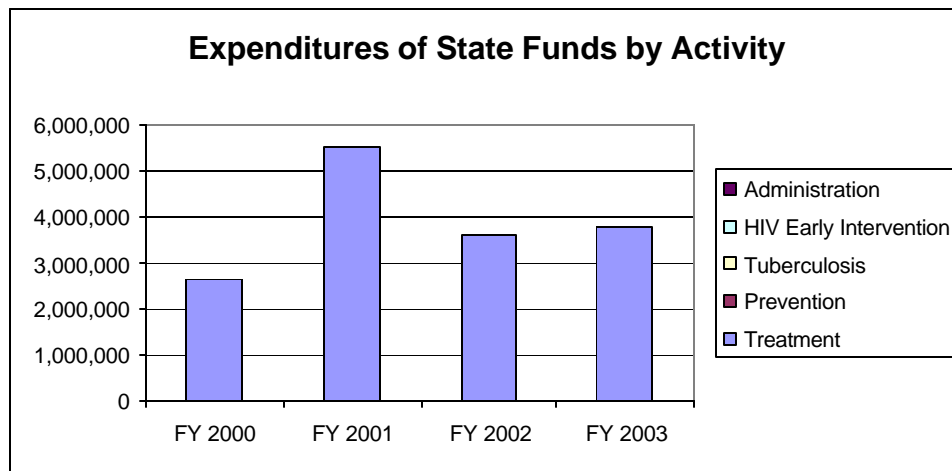


N=\$2,642,503

FY 2003 State Expenditures by Activity



N=\$3,819,401



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	2,642,503	100	5,525,088	100	3,627,100	100	3,819,401	100
Alcohol Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Drug Treatment	0	0	0	0				
Prevention	0	0	0	0				
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0				
HIV Early Intervention	0	0	0	0				
Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	2,642,503	100	5,525,088	100	3,627,100	100	3,819,401	100

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

Idaho utilizes an array of strategies to foster the development of anti-use attitudes and beliefs among its citizens and to facilitate the development of social and learning skills. Youth education programs in particular focus on healthy lifestyles, the development of anti-use beliefs and values, social skills, and age-appropriate education on the effects and outcomes of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use. The State has recently focused on providing culturally relevant prevention services to its Hispanic residents.

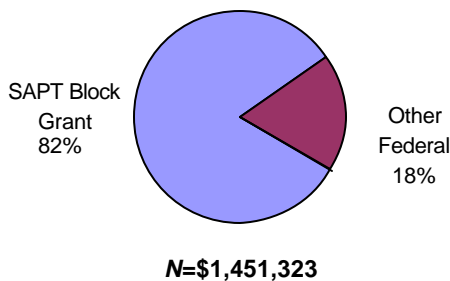
Idaho utilizes its Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resources (RADAR) network to implement Red Ribbon Week, during which it provides education on issues related to substance abuse and how to help youth lead alcohol- and drug-free lives. SAPS also partners with the Tobacco Prevention and Control Program and the Idaho Tobacco-free Alliance to reduce youth tobacco access and use.

Prevention Funding and Expenditures

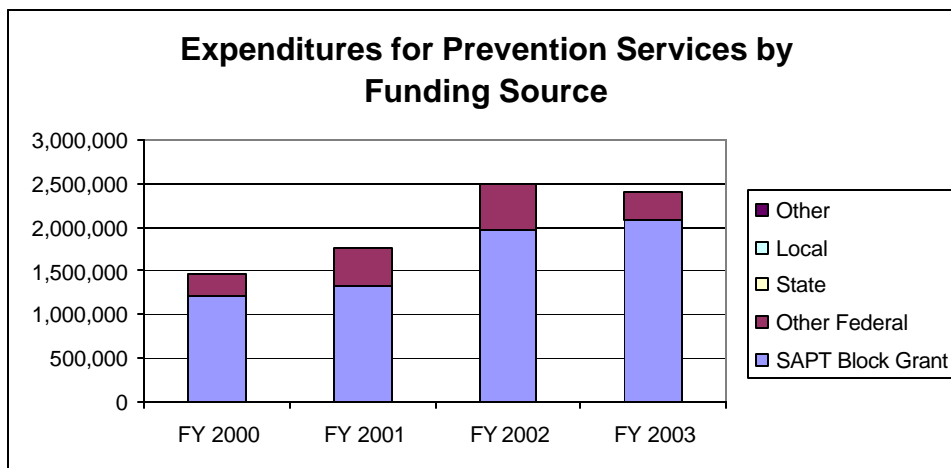
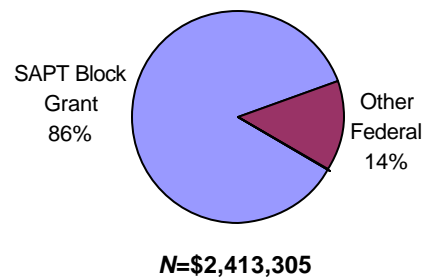
Between FYs 2000 and 2003, prevention funding increased from nearly \$1.5 to \$2.4 million. In particular, Block Grant expenditures on prevention activities increased substantially from \$1.2 million to \$2.1 million. During this time period, the Block Grant provided most of the prevention funding (from 74 to 86 percent of the total), with the remainder originating from other Federal sources (ranging from 14 to 26 percent of the total).

Block Grant prevention expenditures per capita increased steadily over time, totaling \$0.92, \$1.00, and \$1.47 in FYs 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively. In FY 2003 per capita expenditures continued to increase to \$1.53.

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	1,193,416	82	1,322,391	74	1,977,642	79	2,087,456	86
Other Federal	257,907	18	455,707	26	529,402	21	325,849	14
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
Total*	1,451,323	100	1,778,098	100	2,507,044	100	2,413,305	100

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

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Core Strategies

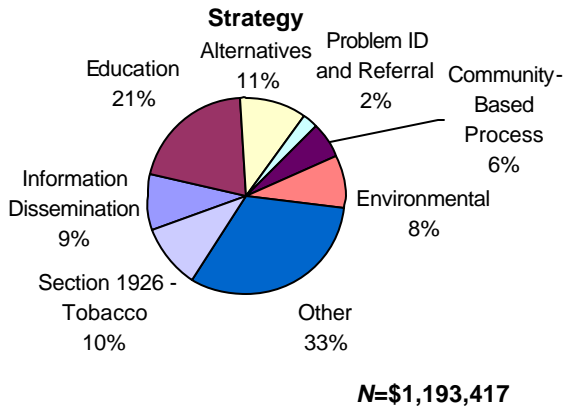
Examples of core prevention strategies supported by Block Grant funds include the following:

Core Strategy	Examples of Activities
Information Dissemination	SPAS funds the printing of a parenting skills book (English and Spanish) used in substance abuse treatment programs serving women of child-bearing age, child protection offices, and schools and partners with Boise State University to maintain the Idaho RADAR Network Center, which maintains 27 associate centers .
Education	Funds provide education to students, teachers, parents, professionals and community members on substance abuse issues through a partnership with the Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs (ICHA) and facilitate the annual Idaho Prevention Conference and annual Youth Empowerment conference, which educates youth on substance abuse, healthy lifestyles, and prosocial values .
Alternatives	Strategies include afterschool activities, mentoring, social skill development, evening recreational programs, value development programs, and programs for parents and youth of all ages. Most activities are focused in communities with few recreational/entertainment options or limited means to access such activities .
Community-Based Processes	Processes use Community Resource Development Specialists (CRDS) in each of the seven regions to coordinate and plan prevention activities with local governments and public and private entities . SPAS is involved in the Idaho Drug Court Coordinating Committee which oversees a drug court in each region.
Environmental	SAPS produces radio and television anti-alcohol commercials in English and Spanish that air during optimal youth listening/viewing times . RSAAs educate State legislators on issues related to substance abuse and the effectiveness of prevention and treatment services .
Problem Identification and Referral	Strategies include partnership with the Child Welfare Services Program to expand onsite substance abuse screening and case management in all seven regions . SAPS also partners with juvenile probation agencies, community organizations, counseling programs, and schools to target youth with multiple risk factors to provide education, screenings, and referrals .
Other: Best Practices	SAPS also implemented the Substance Prevention Program Standards that establishes minimum requirements for staff qualifications, participant safety, program selection, and documentation.

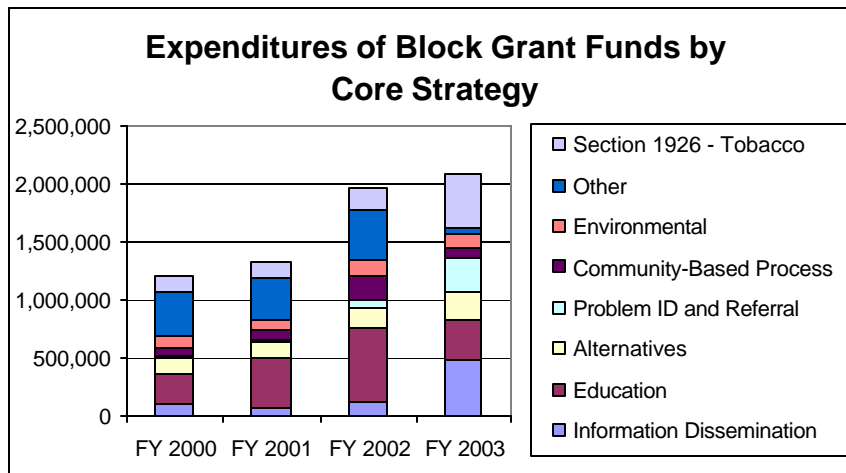
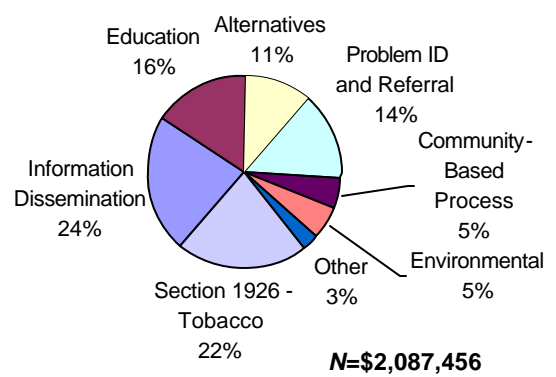
Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Core Strategies

The \$2.1 million in Block Grant funding in FY 2003 for prevention core strategies in Idaho is distributed across a wide range of core strategies, including information dissemination (24 percent), Section 1926-tobacco (22 percent), education (16 percent), and problem identification and referral (14 percent).

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures by Core Strategy



FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures by Core Strategy



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	109,416	9	73,637	6	111,500	6	484,099	24
Education	246,059	21	425,674	32	641,856	32	338,222	16
Alternatives	132,836	11	141,541	11	177,691	9	234,751	11
Problem ID and Referral	29,696	2	4,782	0	69,644	4	301,949	14
Community-Based Process	69,033	6	92,485	7	195,959	10	104,224	5
Environmental	100,000	8	84,327	6	131,656	7	113,546	5
Other	381,377	32	366,059	28	452,136	23	54,643	3
Section 1926 - Tobacco	125,000	10	133,886	10	197,200	10	456,022	22
Total*	1,193,417	100	1,322,391	100	1,977,642	100	2,087,456	100

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

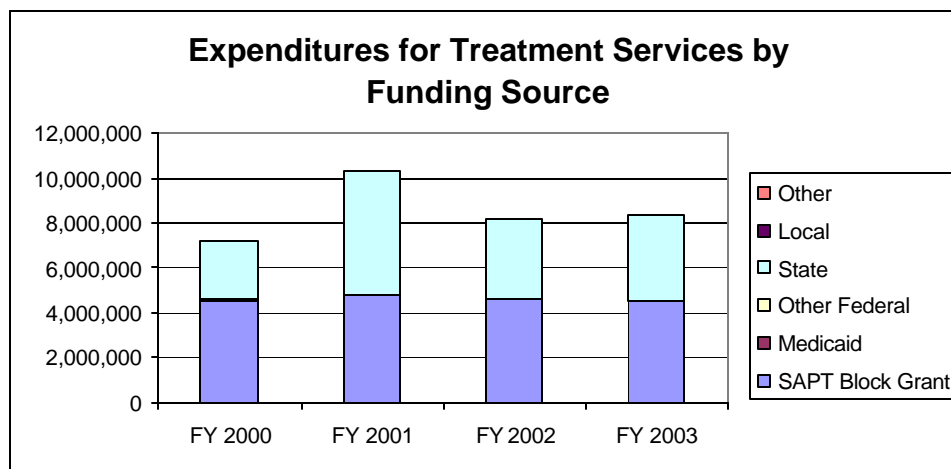
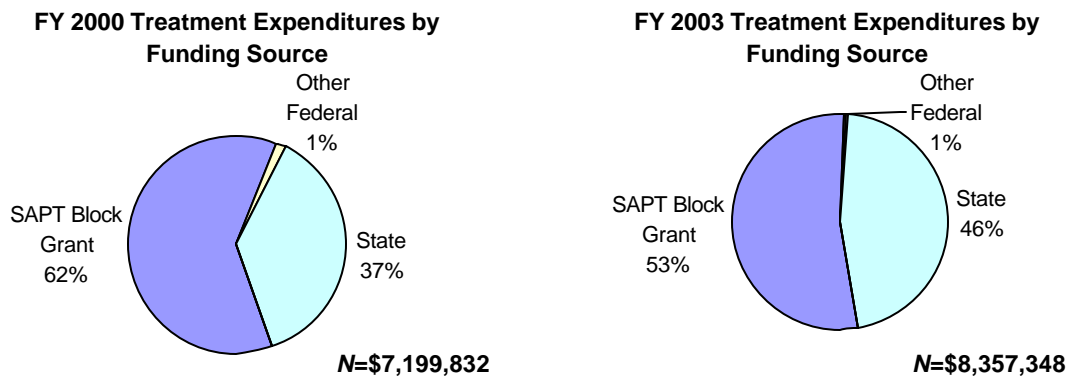
Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The goal of Idaho's treatment services is to eliminate the dependence on alcohol and other drugs among its citizens. Toward that end, SAPS provides a continuum of substance abuse treatment services. These services include individual and group counseling, education, social setting residential and detoxification services, and case management in outpatient or residential settings. Additionally, in Idaho's rural areas, contractors support several small offices to make treatment services accessible to residents in remote areas.

Treatment Funding and Expenditures

Total treatment expenditures in Idaho increased between FYs 2000 and 2003 (from \$7.2 to nearly \$8.4 million). During that time period, State funds as a proportion of total treatment expenditures increased from 37 to 46 percent, while Block Grant funds as a proportion declined from 62 to 53 percent.

Block Grant treatment funding ranged from \$3.41 to \$3.58 per capita between FYs 2000 and 2002. In FY 2003, per capita Block Grant treatment funding declined to \$3.28.



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	4,465,527	62	4,733,623	46	4,578,968	56	4,484,320	54
Medicaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal	91,802	1	73,475	1	0	0	53,627	1
State	2,642,503	37	5,525,088	53	3,627,100	44	3,819,401	46
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	7,199,832	100	10,332,186	100	8,206,068	100	8,357,348	100

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

*Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Admissions

Idaho's SAPT Block Grant application indicates that nearly 6,500 persons were admitted to treatment during FY 2002, most of which were admitted for outpatient (non-methadone).

Number of Persons Admitted by Type of Treatment Care

Type of Care	Total Number Admissions by Primary Diagnosis (N=6,475)		
	Alcohol Problems	Drug Problems	None Indicated
Detoxification (24-hour care)			
Hospital inpatient	0	0	0
Free-standing residential	0	0	248
Rehabilitation/Residential			
Hospital inpatient (rehabilitation)	0	0	0
Short-term residential	0	0	563
Long-term residential	0	0	259
Ambulatory (Outpatient)			
Outpatient (methadone)	0	0	0
Outpatient (non-methadone)	0	0	4,867
Intensive outpatient	0	0	538
Detoxification (outpatient)	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6,475

SOURCE: FY 2005 SAPT Block Grant Application Form 7a; Reported data for State FY 2002

Treatment Episode Data System (TEDS) data indicate nearly 5,000 admissions (where at least one substance is known), of which over 1,000 were admitted for alcohol only. Calculations (with imputation) from TEDS data show that approximately 27 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	1,077	23.0
Alcohol in combination with other drugs	3,863	28.7
Total	4,940	27.4

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, 89,000 persons aged 12 and older (8.2 percent of Idaho's population) needed, but did not receive treatment for alcohol use and 30,000 persons (2.8 percent) needed, but did not receive treatment for illicit drug use in Idaho.

Treatment Gap by Age Group

Measure	% 12 and older	% 12-17	% 18-25	% 26 and older
Needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol use	8.18	7.69	18.00	6.23
Needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use	2.75	5.82	7.21	1.34

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

Resource Development Activities

Planning and Needs Assessment

SAPS contracts with consultants and the University of Idaho to collect and analyze needs assessment data for the seven regions. The regional RSAA committees meet regularly to review the needs assessment results along with data from other State agencies. This regional emphasis assures local planning relevant to local needs. This information is available on the Internet to both professionals and the general public. In turn, community resource development specialists provide support to the RSAAs. The State also conducts a comprehensive needs assessment every 4 years. SAPS is currently working to develop an on-line needs assessment data collection system to aid agencies and communities in their prevention and treatment efforts.

Evaluation

Historically, Idaho has not had a comprehensive evaluation system for its prevention and treatment services. However, SAPS has recently developed a standard pre- and post-test evaluation for each participant in all funded programs. For those individuals placed on waiting lists, the SAPS maintains a manual log, which records the date of contact, documents provision of interim services, and concludes with date of admission to treatment.

Training and Assistance

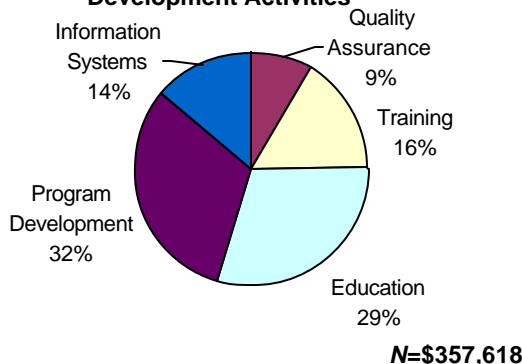
In partnership with other agencies, SAPS facilitates the annual Idaho Prevention Conference and the annual Idaho Conference on Alcohol and Drug Dependency. The Idaho Educators of Addiction Studies (IDEAS!) provides distance learning opportunities in partnership with the Northwest Frontier Addiction Technology Transfer Center and also maintains a Web site. SAPS has produced a brochure to help substance abuse professionals access educational opportunities.

Through the IDEAS! workgroup, the State is developing a minor degree curriculum for university students—and professionals—wishing to focus their studies in substance abuse prevention. Significantly, SAPS recently implemented the Substance Abuse Prevention Program Standards, which establish minimum requirements for staff qualifications, participant safety, program selection, and documentation.

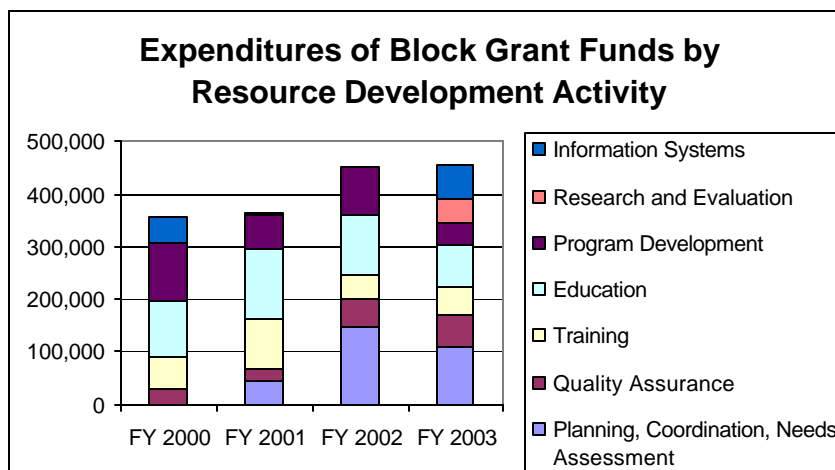
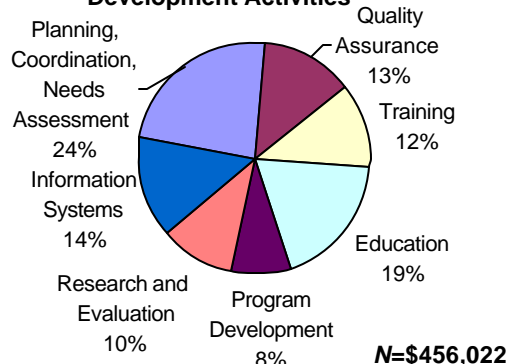
Expenditures of Block Grant Funds for Resource Development Activities

Idaho spent over \$456,000 on resource development activities in FY 2003 (up \$100,000 from the amount spent in FY 2000). The distribution of funds changed during this period: In FY 2003, Idaho spent 24 percent on planning, coordination, and needs assessment (up from no funding in FY 2000), 19 percent on education activities (down from 29 percent), and 8 percent on program development (down from 32 percent).

FY 2000 Block Grant Expenditures on Resource Development Activities



FY 2003 Block Grant Expenditures on Resource Development Activities



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	0	0	44,797	12	145,520	32	108,563	24
Quality Assurance	31,222	9	22,054	6	53,520	12	59,190	13
Training	58,278	16	95,059	26	45,886	10	53,752	12
Education	105,058	29	135,327	37	117,000	26	84,730	19
Program Development	113,060	32	63,832	17	90,210	20	38,683	8
Research and Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,730	10
Information Systems	50,000	14	5,000	1	0	0	64,374	14
Total*	357,618	100	366,069	100	452,136	100	456,022	100

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

Discretionary Funding

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) awarded more than \$764,000 in eight discretionary grants to entities in Idaho during FY 2004. Seven of those grants (over \$600,000), were awarded to drug-free communities.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAP Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
Drug Free Communities	7	614,501
Youth Transition into the Workplace	1	150,000
Total	8	764,501

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) awarded nearly \$8.4 million in discretionary grants to three entities in Idaho during FY 2004. Most of this funding was targeted at Access to Recovery (ATR) (\$7.6 million).

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Discretionary Awards for FY 2004

CSAT Discretionary Grant	Number of Awards	Total \$ Amount
Access to Recovery	1	7,591,723
Adult Juvenile and Family Drug Courts	1	400,000
Targeted Capacity Expansion	1	359,988
Total	3	8,351,711

SOURCE: www.samhsa.gov