

**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 <http://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](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 <http://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](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 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A primer on effective programs*. Available at [http://www.modelprograms.samhsa.gov/template.cfm?page=pubs\\_monograph](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 addresses treatment effectiveness and cost offsets. See <http://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 Web site 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](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](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. <http://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](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](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](http://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](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](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/no_safe_haven_1_11_99.pdf).