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**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE  
1991 NATIONAL DRUG AND ALCOHOLISM  
TREATMENT UNIT SURVEY (NDATUS)**

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**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Public Health Service**

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Office of Applied Studies**

**September 1992**

**DATA CENTER AND  
CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR DRUGS AND CRIME**

**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE  
1991 NATIONAL DRUG AND ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT UNIT SURVEY  
(NDATUS)**

**Background Information**

This report presents highlights of the findings of the 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) based on data collected as of the point-prevalence date of September 30, 1991. NDATUS is a voluntary survey designed to be a census of all known drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the United States. Begun by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), NDATUS has been conducted periodically since 1974. Since 1979 the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has joined NIDA in sponsoring NDATUS.

The purpose of NDATUS is to identify all drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention units throughout the nation and to collect information regarding their scope, utilization, and other characteristics. Units in both the public and private sectors are included, regardless of source of funding support. Information that describes units, such as location, ownership, and services provided, are collected from both treatment and non-treatment (i.e. prevention/ education, central intake, and other) units. From treatment units, NDATUS also collects data about types of care provided, clients and capacity on the point-prevalence date, client demographic characteristics, specialized programs, funding amounts and sources, staffing, waiting lists, IV drug users, HIV testing and HIV-positive clients, and pregnant clients.

The data are collected in cooperation with the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Agencies. These Agencies assist in identifying programs to be surveyed, distributing forms to individual units, collecting forms and answering respondents' questions, checking and editing data, and sending completed questionnaires to NIDA.

Following a brief section describing all reporting units, including both treatment and non-treatment units, the remainder of the report presents data only on units providing treatment services. Topics addressed include numbers of clients in treatment by diagnosis and type of care; capacity and utilization rates; methadone treatment units and methadone clients; client demographic characteristics; treatment units and clients in treatment by unit location and unit ownership; number of clients in the 12 months ending with the point-prevalence date; special treatment populations including IV drug users, HIV-positive clients, and pregnant clients; financial support for treatment services by funding source; staffing; and numbers of units, client census, and treatment capacity by State. More comprehensive information will be provided in the Main Findings Report to be published later this year.

**Data Considerations and Limitations**

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment and prevention units, it is a voluntary survey. The overall response rate for the 1991 NDATUS was 81 percent. It must be recognized that treatment units which did not respond to the survey are not reflected in the data presented in this report, and no adjustments to the data have been made to account for nonresponse.

In addition, while NDATUS is distributed to all known treatment units, there are undoubtedly some units that have not been identified for inclusion in the survey.

In some cases multiple-site units were reported as a single unit (representing the parent organization); in other cases each site reported as a separate unit. This variation may affect the number of units, so that comparisons of the number of units over time and among States may not be valid. This variation in reporting, however, has no effect on the total number of clients.

Some data items were not reported by all units. In the tables in this report, the total numbers of clients and units vary because of the exclusion of observations for which particular data items are missing. No adjustments for missing data are made.

Data were supplied by individual providers and verified by the States. Data quality may be affected by providers' interpretation of instructions and by resources available to the providers and the States. Thus, various types of reporting errors may be present in these data, such as mispecification of client diagnosis (e.g., units reporting all clients as having both alcoholism and drug abuse problems).

#### **Number of Units Reporting, by Unit Function and Unit Orientation**

Data on the number of units reporting to NDATUS are shown in Table 1. This table is the only data display in which non-treatment units are included. Key findings include the following:

- A total of 11,277 units reported to the 1991 NDATUS.
- Of this total:
  - 9,057 units provided treatment services, including 604 units that provided methadone treatment;
  - 7,374 units provided prevention and education regarding drug and alcohol abuse; and
  - 4,530 units provided central intake and other types of services.
- Of the 9,057 treatment units, 7,177 units (79.2 percent) were combined drug abuse and alcoholism services units, 896 units (9.9 percent) were drug abuse only services units, and 984 units (10.9 percent) were alcoholism only services units.
- Drug abuse treatment was provided by a total of 8,073 units (including drug abuse services and combined services units).
- Alcoholism treatment was provided by a total of 8,161 units (including alcoholism services and combined services units).

**Table 1. Total Number of Units Reporting to NDATUS,  
by Unit Function, According to Unit Orientation: September 30, 1991**

Unit Function	Unit Orientation			
	Drug Abuse Services	Alcoholism Services	Combined Services	All Units
Non-Methadone Treatment Only	519	984	6,950	8,453
Methadone Treatment Only	290	0	32	322
Non-Methadone and Methadone Treatment	87	0	195	282
Subtotal: All Treatment Units	896	984	7,177	9,057
Subtotal: All Non-Treatment Units	135	267	1,818	2,220
Prevention/Education in a Treatment Setting	369	552	4,601	5,522
Prevention/Education not in a Treatment Setting	100	208	1,544	1,852
Subtotal: All Prevention/Education Units	469	760	6,145	7,374
Other and Treatment or Prevention/Education	296	367	3,499	4,162
Other not Treatment or Prevention/Education	35	59	274	368
Subtotal: All Other Units	331	426	3,773	4,530
<b>Total Number of Units</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>11,277</b>

NOTE: As units may report more than one function, subtotals of treatment units, prevention/education units, and other units do not sum to the total number of units.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

### Clients in Treatment, by Diagnosis

Data on the total numbers of clients in treatment by unit orientation are shown in Table 2. Data on clients in treatment by unit location are shown in Table 3. Key findings include the following:

- A total of 811,819 clients were in treatment at these units on the point-prevalence date of September 30, 1991.
- Examining these clients by diagnosis:
  - 237,008 clients in treatment (29.2 percent) were drug abuse clients;
  - 365,147 clients (45.0 percent) were alcoholism clients; and
  - 209,664 clients (25.8 percent) were reported as having both a drug abuse and an alcoholism problem.
- Of the total number of clients, 68.3 percent were treated in combined services units, with the remainder being nearly equally divided between drug abuse services units (15.2 percent) and alcoholism services units (16.5 percent).
- Of the total number of clients, the vast majority (87.8 percent) received ambulatory care. Most of the 712,669 ambulatory clients (81.6 percent) received outpatient care. Intensive outpatient care was provided to 5.2 percent of the clients, and 7,917 clients (1.0 percent) received ambulatory detoxification, the majority of whom were drug abuse clients.

- Only 11,472 clients (1.4 percent) received 24-hour detoxification care.
- Rehabilitation/residential care was provided to 87,678 clients (10.8 percent).

**Table 2. Total Numbers of Clients In Treatment by Client Diagnosis, According to Unit Orientation: September 30, 1991**

Client Diagnosis	Unit Orientation			
	Drug Abuse Services	Alcoholism Services	Combined Services	All Units
Drug Abuse Clients	116,442	1,319	119,247	237,008
Alcoholism Clients	1,291	130,846	233,010	365,147
Clients With Both Diagnoses	5,693	1,924	202,047	209,664
All Clients	123,426	134,089	554,304	811,819
Number of Treatment Units	896	984	7,177	9,057

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

**Table 3. Number of Clients in Treatment, by Type of Care, According to Client Diagnosis: September 30, 1991**

Type of Care	Client Diagnosis			Total Treatment Clients	Client Diagnosis	
	Drug Abuse Clients	Alcoholism Clients	Clients With Both Diagnoses		All Clients With A Drug Problem <sup>1</sup>	All Clients With An Alcoholism Problem <sup>2</sup>
Detoxification (24-Hour Care)						
Hospital Inpatient	1,051	2,211	1,953	5,215	3,004	4,164
Freestanding Residential	1,425	2,947	1,885	6,257	3,310	4,832
Rehabilitation/Residential (24-Hour Care)						
Hospital Inpatient (Not Detox)	1,543	3,313	4,356	9,212	5,899	7,669
Short Term (30 Days or Less)	3,150	7,449	7,330	17,929	10,480	14,779
Long Term (Over 30 Days)	21,531	13,910	25,096	60,537	46,627	39,006
Ambulatory (Less than 24-Hour Care)						
Outpatient	190,542	318,018	154,064	662,624	344,606	472,082
Intensive Outpatient	11,058	16,889	14,181	42,128	25,239	31,070
Detoxification	6,708	410	799	7,917	7,507	1,209
Total						
All Types of Care	237,008	365,147	209,664	811,819	446,672	574,811

NOTES: <sup>1</sup>All Clients With A Drug Problem is the sum of Drug Abuse Clients and Clients with Both Diagnoses.

<sup>2</sup>All Clients With an Alcoholism Problem is the sum of Alcoholism Clients and Clients with Both Diagnoses.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

## Treatment Capacity and Utilization Rate

Data on budgeted capacity by type of care are shown in Tables 4 and 5 and by unit ownership in Table 6. Data on capacity utilization rates are shown in Table 5 and Table 6. Capacity is the maximum number of individuals that could be enrolled in a unit as active clients on the point-prevalence date, given the unit's staffing, funding, and physical facility. The utilization rate is the ratio of active clients to capacity. Because the majority of the available client capacity could serve drug abuse clients, alcoholism clients, or clients with both problems, and the mix of clients occupying this capacity varies over time, capacity utilization rates can only be calculated for a unit as a whole, not by client diagnosis. Key findings on capacity and utilization rates include the following:

- Total capacity of 1,002,385 was reported to NDATAUS.
- Overall, 81.1 percent of all reported treatment capacity was being utilized.
- Of this total client capacity:
  - 19.5 percent is available for drug abuse treatment only;
  - 24.9 percent is available for alcoholism treatment only; and
  - 55.6 percent is available for either drug abuse or alcoholism treatment.
- The vast majority of capacity, 875,199 slots or 87.3 percent, is reserved for ambulatory treatment. Rehabilitation/residential care accounts for most of the rest of capacity, 109,606 slots or 10.9 percent, while detoxification capacity, 17,580 slots, is a relatively small, 1.8 percent.
- Capacity utilization was highest for long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (84.5 percent) and outpatient treatment (82.6 percent); capacity was substantially lower for other types of care.
- Capacity utilization varied considerably among ownership categories. Capacity utilization was highest for State and local government units (87.7 percent), followed by private non-profit units (82.4 percent), tribal government units (76.7 percent), Federal units (74.7 percent), and private for-profit units (70.0 percent). In many individual States these differences were more pronounced.

**Table 4. Treatment Capacity by Type of Care, According to Diagnosis for Which Capacity Can be Used: September 30, 1991**

Type of Care	Drug Treatment Capacity	Alcoholism Treatment Capacity	Capacity Available for Either Problem	All Capacity
<b>Detoxification (24-Hour Care)</b>				
Hospital Inpatient	360	986	7,938	9,284
Freestanding Residential	636	1,517	6,143	8,296
<b>Rehabilitation/Residential (24-Hour Care)</b>				
Hospital Inpatient (Not Detox)	329	677	13,846	14,852
Short Term (30 Days or Less)	912	3,058	19,214	23,184
Long Term (Over 30 Days)	15,142	7,283	49,145	71,570
<b>Ambulatory (Less than 24-Hour Care)</b>				
Outpatient	161,396	226,288	415,117	802,801
Intensive Outpatient	8,051	9,171	43,248	60,470
Detoxification	8,720	442	2,766	11,928
<b>Total</b>				
All Types of Care	195,546	249,422	557,417	1,002,385

NOTE: Drug Treatment Capacity is capacity that is available only for treatment of drug abuse. Alcoholism Treatment Capacity is capacity that is available only for treatment of alcoholism. All other capacity is available for treatment of either problem. Because these definitions of capacity do not correspond exactly to the diagnosis of clients in treatment (drug abuse, alcoholism, and both diagnoses), capacity utilization rates cannot be calculated for a single diagnosis. Capacity utilization can be calculated only for an entire unit or for groups of units.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

**Table 5. Number of Clients in Treatment, Capacity, and Utilization Rate, by Type of Care: September 30, 1991**

Type of Care	Number of Units Reporting	Clients in Treatment	Treatment Capacity	Utilization Rate
<b>Detoxification (24-Hour Care)</b>				
Hospital Inpatient	911	5,198	9,017	57.6
Freestanding Residential	574	6,256	8,268	75.7
<b>Rehabilitation/Residential (24-Hour Care)</b>				
Hospital Inpatient (Not Detox)	662	9,183	14,501	63.3
Short Term (30 Days or Less)	936	17,294	23,114	74.8
Long Term (Over 30 Days)	2,056	60,418	71,469	84.5
<b>Ambulatory (Less than 24-Hour Care)</b>				
Outpatient	5,866	661,031	799,934	82.6
Intensive Outpatient	1,888	42,032	60,246	69.8
Detoxification	335	7,912	11,928	66.3
<b>Total</b>				
All Types of Care	8,907	809,324	998,477	81.1

NOTE: Table 5 excludes data from 150 units that did not report both clients and capacity. For each type of care, units are included if they reported either clients or capacity for that type of care. Since some units provide more than one type of care, the sum of numbers of units reporting each type of care exceeds the total number of units reporting.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

**Table 6. Number of Clients in Treatment, Capacity, and Utilization Rate, by Unit Ownership: September 30, 1991**

Unit Ownership	Number of Units Reporting	Clients in Treatment	Treatment Capacity	Utilization Rate
Private For-Profit	1,623	124,900	178,541	70.0
Private Non-Profit	5,672	460,290	558,409	82.4
State/Local Government	1,320	193,436	220,545	87.7
Federal Government <sup>1</sup>	230	27,678	37,047	74.7
Tribal Government	62	3,020	3,935	76.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>809,324</b>	<b>998,477</b>	<b>81.1</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes all units run by or under contract to the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, the Indian Health Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other Federal Agencies.

NOTE: Table 6 excludes data from 150 units that did not report both clients and capacity.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

### **Methadone Treatment**

Data on methadone treatment and methadone clients are shown in Table 7. Key findings include the following:

- Methadone treatment was provided in 604 units (see Table 1). This total included:
  - 42.1 percent of all 896 drug abuse services units; and
  - 3.2 percent of all 7,177 combined drug abuse and alcoholism services units.
- A total of 99,111 clients received methadone treatment.
- The utilization rate of methadone capacity was 85.7 percent, which was higher than the utilization rate for all treatment capacity (81.1 percent).

### **Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Approved Methadone Programs**

There is an apparent discrepancy between the number of units reporting to NDATUS and the number of programs approved by the FDA for the use of methadone. This difference may not involve an undercount by NDATUS because single NDATUS reporting units may have multiple treatment sites, each of which is approved by the FDA. As of September 1992:

- The FDA has approved 991 programs to use methadone for drug treatment, including 721 maintenance and 270 detoxification programs.



**Table 7. Methadone Treatment Units, Methadone Clients,  
Methadone Capacity, and Utilization Rate of Methadone Capacity,  
According to Unit Orientation: September 30, 1991**

Methadone Units and Clients	Unit Orientation		
	Drug Abuse Services	Combined Services	All Units
Methadone Treatment Units	377	227	604
Methadone Clients in Methadone Treatment Units <sup>1</sup>	76,522	18,764	95,286
Other Methadone Clients <sup>2</sup>	3,292	533	3,825
Total Methadone Clients	79,814	19,297	99,111
Methadone Treatment Capacity	85,847	25,379	111,226
Utilization Rate of Methadone Capacity <sup>3</sup>	89.1	73.9	85.7

<sup>1</sup> Methadone clients in the 564 methadone units that reported known methadone capacity.

<sup>2</sup> Methadone clients in methadone treatment units reporting that methadone capacity was unknown, plus methadone clients reported by non-methadone treatment units.

<sup>3</sup> Utilization rate of methadone capacity was calculated by dividing methadone clients in treatment units reporting known methadone capacity by reported methadone capacity.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

### Demographic Characteristics of Clients in Treatment

Data on demographic characteristics (sex, race/ethnicity, and age) of drug abuse and alcoholism clients are shown in Table 8. Key findings include the following:

- Women accounted for 27.5 percent of all clients.
- 61.5 percent of all clients were White, 21.2 percent were Black, and 14.1 percent were Hispanic.
- Over one third of clients (35.2 percent) were 25 to 34 years old, and another quarter (26.7 percent) were 35 to 44 years old. Youth under age 21 accounted for one client in nine (11.1 percent), and almost half of these youth were between ages 18 and 20. Senior citizens made up 1 percent of the treatment population.

**Table 8. Distribution of Clients in Treatment, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, According to Client Diagnosis: September 30, 1991**

Demographic Characteristics	Type of Client			
	Drug Abuse Clients	Alcoholism Clients	Clients With Both Problems	All Clients
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	150,099	269,238	143,051	562,388
Female	77,774	81,722	54,185	213,681
All Clients <sup>1</sup>	227,873	350,960	197,236	776,069
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White, Not Hispanic	107,064	228,620	116,487	452,171
Black, Not Hispanic	68,336	45,989	41,689	156,014
Hispanic	39,635	48,901	15,448	103,984
Asian	1,383	3,922	1,146	6,451
Native American	1,612	8,116	3,737	13,465
Other	1,088	1,843	733	3,664
All Clients <sup>2</sup>	219,118	337,391	179,240	735,749
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18 Years	11,225	15,076	17,397	43,698
18 - 20 Years	10,201	16,659	11,684	38,544
21 - 24 Years	25,516	44,954	25,248	95,718
25 - 34 Years	80,608	111,313	68,263	260,184
35 - 44 Years	71,046	86,112	40,007	197,165
45 - 54 Years	18,546	41,104	11,665	71,315
55 - 64 Years	4,579	16,086	3,618	24,283
65 Years And Over	958	5,469	1,037	7,464
All Clients <sup>3</sup>	222,679	336,773	178,919	738,371

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 35,750 clients for whom sex was not known or not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 76,070 clients for whom race/ethnicity was not known or not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 73,448 clients for whom age was not known or not reported.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

#### Unit Site Location and Unit Ownership

Data on unit site location are shown in Table 9. Key findings include the following:

- A majority (55.2 percent) of treatment units were non-residential, including 14.4 percent in Community Mental Health Centers. These units treated over two thirds (69.0 percent) of all drug abuse and alcoholism clients.

- Hospitals accounted for 14.6 percent of all treatment units, more than any other inpatient or residential location. Hospitals, however, treated a far smaller proportion of clients (9.6 percent).
- Halfway/Recovery Houses (8.6 percent) and Other Residential Facilities (12.9 percent) were the next most frequently reported unit site locations, but these resource-intensive locations treated only one client in twelve (8.3 percent).

**Table 9. Number of Treatment Units and Number of Clients According to Client Diagnosis by Unit Site Location: September 30, 1991**

Unit Site Location	Treatment Units	Drug Abuse Clients	Alcoholism Clients	Clients With Both Problems	All Clients
Community Mental Health Center	1,307	32,854	68,293	32,523	133,670
Other Non-Residential Facility	3,690	134,259	210,318	81,985	426,562
Hospital <sup>1</sup>	1,324	20,441	33,090	24,698	78,229
Correctional Facility	222	12,784	4,826	21,660	39,270
Halfway House	778	2,374	6,574	6,882	15,830
Other Residential Facility	1,169	17,452	15,868	18,255	51,575
Other	174	2,726	6,490	2,641	11,857
Multiple Sites <sup>2</sup>	393	14,118	19,688	21,020	54,826
<b>Total: All Locations</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>237,008</b>	<b>365,147</b>	<b>209,664</b>	<b>811,819</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes general hospitals (including Department of Veterans Affairs), alcoholism hospitals, mental/psychiatric hospitals, and other specialized hospitals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes programs with units at different types of locations. Some reporting programs with multiple units at one type of location (e.g., other residential facilities) may not have "multiple sites" by this definition.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

Data on ownership of treatment facilities are shown in Table 10. Key findings include the following:

- The majority of treatment units (63.4 percent) that reported to NDATUS were privately owned, non-profit units. These units also treated a majority of clients (56.8 percent) on the point-prevalence date.
- Although only 14.8 percent of the treatment units were owned by State and local governments, these units accounted for almost a quarter of all clients (24.0 percent).
- Federally owned units, although few in number (2.6 percent), also served a disproportionately large share of clients.

**Table 10. Number of Treatment Units and Number of Clients According to Client Diagnosis, by Unit Ownership: September 30, 1991**

Unit Ownership	Treatment Units	Drug Abuse Clients	Alcoholism Clients	Clients With Both Problems	All Clients
Private For-Profit	1,675	34,185	66,771	23,996	124,952
Private Non-Profit	5,744	142,614	195,758	122,598	460,970
State/Local Government	1,341	53,938	86,550	54,338	194,826
Federal Government <sup>1</sup>	234	6,111	14,248	7,631	27,990
Tribal Government	63	160	1,820	1,101	3,081
<b>Total: All Units</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>237,008</b>	<b>365,147</b>	<b>209,664</b>	<b>811,819</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all units run by or under contract to the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, the Indian Health Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other Federal agencies.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

### Number of Clients Treated in the Past 12 Months

Data on the unduplicated count of drug abuse and alcoholism clients treated in the 12-month period ending with the point-prevalence date are shown in Table 11. These results are based on 5,568 units (61.5 percent of all treatment units) that reported both an unduplicated client count and a point-prevalence client count. The relationship between unduplicated client counts and point-prevalence client counts is summarized in the form of a "turnover ratio," the ratio of unduplicated to point-prevalence client counts. Key findings include the following:

- A 12-month total of 1,809,808 clients was reported to NDATUS. This number is 4.0 times the number in treatment on the point-prevalence date.
- As measured by the turnover ratio, client turnover was highest for inpatient detoxification care (48.9 for freestanding inpatient detoxification and 48.3 for hospital inpatient detoxification) and lowest for outpatient care (2.7).

**Table 11. Unduplicated Number of Clients Treated in the 12 Months Ending September 30, 1991, and Ratio of Unduplicated Count to September 30 Point-Prevalence Count of Clients, by Type of Care**

Type Of Care	Annual Unduplicated Client Count	Clients On September 30, 1991	Client Turnover Ratio
<b>Single Type Of Care</b>			
<b>Detoxification (24-hour care)</b>			
Hospital Inpatient	51,729	1,072	48.3
Freestanding Inpatient	88,273	1,804	48.9
<b>Rehabilitation/Residential (24-hour care)</b>			
Hospital Inpatient	7,272	691	10.5
Short term	54,548	3,751	14.5
Long term	122,170	29,196	4.2
<b>Ambulatory (less than 24-hour care)</b>			
Outpatient	619,429	229,142	2.7
Intensive Outpatient	40,204	8,054	5.0
Detoxification	5,477	1,478	3.7
<b>Multiple Type Of Care</b>	820,706	175,596	4.7
<b>All Units</b>	1,809,808	450,784	4.0

NOTE: Excludes data from 3,536 units that did not report both an unduplicated count of clients and a point-prevalence count of clients.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

**Special Treatment Populations: IV Drug Users, HIV-Positive Clients, and Pregnant Clients**

Data from units that estimated the percent of clients who were IV drug users at the time of admission are shown in Table 12. These units account for 79.8 percent of the 9,057 treatment units reporting to NDATUS. Key findings include the following.

- A total of 140,272 IV drug users were reported to be in treatment on the point-prevalence date.
- IV drug users accounted for nearly one quarter (23.6 percent) of clients in all reporting units and for two thirds (66.9 percent) of clients in reporting drug abuse services units.

**Table 12. Estimates of IV Drug Users at the Time of Admission, as of September 30, 1991  
According to Unit Orientation**

IV Drug Users and Clients/ Number of Units Reporting	Unit Orientation			
	Drug Abuse Services	Alcoholism Services	Combined Services	All Units
Number of IV Drug Users <sup>1</sup>	74,304	3,153	62,815	140,272
Number of Units Reporting IV Drug Users Data	810	666	5,747	7,223
Clients in Units Reporting IV Drug Users Data	111,053	66,979	416,614	594,646
IV Drug Users as a Percent of Clients	66.9	4.7	15.1	23.6

NOTE: Excludes data from 1,834 units that reported that the percentage of IV drug users was unknown.

<sup>1</sup> Number of IV Drug Users was estimated by multiplying the reported number of clients times the estimated percentage of IV drug users for each unit.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

Data from units that provide HIV testing or refer clients for HIV testing, and that estimated the percent of clients who were HIV-positive, are shown in Table 13. These units account for 40.6 percent of treatment units reporting to NDATUS. Key findings include the following:

- A total of 29,343 HIV-positive clients were reported to be in treatment on the point-prevalence date. Nearly half (46.7 percent) of these were in drug services units.
- HIV-positive clients accounted for about one twelfth (8.4 percent) of clients in all reporting units and one sixth (16.3 percent) of clients in reporting drug abuse services units.

**Table 13. Estimates of HIV-Positive Clients, as of September 30, 1991  
According to Unit Orientation**

HIV-Positives and Clients/ Number of Units Reporting	Unit Orientation			
	Drug Abuse Services	Alcoholism Services	Combined Services	All Units
Number of HIV-Positive Clients <sup>1</sup>	13,689	1,516	14,138	29,343
Number of Units Reporting HIV Data	535	340	2,802	3,677
Clients in Units Reporting HIV Data	83,821	32,583	232,887	349,291
HIV-Positive Percent of Clients	16.3	4.7	6.1	8.4

NOTE: Excludes data from 5,380 units that reported they did not provide HIV testing or refer for HIV testing and data from units that reported that the percentage of HIV-positive clients was unknown.

<sup>1</sup> Number of HIV-positive clients was estimated by multiplying the reported number of clients times the estimated percentage of HIV-positive clients for each unit.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

Data on pregnant clients are shown in Table 14. Three quarters (75.1 percent) of units reported data on pregnant clients. Key findings include the following:

- A total of 6,598 pregnant clients were reported to be in treatment on the point-prevalence date.
- Nearly one woman in 20 (4.9 percent) in the reporting units was reported to be pregnant.

**Table 14. Pregnant Clients, as of September 30, 1991  
According to Unit Orientation**

Pregnant Clients and Women/ Number of Units Reporting	Unit Orientation			
	Drug Abuse Services	Alcoholism Services	Combined Services	All Units
Number of Pregnant Clients	1,725	427	4,446	6,598
Number of Units Reporting Pregnancies	732	699	5,371	6,802
Women in Units Reporting Pregnancies	34,874	15,057	85,530	135,461
Percent of all Women Pregnant <sup>1</sup>	4.9	2.8	5.2	4.9

NOTE: Excludes data from 2,255 units that reported that the number of pregnant clients was unknown.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by dividing the number of pregnant clients by the number of women for each unit reporting a known number of pregnant clients.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

### Financial Support for Treatment Services

Data on financial support for drug and alcohol services for the units' fiscal years that included September 30, 1991, are shown in Table 15. These figures are based on 7,480 units (82.6 percent of all treatment units) that reported funding data. The figures may be understated, because some facilities are thought not to have reported all of their funding.

- Treatment facilities reported \$4.144 billion in total funding. Of this total:
  - \$1.181 billion was funding for drug abuse treatment;
  - \$1.196 billion was funding for alcoholism treatment; and
  - \$1.768 billion was funding for combined units that was not allocated by type of treatment.
- State government funding provided the largest shares of overall funding (21.5 percent) and funding for drug abuse treatment (23.5 percent) and the second largest share of funding for alcoholism treatment (19.9 percent).
- Private third-party payers, such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield and HMOs, provided the second largest share of overall funding (21.2 percent), the largest share of funding for

alcoholism treatment (24.6 percent), and the third largest share of funding for drug abuse treatment (11.8 percent).

Other major sources of funding include client fees, Medicaid, and ADMS Block Grants.

**Table 15. Financial Support for Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment Services, According to Source and Number of Units Receiving Funding From Each Source in Fiscal Year, Including September 30, 1991**

Funding Source	Type Of Funding					
	Drug Funds		Alcohol Funds		Total Funds	
	Amount (\$1,000s)	Units Reporting	Amount (\$1,000s)	Units Reporting	Amount (\$1,000s)	Units Reporting
Federal Funds	67,699	628	63,583	516	263,269	1,409
State Government <sup>1</sup>	277,447	1,696	238,088	1,548	893,058	3,916
ADMS Block Grant <sup>1</sup>	136,973	1,045	77,284	899	324,191	2,139
Local Government	75,361	1,070	89,253	1,161	274,821	2,630
S/L Govt. Fee For Service	109,997	536	46,584	564	256,177	1,348
Subtotal	599,778	2,420	451,208	2,247	1,748,247	5,524
Public Welfare	42,732	498	19,750	499	93,657	1,257
Medicare	18,719	322	24,170	449	91,238	942
Medicaid	147,083	902	117,881	837	369,180	2,100
Other Public Third Party	14,711	227	11,986	231	46,127	520
Subtotal	223,245	1,432	173,786	1,409	600,202	3,477
Private Donations	17,812	704	15,244	746	70,181	1,912
Private Third Party	139,650	1,298	293,820	1,572	880,029	3,313
Client Fees	112,865	2,406	170,818	2,596	446,119	5,568
Subtotal	270,327	2,620	479,883	2,834	1,396,329	6,132
Other	18,978	628	23,408	679	105,803	1,735
Unknown Source	700	1	4,300	1	30,591	39
Total	1,180,726	3,178	1,196,168	3,323	4,144,441	7,480

NOTE: The number of units reporting does not equal the sum of units reporting separate funding sources, because units may receive funding from multiple sources. The number of units reporting in the total funds column does not equal the sum of the number reporting alcoholism and drug abuse funds, because units may receive funds for both types of treatment. Total funds exceeds the sum of alcohol funds and drug funds, because some combined units did not desegregate reported funds. Columns may not sum to total funding because of rounding of funding to the nearest thousands of dollars.

<sup>1</sup> ADMS block grant funds may have been included in reported State government funding, since units may have difficulty distinguishing these funds.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.



## Staffing

Data on staffing are shown in Table 16. Key findings include the following:

- Direct care staff made up three-quarters of paid full-time equivalents (FTEs); administration and support staff accounted for the other quarter of FTEs.
- Counseling staff (psychologists, social workers, credentialed counselors, and other counselors) provided 59.5 percent of the FTEs of paid direct care staff.
- Volunteers provided staffing equivalent to 3.7 percent of paid direct care FTEs and 4.5 percent of paid support staff FTEs.
- Part-time staff accounted for 14.3 percent of paid direct-care FTEs and 32.7 percent of paid direct care staff persons. Part-time staffing was highest (as a percent of total FTEs) for other physicians (38.8 percent) and psychiatrists (38.5 percent).

**Table 16. Staff, by Occupation, Paid/Volunteer Status, According to Full-Time/Part-Time Status: September, 1991**

Staff, by Pay Status/ Type Of Staff/Job	Total Staff Persons <sup>1</sup>	Full-Time Staff Persons	Part-Time Staff Persons	Total Part-Time Hours Per Month	Part-Time Staff: Full-Time Equivalents <sup>2</sup>	Total Full-Time Equivalents <sup>3</sup>
<b>Paid Staff</b>						
<b>Direct Care</b>						
Psychiatrists	4,654	1,127	3,527	98,804	706	1,833
Other Physicians	4,377	1,096	3,281	97,352	695	1,791
Registered Nurses	13,618	8,805	4,813	271,233	1,937	10,742
Other Medical	7,409	4,970	2,439	132,936	949	5,919
Psychologists	7,033	3,542	3,491	129,010	921	4,463
Social Workers	9,537	6,376	3,161	145,074	1,036	7,412
Credentialed Counselors	28,698	23,006	5,692	297,413	2,124	25,130
Other Counselors	18,162	13,347	4,815	254,775	1,820	15,167
Other Direct Care	18,226	12,891	5,335	327,158	2,336	15,227
Subtotal	111,714	75,160	36,554	1,753,755	12,526	87,686
<b>Administration and Support</b>						
Administration and Support	34,927	26,374	8,553	458,589	3,275	29,649
Subtotal	146,641	101,534	45,107	2,212,344	15,802	117,336
<b>Volunteers</b>						
<b>Direct Care</b>						
Direct Care	9,754	2,248	7,506	136,901	978	3,226
<b>Administration and Support</b>						
Administration and Support	4,942	876	4,066	64,873	463	1,339
Subtotal	14,696	3,124	11,572	201,774	1,441	4,565
<b>All Staff</b>						
<b>Total</b>	161,337	104,658	56,679	2,414,118	17,243	121,901

<sup>1</sup> Total staff persons were computed as the sum of full-time staff persons and part-time staff persons.

<sup>2</sup> Full-time equivalents of part-time staff were computed by dividing total part-time hours per month by 140. A full-time workweek is estimated to be 35 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Total full-time equivalents were computed as the sum of total full-time staff and full-time equivalents of part-time staff. This variable represents the total staff effort.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

## Data by State

State-level data on treatment units and clients in treatment on the point-prevalence date of September 30, 1991, are shown in Table 17. Data for treatment units of the Indian Health Service, other Federal agencies, and tribal governments are not included in the State totals, but a separate agency/tribal subtotal is presented. Key findings are as follows:

- As might be expected, the States that accounted for the largest number of clients were California, New York, and Michigan.
- Other States with at least 3 percent of all drug abuse and alcoholism clients included Texas, Florida, Ohio, and Illinois.

Table 17. Number of Treatment Units and Clients in Treatment by State or Trust Territory, According to Client Diagnosis: September 30, 1991

State	Responding Treatment Units	Drug Abuse Clients	Alcoholism Clients	Clients With Both Problems	All Clients	Nonresponding Treatment Units <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	43	918	995	1,421	3,334	50
Alaska	28	146	689	546	1,381	18
Arizona	123	4,381	6,287	961	11,629	72
Arkansas	41	1,258	1,193	591	3,042	0
California	1,196	41,886	106,517	14,834	163,237	30
Colorado	147	3,304	9,065	4,154	16,523	3
Connecticut	156	3,281	2,425	4,003	9,709	27
Delaware	25	507	766	827	2,100	10
District of Columbia	44	3,076	1,183	1,751	6,010	14
Florida	557	10,508	9,350	8,501	28,359	115
Georgia	73	2,780	2,660	1,929	7,369	37
Guam	1	6	40	22	68	0
Hawaii	45	426	233	279	938	12
Idaho	16	267	873	659	1,799	11
Illinois	375	7,433	10,930	8,310	26,673	5
Indiana	123	1,263	6,722	4,816	12,801	10
Iowa	60	529	2,631	1,453	4,613	9
Kansas	105	1,071	2,016	1,571	4,658	83
Kentucky	154	1,570	4,157	3,183	8,910	32
Louisiana	57	3,214	2,630	7,624	13,468	68
Maine	73	124	930	1,106	2,160	35
Maryland	243	6,768	6,860	7,999	21,627	59
Massachusetts	217	4,277	2,733	12,568	19,578	35
Michigan	550	10,386	16,417	13,330	40,133	15
Minnesota	189	611	1,552	1,892	4,055	55
Mississippi	55	1,330	1,810	983	4,123	14
Missouri	102	2,228	3,407	3,694	9,329	37
Montana	31	94	630	756	1,480	0
Nebraska	106	871	3,296	1,127	5,294	10
Nevada	53	814	485	510	1,809	1
New Hampshire	32	108	416	492	1,016	22
New Jersey	257	9,045	5,273	7,406	21,724	76
New Mexico	29	952	2,400	264	3,616	27
New York	879	48,083	41,544	4,813	94,440	210
North Carolina	101	3,905	9,610	3,891	17,406	55
North Dakota	30	39	596	460	1,095	5
Ohio	390	7,507	10,589	10,229	28,325	15
Oklaoma	88	928	1,229	2,659	4,816	9
Oregon	149	3,692	7,501	4,594	15,787	15
Pennsylvania	360	7,402	8,664	6,571	22,637	224
Puerto Rico	150	6,503	6,919	3,915	17,337	37
Rhode Island	68	1,892	1,837	1,051	4,780	5
South Carolina	52	1,747	7,473	2,019	11,239	7
South Dakota	45	58	892	327	1,277	1
Tennessee	58	1,797	2,303	1,147	5,247	29
Texas	456	10,634	4,551	14,215	29,400	117
Trust Territories	1	1	3	3	7	0
Utah	44	688	1,322	2,298	4,308	10
Vermont	17	133	939	671	1,743	0
Virgin Islands	2	123	82	16	221	0
Virginia	91	3,518	6,157	6,920	16,595	41
Washington	169	3,585	8,319	10,441	22,345	22
West Virginia	34	333	2,119	392	2,844	13
Wisconsin	232	2,559	7,857	4,215	14,631	3
Wyoming	38	178	1,002	523	1,703	1
State Subtotal	8,760	230,737	349,079	200,932	780,748	1,776
Federal Agency/Tribal Subtotal	297	6,271	16,068	8,732	31,071	232
TOTAL	9,057	237,008	365,147	209,664	811,819	2,008

<sup>1</sup>Based on most recent available information on treatment status of units.

NOTE: Data for the States exclude units run by or under contract to Federal agencies and tribal governments. Table 17 includes all reporting units, all clients reported, and all capacity reported in each State. Capacity utilization rates cannot be accurately calculated from these data, since (unlike Table 5) they include some units that did not report capacity and some units that did not report clients.

SOURCE: NIDA and NIAAA, 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey.

## **Conclusion**

This report has presented some of the basic findings of the 1991 NDATUS. These highlights have provided an overview of the reporting units, their orientation, function, location, ownership, type of care provided, and capacity utilization; the distribution of clients in those units and client demographic information; methadone treatment; IV drug users, HIV-positive clients, and pregnant clients; funding sources for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment; staffing; and the distribution of units and clients by State. More detailed results will be presented in the forthcoming NDATUS 1991 Main Findings Report. NDATUS data will also be available on magnetic tape, which can be obtained by making a request in writing to:

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