



# DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES

Federal Overview

Coalitions & DFC

Environmental Strategies

Performance to Date

Future Directions



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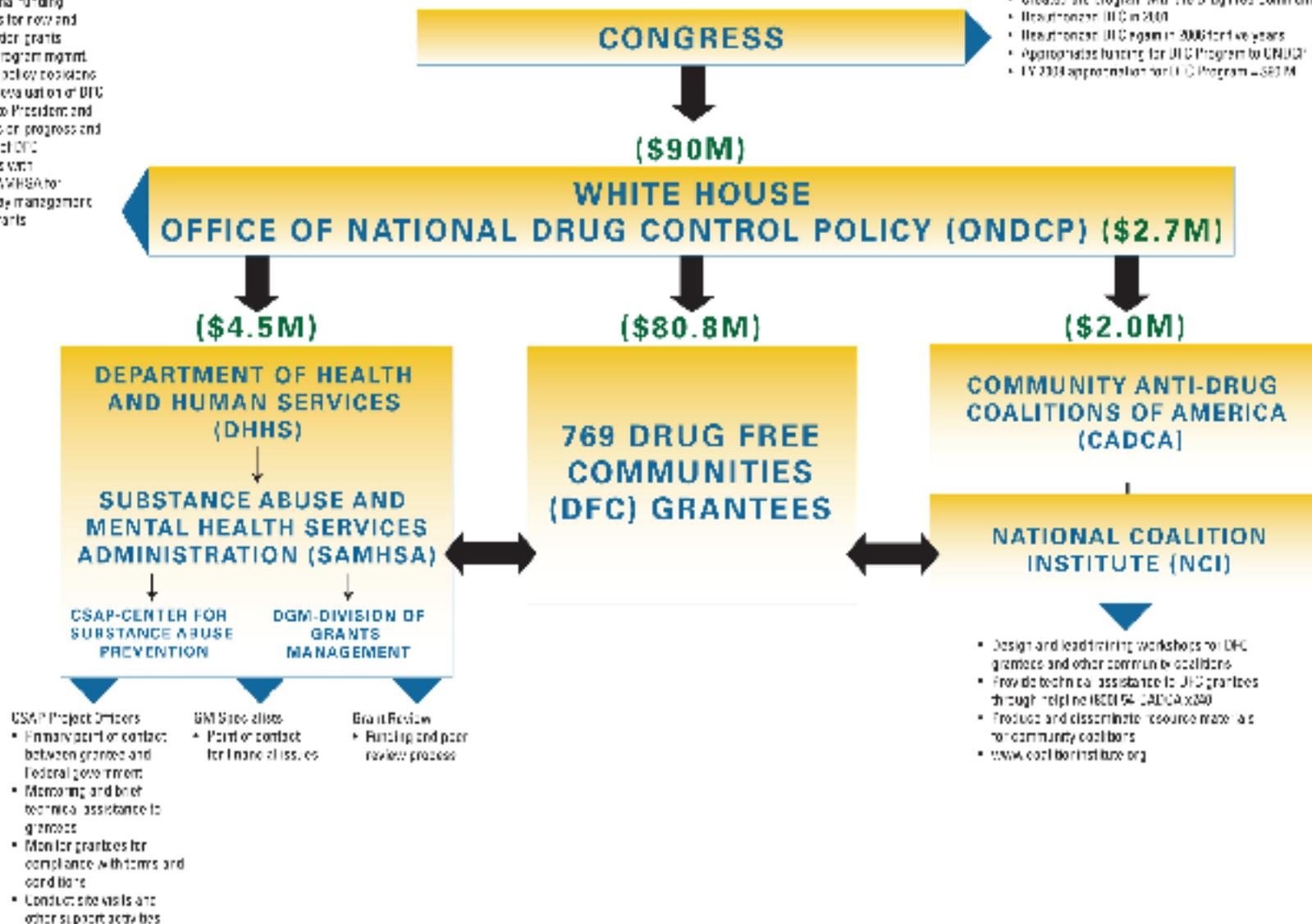
# OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY (ONDCP)

- This Office oversees all of the Drug
- Prevention, Law Enforcement, Interdiction, and Treatment
- Strategic Planning, Coordination, and
- Budgetary Control
- Oversees 22 Agencies & Departments
- Examples: Drug Enforcement Administration, Dept of Justice, Health and Human Services Department

# DFC FEDERAL PARTNERS

- Make final funding decisions for new and continuing grants
- Overall program mgmt.
- Program policy decisions
- National evaluation of DFC
- Reports to President and Congress on progress and success of DFC
- Contracts with DHHS/SAMHSA for day-to-day management of DFC grants

- Created the program with the Drug Free Communities Act of 1988
- Reauthorized DFC in 2000
- Reauthorized DFC again in 2006 for five years
- Appropriated funding for DFC Program to ONDCP each fiscal year
- FY 2014 appropriation for DFC Program is \$90.8M



- CSAP Project Officers**
- Primary point of contact between grantees and Federal government
  - Monitoring and brief technical assistance to grantees
  - Monitor grantees for compliance with terms and conditions
  - Conduct site visits and other support activities

- DGM Specialists**
- Point of contact for financial issues

- Grant Review**
- Funding and peer review process

- Design and lead training workshops for DFC grantees and other community coalitions
- Provide technical assistance to DFC grantees through help line 1-800-54-CADCA x290
- Produce and disseminate resource materials for community coalitions
- [www.coalitioninstitute.org](http://www.coalitioninstitute.org)

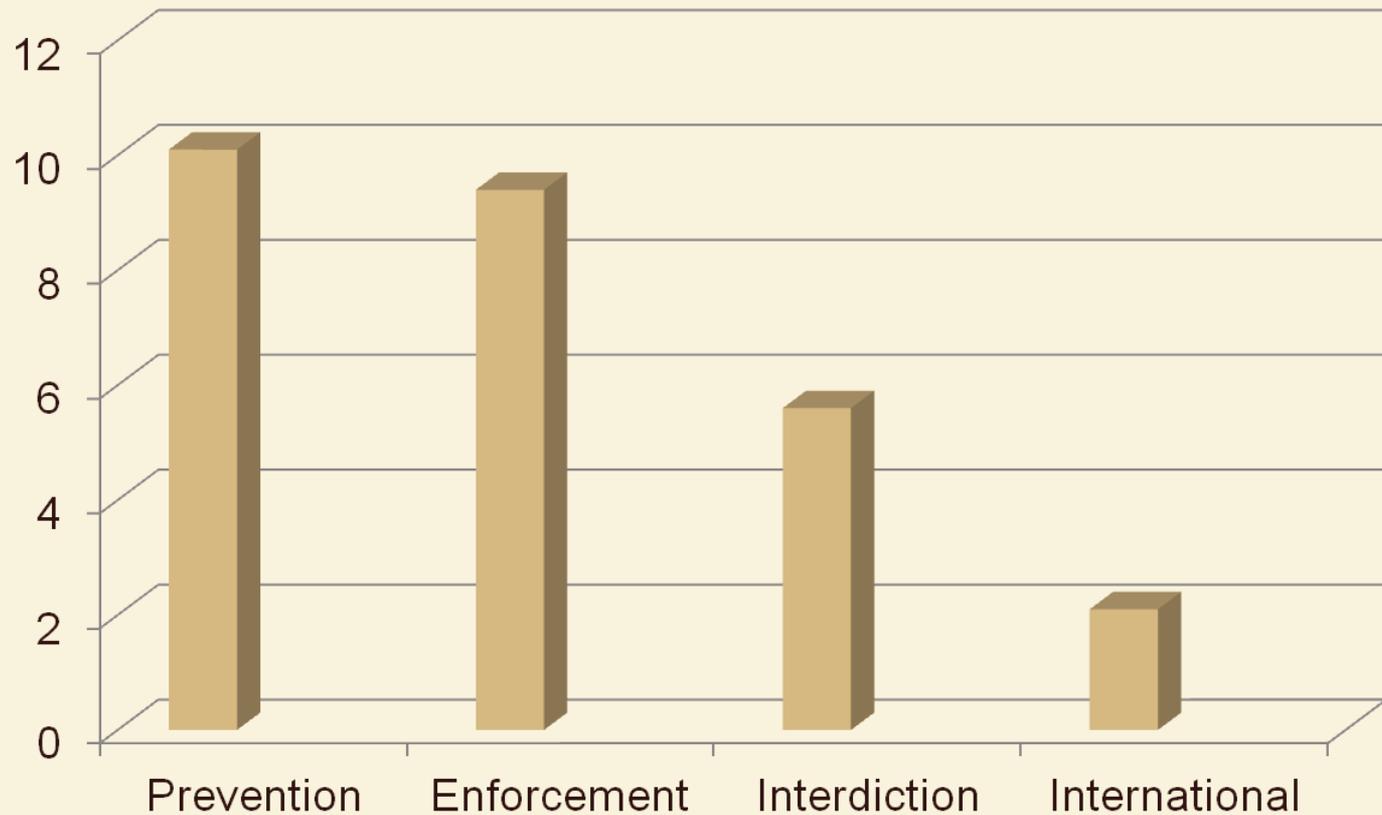
# Partners

- **The United States Congress** created the program with the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997.
- **The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)** makes program policy decisions and reports progress to Congress.
- **The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** manages the grant program and works with grantees on a regular basis as needed.
- **The National Coalition Institute** a Congressionally directed grant to CADCA to provide technical assistance for Drug-Free Communities Grantees.

# National Drug Control Policy 2012 Priorities

- Strengthen Efforts to Prevent Drug Abuse
- Seek Early Intervention Opportunities in Health Care
- Break the Cycle of Drug Use, Delinquency & Incarceration
- Disrupt Drug Production & Trafficking
- Strengthen International Partnerships
- Improve Information Systems

# Federal Drug Control Spending 2012 (in billions)



# Key Principles of Prevention

- Public Health Approach
- Outcomes Based Prevention
- Follows a Strategic Planning Process
- Use Data throughout the process to inform decisions

# Public Health Approach

- Prevention takes a ***public health approach*** to prevent substance related problems.
- A public health approach focuses on change for entire populations (collections of individuals who have one or more personal or environmental characteristics in common).
- Population-based public health considers an entire range of factors that determine health.

# Public Health Model

- HOST – the Individual
- AGENT – the Drug
- ENVIRONMENT - the Environment the person resides.

# Outcomes-based prevention

- Effective prevention is grounded in a solid understanding of alcohol, tobacco and other drug ***consumption and consequence patterns*** that need to be addressed.
- Understanding the nature and extent of consumption (e.g., underage drinking) and consequences (e.g., motor-vehicle crashes) from the beginning is critical for determining prevention priorities and aligning strategies to address them.

# Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFC)

# Definition

**COALITION:** A voluntary strategic alliance to enhance the ability to achieve a common purpose by sharing risks, responsibilities, resources, and rewards.

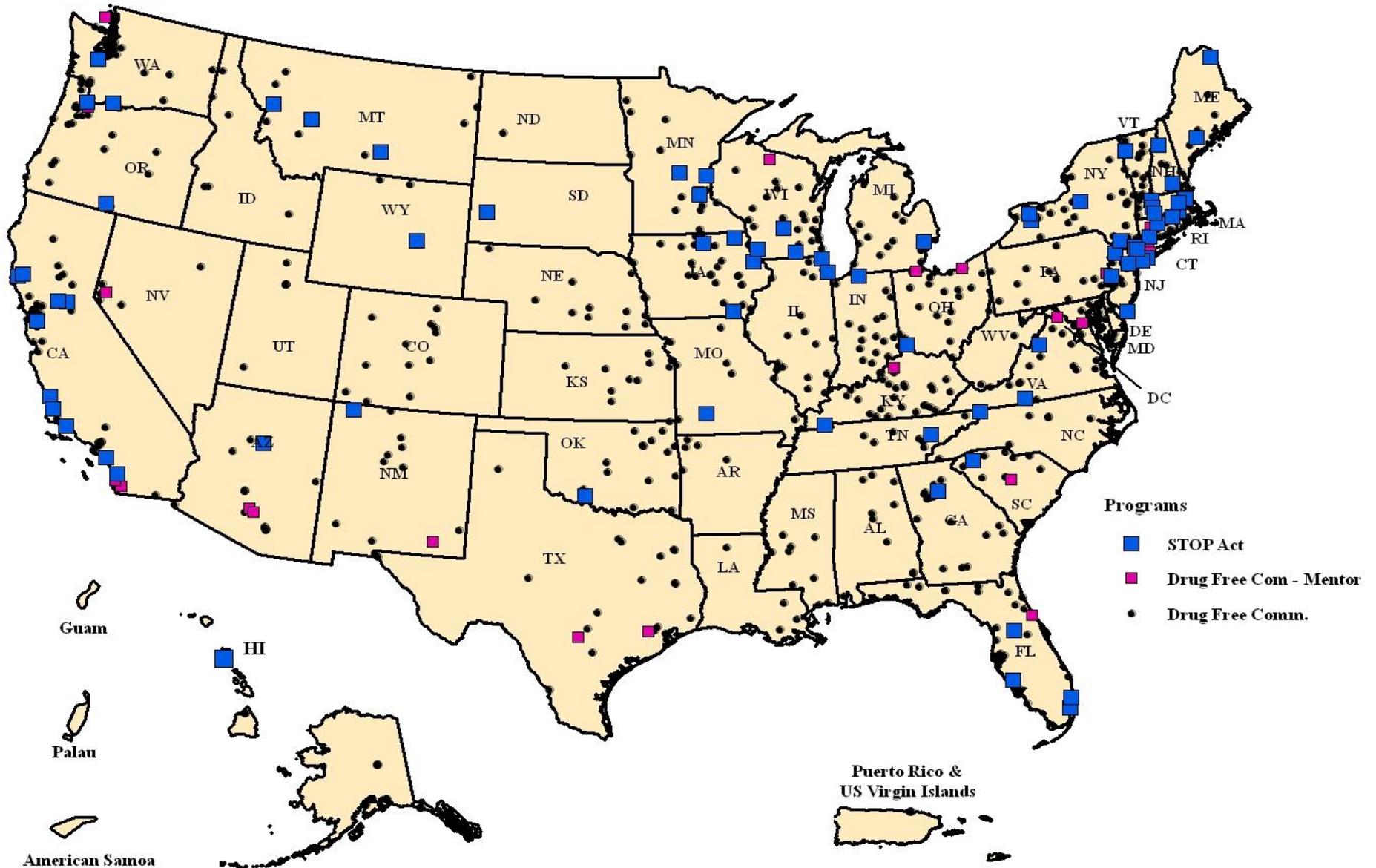
# Why coalitions?

- While individual agencies can effectively carry out direct service programs, it is not easy for them to change the environment that contributes to substance abuse – this is what coalitions can achieve.
- Coalitions can serve as powerful change agents to impact community practices and policies.
- Coalitions can also impact the way and extent that services are provided.

# Provisions of the Act

- Grants are provided to eligible coalitions
- Grants are up to \$125,000
- Coalitions must provide matching funds
- Coalitions must target multiple drugs
- We fund over 700 coalitions yearly

# Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Programs of Regional & National Significance Funded and Active in 2009



# Drug-Free Community Support Program (DFC) Goals

- Establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private nonprofit agencies, and Federal, State, local & tribal governments.
- Reduce substance abuse among youth and over time, among adults
- In other words, help build strong, influential community coalitions to reduce substance abuse.

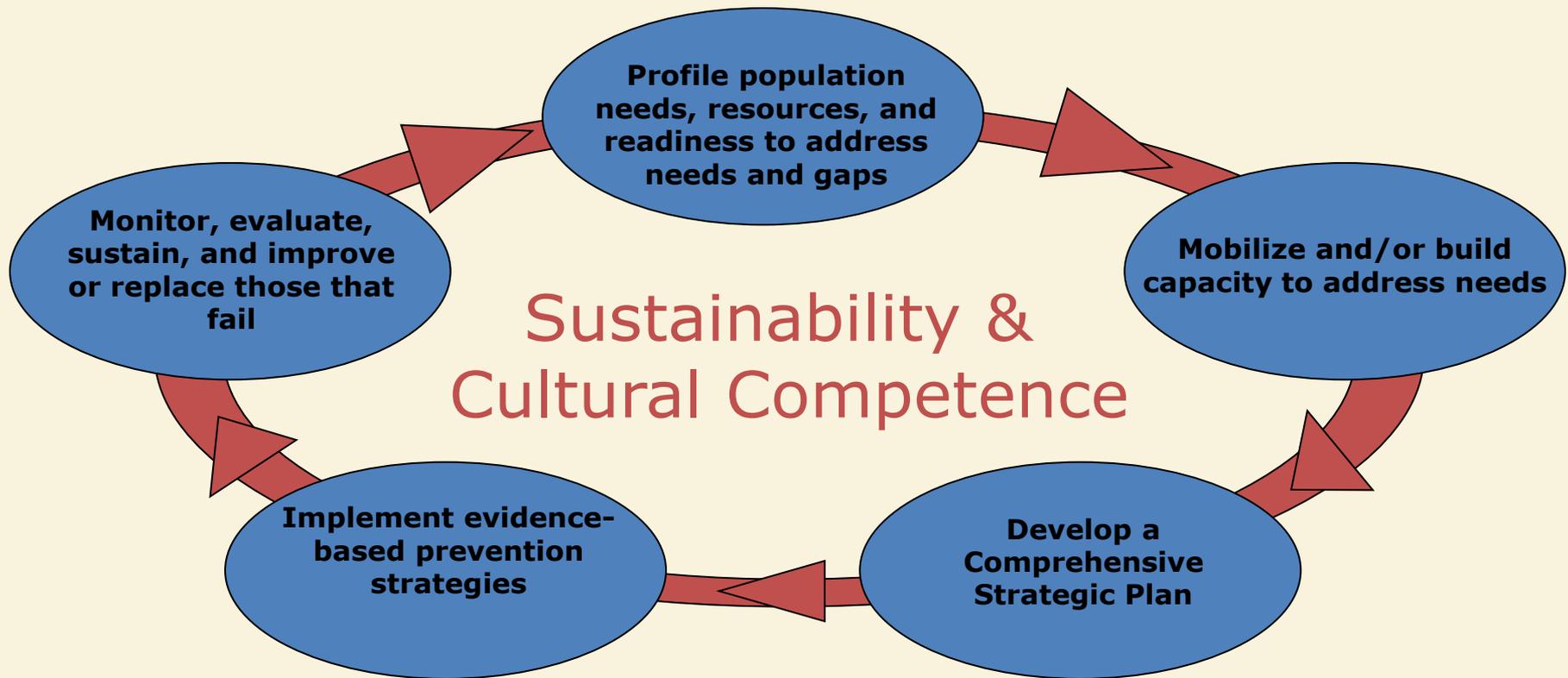
# DFC Coalition have specific sectors including:

- Youth
- Parents
- Business
- Media
- Schools
- Youth-serving organizations
- Law enforcement
- Religious/Fraternal Organizations
- Civic/Volunteer Organizations
- Healthcare Professional
- State/Local/Tribal Government Agencies
- Other Organizations involved in substance abuse

# CRITICAL ELEMENTS

- To help achieve these goals, the DFC grant program promotes the use of two Processes:
  - The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)
  - Environmental Prevention Strategies

# SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework Process



# What are Environmental Prevention Strategies?

- This prevention approach addresses the shared environment in which *all* youth live, learn, and mature. These strategies seek to create an environment where access to substances is low and attitudes about engaging in substance use are negative.
- Environmental strategies seek to change the social context in which alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs are used by reducing availability and spurring changes in normative beliefs about the acceptability of substance use (Klitzner 1999).

# Alcohol Environmental Strategy Examples

- Raising alcohol excise taxes
- Keg registration
- Responsible beverage service training
- Limiting alcohol sales licenses
- Enforcement of underage drinking laws
- Limiting alcohol sales at public events
- Restrictions on alcohol advertisements
- Holding adults responsible for teen parties
- Land use policies
- Public safety policies
- Dram shop liability and legislation

# Tobacco Environmental Strategy Examples

- Smoke-free workplaces,
- campuses, parks
- Increasing tobacco taxes
- Counter-advertising campaigns
- Enforcing youth access to
- tobacco laws
- Eliminating self-service displays

# Illicit Drug Use Environmental Strategy Examples

- Drug Courts
- Tip lines for reporting drug activity
- Altering the Physical Environment
  - Cutting back shrubbery to make drug deals more visible
  - Improving outdoor lighting
  - Installing surveillance cameras
  - Community clean-up efforts
  - Prescription Drug Take Back Programs

# Illicit Drug Use Environmental Strategies

- Implementing Civil Anti-Drug Remedies
  - Enforcement of municipal code violations at properties where drug sales are occurring
  - Nuisance abatement actions
- Deterrence
  - Loss of driver's license for youth
  - Workplace drug testing actions
- Citizen surveillance programs

# Evaluation and data

# Performance Measures

- 30-Day Use (%)

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
Middle School	(2.5)**	(2.2)	1.5**
High School	(3.5)**	(3.2)**	1.4**
**<.01; *<.05			

# Performance Measures

- Perception of Harm (%)

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
Middle School	5.1**	3.3**	2.9*
High School	7.5**	5.3**	2.9**
**<.01; *<.05			

# Performance Measures

- Perception of Parental Disapproval (%)

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
Middle School	4.2**	5.1**	4.5**
High School	2.6**	4.9**	4.0**
**<.01; *<.05			

**TABLE 1: AVERAGE CHANGE IN PAST 30-DAY PREVALENCE OF USE<sup>a</sup>**

School Level	Substance	n	Short-Term Change: 2010 Data vs. Previous Observation			N	Long-Term Change: First Observation to Most Recent		
			% Report Use, Time Prior to 2010	% Report Use, 2010	% Point Change		% Report Use, First Outcome	% Report Use, Most Recent Outcome	% Point Change
Middle School	Alcohol	162	18.0%	14.5%	-3.5**	760	15.7%	13.2%	-2.5**
	Tobacco	162	6.6%	6.4%	-0.2	761	8.1%	5.9%	-2.2**
	Marijuana	160	6.3%	6.3%	0.0	747	6.4%	4.9%	-1.5**
High School	Alcohol	165	36.8%	33.7%	-3.1**	803	38.1%	34.6%	-3.5**
	Tobacco	162	17.8%	16.8%	-1.0**	800	20.0%	16.8%	-3.2**
	Marijuana	163	17.7%	18.9%	+1.1*	797	18.9%	17.4%	-1.4**

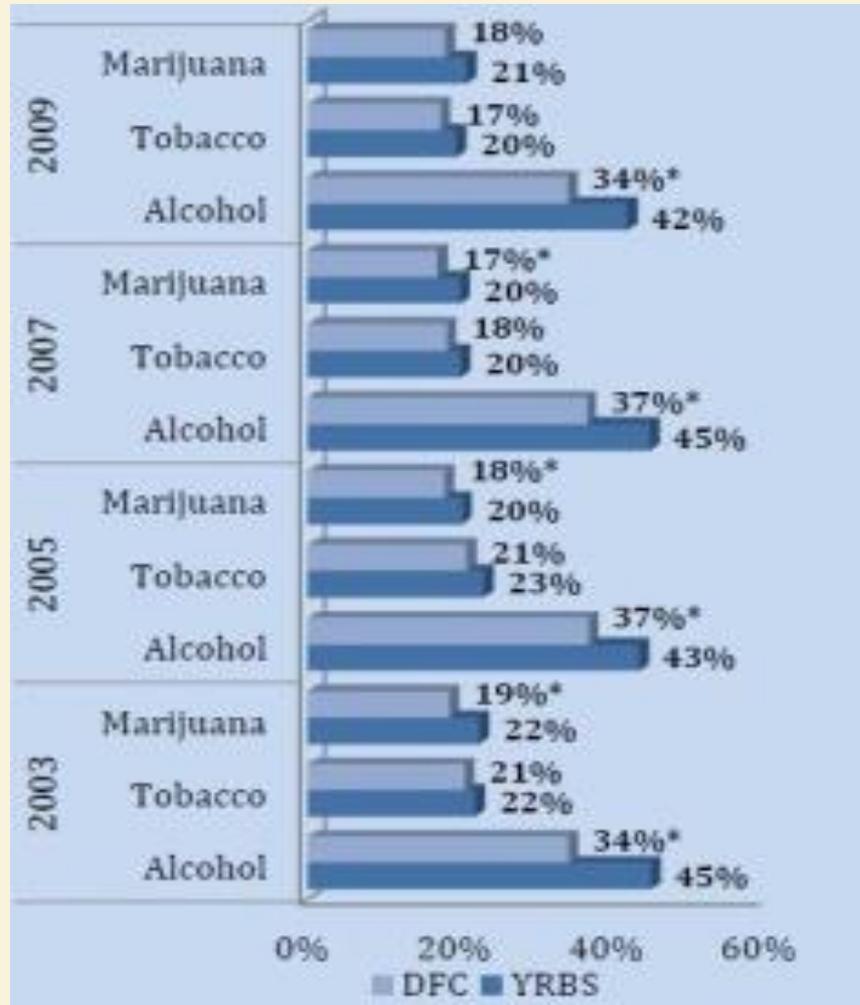
Notes: \* p<.05; \*\* p<.01; n represents the number of coalitions included in the analysis

<sup>a</sup> Outcomes were weighted for each coalition based on the number of students surveyed by the coalition.

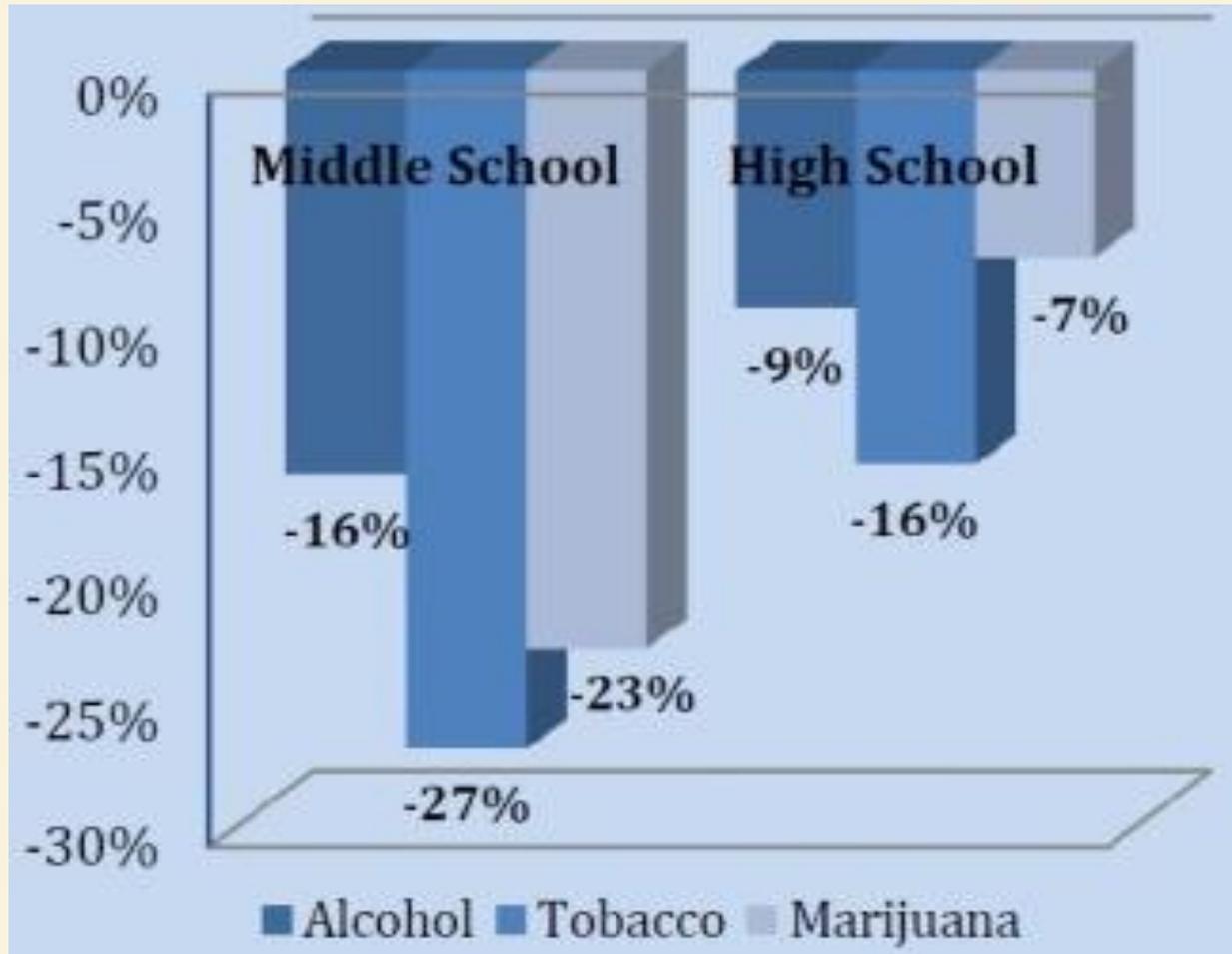
Source: COMET, 2002-2010 core measures data

# COMPARISON OF DFC AND NATIONAL (YRBS) REPORTS OF PAST 30-DAY ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND MARIJUANA PREVALENCE OF USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

\*Difference between DFC and YRBS was statistically significant at the  $p < .05$  level.



**LONG-TERM CHANGE: PERCENTAGE DECLINE IN PAST 30 DAY ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND MARIJUANA PREVALENCE OF USE** Note: Percentage change based on weighted outcomes for each coalition given the number of students surveyed by the coalition.



# The DFC footprint

DFC Grantees have developed or enhanced coalitions in communities with a combined population of 133 million people.

.....that is 48% of the entire United States.

# What Are We Doing Right?

- Ongoing surveys to assess if we are having an impact
- Emphasis on evidence based practices
- Multiple strategies across multiple sectors
- Not letting up even if there are successes

# Priority Populations

- Continue to Work w/ youth Ages 12-17
- Veterans – 7% of Veterans meet the criteria for a substance abuse disorder (2010 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and Health).
- Young Adults Ages 18-25
- Older Adults age 50+

# FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- White House Drug Control Strategy
- Role of Substance Abuse Prevention in Healthcare Reform
- Comprehensive Community Interventions
- Emphasis on Evidence Based Prevention

Now.....

What does the Drug Free  
Communities Support  
Program look like in  
Oklahoma?

# Oklahoma Drug Free Communities

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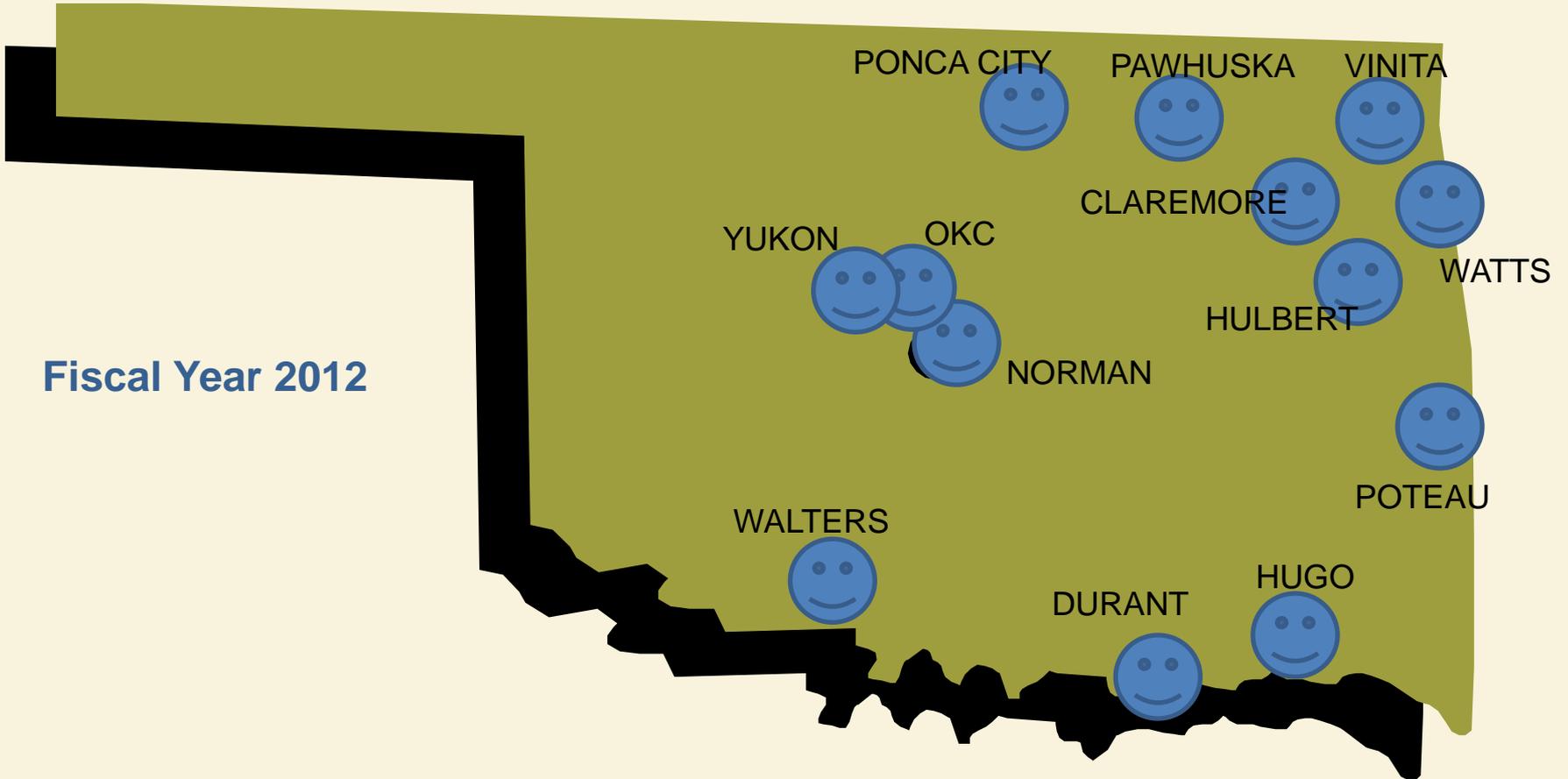
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# Oklahoma DFC Grantees



# FY 2012 Oklahoma DFC Coalitions

1. Ponca City: Kay County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition/Northern OK Youth Services – Yr. 1
2. Hugo: Choctaw County Coalition/Little Dixie Action Agency – Yr. 1
3. Claremore: Healthy Community Partnership/Rogers Co. Volunteers for youth – Yr. 6
4. Durant: Bryan Co. Turning Point Coalition/Durant Public Schools – Yr. 7
5. Hulbert: Reaching Our Hulbert Community – Yr. 2
6. Norman: Blanchard Community Coalition a Turning Point Partner/Norman Addiction – Yr. 3

7. Oklahoma City: Metro OKC Coalition/Eagle Ridge Institute - Yr. 9
8. Pawhuska: Osage County Community Partnership Board/Osage Tribe of Oklahoma– Yr. 8
9. Poteau: Poteau Public Schools – Yr. 8
10. Vinita: Craig County Community Partnership – Yr. 8
11. Walters: Positive Education Program Coalition/Walters Public Schools – Yr. 8
12. Watts: Adair County Get Lifted Coalition/Skelly Public Schools – Yr. 7
13. Yukon: Yu-Can Coalition/Yukon Public Schools – Yr. 7

# Statewide Social Host

OKLAHOMANS  
WHO HOST  
STAND TO **LOSE**  
THE MOST

*Don't give people under 21 a place to drink.*

[www.oklahomasocialhost.com](http://www.oklahomasocialhost.com)

# OK Coalition Activities

- Reality Check
- Town Hall Meetings
- Project Alert
- Tobacco Free Parks
- Summer Programs for Youth
- Reality Parties
- Compliance Checks
- Sticker Campaigns around Prom/Graduation



# Questions??