Drug and Alcohol Services Information System

The DASIS Report

May 23, 2003

Facilities Offering Residential Care

he National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is an annual survey of all facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment. The 2000 N-SSATS asked which type of care the facilities

In Brief

- One-quarter (27 percent) of the nation's treatment facilities offered residential care
- The primary focus of most residential facilities was substance abuse (80 percent), followed by a mix of substance abuse and mental health (13 percent) and mental health or other (7 percent)
- Seventy-five percent of residential facilities were private not-for-profit organizations

currently offered: residential (non-hospital), hospital inpatient, and outpatient. This report examines the characteristics of facilities offering residential care. Characteristics of facilities offering other types of substance abuse care will be examined in upcoming short reports.

Of 13,428 facilities in N-SSATS 2000, 3,574, or 27 percent, offered residential care. Of the facilities offering residential care, 2,157 (60 percent) offered residential care only, while 1,417 (40 percent) offered residential and some other type or types of care.

On a typical day, there were 96,084 clients in facilities offering residential care (averaging 29 people per facility), with 9,400 of these clients under the age of 18.1 Of the clients in facilities that offered residential care, about 59,000 (61 percent) were in the 2,157 residential care only facilities. Of the clients in residential care only facilities, 66 percent were treated for both alcohol and drug abuse, 21 percent were treated for drug abuse only, and 13 percent were treated for alcohol abuse only.2 The remainder of this report focuses on all 3,574 facilities that offered residential care in 2000.

The DASIS Report is published periodically by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from SAMHSA. Additional copies of this report or other reports from the Office of Applied Studies are available on-line: http://www.DrugAbuseStatistics.samhsa.gov. Citation of the source is appreciated.

Table 1. Services Offered by at Least 50
Percent of Residential Facilities: 2000

Service	Percent of Facilities
Individual Therapy	93
Group Therapy	92
Discharge Planning	91
Referral to Other Transitional Services	91
Drug/Alcohol Urine Screening	89
Relapse Prevention	87
Comprehensive Substance Abuse Assessr	ment 86
Case Management	73
Aftercare Counseling	70
Family Counseling	70
HIV/AIDS Education	68
Assistance with Obtaining Social Services	65
Outcome Follow-Up	61
TB Screening	57
Employment Counseling	53
Transportation Assistance	52
Blood Alcohol Testing	51
Housing Assistance	50
I	

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

Primary Focus

The primary focus of most of the residential facilities was substance abuse (80 percent). A mix of substance abuse and mental health was the primary focus for 13 percent of the facilities, and 7 percent of the facilities had a primary focus of mental health or other.

Type of Treatment

Both rehabilitation and detoxification were offered by 23 percent of residential facilities. Rehabilitation alone was offered by 71 percent of residential facilities and detoxification alone by 6 percent. Of clients in residential treatment programs, 91 percent were in rehabilitation, while 9 percent were in detoxification.

Ownership

Private non-profit facilities accounted for three-quarters (75 percent) of the residential facilities, and private for-profit facilities accounted for 13 percent of the residential facilities. The remaining 12 percent were owned by Federal, State, local, and tribal governments.

Services

Facilities were asked about the provision of 26 services. Seven of these services were provided by at least 85 percent of residential facilities: individual therapy, group therapy, discharge planning, referral to other transitional services, drug/alcohol urine screening, relapse prevention, and comprehensive substance abuse assessment (Table 1). More

Table 2. Special Populations Served by Residential Facilities: 2000

Special Population	Percent of Facilities
Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders	47
Men Only	46
Women Only	41
Persons with HIV/AIDS	28
Adolescents	24
Pregnant/Postpartum Women	23
Gays/Lesbians	18
Seniors	16
Other	13
l	

than half of the residential facilities (59 percent) offered 13 or more services (Figure 1).

Special Populations Served

Facilities were also asked in N-SSATS about the provision of treatment groups and programs for nine special populations. Residential facilities offered programs and groups in highest proportions to persons with co-occurring disorders (47 percent), men only (46 percent), and women only (41 percent) (Table 2). About half of the facilities (48 percent) offered groups/programs for one or two special populations.

Treatment Offered in a Language Other Than English

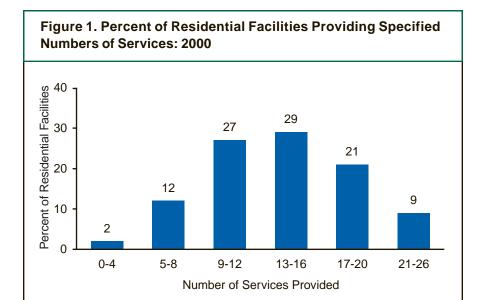
More than a quarter of the residential facilities (27 percent) offered treatment in a language other than English. Of these facilities, 83 percent offered treatment in Spanish, 8 percent offered treatment in another language, and 9 percent offered treatment in Spanish and another language.

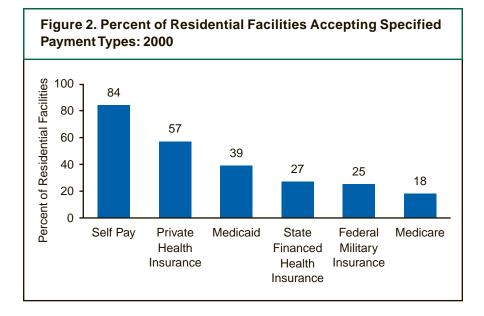
Payment Accepted, Payment Assistance, and Managed Care

More than four-fifths (84 percent) of residential facilities accepted self payment, and almost three-fifths of residential facilities (57 percent) accepted private health insurance (Figure 2). Medicaid (39 percent) was next in frequency as a payment method. Approximately one quarter (27 percent) of the residential facilities accepted State-financed health insurance, and one quarter (25 percent) accepted federal military insurance.

About three-fifths (59 percent) of residential facilities used a sliding fee scale, while 39 percent offered other types of payment assistance. Fewer than half (44 percent) had contracts with managed care organizations.

End Notes





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



¹Based on the survey response reference date, October 1, 2000.

²Type of substance abuse of residential clients could be obtained only for residential clients in facilities which served residential clients only, since percentage of each type of substance abuse is a facility characteristic.