

The DASIS Report

October 11, 2002

Facilities Offering Special Programs or Services for Women

In Brief

- In 2000, 60 percent of substance abuse treatment facilities provided special programs or services for women
- Facilities offering special programs or services for women were more likely to provide a variety of treatment services than facilities that did not offer such programs or services
- Facilities providing special programs or services for women were more likely to offer programs for other special populations than facilities that did not provide such programs or services

This report provides data on substance abuse treatment facilities providing special programs or services focused on women's needs. SAMHSA's 2000 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) provides data on four such programs or services: programs designed for women only, programs specifically for pregnant or postpartum women, services addressing domestic violence (physical, sexual, and emotional abuse), and child care services. N-SSATS is an annual survey of all facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment.

Of the 13,573 treatment facilities that responded to the 2000 N-SSATS, 60 percent reported that they provided at least one of the special programs or services for women. Almost one third of the facilities (33 percent) provided one program or service, 17 percent of the facilities provided two programs or services,

Figure 1. Services Offered by Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, by Whether Facilities Provided Special Programs or Services for Women: 2000

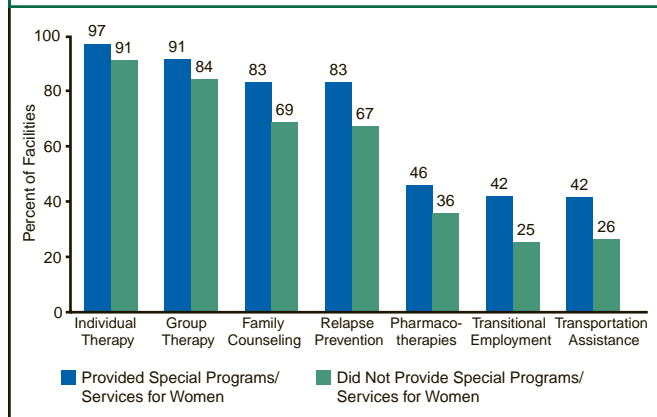
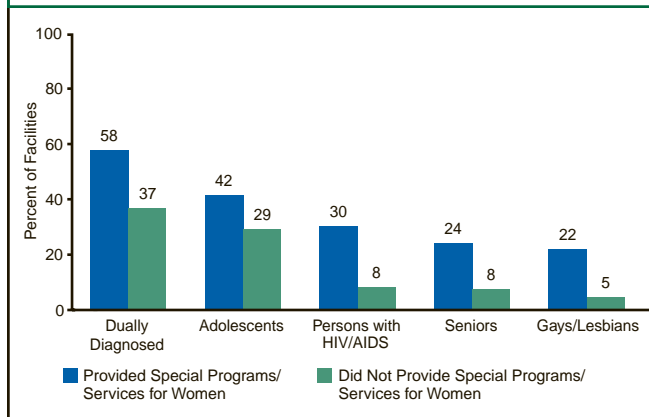


Figure 2. Other Special Groups Served by Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, by Whether Facilities Provided Special Programs or Services for Women: 2000



Source: 2000 SAMHSA National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment (N-SSATS).

8 percent of the facilities provided three, and 3 percent provided all four programs or services (data not shown). Of the facilities providing programs or services for women, 63 percent reported providing programs for women only, 56 percent reported services addressing domestic violence, 34 percent provided programs for pregnant or postpartum women, and 16 percent offered on-site child care services.

Services Provided

Facilities offering special programs or services for women were more likely to provide a variety of treatment services than facilities that did not offer such programs or services (Figure 1). These included transitional employment (with the largest difference, 42 percent vs. 25 percent), relapse prevention (83 percent vs. 67 percent), transportation assistance (42 percent vs. 26 percent), family counseling (83 percent vs. 69 percent), and pharmacotherapies (46 percent vs. 36 percent). Some 97 percent of facilities with women’s programs or

services offered individual therapy compared with 91 percent of facilities without special women’s programs or services. In addition, 91 percent of facilities with women’s programs or services offered group therapy compared with 84 percent of the other facilities.

Services to Other Special Populations

Facilities providing special programs or services for women also reported providing programs for other special populations more frequently than facilities that did not provide special programs or services for women (Figure 2). Programs for adolescents and for dually diagnosed clients were reported by facilities offering special programs or services for women about one and a half times more often than by facilities not providing special programs or services for women. Programs for persons with HIV/AIDS, as well as services for seniors, were reported by facilities providing special

programs or services for women at least three times more often, and programs for gays and lesbians more than four times more often, than they were reported by facilities not providing special programs or services for women.

Type of Care

Most facilities offering special programs or services for women (85 percent) reported providing outpatient care (Figure 3). Slightly more than one quarter of facilities providing special programs or services for women offered non-hospital residential care, 18 percent offered day treatment, and 7 percent offered hospital inpatient treatment. In terms of types of care offered, the proportions of facilities that did and did not provide special programs or services for women were similar.

Ownership

Nearly 60 percent of facilities offering special programs or services for women were owned

Figure 3. Type of Care Provided by Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, by Whether Facilities Provided Special Programs or Services for Women: 2000

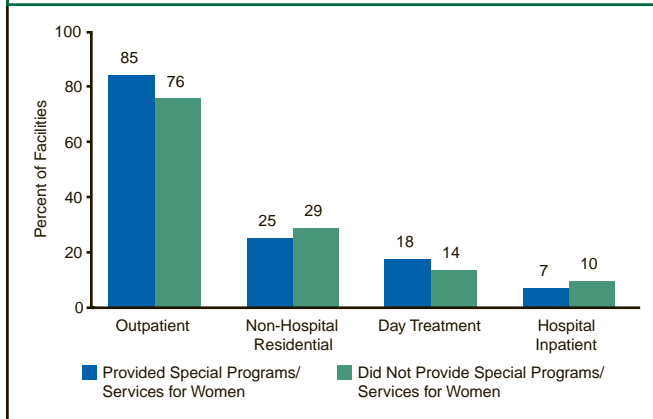


Table 1. Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, by Type of Ownership and Whether Facilities Provided Special Programs or Services for Women: 2000

Type of Ownership	Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities			
	Provided Special Programs or Services for Women		Did Not Provide Special Programs or Services for Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private Non-Profit Organization	4,845	59.8	3,225	58.9
Private For-Profit Organization	1,975	24.4	1,526	27.9
Local Government	717	8.9	364	6.6
State Government	269	3.3	170	3.1
Tribal Government	115	1.4	55	1.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	81	1.0	71	1.3
Department of Defense	62	0.8	51	0.9
Indian Health Service	29	0.4	12	0.2
Other	4	0.0	2	0.0
All	8,097	100.0	5,476	100.0

by private non-profit organizations, and approximately 24 percent were owned by private for-profit organizations (Table 1). Local government ownership, at 9 percent, was third. The ownership distribution of facilities providing special programs or services for women was similar to the ownership distribution of facilities not providing such programs or services.

Type of Payment

Facilities with special programs or services for women were more likely to accept payment for services from a variety of sources (Table 2). Types of payment included cash or self-payment (accepted by the highest proportions of both types of facilities), private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, Federal military insurance, and State-financed health insurance. State-financed health insurance, Federal military insurance, and Medicare payments were accepted by the smallest proportions of both types of facilities.

Table 2. Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, by Type of Payment and Whether Facilities Provided Special Programs or Services for Women: 2000

Type of Payment	Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities			
	Provided Special Programs or Services for Women		Did Not Provide Special Programs or Services for Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cash or self-payment	7,375	91.1	4,795	87.6
Private health insurance	5,896	72.8	3,659	66.8
Medicaid payments	4,756	58.7	2,501	45.7
Medicare payments	3,183	39.3	1,774	32.4
Federal military insurance	2,955	36.5	1,687	30.8
State-financed health insurance	2,933	36.2	1,558	28.5

The Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) is an integrated data system maintained by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). One component of DASIS is the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), an annual survey of all facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment. N-SSATS was formerly known as the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS).

The DASIS Report is prepared by the Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA; Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc., Arlington, Virginia; and RTI, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Information and data for this report are based on data reported to N-SSATS for the survey reference date October 1, 2000.

Access the latest N-SSATS/UFDS reports at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/dasis.htm>

Access the latest N-SSATS/UFDS public use files at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/SAMHDA.htm>

Other substance abuse reports are available at: <http://www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov>



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