

A More Perfect Union: Joining Tobacco Use and Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

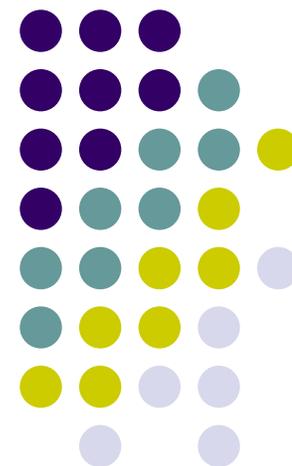
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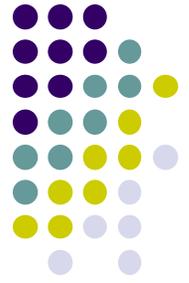
On behalf of

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SAMHSA/Center for Substance Abuse Prevention



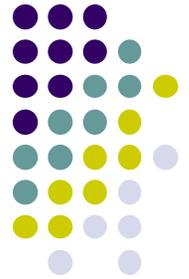
What have been the barriers to the integration of tobacco use and substance abuse prevention programs?



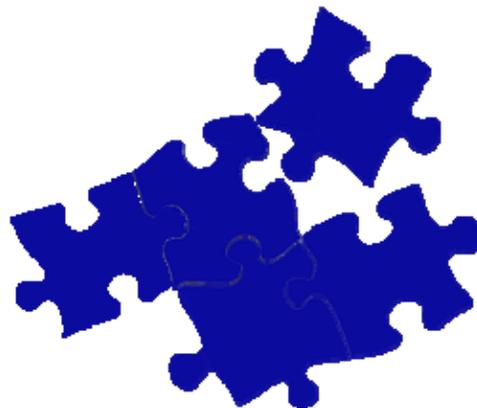
- Defined agency missions
- Separate funding streams
- Limited funding
- Belief among some in the substance abuse field that tobacco is not a “real” drug
- Issues related to legal versus illegal substances



Why are tobacco use and substance abuse prevention a natural fit?



- Tobacco use and other substance use are highly correlated
 - Same target population
 - Same modifiable risk and protective factors
- Similar strategies can be used to address the prevention of both tobacco use and other drug use



Same Target Population



- Use of tobacco and use of illicit drugs and alcohol are highly correlated
 - Current cigarette smokers ages 12 and older are:
 - Five times more likely than non-smokers to report current illicit drug use (20.1 percent versus 4.1 percent)
 - Three times more likely than non-smokers to report binge drinking (45.0 percent versus 16.4 percent)
 - More than four times more likely to report heavy drinking (16.4 percent versus 3.8 percent)

Data from 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Same Risk and Protective Factors



- Tobacco use and other substance use have the same modifiable risk and protective factors:
 - Risk Factors:
 - Community Domain: Availability of substance; Laws/norms favorable to substance use; Transitions/mobility; Low neighborhood attachment; Extreme economic deprivation
 - School Domain: Academic failure; Lack of commitment to school
 - Family Domain: History of substance use; Management problems; Conflict; Favorable parental attitudes towards substance use
 - Peer/Individual Domain: Alienation and rebelliousness; Friends who engage in substance use; Favorable attitudes towards substance use; Early initiation of substance use; Anti-social behavior; Sensation seeking; Low perceived risk of substance use

Same Risk and Protective Factors



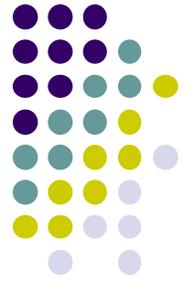
- Tobacco use and other substance use have the same modifiable risk and protective factors:
 - Protective Factors:
 - Community Domain: Safe and health-promoting environments; Supportive law enforcement presence; Positive social norms; Opportunities for positive involvement; Recognition for involvement
 - School Domain: School motivation/Positive attitude toward school; Opportunities and rewards for prosocial school involvement; High quality schools/clear standards and rules; Academic achievement
 - Family Domain: Family attachment; Parental monitoring; Opportunities for involvement
 - Peer/Individual Domain: Social competencies and problem-solving skills; Self-control; Healthy beliefs/clear standards; Positive expectations

Similar Strategies



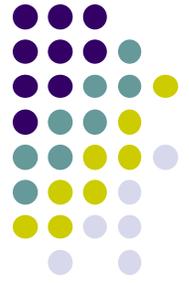
- In the community:
 - Development of and enforcement of policies to restrict availability and change social norms;
 - Mass media efforts;
 - Community-wide awareness programs
- In schools:
 - Curriculum-based programs focused on social and academic skills, including enhancing peer relationships, self-control, coping and drug-refusal skills;
 - School policies on substance use
- In the family:
 - Curriculum-based programs focused on teaching parents better family communication skills, appropriate discipline and family management

How can tobacco use and substance abuse prevention practitioners work together?



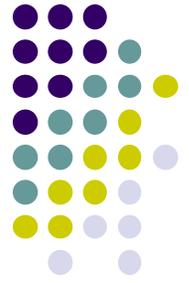
- Know who the players are
- Collaborate
 - On mutually beneficial activities and partnerships
 - On programming paid for by funding streams that include both tobacco use and other substance use prevention

Federal Funding Streams for Prevention/Early Intervention that Include Both Tobacco Use and Other Substance Use



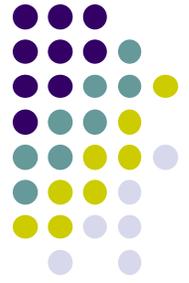
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
 - Synar Regulation
- Drug Free Communities Support Program
- Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Grants
- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities
- Safe Schools, Healthy Students

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant



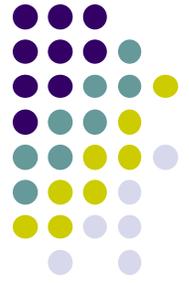
- Allocates funds on a formula basis for the prevention and treatment of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse
- Monies go to Single State Agencies for Alcohol and Drug Abuse
 - For a list of SSA contacts, go to:
<http://www.samhsa.gov/Grants/ssadirectory.pdf>
- Federal statute requires States to direct at least 20 percent of the SAPT Block Grant toward primary prevention activities designed to prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant



- States must spend the prevention set-aside on a variety of strategies, and must include strategies in each of the six following categories:
 - Information Dissemination
 - Education
 - Alternatives
 - Problem Identification and Referral
 - Community-Based Processes
 - Environmental Strategies
- The prevention set-aside of the SAPT Block Grant funds almost 2/3 of all prevention services coordinated at the State/Territory level

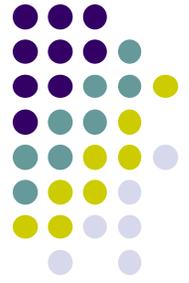
Synar Regulation



The Synar Regulation requires States to:

- Have in effect laws prohibiting any manufacturer, retailer, or distributor of tobacco products from selling or distributing such products to any individual younger than age 18;
- Enforce their laws;
- Conduct annual random, unannounced inspections in a way that provides a valid probability sample of outlets accessible to minors;
- Negotiate interim targets and a date to achieve a noncompliance rate of no more than 20%;
 - Federal target of 20% established for States and U.S. jurisdictions for the FFY 2003 Annual Synar Report.
- Submit an Annual Synar Report detailing State activities to enforce their laws.

Drug-Free Communities Support Program



- Provides grants of up to \$125,000 to community coalitions to mobilize their communities to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug and inhalant abuse.
- DFC grants are directed by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in partnership with SAMHSA
- For a list of grantees and contact information go to:
http://www.ondcp.gov/DFC/grantee_map.html

Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Grants



- Provides grants of approximately \$2.5 million to States and \$278,000 to campuses to implement screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment in primary care and community health centers, hospital emergency rooms, trauma centers, and other community settings.
- SBIRT programs utilize a screening tool which screens for alcohol, substance abuse and tobacco use. Individuals scoring positive for tobacco use on the screens are referred to tobacco cessation programs or to local Quit Lines.
- For a list of college and university grantees, go to:
<http://sbirt.samhsa.gov/grantees/college.htm>
- For a list of State grantees, go to:
<http://sbirt.samhsa.gov/grantees/state.htm>

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities



- Allocates funds on a formula basis to support programs that:
 - Prevent violence in and around schools;
 - Prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs;
 - Involve parents and communities;
 - Are coordinated with related Federal, State, school and community efforts and resources to foster a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports student academic achievement
- Monies go to Governor's Offices and State Education Agencies

Safe Schools, Healthy Students



- Discretionary grants jointly funded by the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services
- Monies go to local education agencies to support the development of community wide approaches to creating safe and drug free schools and promoting healthy childhood development
- Local comprehensive strategies must address 5 elements, one of which is Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Activities
- For a list of grantees, go to:
<http://www.sshs.samhsa.gov/initiative/currentinit.aspx>



Questions?

Thank You

KANSAS

