

## **SERVICES OF THE DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) supports an array of prevention, intervention, and treatment services. In the state fiscal year 2005 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005), ADA contracted with service providers for substance abuse prevention, detoxification, residential and outpatient treatment, compulsive gambling counseling, and traffic offender services. Major funding sources for these programs are federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant funds, targeted federal grants, federal and state Medicaid payments, Missouri general revenue, Compulsive Gambling funds, and Health Initiative funds.

### ***Prevention Services***

ADA maintains a comprehensive prevention system based on a risk and protective factor framework. ADA's strategic goals are to delay the onset of drinking and other drug use, reduce binge drinking, and reduce the personal and social consequences of substance abuse. Through contracts with support centers, community-based providers, law enforcement agencies, and coalitions, ADA funds an array of evidence-based programs in public schools and communities. Prevention includes universal services for widespread public education; selective services for groups at high-risk for substance abuse; indicated services for persons with substance use problems that are not yet substance abuse disorders; school-based prevention and intervention services; services to prevent alcohol related neurological disorders; tobacco retailer education activities; and support for enforcing underage drinking laws. ADA partners with other state agencies to provide a coordinated continuum of prevention services across the state.

### ***Treatment, SATOP, Compulsive Gambling, and Housing Services***

ADA administers treatment services through contracts with a network of specialized programs. The services are provided to individuals who abuse or are dependent on alcohol or other drugs, to their family members who are adversely affected, and to compulsive gamblers. Individuals served in fiscal year 2005 included those who were already in treatment at the beginning of fiscal year 2005 and those who were admitted during the fiscal year.

In fiscal year 2005, 17,250 individuals were served in Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation (CSTAR) programs, 24,076 in primary recovery programs, and 1,078 in opioid treatment programs (OTPs). The CSTAR model provides intensive outpatient services for specific populations. In fiscal year 2005, CSTAR Women and Children programs served 7,466, CSTAR Adolescent programs served 3,704, and CSTAR General Population programs served 6,067. Compulsive Gambling programs served 350 compulsive gamblers and 66 of their family members [21].

Individuals enter Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Programs (SATOP) following an arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. SATOP served 32,060 individuals in fiscal year 2005 and provided education services to 16,508, Weekend Intervention Program services to 6,745, Clinical Intervention Program services to 4,691, Youth Clinical Intervention Program services to 225, Serious and Repeat Offender Program services to 195, and assessments without additional services to 3,696 [21, 25].

ADA coordinates self-run, self-supported Oxford Houses for clients who have completed treatment and need stable, affordable, drug-free housing to maintain sobriety and enhance recovery. The 47 Oxford houses for men and 12 for women have a capacity of 547 residents.