

**SELECTED RESOURCES ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND
CHILD WELFARE DATA, RESEARCH, AND
POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES**

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare, funded by SAMHSA and the Children's Bureau within HHS, provides a variety of relevant informational resources on substance abuse and child welfare. See www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov. Some specific materials that may be helpful include:

- Presentations from "Methamphetamine: The Child Welfare Impact and Response." (May 8-9, 2006). A Conference sponsored by the Administration for Children and Families' Children's Bureau and Child Care Bureau, and SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Available at http://www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov/conf_Methamphetamine.html.
- Young, N.K. (April 25, 2006). *The social and economic effect of the methamphetamine epidemic on America's child welfare system*. Testimony before the U.S. Senate Finance Committee. Available at <http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/testimony/2005test/042506nytest.pdf>.
- Otero, C., Boles, S., Young, N.K., and Dennis, K. (2006). *Methamphetamine addiction, treatment, and outcomes: Implications for child welfare workers*. Available at www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov/Meth%20and%20Child%20Safety.pdf.
- Young, N.K., Gardner, S.L., Whitaker, B., Yeh, S., and Otero, C. (2005). *A review of alcohol and other drug issues in the states' child and family services reviews and program improvement plans*. Available at <http://www.ncsacw.samhsa.gov/files/SummaryofCFSRs.pdf>. Contains state level information on the impact of substance abuse on child welfare and substance abuse services availability, but may be an underestimate of cases that are substance abuse involved.

Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network is made up of 14 centers and a national office that can be helpful in identifying and advancing opportunities for improving addiction treatment. See <http://www.nattc.org/index.html>.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) focuses on developing comprehensive prevention systems. For descriptions of federal substance abuse prevention grants and grantees, see <http://prevention.samhsa.gov/>. For more about effective prevention programs, see:

- SAMHSA. CSAP. (2002). *Science-based prevention programs and principles*. Available at http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov/template_cf.cfm?page=pubs_sub&pubid=3.

- SAMHSA. CSAP. (2002). *Achieving outcomes: A practitioner's guide to effective prevention*. Available at <http://modelprograms.samhsa.gov/pdfs/AchievingOutcomes.pdf>.
- SAMHSA. CSAP. (1999). *Understanding substance abuse prevention; Toward the 21st Century: A primer on effective programs*. Available at http://www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov/template.cfm?page=pubs_monograph.

Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTs) are regional technical assistance providers of the CSAP. These centers assist in identifying and applying evidence based substance abuse prevention programs, practices, and policies. See <http://captus.samhsa.gov/home.cfm>.

Drug and Alcohol Service Information System (DASIS) is the major source of national data on substance abuse treatment and includes a **National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)**, **Treatment Episode Data (TEDS)**, and an **Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services**. Most of this information also includes state profiles, although there are not often specific data on family treatment. See <http://oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm#Reports>.

Institute for Research, Education and Training in Addictions provides useful summaries of the scientific literature that address treatment effectiveness and cost offsets. See www.ireta.org.

SAMHSA Grants includes a list, by state, of SAMHSA grants awarded for substance abuse treatment. See <http://www.samhsa.gov/statesummaries/index.aspx>.

SAMHSA Model Programs is a website that features model programs that have prevented or reduced substance abuse and other related high-risk behaviors. Programs categorized as “promising” and “effective” are also included. See <http://www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov/template.cfm?page=default>.

Substance Abuse Facility Locator is a searchable file of more than 10,000 treatment facilities. See <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k5/locator/locator.cfm>.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1999). *Blending perspectives and building common ground. A report to Congress on substance abuse and child protection*. Available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/subabuse99/subabuse.htm>.

Administration for Children and Families

- Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2003). *Substance abuse and child maltreatment*. Available at http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/subabuse_childmal.cfm.

Other Federal or Federally-supported Agencies and Organizations

National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center provides useful resources on children, substance abuse and child welfare. They include *The Source*, their biannual newsletter and numerous monographs. See

<http://aia.berkeley.edu/publications/publications.php>. See also:

- National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center (Spring 2006), *The Source*, What Do We Know About the Impact of Methamphetamines on Infants and Children? Vol. 15, No. 1.
- National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center (2005). *Identifying, reporting, and responding to substance exposed newborns: An exploratory study of policies and practices*. Available at http://aia.berkeley.edu/media/pdf/rwj_report.pdf.

Office of National Drug Control Policy in the White House provides basic facts on numerous drugs, state and city drug profiles, and information on community anti-drug coalitions underway across the country. See <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/>.

Treatment Improvement Exchange (TIE) provides information exchange between CSAT staff and state and local alcohol and substance abuse agencies, including information on women and children. See. www.treatment.org.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration provides information on specific drugs and also programs addressing the impact of methamphetamines on children. See <http://www.dea.gov> and http://www.dea.gov/concern/meth_children.html.

U.S. General Accountability Office

- U.S. General Accounting Office. (2006, October). *Improving social service program, training, and technical assistance information would help address long-standing service level and workforce challenges*. (Publication No. GAO-07-75). Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0775.pdf>.
- U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003, April). *Foster care: States focusing on finding permanent homes for children, but long-standing barriers remain*. (Publication No. GAO-03-626T). Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03626t.pdf>.

Non-Governmental Resources

American Bar Association, Center for Children and the Law

- Elstein, Sharon. (2005). *Parental substance abuse, child protections and ASFA: Implications for policymakers and practitioners*. American Bar Association

Center for Children and the Law. Available at <http://www.abanet.org/child/abuse-summary.pdf>.

Generations United

- Generations United. (2006). *Meth and child welfare: Promising solutions for children, their parents and grandparents*. Available at http://ipath.gu.org/documents/A0/Meth_Child_Welfare_Final_cover.pdf.

Legal Action Center

- Legal Action Center. (2003). *Safe and sound: Models for collaboration between the child welfare and addiction treatment systems*. Available at <http://www.lac.org/pubs/gratis.html>.

National Association of Counties

- Kyle, A.D. & Hansell, B. (2005, July). *The meth epidemic in America: The criminal effect of meth on communities; The impact of meth on children*. Available at <http://www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=Publications&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=17216>.
- Hansell, B. (2006, January). *The meth epidemic in America: The effect of meth abuse on hospital emergency rooms; The challenges of treating meth abuse*. Available at <http://www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=Publications&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=18837>.
- Hansell, B. (2006). *The meth epidemic: The criminal effect of meth on communities*. Available at www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=Publications&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=20709.

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors

- Nardini, K.M. (2004). *A policy guide on collaborative models for state alcohol and other drug directors and child welfare administrators*. National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD). Available at http://www.nasadad.org/resource.php?base_id=84.

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University

- National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. (1999). *No safe haven: Children of substance abusing parents*. Available at http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/no_safe_haven_1_11_99.pdf.