

January 2001

How Much Money Does Washington State Government Spend On Prevention Programs for Youth?

Washington State's 1994 Violence Prevention Act created the Community Public Health and Safety Networks and directed them to focus efforts on eight specific at-risk youth behaviors. The outcomes identified in the legislation are: teenage pregnancy, suicide, substance abuse, dropping out of school, violence, child abuse/neglect, domestic violence, and out-of-home placements (RCW 70.190).

In addition to the funds provided to the Community Networks, state policymakers address these same eight outcomes through the activities of several other state agencies. Since many of these prevention programs are funded through the budgets of different agencies, summaries of state government's entire range of prevention activities are not routinely made. The narrow purpose of this study is to provide a fiscal approximation for *total* spending on prevention programs by the state of Washington for these specific outcomes.

Why add up total prevention funding? Prevention programs are often thought of as investments in the future; that is, spending money today on successful prevention programs can produce taxpayer and other savings for years into the future. Just as any investor might examine the content of his or her portfolio from time to time, this study provides a snapshot of the total amount of prevention-related spending by Washington State government during the 1999–2001 biennium.

The report first presents highlights from the study and describes how it was conducted. Tables then summarize information on fiscal and other program characteristics. Finally, brief descriptions of the individual prevention programs are presented.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Funding Level:** Washington State *budgeted approximately \$162.8 million* during the *1999–2001 biennium* for prevention programs related to the eight outcomes identified in the 1994 legislation. This represents an \$81.4 million annual funding level ($\$81.4 = \$162.8 \div 2$).
- **Source of Funds:** About 60 percent of these monies were from state sources, 36 percent from the federal government, and 4 percent from other sources.

- **Distribution of Funds:** Nearly 100 percent of these funds were budgeted for five state agencies: Department of Social and Health Services (57 percent), Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (25 percent), Family Policy Council (6 percent), Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (5 percent), and Department of Health (3 percent).
- **Evaluations:** It was beyond the scope of this study to assess the effectiveness of the individual programs receiving these funds. We did, however, ask state agencies whether their programs had been evaluated. We found that most had not been evaluated to rigorously test whether intended outcomes are being achieved. Several outcome evaluations, however, are underway.

DEFINING “PREVENTION”

To undertake this project, we needed an operational definition for “prevention.” In a broad sense, many or most functions of certain state agencies can be thought of as prevention. For example, one could argue that the entire K–12 education budget represents the state’s greatest investment in prevention—to teach academic skills and lead youth away from the risky and destructive behaviors identified in the 1994 legislation. Similarly, all law enforcement and welfare expenditures could be thought of as trying to prevent at least some of those outcomes from occurring.

For this analysis, however, we defined prevention more narrowly. We included programs whose *primary* purpose is to prevent at least one of the eight outcomes identified in the 1994 legislation from occurring or re-occurring. For example, while we did not include all of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction’s (OSPI) budget, we did include specific OSPI programs related to youth violence, substance abuse, and other outcomes identified in the Violence Prevention Act.

After consulting with legislative and executive staff, we identified a list of prevention programs funded by the state during the 1999–2001 biennium. We then collected financial and program information from the state agencies. We included programs supported with state funds. We also included prevention programs funded with federal sources where state policymakers are able to exercise some degree of budgetary or policy decision-making authority. Since the purpose of this analysis is to estimate total prevention spending at the state level, we do not attempt to include prevention programs funded solely by local governments, from either local or federal sources, nor do we attempt to include private-sector prevention programs.

SPENDING LEVELS AND PROGRAM DETAIL

Table 1 summarizes the spending levels by agency. The programs are listed by the agency that administers the program. In a few cases, this differs from the agency where the funds were originally budgeted. For example, the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (of DSHS) passes money from its budget to OSPI for prevention services in public schools. Accordingly, these prevention services are listed under OSPI, not DSHS.

Table 2 further describes the individual programs, summarizing the targeted population, age groups, and type of risk factors addressed by each program.

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

We asked each agency which programs have been evaluated. We found several programs had “*process evaluations*”—that is, evaluations that examined service delivery, number of clients, and problems encountered in implementing the program. Although a number of programs were based on research in other states, only a few programs had “*outcome evaluations*” conducted in this state that used a comparison group to test whether the program works or not. This more rigorous type of evaluation allows stronger conclusions about the relative success of the program. Comparison group evaluations of some programs are underway and will be available for the legislature in coming sessions.

The limited number of scientifically reliable outcome evaluations is, perhaps, not surprising. Small programs, limited funds, and narrow time frames present distinct challenges for evaluations of “real world” prevention programs. Nonetheless, the lack of evaluation evidence leaves state policymakers with minimal information on whether program outcomes are being achieved with the \$163 million biennial investment.

Table 1
The State of Washington's Prevention Programs,
Funding During the 1999-2001 Biennium
(Dollars in Millions)

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE					TOTAL
		State	Federal	Local	Private	Other	
Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development	Community Mobilization	3.43	2.67	-	-	-	\$ 6.09
	Sexual Assault Prevention	-	2.49	-	-	-	\$ 2.49
	Governor's Council on Substance Abuse	-	0.09	-	-	-	\$ 0.09
Department of Health	Tobacco Cessation (Youth only portion)	-	-	-	0.75	2.60	\$ 3.35
	Youth Access to Tobacco	-	-	-	-	1.80	\$ 1.80
	Youth Suicide Prevention	0.50	-	-	-	-	\$ 0.50
	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program	1.59	1.03	-	-	-	\$ 2.62
Department of Social and Health Services	Family Reconciliation Services--Children's Administration	3.07	2.48	-	-	-	\$ 5.54
	Prevention Services--Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse	0.15	15.74	-	-	-	\$ 15.89
	Maternity Case Mgt and Support Services	2.14	2.32	-	-	-	\$ 4.46
	Family Planning Services	0.24	0.95	-	-	-	\$ 1.19
	Pre-Natal/Medical Services	5.05	5.47	-	-	-	\$ 10.52
	Consolidated Juvenile Court Services	23.79	-	-	-	-	\$ 23.79
	Community Juvenile Accountability Act	7.65	-	-	-	-	\$ 7.65
	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant	-	6.55	-	-	-	\$ 6.55
	Becca Funding	12.88	-	-	-	-	\$ 12.88
	Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	0.95	3.27	0.88	-	-	\$ 5.09
Family Policy Council	Community Networks	8.93	-	-	-	-	\$ 8.93
Liquor Control Board	Alcohol Awareness	0.25	-	-	-	-	\$ 0.25
Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	Prevention and Intervention Services	6.90	3.30	-	-	-	\$ 10.20
	Safe and Drug Free Schools	-	10.60	-	-	-	\$ 10.60
	Alcohol Awareness Parent Training	0.30	-	-	-	-	\$ 0.30
	Readiness to Learn	7.20	-	-	-	-	\$ 7.20
	Safe Schools Planning	1.00	-	-	-	-	\$ 1.00
	Safe Schools Prevention and Intervention	2.00	-	-	-	-	\$ 2.00
	Teen Aware	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	\$ 0.80
Enhanced School Security	8.73	-	-	-	-	\$ 8.73	
Washington Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect	Board-Directed Actions and Grants	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	\$ 2.00
Washington Traffic and Safety Commission	Highway Safety Plan	-	0.36	-	-	-	\$ 0.36
Total		\$98.13	\$58.71	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.75	\$ 4.40	\$ 162.87

Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy tabulation of agency data.

Table 2
TARGET POPULATION AND EVALUATION INFORMATION

Agency	Program	Targeted Population	General Prevention Approach	Risk Behavior Addressed	Age Group	Number in Program	Outcome Evaluation With Control Group?
Department of Community Trade and Economic Development (DCTED)	Community Mobilization Against Substance Abuse and Violence	Federal- school age youth and their parents. State- Universal	Universal	Substance Abuse and Violence	6-18, and their parents	Approximately 700,000	No; outcome evaluation scheduled for 7/01
	Sexual Assault Prevention	Media campaign = All youth 11-18 years old. Pilot sites = All ages.	Universal (at 5 pilot sites)	Violence (sexual assault)	See Targeted Population	Approximately 100 trained students working with thousands	No
	Governor's Council on Substance Abuse	Citizens of Washington State	Universal	Substance Abuse	All	N/A	No
Department of Health (DOH)	Youth Suicide Prevention	Youth and adults who work with them	Universal	Suicide	10-24	25 trainers who train 1,500 adults per year; 300 youth who conduct campaigns helping thousands	Yes
	Youth Access to Tobacco	Youth and sellers of tobacco	Universal	Substance Abuse	Through age 18	Unknown	No
	Tobacco Cessation	High school students	Universal at high schools offering the program	Substance Abuse	14-18	Unknown	No
	Assisted Family Planning	Low income teens and adults	Targeted	Pregnancy	10-adult	Number of teens is not tracked	No
	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program	Low income teens	Targeted	Pregnancy	10-17	N/A	Yes
DSHS-Children's Administration	Family Reconciliation Services	Youth at-risk of not staying home	Select	Out-of-home Placement	13-18	N/A	No
DSHS-Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse	Prevention and Intervention Services	Primarily youth (some elderly)	Universal, Select, and Indicated	Substance Abuse	0-21 and families	36 counties, plus tribes (approximately 450,000 people plus statewide media effort)	Yes
DSHS-Medical Assistance Administration	Maternity Case Management and Support Services	Pregnant women	Targeted	Pregnancy	14-17	5,846	No
	Family Planning Services	Low income teens	Targeted	Pregnancy	11-17	N/A	No
	Pre-Natal/Medical Services	Medicaid eligible pregnant teens	Select	Pregnancy	11-17	N/A	No
DSHS-Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS, CDDA, CJAA, SSODA)	Ages 10-17 who come in contact with the juvenile justice system	Select	Violence, Substance Abuse	10-17	49,000 (some duplication; 4,083 average daily population)	No; in progress on some of the programs
	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)	Youth in the juvenile justice system	Select	Violence	10-21	N/A	No; in progress on some of the programs
	Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	0-17 years, parents of youth	Grant Programs	Youth Violence (and delinquency)	0-17 years	62 projects from selective at-risk populations to community-wide.	Yes; some programs have been evaluated

Agency	Program	Targeted Population	General Prevention Approach	Risk Behavior Addressed	Age Group	Number in Program	Outcome Evaluation With Control Group?
	Becca Funding	Youth status offenders	Select	Dropping out of School, Violence	11-17	N/A	No
DSHS-Family Policy Council	Community Public Health and Safety Networks	Children and Families	Universal and Select	All	Children and parents	53 networks covering entire state	No; in progress
Liquor Control Board	Alcohol Awareness	Youth at-risk of consuming alcohol	Universal	Substance Abuse	13-21 years	Unknown	No
Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)	Prevention and Intervention Services	Primarily grades 6-9	Universal	Violence, Suicide, Dropping Out, Pregnancy	11-14	20,000 per year	No
	Safe and Drug-Free Schools	K-12	Universal	Violence, Substance Abuse	5-18	Children attending public schools	No; in progress
	Alcohol Awareness Parent Education	K-3	Universal	Substance Abuse	5-8	7 locations; total number of participants unknown	No
	Readiness to Learn	Children and Families, Pre K- Grade 12	Universal, Select, Targeted	All	All	32 consortia serving approximately 6,000 children and 3,200 families per year	No
	Safe Schools Prevention and Intervention	K-12	Universal and Select	Violence	All	73 school districts	No
	Safe Schools Planning	K-12	Universal	Violence	All	38 districts for current fiscal year	No
	Teen Aware	Middle School and High School	Universal	Pregnancy	10-18	50 buildings, 4,000 direct participants	No
	Enhanced School Security	Children attending public schools	Universal	Violence/Illegal Behavior	5-18	Children attending public schools	No
	WA Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect	Program funding, Resource Clearinghouse, Child Abuse Prevention Campaign	Families	Universal and Select	Child Abuse and Neglect	0-18	8,983 parents, 8,322 children, 1,155 volunteers
WA Traffic Safety Commission	Highway Safety Plan	Some Hispanic for seat belt use	Universal	Substance Abuse and Vehicle Violence	16-18	N/A	No

DEFINITIONS:

- **GENERAL PREVENTION APPROACH** (as defined by the Medical Institute, an affiliate of the National Science Foundation):
 - “Universal” programs serve everyone—at-risk youth as well as non-at-risk youth—in an intended population (e.g., all students in a school)
 - “Select” programs focus on higher-risk youth within a population (e.g., higher-risk students in a school)
 - “Indicated” programs serve youth already experiencing a problem behavior (e.g., youth in a school already involved with illegal substances)
- **RISK BEHAVIORS** (as specified in the Violence Reduction Act):
 - Suicide, Pregnancy, Substance Abuse, Dropping out of school, Violence, Child Abuse/Neglect, Domestic Violence, and Out-of-home Placement

Program Descriptions

The following information provides a brief description of each of the programs reviewed for this report. The agency contact names and telephone numbers are also provided.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY, TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Program Name: Community Mobilization Against Substance Abuse and Violence

Contact Information: Susie Roberts, Program Manager, (360) 753-0738

Description: The program makes grants to local communities to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to reduce the demand and supply of illegal drugs and the misuse of alcohol and tobacco by minors. Each contractor must commit to ensuring meaningful participation from broad-based representation throughout the community.

Program Name: Sexual Assault Prevention

Contact Information: Tamatha Thomas-Hasse, (360) 753-2451

Description: The program consists of three models of prevention including a statewide media campaign, a technical resource assistance center, and five demonstration projects for implementing comprehensive prevention plans in communities. The media campaign is intended to benefit the entire state by bringing attention to the issue of sexual violence and educating the general population. The technical resource center is intended to increase the state's overall capacity in prevention as well as assist the demonstration projects in their work. The demonstration projects in five sites include: the Proud African American Youth Society in Tacoma's Hilltop community; Central Latino Services in Tacoma; Asian Counseling Services in Tacoma; the Washington Middle School project (through King County and Harborview Hospital's Sexual Assault Center); and, Youth for a Safe Spokane (through the Spokane Sexual Assault Center and the Spokane County Health Department). The general approach is to train youth to work with other youth to prevent sexual assault.

Program Name: Governor's Council on Substance Abuse

Contact Information: Carol Owens, (360) 586-0487

Description: The Governor's Council on Substance Abuse was created by executive order in 1994 to respond to the human, social, and economic costs that substance abuse inflicts on individuals, families, and communities throughout Washington State. The Council researches causes and solutions to present alternatives for state policy action that can protect Washington's residents from the spread of substance abuse, and to create healthy social environments for children and families. The Council works with state and local agencies and communities to develop common substance abuse reduction goals. It also advises the governor on substance abuse issues by providing recommendations for policy, program, and research strategies.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Program Name: Tobacco Cessation (Youth only portion)

Contact Information: Lincoln Weaver, (360) 236-3680

Description: This program helps users quit by providing access to social supports such as Quit Lines and to cessation services and treatment such as nicotine replacement for the uninsured. States where these services are readily available, especially to low-income people, show impressive quit rates (*A Tobacco Prevention and Control Plan*, Department of Health, December 1999). The funding indicated in Table 1 reflects the portion for youth, calculated by the Department of Health.

Program Name: Youth Access to Tobacco

Contact Information: Lincoln Weaver, (360) 236-3680

Description: (New Program) The tobacco prevention and control account funds development of a sustainable, long-term, comprehensive tobacco control plan. The plan identifies a specific set of outcome measures that will be used to track long-range progress in reducing the use of tobacco.

Program Name: Youth Suicide Prevention

Contact Information: Debbie Ruggles, (360) 236-3675

Description: The program began in 1993. It is funded with state general fund dollars solely for the operation of a youth suicide prevention program. It including a public educational campaign to increase knowledge of suicide risk, the ability to respond, and the provision of 24-hour crisis hotlines staffed to provide suicidal youth and caregivers a source of instant help.

Program Name: Assisted Family Planning

Contact Information: Cynthia Harris, (360) 236-3401

Description: This program provides contracted family planning services to people of all ages offering no cost services, expanded clinic hours, and “teen friendly” environments. A dollar amount could not be calculated for this program because funds are not specifically designated for teens and participation numbers are not tracked by age group.

Program Name: Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

Contact Information: Judy Schoder, (360) 236-3519

Description: There are 11 teen pregnancy prevention community projects in urban and rural settings in Washington State that are funded through DOH. The projects focus on at-risk youth and include education and skill building, client advocacy and support, life options, opportunity development, and parent-child communication.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Program Name: Children’s Administration, Family Reconciliation Services (FRS)

Contact Information: Sharon Young, (360) 902-7991

Description: FRS is one of four major areas of the state’s Child Protective Services program. Although most of the areas are oriented toward preventing re-occurrence of abuse/neglect through investigation and intervention, FRS’s purpose is to prevent out-of-home placement of youth. FRS is a voluntary service that helps families deal with problems such as running away, not following family rules, or serious problems between parents and their children. Services consist of intake/assessment, crisis counseling, and, when appropriate, short-term placement of the youth. They are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at no cost to the family.

Program Name: Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA), Prevention Services

Contact Information: Michael Langer, (360) 438-8096

Description: Prevention services are designed to reduce the incidence of new chemical dependency and early intervention for early users. DASA primarily contracts with 36 counties and has government-to-government agreements with tribes. Services are tied to risk factors. Additionally, DASA provides funds for individual training events on reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors. DASA requires all programs to include an evaluation, although much of the reported information is output, versus outcome, oriented. One of the primary performance measures for this office is to increase the number of 6th, 8th and 10th graders not using alcohol, marijuana, or tobacco for a 30-day period. Additionally, DASA passes funds to OSPi for substance abuse prevention services in grades K-12.

Program Name: Maternity Case Management and Support Services

Contact Information: Diana Larsen-Mills, (360) 725-1751

Description: This program supports maternity case management for high-risk pregnant teens and for two months postpartum. Services include case management and medical treatments with targeted interventions. Decreasing substance use within the family is one intervention. The clients are part of the First Steps program.

Program Name: Family Planning Services

Contact Information: Diana Larsen-Mills, (360) 725-1751

Description: Family planning services are for low-income teens provided through contracts with the Medical Assistance Administration.

Program Name: Pre-Natal/Medical Services

Contact Information: Diana Larsen-Mills, (360) 725-1751

Description: This funding reflects pre-natal and medical services for pregnant teens who are eligible for Medicaid. It does not include delivery or postpartum costs that are provided through Maternity Case Management and Support Services.

Program Name: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA), Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS)

Contact Information: Jeannie D'Amato, (360) 902-8105

Description: JRA funds four CJS programs:

CJS At-Risk is referred to as pre-commitment services and includes diversion, probation supervision, individual and family counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, and psychiatric and psychological services. There are at-risk youth programs in all 33 juvenile court jurisdictions, representing all the counties.

Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA): This program aims at reducing recidivism among juvenile offenders. Four model programs were selected as "research proven" interventions and are in the process of being implemented around the state.

Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA): This is a sentencing option for chemically dependent youthful offenders. It encourages the blending of local juvenile justice and youth treatment systems, providing resources for treating youth at the local level.

Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA): The courts are allowed to suspend the sentence for certain first-time juvenile sex offenders. The alternative requires at least 24 months of community supervision and mandatory treatment from a certified sex offender treatment provider. Detention time may also be ordered.

Note: On Table 1, the 1999–2001 funding for the CJAA (\$7.65 million) is shown as a separate line item. The funding for the other three CJS programs (\$23.79 million) is displayed on this table.

Program Name: JRA, Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant

Contact Information: Dana Phelps, (360) 902-8406

Description: This grant is administered by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The funds support programs that promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The grant guidelines are specific regarding purpose areas and collaborative methods for planning and implementation. Although many purpose areas are oriented toward prosecution and confinement, one area is prevention oriented and included in this report. It includes funds for information sharing programs to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts. Grants are also awarded to demonstration projects selected on a competitive basis.

Program Name: Becca Funding

Contact Information: Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, (360) 902-8499

Description: Funds for local government costs associated with the implementation of legislation that requires at-risk youth "status offenders" (e.g. truants and runaways) to be processed through county juvenile courts. The legislation is known as the Becca Bill. It allows the courts to place certain compliance conditions on youths to keep them away from at-risk behaviors. The Becca Bill also established secure Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs) to hold runaway youth brought to the facility by law enforcement agents.

Program Name: Office of Juvenile Justice, Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC)

Contact Information: Rosalie McHale, (360) 407-0152.

Description: The mission of the GJJAC is to promote delinquency prevention and to improve the juvenile justice system. The GJJAC awards federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds to improve the juvenile justice system by allowing carefully selected innovative projects to have stable funding while they demonstrate their effectiveness. The grants are a combination of state general funds and numerous federal grant funds. The GJJAC also contracts for policy research studies on topics of concern and funds technical assistance/training to juvenile justice agencies. Programs are selected for funding partially on the basis of data analyses of risk factors that may lead to delinquency.

Family Policy Council

Program Name: Community Public Health and Safety Networks

Contact Information: Laura Porter, (360) 902-7886

Description: Established in 1992, the FPC is charged with making systematic changes to improve outcomes for children and families. One of the Council's main activities is working with the state's Community Public Health and Safety Networks. The Networks are community-based, volunteer boards, developed to give local communities more autonomy and resources to help improve the lives of children and families, and to recommend changes in policy.

The Council is charged with developing a community-based comprehensive plan for prevention of selected problem behaviors, based on data, community input, and a risk and protective factor analysis. As part of the 1994 Youth Violence bill, the intent is to form and continue local outcome-oriented prevention activities, and to provide early intervention services for children and families.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Program Name: Alcohol Awareness

Contact Information: Manuel Romero, (360) 664-1720

Description: The Liquor Board's Alcohol Awareness Program is a series of educational projects throughout the state. It includes:

- Poster contest
- Alcohol sales enforcement officer training
- Parent Party Patrol support (risks of un-chaperoned parties)
- Development of signs and materials in schools and stores
- Collaboration with other alcohol prevention staff at the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, Community, Trade and Economic Development and the DSHS, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

All funds are state general funds, although periodically small private contributions are received for specific and time-limited purposes.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Program Name: Prevention and Intervention Services Program (PISP)

Contact Information: John Hughes, (360) 586-9091

Description: PISP was originally created as part of the 1989 Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substance Act of the Washington State Legislature (E2SHB 1793 (now RCW 28A.170). It is a school-based drug and alcohol abuse prevention and early intervention program. Intervention specialists assist K-12 students to overcome problems of substance abuse and strive to prevent the abuse of, and addiction to, alcohol and other drugs, including nicotine. Students needing formal treatment programs are referred to community-based providers. The goal of the program is to provide

prevention and intervention services in schools to enhance the classroom environment for students and teachers and better enable students to realize their academic and personal potentials.

Although the program funding amount has remained constant over time (at about \$9 to \$10 million per biennium), in 1995 the method for awarding the funds changed from competitive to formula. The funding for these services comes from the legislature through the DSHS, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Program Name: Safe and Drug Free Schools

Contact Information: John Hughes, (360) 586-9091

Description: This program provides tobacco, alcohol, and other drug and violence prevention activities in schools throughout the state. Funds are allocated to school districts based on student enrollment at approximately \$3.60 per student per school year. Additionally, during the 1998-99 school year, 30 school districts that were determined to be in greatest need for prevention programs received additional money. A variety of programs focused on increasing safety and improving school climate.

Program Name: Alcohol Awareness Parent Training

Contact Information: Jan Reinhardtson, (360) 753-3864

Description: Initiated in 1997, the program is run cooperatively with the Liquor Control Board and is funded through the collection of the first \$55 on Class H liquor licenses. Approximately \$300,000 is generated per biennium. Eight school districts were awarded competitive grants for the purpose of providing training for parents regarding how to communicate effectively with their children (K-3 are especially targeted) to prevent tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use. There has been no evaluation of this program.

Program Name: Readiness to Learn

Contact Information: Chris McElroy, (360) 586-1551

Description: The primary goal of the program is for children and youth to succeed in school. Readiness to Learn serves as a formal link between education and human service agencies by authorizing grants to local school-linked, community-based consortia to develop and implement strategies that ensure children arrive at school every day "ready to learn."

Program Name: Safe Schools Planning

Contact Information: Craig Apperson, (360) 753-3864

Description: The School Safety Planning (SSP) grant (authorized by the regular session of the 1999 Washington State Legislature) assisted school districts in developing a comprehensive crisis management plan for districts and specific buildings. SSP applications required districts to either enhance or develop building safety plans with requests based upon enrollment. Plans were to be comprehensive and "all-hazards" oriented, addressing development, coordination with local law enforcement, fire, medical, and emergency management agencies, training for students and staff, and practice of the plan. Thirty-seven districts received SSP awards in 1999-2000, and 38 districts received awards in 2000-2001; eight districts received awards for both fiscal periods.

Program Name: Safe Schools Prevention and Intervention

Contact Information: Craig Apperson, (360) 753-3864

Description: The Safe Schools Prevention and Intervention (SSPI) grant (authorized by the special session of the 1999 Washington State Legislature), assists school districts to develop and implement violence prevention/intervention programs. Applicants selected "proven effective programs" or program elements that have been shown through research or demonstration to have a positive impact on school safety, with requests based upon enrollment. Of request totals, only 50 percent was allowable for capital resources. SSPI was allocated \$924,000 for 1999-2000, with an additional \$924,000 to continue funded programs for the 2000-2001 fiscal year. SSPI requests totaled \$5.9 million. Fifteen applicants, representing 73 school districts, received grant awards.

Program Name: Teen Aware

Contact Information: Gary Gorland, (360) 664-4037

Description: The goal of Teen Aware is to reduce teen pregnancy. Teen Aware middle and high school students research, develop, and produce media campaigns to promote sexual abstinence. The campaign utilizes the skills and knowledge of participating teachers, students, and community members who develop media to promote sexual abstinence and the postponement of sexual activity.

Program Name: Enhanced School Security

Contact Information: Craig Apperson, (360) 753-3864

Description: Based on a competitive grant process, 56 out of 296 school districts received grants to provide personnel as security “monitors” for school campuses and special events. Districts typically develop formal contracts with law enforcement agencies. No special demographic characteristics are targeted for these programs, although most are placed in high schools and middle schools. Most of the behaviors being monitored include truancy, property destruction, threats, fighting, and other misconduct.

Enhanced School Security was initially authorized through the Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substance Act of 1989 and funded by the federal Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement (VRDE) Fund. One-third of the funding is VRDE, one-third is from the Public Safety and Education Fund, and one-third is from the State General Fund.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (WCPCAN)

Program Name: Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Contact Information: Tim Gahm, (206) 587-5146

Description: The mission of WCPCAN is to provide leadership and a statewide focus on the prevention of child abuse and neglect, and to encourage and support effective community prevention efforts. The services that support the mission include public education and outreach, a family resource conference, and network development.

WCPCAN is funded through state general funds, Community-Based Family Resource and Support Program (CBFRSP) funds, and the Children’s Trust Fund. The CBFRSP funds are local, and the trust fund is private.

WASHINGTON TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION (WTSC)

Program Name: Highway Safety Plan

Contact Information: Dick Nuse, (360) 664-8426

Description: The WTSC identified 15 federally funded programs that are aimed at reducing traffic related youth substance abuse and violence (with vehicles). The programs include a range of activities, from bicycle helmets to pedestrian programs to intoxication testing. For the purposes of this project, all funds that were identified were proportioned for the youth population, as well as the percentage of funding that is prevention oriented.

This report was prepared by Kathy Gookin and Steve Aos; more information can be obtained by contacting Mr. Aos at (360) 586-2740 or by e-mail at saos@wsipp.wa.gov