

The DASIS Report

November 4, 2005

Availability of HIV Services in Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities: 2004

In Brief

- In 2004, 31 percent of substance abuse treatment facilities provided HIV testing, 56 percent of facilities offered HIV education/counseling/support groups, and 12 percent of facilities offered special programs or groups for persons with HIV/AIDS
- Facilities operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs were most likely to offer HIV testing (94 percent)
- Among facilities offering outpatient services, those offering outpatient methadone maintenance were the most likely to offer HIV/AIDS services

Research studies conducted over the last 20 years have found some associations between substance abuse treatment, reductions in HIV transmission risk behaviors, and increased protection from HIV infection.^{1,2} In 2003, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 14.5 per 100,000 population and approximately 27 percent of persons living with AIDS were exposed to HIV through injection drug use.^{3,4}

The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is an annual census of all known facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment. In 2004, 13,454 substance abuse treatment facilities responded to N-SSATS. This report uses the 2004 N-SSATS to examine the availability of HIV services including HIV testing;

Table 1. Percent of Facilities Offering HIV Services, by Facility Operation: 2004

Facility Operation	Percent Offering HIV Testing	Percent Offering HIV Education/Counseling/Support	Percent Offering Special Programs/Groups for Persons with HIV/AIDS
Private for-Profit (n=3,488)	20	44	10
Private non-Profit (n=8,053)	33	60	13
State Government (n=458)	57	72	15
Local Government (n=956)	34	58	9
Federal Government (n=327)	75	65	9
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (n=185)	94	86	11
Dept. of Defense (n=102)	54	26	3
Indian Health Service (n=34)	44	68	11
Other (n=6)	33	50	25
Tribal Government (n=172)	23	56	8

Source: 2004 SAMHSA National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS).

HIV or AIDS education, counseling, or support; or specially designed treatment programs for persons with HIV or AIDS among substance abuse treatment programs in the United States.

Availability of HIV Services

HIV education/counseling/support services were provided more often in substance abuse treatment facilities than HIV testing or special programs or groups for people with HIV/AIDS. Almost one-third (31 percent) of substance abuse treatment facilities offered HIV testing, 56 percent offered HIV education/counseling/support groups, and 12 percent offered special programs or groups for persons with HIV/AIDS.

Service Availability by Facility Operation

Twenty percent of facilities operated⁵ by private for-profit organizations provided HIV testing in 2004, 44 percent provided HIV education/counseling/support, and 10 percent offered special programs or groups for persons with HIV/AIDS (Table 1). Among facilities

operated by private non-profit organizations, 33 percent provided HIV testing, 60 percent provided HIV education/counseling/support, and 13 percent offered special programs or groups for persons with HIV/AIDS. State government operated facilities were more likely to provide HIV/AIDS-related services than local government or private facilities: 57 percent of State-operated facilities provided HIV testing, 72 percent provided HIV education/counseling/support, and 15 percent offered special programs or groups for persons with HIV/AIDS.

Among Federally-operated facilities, those operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) were more likely to offer HIV testing and education/counseling/support than other Federally-operated facilities: 94 percent of VA facilities offered HIV testing and 86 percent

offered HIV education/counseling/support services.

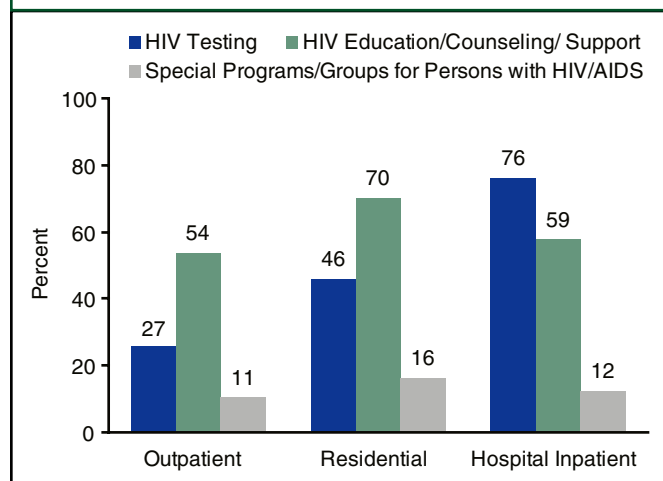
Service Availability by Type of Care

The availability of HIV services varied widely by the type of care⁶ offered at facilities (Figure 1). Among facilities offering outpatient services, facilities offering outpatient methadone maintenance were most likely to offer HIV/AIDS services: 65 percent of these facilities offered HIV testing and 90 percent offered HIV education/counseling/support (Table 2). Among facilities offering residential services, 46 percent offered HIV testing and 70 percent offered HIV education/counseling/support. Among facilities offering hospital inpatient services, 76 percent offered HIV testing and 59 percent offered HIV education/counseling/support.

Facility Size

The size of the facility as measured by the number of clients in treatment on March 31, 2004, was associated with the availability of HIV/AIDS services (Table 3).^{7,8}

Figure 1. Availability of HIV Services, by Type of Care: 2004



Large facilities were more likely to offer HIV/AIDS services than smaller facilities. Thirty-two percent of large facilities servicing outpatient clients offered HIV testing compared to 25 percent of small outpatient facilities. Among large residential facilities, 54 percent of facilities offered HIV testing compared to 38 percent of small residential facilities. For hospital inpatient facilities, 81 percent of large facilities offered HIV testing compared to 73 percent of small facilities.

Table 2. Percent of Facilities Offering HIV Services, by Type of Care: 2004

Type of Care*	Percent Offering HIV Testing	Percent Offering HIV Education/ Counseling/Support	Percent Offering Special Programs/ Groups for Persons with HIV/AIDS
Outpatient (n=10,853)	27	54	11
Regular Outpatient (n=9,649)	24	52	10
Intensive Outpatient (n=5,643)	31	58	11
Methadone Maintenance (n=925)	65	90	32
Residential (n=3,680)	46	70	16
Short Term (n=1,524)	54	73	16
Long Term (n=3,027)	45	71	18
Hospital Inpatient (1,073)	76	59	12
Treatment (n=724)	77	61	15
Detoxification (n=874)	79	57	10

End Notes

- ¹ Metzger, D. S., & Navaline, H. (2003). Human immunodeficiency virus prevention and the potential of drug abuse treatment. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 37(Suppl 5), S451-6.
- ² Sorensen, J. L., & Copeland, A. L. (2000). Drug abuse treatment as an HIV prevention strategy: a review. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 59(1):17-31.
- ³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004). *HIV/AIDS surveillance report, 2003* (Vol. 15). Retrieved May 16, 2005 from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/haslink.htm>.
- ⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2003). Characteristics of persons living with AIDS and HIV, 2001. *HIV/AIDS surveillance supplemental report, 9(2)*. Retrieved May 16, 2005, from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrsupp92/Authorship.htm>.
- ⁵ *Facility operation* indicates the type of organization (private for-profit or private non-profit) or level of government (Federal, State, Tribal, or local/county/community) responsible for the operation of the facility.
- ⁶ The *types of care* are outpatient, non-hospital residential, and hospital inpatient. Outpatient care includes outpatient detoxification, outpatient methadone maintenance, outpatient day treatment or partial hospitalization (20 or more hours per week), intensive outpatient treatment (a minimum of 2 hours per day on 3 or more days per week), and regular outpatient treatment (fewer hours per week than intensive). Non-hospital residential care includes residential detoxification, residential short-term treatment (30 days or less), and residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days). Hospital inpatient care includes inpatient detoxification and inpatient treatment.
- ⁷ *Facility size* was divided into two values: less than or equal to the median number of clients on March 31, 2004, compared to greater than the median number of clients on that date.
- ⁸ The *number of clients in treatment* in the 2004 N-SSATS were defined as: 1) hospital inpatient and non-hospital residential clients receiving substance abuse services at the facility on March 31, 2004; and 2) outpatient clients who

Table 3. Percent of Facilities Offering HIV Services, by Type of Care and Facility Size: 2004

Type of Care/Facility Size	Percent Offering HIV Testing	Percent Offering HIV Education/ Counseling/Support	Percent Offering Special Programs/ Groups for Persons with HIV/AIDS
Outpatient			
Small (≤ 48 clients)	25	47	9
Large (> 48 clients)	32	61	13
Residential			
Small (≤ 19 clients)	38	64	12
Large (> 19 clients)	54	78	21
Hospital Inpatient			
Small (≤ 8 clients)	73	52	9
Large (> 8 clients)	81	70	17

were seen at the facility for a substance abuse treatment or detoxification service at least once during the month of March 2004, and who were still enrolled in treatment as of March 31, 2004.

Table Note

* In N-SSATS, types of care are not mutually exclusive, as treatment facilities can offer more than one type of care.

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 by RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute).

Information and data for this report are based on data reported to N-SSATS for the survey reference date March 31, 2004.

Access the latest N-SSATS/UFDS reports at: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm>
 Access the latest N-SSATS/UFDS public use files at: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/SAMHDA.htm>
 Other substance abuse reports are available at: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>



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