



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

**Advance Report No. 12
Treatment Episode Data Set**

February, 1997

**National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services
The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 1992-1995**



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INTRODUCTION

This report is the first from SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), an administrative data system providing descriptive information about the national flow of admissions to specialty providers of substance abuse treatment. TEDS is a continuation of the former Client Data System (CDS) and covers an estimated 91% of admissions to TEDS-eligible providers, which is 76% of admissions to all known substance abuse treatment providers (see Appendix A). Missing from TEDS are most admissions to providers receiving no public funds or providers reporting to other federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and the Indian Health Service.

The TEDS data collection effort began in 1989 with three-year development grants to States, but only recently has reporting of admissions been complete enough to justify reporting of national statistics. At the time of this report, consistent data are available for 1992 through 1995 from a panel of 37 States and this panel is used to chart national trends. The panel represents 78% of the TEDS-eligible admissions (see Appendix A) and is used for comparisons to U.S. Census Bureau statistics for the U.S. resident population.

The TEDS includes both a Minimum Data Set (required reporting) and a Supplemental Data Set (optional reporting) that are outlined in Appendix B. Reporting of Supplemental Data varies among the States and is at a reduced level compared to reporting of the Minimum Data. Where data are derived from the Supplemental Data Set, this source is indicated in the head note of the corresponding data table.

While admissions in a consistent panel of 37 States are used to chart trends, admissions from all States and jurisdictions are used for aggregate statistics for calendar 1995. Because of variation in the completeness and quality of reporting by State, comparisons cannot be confidently made among the States and jurisdictions. However, the large number of admissions in the aggregate national Minimum Data Set -- over 1.3 million for 1995 -- allows a description of minority patterns that might be inaccurate if based on a smaller data set. The number of total admissions is always less for aggregate statistics derived from the TEDS Supplemental Data Set.

Figures are included in the narrative of the report and each figure references the detailed Table from which it is derived. The Tables are grouped consecutively in a separate section.

MAIN FINDINGS

Overall, TEDS admissions data confirm that those admitted to substance abuse treatment have problems beyond their dependence on drugs and alcohol, being disadvantaged in education and employment when compared to the general population after adjusting for age, gender, and

race/ethnicity distribution differences between the general population and the TEDS. It is not possible to conclude cause and effect from TEDS data - whether substance abuse precedes or follows the appearance of other life problems - but the association between problems seems clear.

- C Between 1981 (CODAP data) and 1992 (TEDS data), the ***most frequent primary drug problem*** at admission changed from heroin to smoked cocaine. This change coincides with the introduction of crack cocaine during the intervening decade. The percentage difference between smoked cocaine and heroin admissions has gradually declined from 1992 to 1995. [Figure 1] [Table 1]
- C ***Admissions for combined drug and alcohol*** abuse are more likely than those for either drug or alcohol alone. In 1995, TEDS admissions for combined alcohol and drug problems accounted for 44% of initial admissions, compared to 30% for alcohol only and 26% for drug only. [Figure 2][Table 2]
- C ***Admissions for alcohol-only have progressively declined*** as a percentage of total admissions from 1992-1995. [Figure 3][Table 2]
- C TEDS admissions ***differ from the general population in gender, race/ethnicity, and age distributions***. TEDS is consistently more male, black, and young or early middle-aged than the U.S. population. [Figures 4, 5, and 6][Table 3]
- C After adjusting for age, gender, and race/ethnicity differences, persons admitted to drug treatment are ***less likely to be employed full time*** than in the U.S. population. In 1995, only 21% of TEDS admissions were employed full time compared to 53% in the general population. A higher percentage of TEDS admissions, 51%, were not in the labor force in 1995 compared to 32% in the general population. [Figure 7][Table 4]
- C After adjusting for age, gender, and race/ethnicity differences, TEDS admissions show ***an educational disadvantage*** compared to the U.S. population. A higher percentage do not complete high school (34% compared to 19%) and a lower percentage go beyond high school (25% compared to 48%). Whether substance abuse contributes to low educational attainment or vice versa cannot be determined from purely descriptive data, such as TEDS. [Figure 8][Table 4]
- C Based on all reported admissions for 1995, ***distinct patterns of substance abuse are observed for racial/ethnic groups***. White non Hispanics and American Indians show high rates of admissions for abuse of alcohol only (70% and 77%, respectively, for males 45 years or older). Blacks show an unusually high rate of admissions for smoked cocaine/crack (50% for Black females aged 30 to 34). Hispanics of both Puerto Rican and Mexican origin, show unusual rates of heroin admissions (63% of admissions for Mexican-origin females aged 40-44). Females from Other racial/ethnic groups, which includes those

of Asian origin, show an unusual rate of admissions for methamphetamine abuse (16% for females aged 20-24). Marijuana/hashish shows a uniformly high rate of admissions among youth, with higher rates for males than females. [Figure 9][Table 8]

- C All substances are used by some clients daily, but ***admissions for heroin stand out as being 84% for clients using daily, 74% for use by injection, and 29% for those with 5 or more prior treatment episodes.*** [Figure 10][Table 9]
- C Age at first use is reported for every admission, and the 1995 figures show that ***inhalants (30%), alcohol with drug (28%), marijuana (24%), and hallucinogens (14%) are the substances most often tried before the age of 13.*** [Figure 10][Table 9]
- C TEDS 1995 admissions show a ***high rate of self-referrals (69% for heroin) and a high rate of referral by the criminal justice system for marijuana (49%), PCP (47%), and alcohol-only (46%).*** [Figure 11][Table 10]
- C The large **majority of substance abuse treatment admissions are to ambulatory settings.** In 1995, the percentage of ambulatory admissions ranged from a high of 79% for marijuana abuse to a low of 52% for smoked cocaine. [Figure 12][Table 11]
- C Persons admitted to drug treatment in 1995 were ***unlikely to be currently married and most likely to have never married.*** The marital status of admissions varied according to the substance of abuse and may correlate with differences in average age at admission. [Figure 13][Table 14]
- C The percentage of homeless status for TEDS admissions varies by the primary substance abused. ***In 1995, heroin abusers had the highest homeless rate (24%),*** followed by non-smoked cocaine (22%) and smoked cocaine (21%). [Figure 14][Table 14]
- C ***Public assistance as the primary source of income in 1995 was highest for heroin abusers (33%)*** followed by smoked cocaine (26%) and non-smoked cocaine (20%) abusers. [Figure 15][Table 15]
- C ***An overwhelming majority of TEDS admissions had no health insurance in 1995,*** but reporting of insurance coverage is not required under TEDS and these findings are based on relatively small numbers of admissions. [Figure 16][Table 15]
- C ***Reporting of admissions minimum data varies widely*** among the States and jurisdictions. Where admissions are reported at a declining rate, this cannot be interpreted simply as a decline in substance abuse problems. Among the other possible reasons for low admission rates are: providers or States gradually dropping out of the TEDS process, long delays in reporting while data systems are upgraded, and chronic under reporting of admission levels. [Figure 17][Table 18]

- C The *pattern of primary substances seen at admission varies among geographical divisions and among States*. These differences may reflect substance abuse patterns, admitting practices or both. The greatest variation is in the percentage of admissions for heroin and alcohol abuse. [Figure 18][Table 18]

BACKGROUND

Centralized national data on clients entering drug abuse treatment was initially required by the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, P.L. 92-255, which began Federal funding for treatment and rehabilitation. The CODAP data system was developed to collect admission and discharge data directly from federally funded treatment programs and included quarterly reporting by 1,800 to 2,000 programs on over 200,000 admissions per year during 1975-1981¹. The CODAP reported only for programs receiving federal funding, but did report on all clients in these programs, regardless of the source of funding. The CODAP, therefore, gave a representative picture of federally funded programs but not of the national treatment system, which includes both nonprofit and for-profit privately funded substance abuse treatment programs.

The CODAP contained national data from 1973 to 1981 before enactment of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADMS) Block Grant, which passed federal funding of treatment programs through the States and included no data reporting requirement. Until the ADMS Block Grant, federal funding of individual treatment programs had depended to some extent on the adequacy of data reporting to the CODAP. Additional Block Grant legislation -- the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-690) -- established a revised Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant that required federal data collection on, among other things, clients seeking and receiving substance abuse treatment. The TEDS responds to this portion of the data requirement.

In comparing CODAP to TEDS, it should be remembered that the same data elements have been collected but in different ways. CODAP surveyed treatment programs directly; whereas TEDS collects the same information but as conveyed by the States, relying on a crosswalk from State administrative data systems to the elements defined for TEDS. Neither the TEDS nor CODAP is nationally representative of all substance abuse treatment programs, because privately funded programs are under represented in these publicly administered data systems. The TEDS, however, well represents State-monitored substance abuse programs. The data limitations of TEDS are listed in Appendix A. The data elements in TEDS and in CODAP are described in Appendix B.

¹Blanken, A. (1989) Evolution of a National Database for Drug Abuse Treatment Clients. Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group: Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, June.

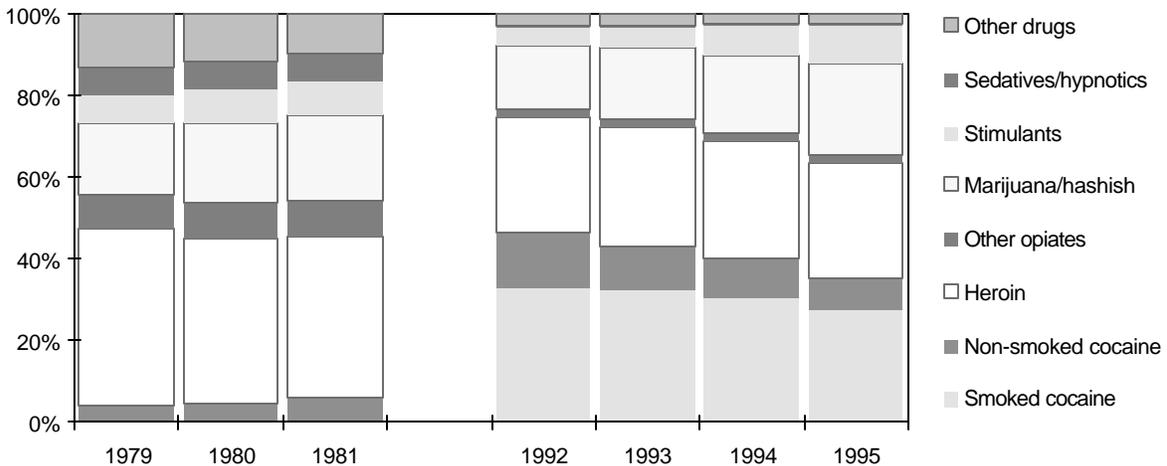
TREND DATA

The primary substances associated with admissions to drug treatment can be compared from before and after the nineteen eighties by comparing measures in CODAP and TEDS, which include many identical data elements. In the comparison, alcohol admissions are omitted from TEDS because alcohol programs were not included in CODAP. For the TEDS-only trend data, however, alcohol admissions are included.

CODAP (1979-1981) to TEDS (1992-1995)

For purposes of tracking change through the decade of the eighties, the measure of primary drug problems at admission is comparable from CODAP to TEDS for all substances except alcohol. Figure 1 clearly shows the emergence of smoked cocaine as the most likely drug abuse problem at admission in 1992, followed by heroin and then marijuana/hashish. By 1995, these three drug abuse problems have converged to become about equally likely reasons for admission to drug abuse treatment.

Figure 1. Primary drug, not alcohol, at admission: CODAP (1979-1981) to TEDS panel of 37 States (1992-1995)



Data from Table 1

TEDS-only Trends (1992-1995)

Substances

Once alcohol admissions are added back to the TEDS, combined alcohol and drug abuse show up as the most frequent problem at admission to substance abuse treatment (Figure 2). This trend

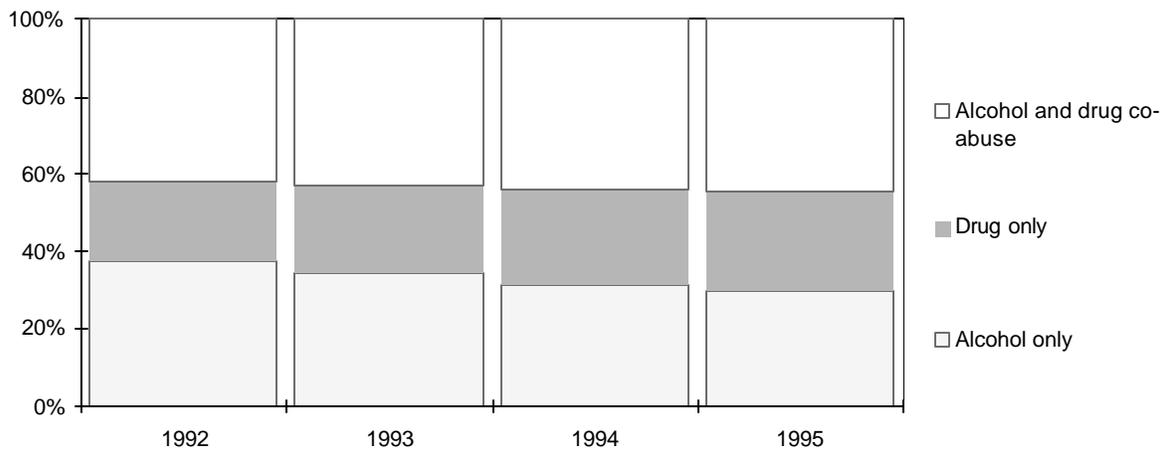
coincides with the aging of the population and may possibly reflect the relative mortality of older persons who established their drinking pattern before the drug culture of the nineteen sixties. On the other hand, it may reflect improved screening for drug problems at admission to treatment.

If the co-abuse of alcohol with drug is ignored by examining only the primary substance abuse problem at admission (Figure 3), alcohol appears to dominate the substance abuse scene. This is misleading, however, because alcohol and drug abuse account for nearly half of TEDS admissions, as shown in Figure 2. The inadequacy of single substances to define most substance abuse problems highlights the importance of reporting multiple substance use in national statistics.

Clients

Clients entering the treatment systems reporting to TEDS are more male, black, and young-middle-aged than the U.S. Census Bureau statistics for the U.S. resident population. These gender, race/ethnicity, and age differences are charted from 1992-1995 in Figures 4, 5, and 6.

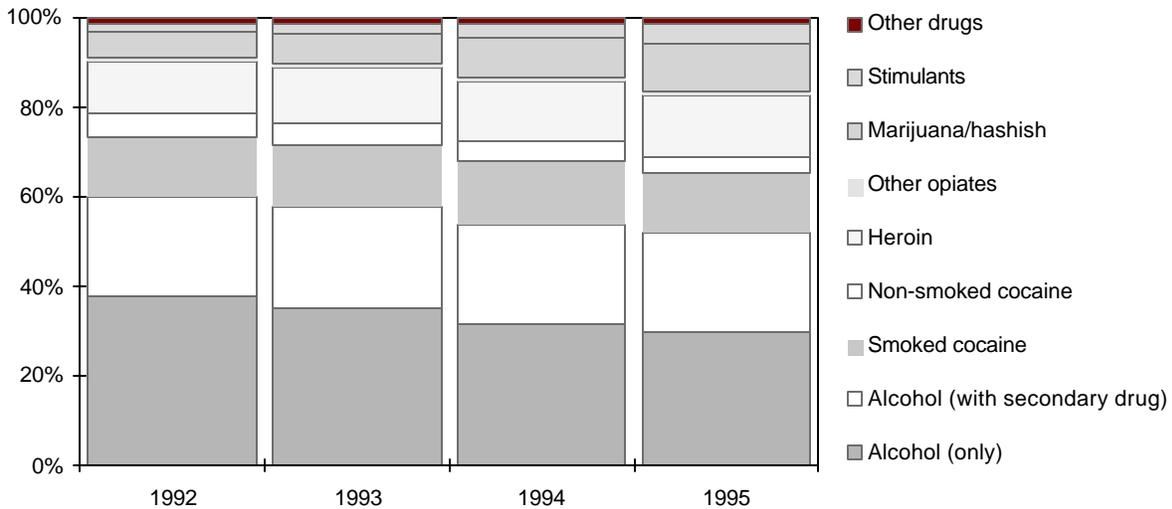
Figure 2. Alcohol-only, drug-only, and alcohol/drug co-abuse at admission: TEDS panel 1992-1995



Data from Table 2

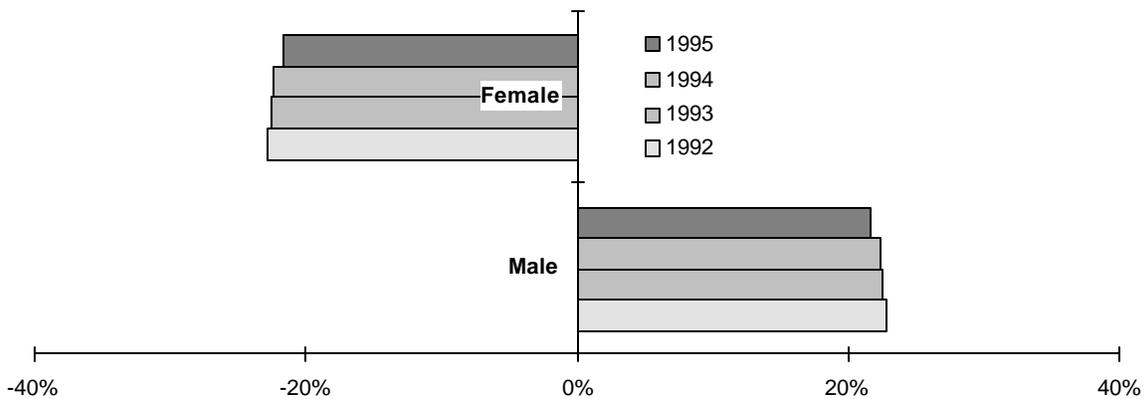
The low percentage of females among TEDS admissions (Figure 4) may indicate a low rate of substance abuse or a low treatment rate. Child care and transportation needs have repeatedly been identified as a barrier to treatment for women. The percentage difference between male and female admissions shows a small but progressive reduction from 1992 to 1995.

Figure 3. Primary drug and alcohol problems reported at admission: TEDS panel 1992-1995



Data from Table 2

Figure 4. Sex distribution in TEDS panel compared to U. S. population, 1992-1995



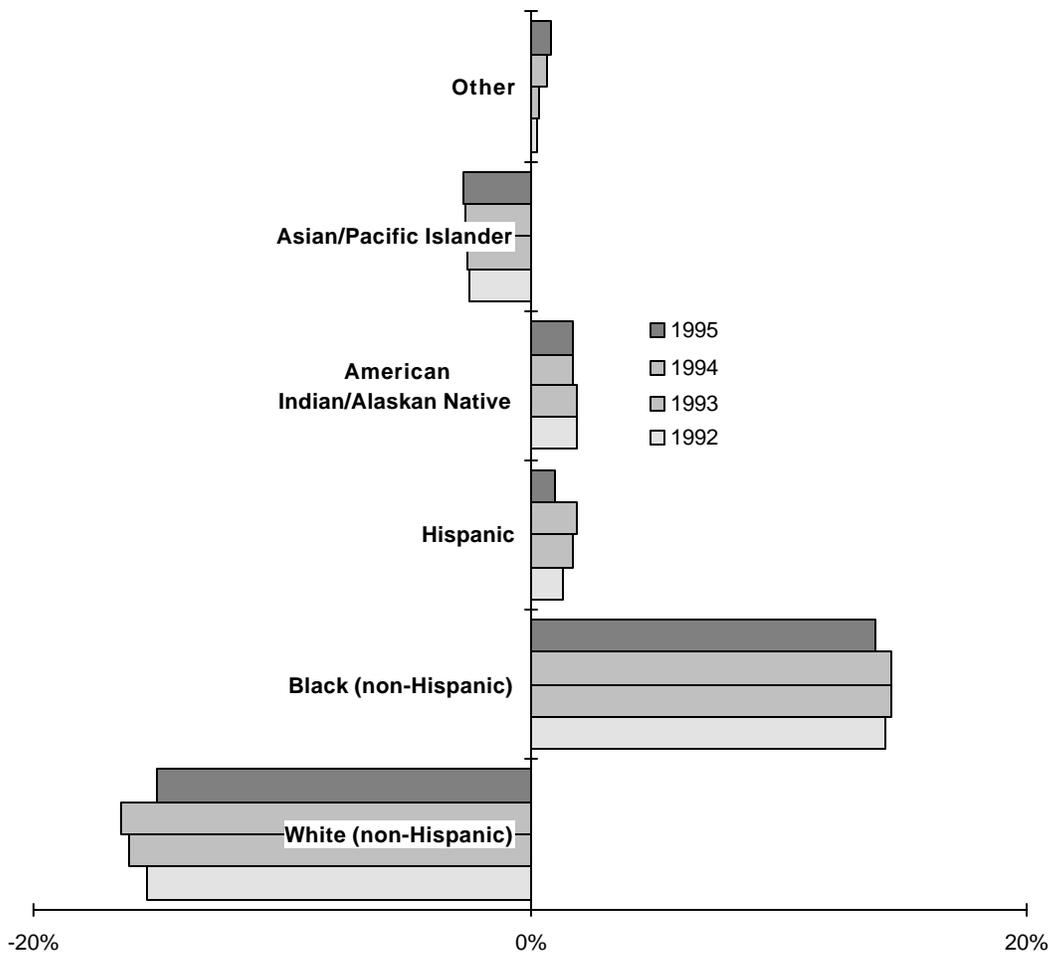
Data from Table 3

The racial and ethnic mix in TEDS (Figure 5) shows White non-Hispanics to be under represented, although they are the single largest group in treatment. Asians and Pacific Islanders are also under represented, but only slightly. Black non-Hispanics are over represented compared to the general population, and the remaining minorities are slightly over represented in treatment.

The age distribution of TEDS admissions (Figure 6) shows a clear pattern when compared to the U.S. population. Those older than fifteen and younger than forty-five are over represented, and all other ages are under represented. Because the legal drinking age is typically 21 in the U.S., experimentation with alcohol and other psychoactive substances tends to accelerate near that age. For those older than forty-five, a high mortality rate, voluntary abstinence (maturing out), or the inclusion of generations not affected by the drug culture of the nineteen sixties may reduce entry to treatment.

By adjusting the U.S. resident population to match the TEDS distribution for sex, race/ethnicity, and age, improved comparisons can be made between the TEDS and the general population. U.S. national statistics for employment and education are available from the Census Bureau for years 1992 through 1995, and these are used to compare the TEDS to national averages. The differences are charted in Figures 7 and 8, showing that the TEDS population is disadvantaged in employment and education.

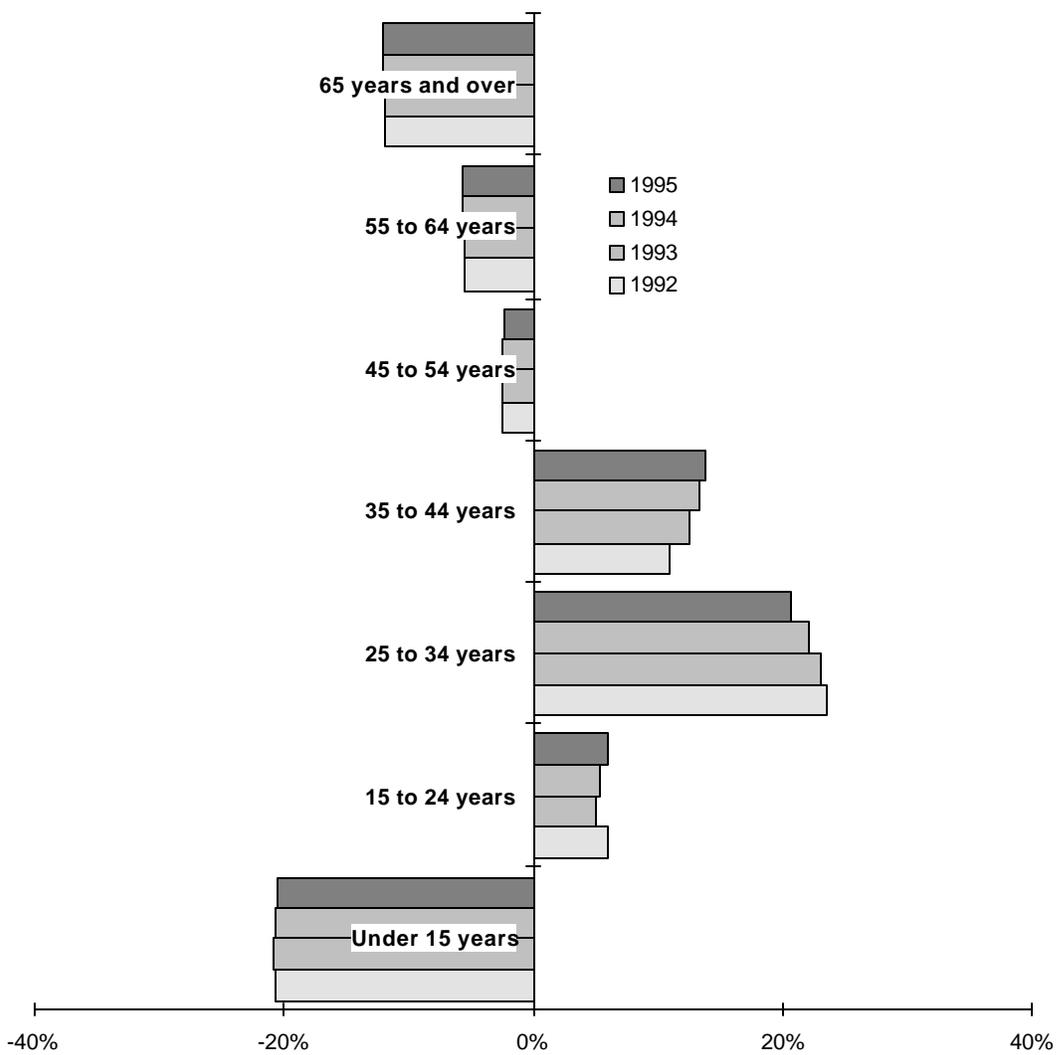
Figure 5. Race/ethnicity in TEDS panel compared to U. S. population, 1992-1995



Data from Table 3

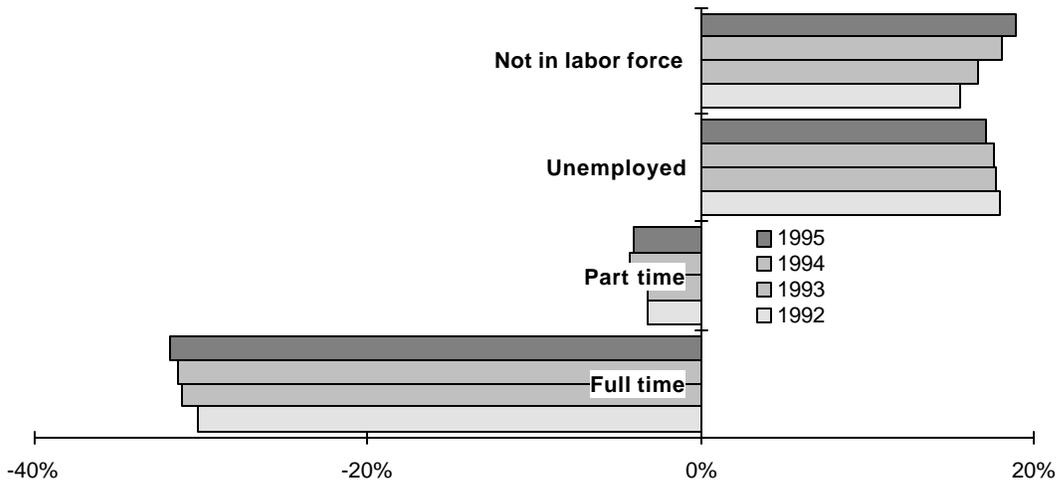
The employment picture for TEDS admissions (Figure 7) compares poorly to the U.S. population. Persons coming into substance abuse treatment who are employed full-time are under represented in TEDS by 30% when compared to the general population. The unemployed and those out of the labor force, on the other hand, are over represented.

Figure 6. Age in TEDS panel compared to U. S. population, 1992-1995



Data from Table 3

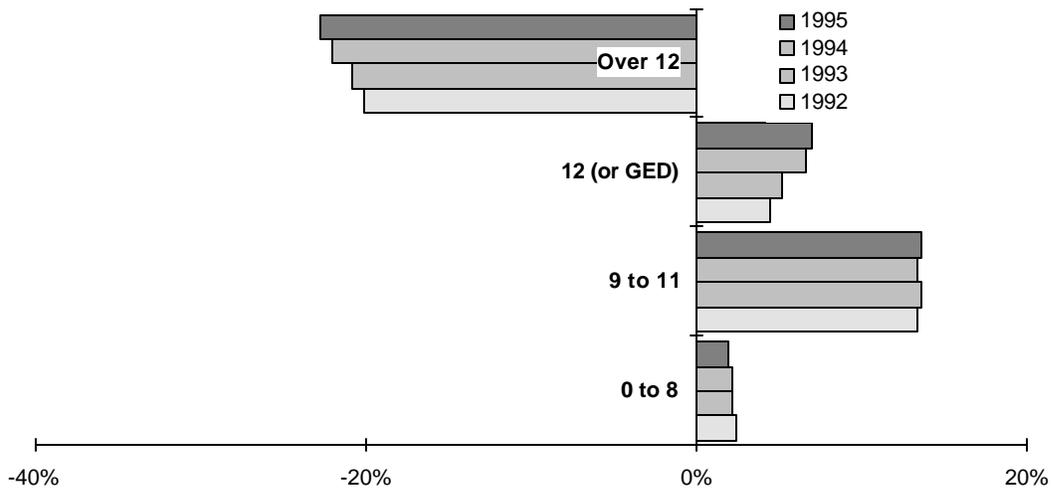
Figure 7. Employment in TEDS panel compared to U. S. population, 1992-1995



Data from Table 4

Education is another area of disadvantage for substance abuse admissions. Compared to the U.S. population, TEDS admissions overall have achieved a lower grade level than the U.S. population. About 21% of TEDS admissions go beyond a high school education compared to 48% in the general population in 1995.

Figure 8. Highest completed grade in TEDS compared to U. S. population, 1992-1995



Data from Table 4

These observed disadvantages of the TEDS population could relate to substance abuse in any of three ways: 1) substance abuse contributes to causing a disadvantage, 2) a disadvantage contributes to causing substance abuse, or 3) other factors contribute to causing both substance abuse and a disadvantage. Because of these multiple possibilities, cause and effect cannot be concluded from relationships in the TEDS admissions.

AGGREGATE PROFILES OF CALENDAR YEAR 1995

The way an admission is defined can vary from State to State such that the absolute number of admissions is not a valid measure for comparing States. For this reason, TEDS data are aggregated within States and jurisdictions and reported as percentage distributions to allow meaningful comparison of the patterns of admission. Aggregate percentage distribution data for calendar year 1995 are presented in this section.

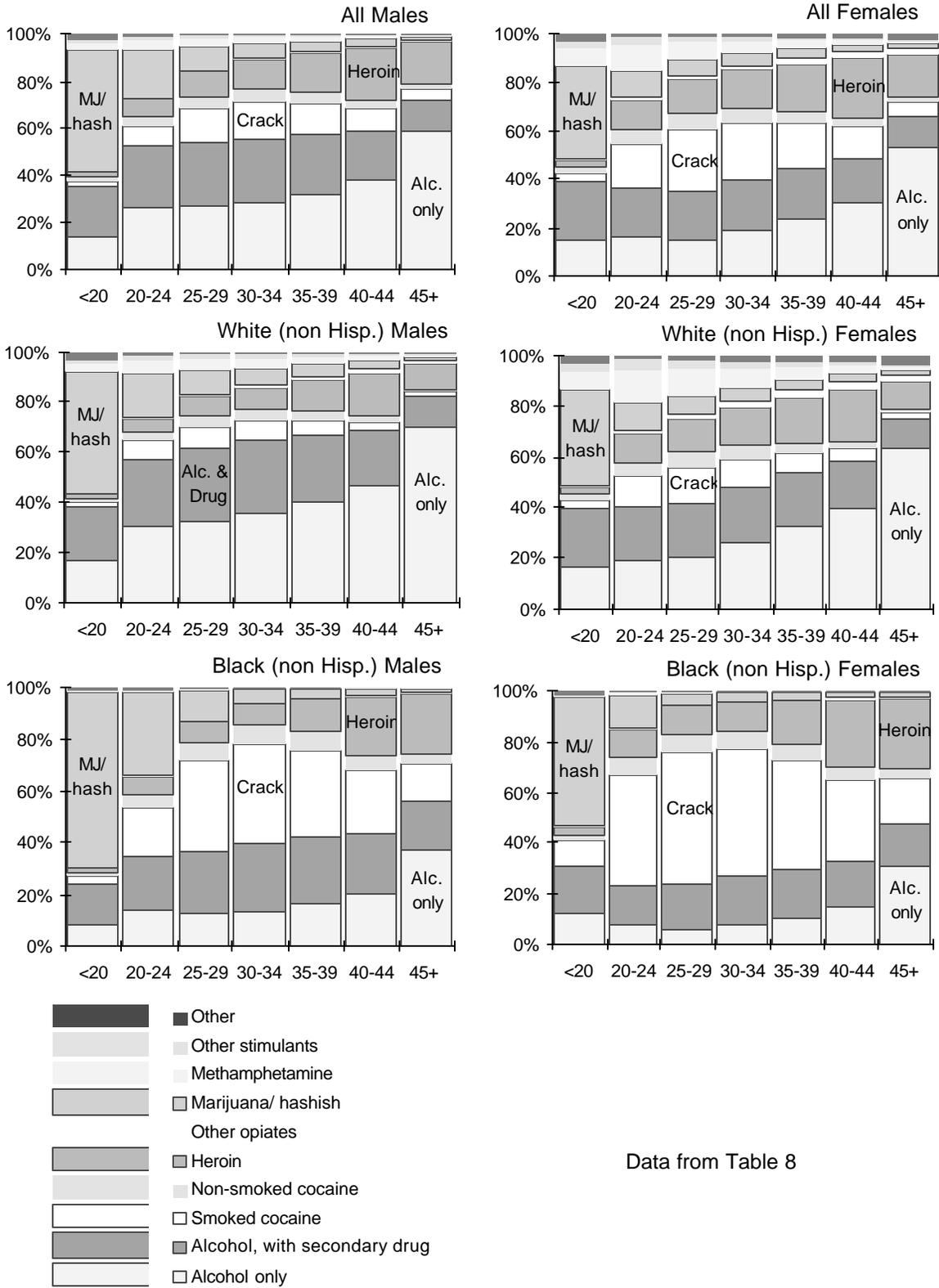
A benefit of the TEDS is its large number of admissions each year, well over a million admissions. This large number makes it meaningful to examine minority populations that might otherwise not be measured in sufficient numbers. Looking just at the patterns of primary substance abuse, distinct patterns characterize different racial/ethnic groups. These patterns are charted in Figure 9 separately for males and females. The more striking patterns are as follows: 1) a high percentage of smoked cocaine (crack) admissions for non Hispanic Blacks, 2) a high percentage of heroin admissions for Hispanics of both Puerto Rican and Mexican origin, 3) a high percentage of alcohol admissions for American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and 4) an unusual percentage of methamphetamine admissions for Other females, the category comprising Asian groups. On the whole, males and females of the same racial/ethnic group resemble each other more than they do other racial/ethnic groups.

Heroin and crack/cocaine emerge as the substances most consistently associated with dysfunctional lifestyle, showing high rates of homelessness, lack of health insurance, and high joblessness, as detailed in Tables 14 and 15.

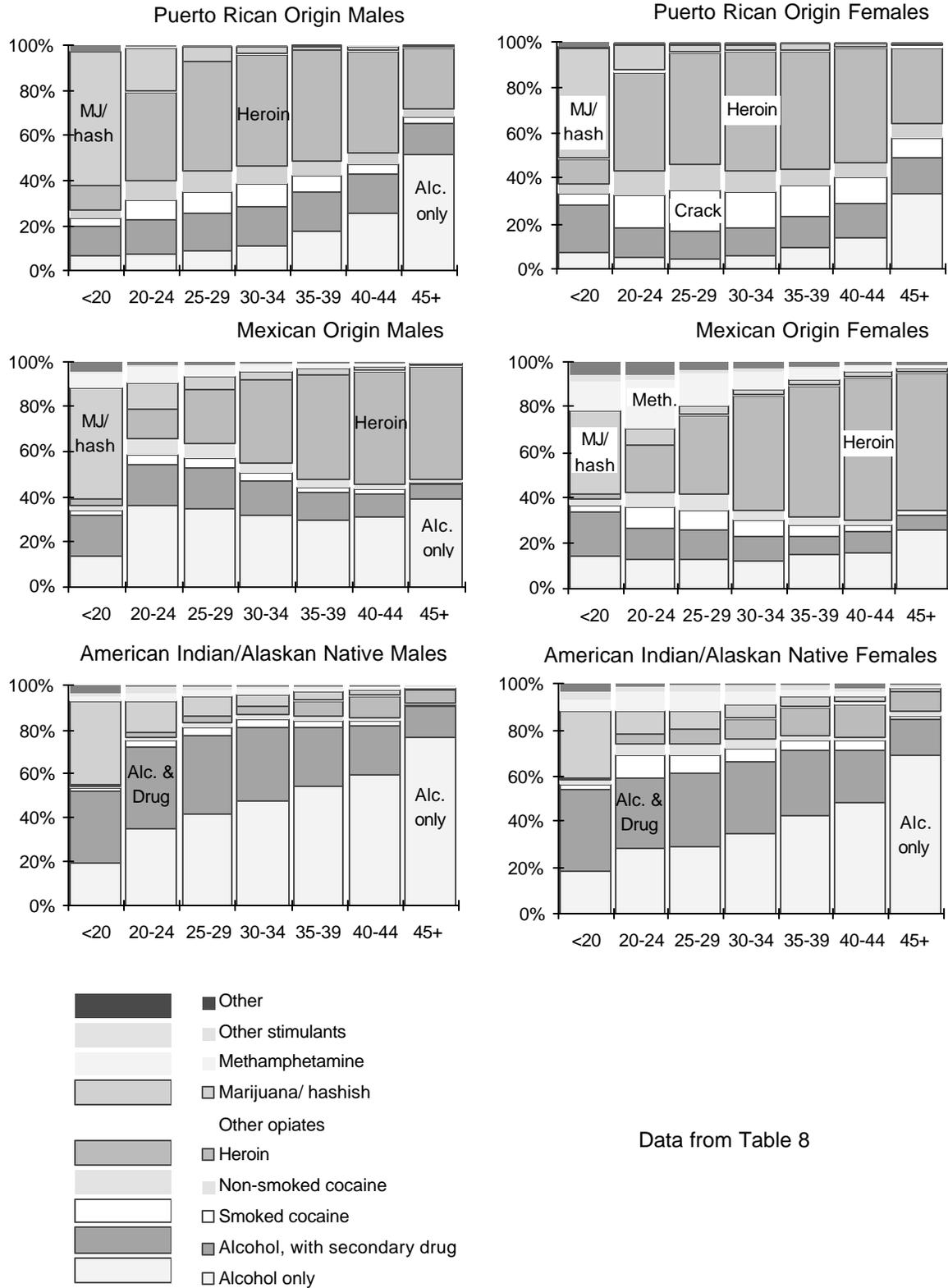
Age at first use depicts inhalants, alcohol-with-secondary-drug, and marijuana as the substances most likely to be first used before age 13 (Table 9). Alcohol and marijuana have long had this distinction, but inhalants now seem to top the list.

Based on the patterns observed for 1995, the TEDS may prove a useful tool for tracking emerging trends in the patterns of substance abuse nationally, by States, and other jurisdictions.

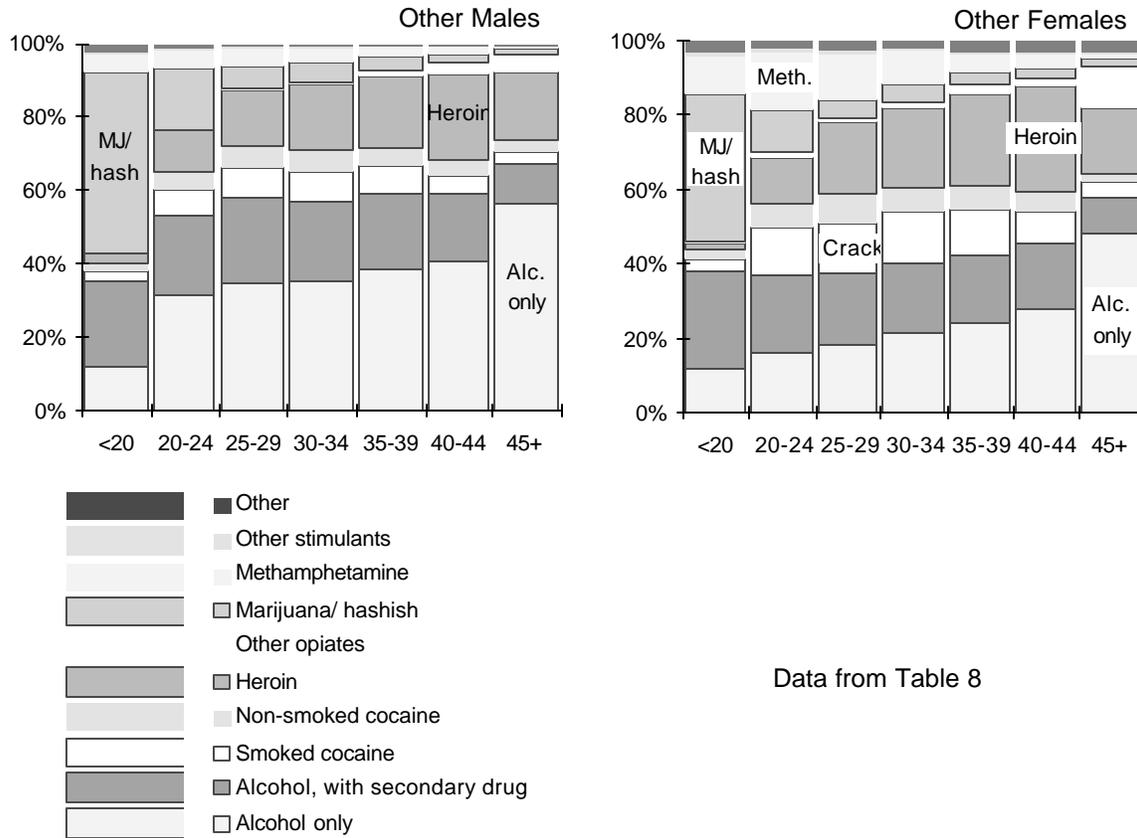
**Figure 9. Percent primary substance by age for sex and race/ethnicity groups:
1995 - (page 1 of 3)**



**Figure 9. Percent primary substance by age for sex and race/ethnicity groups:
1995 - (page 2 of 3)**

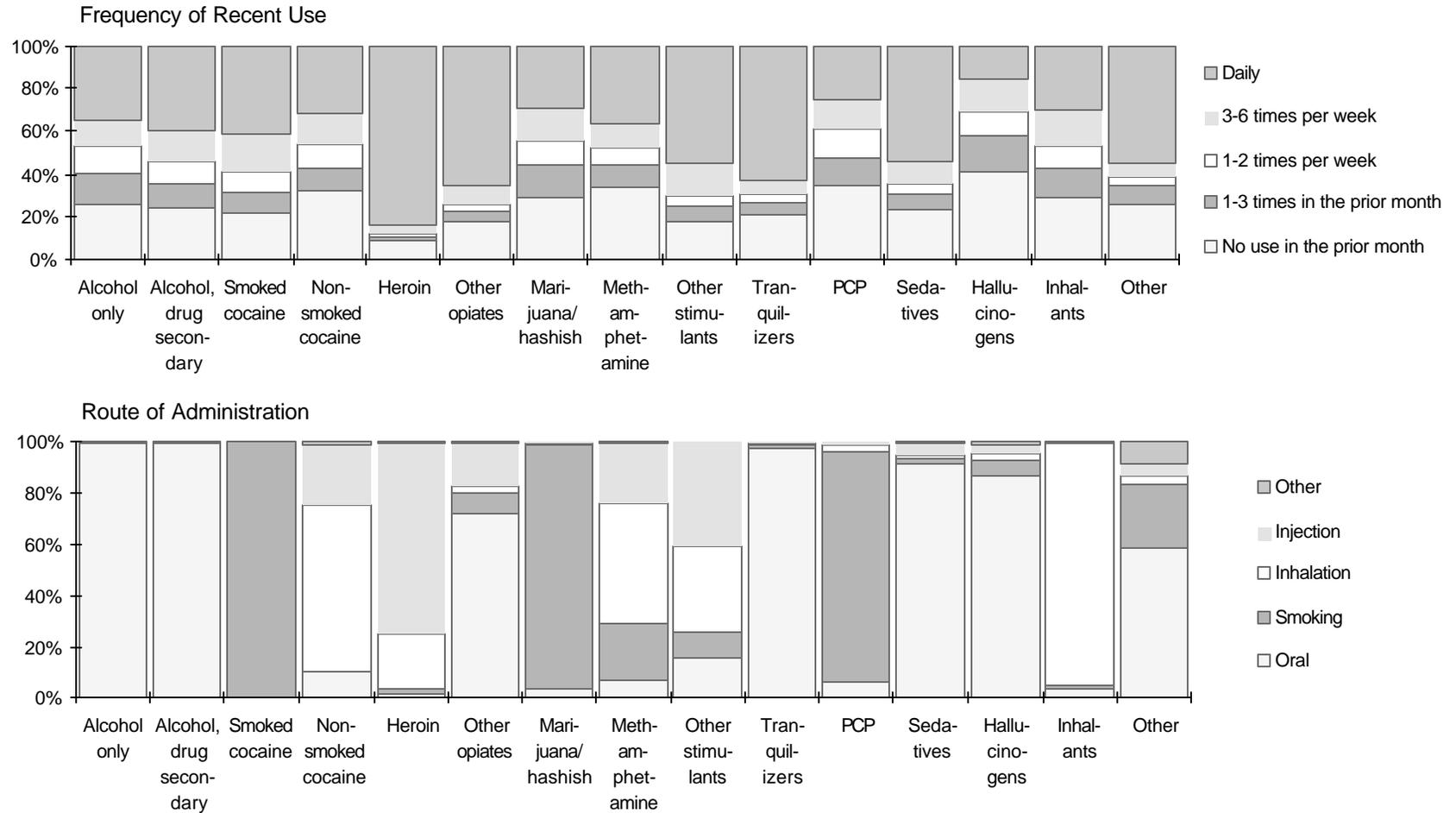


**Figure 9. Percent primary substance by age for sex and race/ethnicity groups:
1995 - (page 3 of 3)**



Data from Table 8

Figure 10. Percent distribution by selected client characteristics, according to primary substances: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)



Data from Table 9

Figure 10. Percent distribution by selected client characteristics, according to primary substances: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

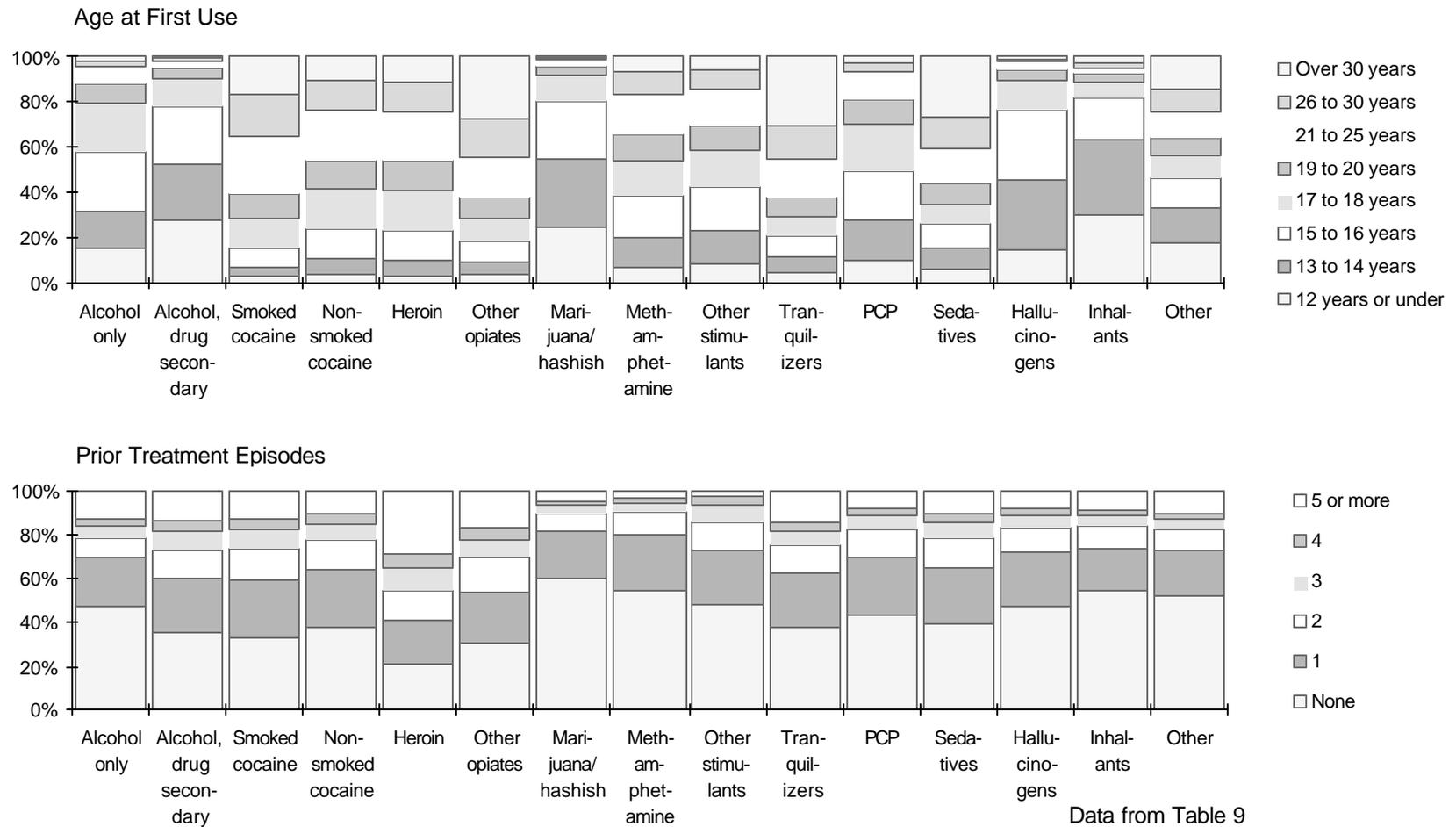
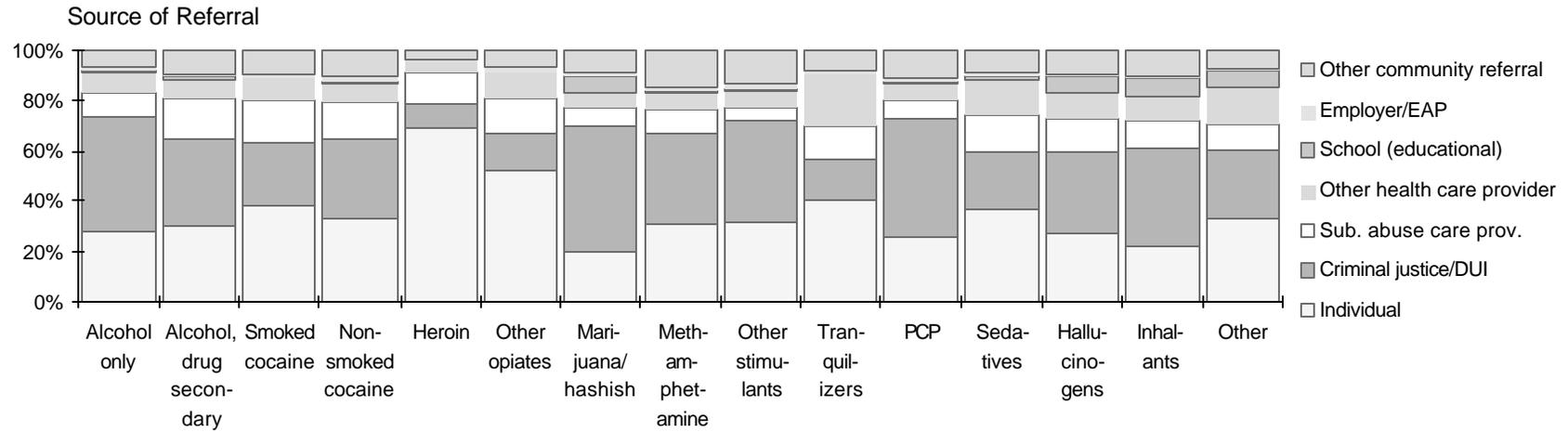
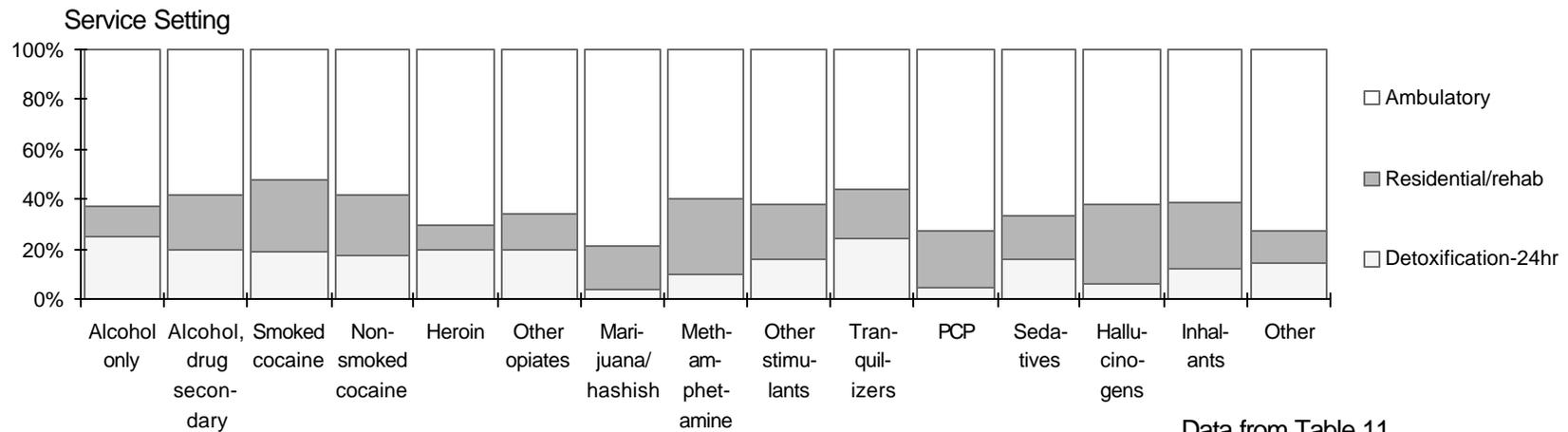


Figure 11. Percent distribution by source of referral for clients 18 and older, according to primary substance: 1995



Data from Table 10

Figure 12. Percent distribution by service setting, according to primary substance: 1995



Data from Table 11

Figure 13. Percent distribution by marital status, according to primary substance: 1995

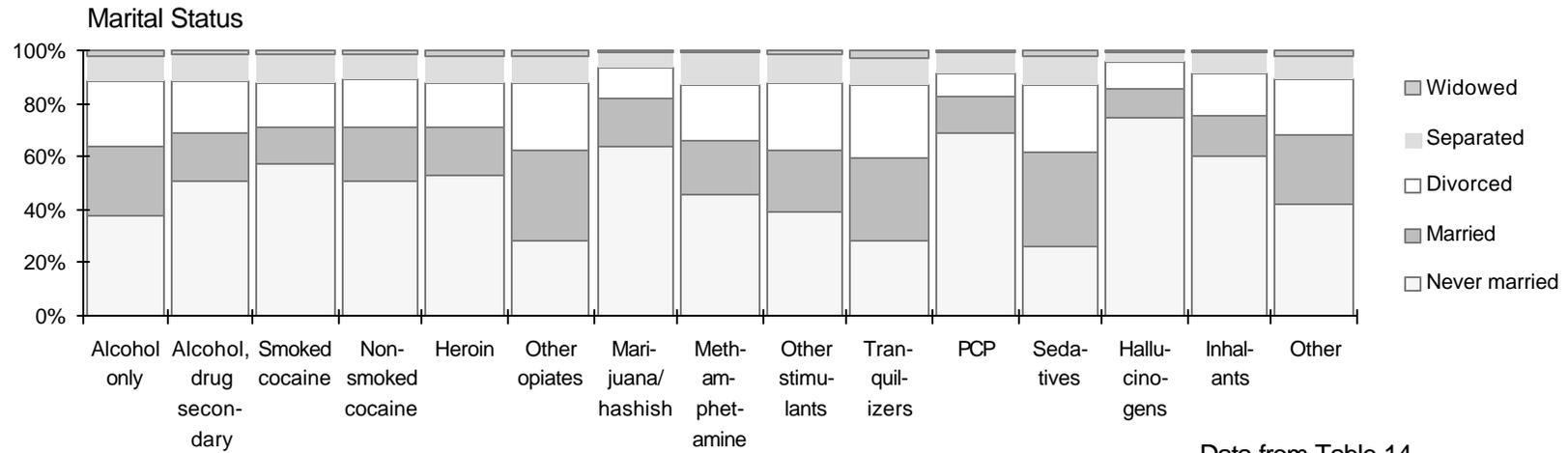


Figure 14. Percent distribution by living arrangement, according to primary substance: 1995

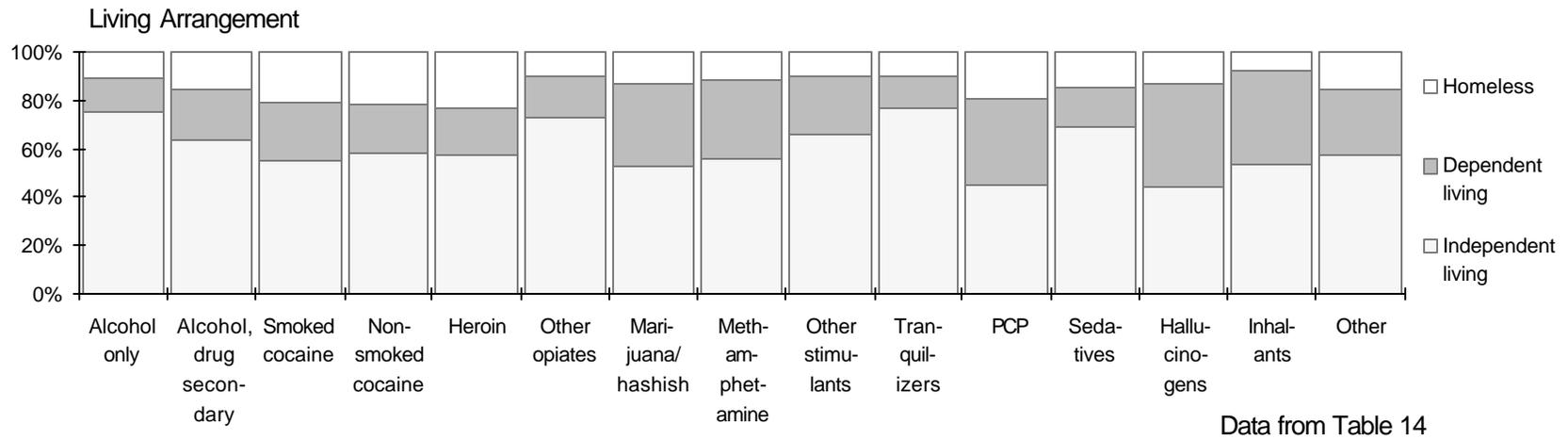
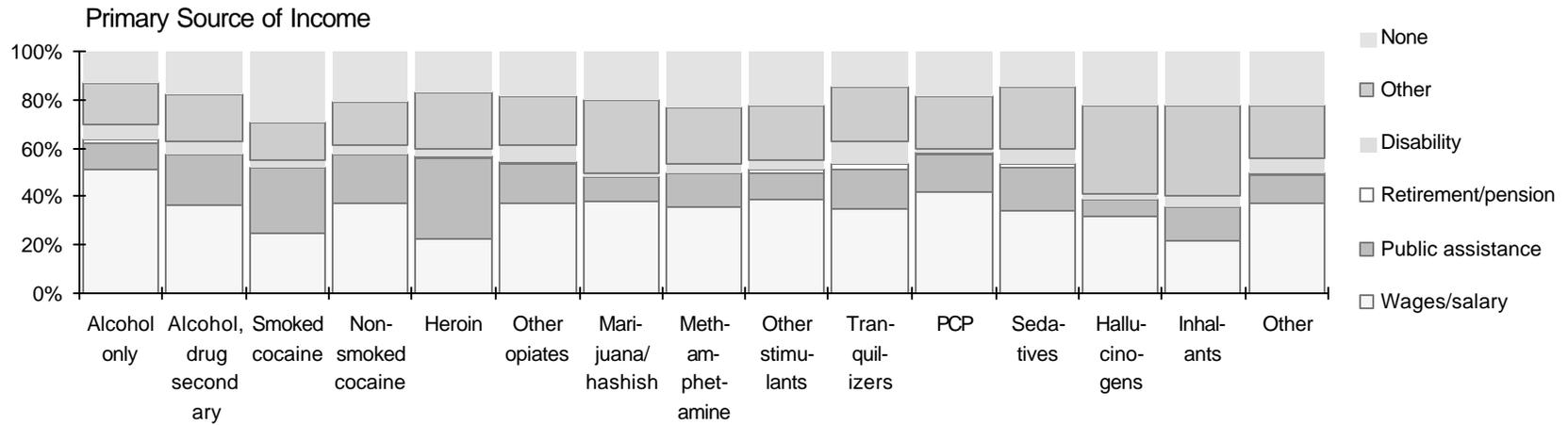
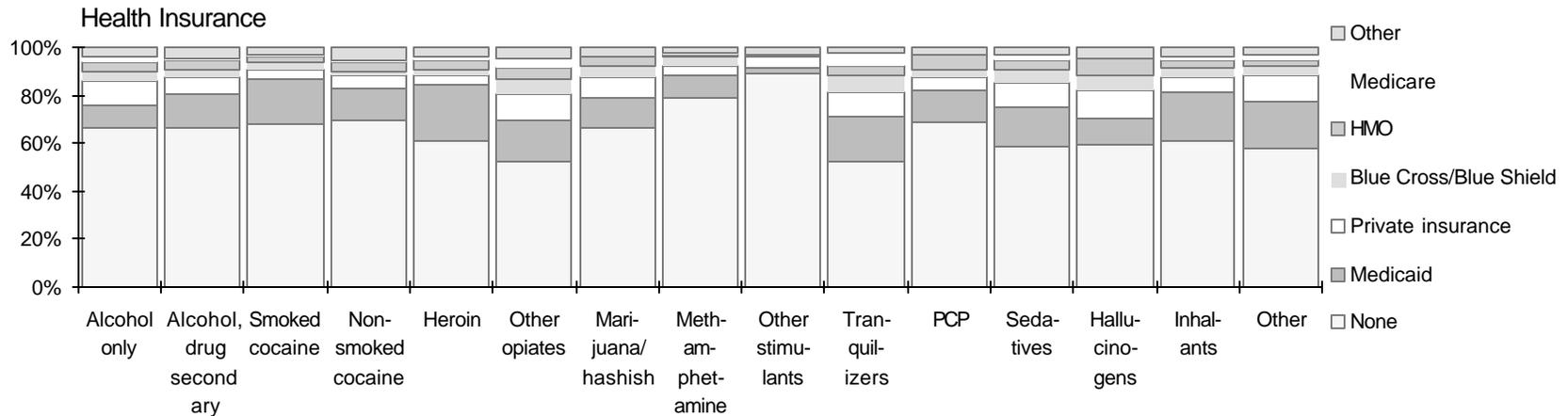


Figure 15. Percent distribution by source of income, according to primary substance: 1995



Data from Table 15

Figure 16. Percent distribution by health insurance, according to primary substance: 1995



Data from Table 15

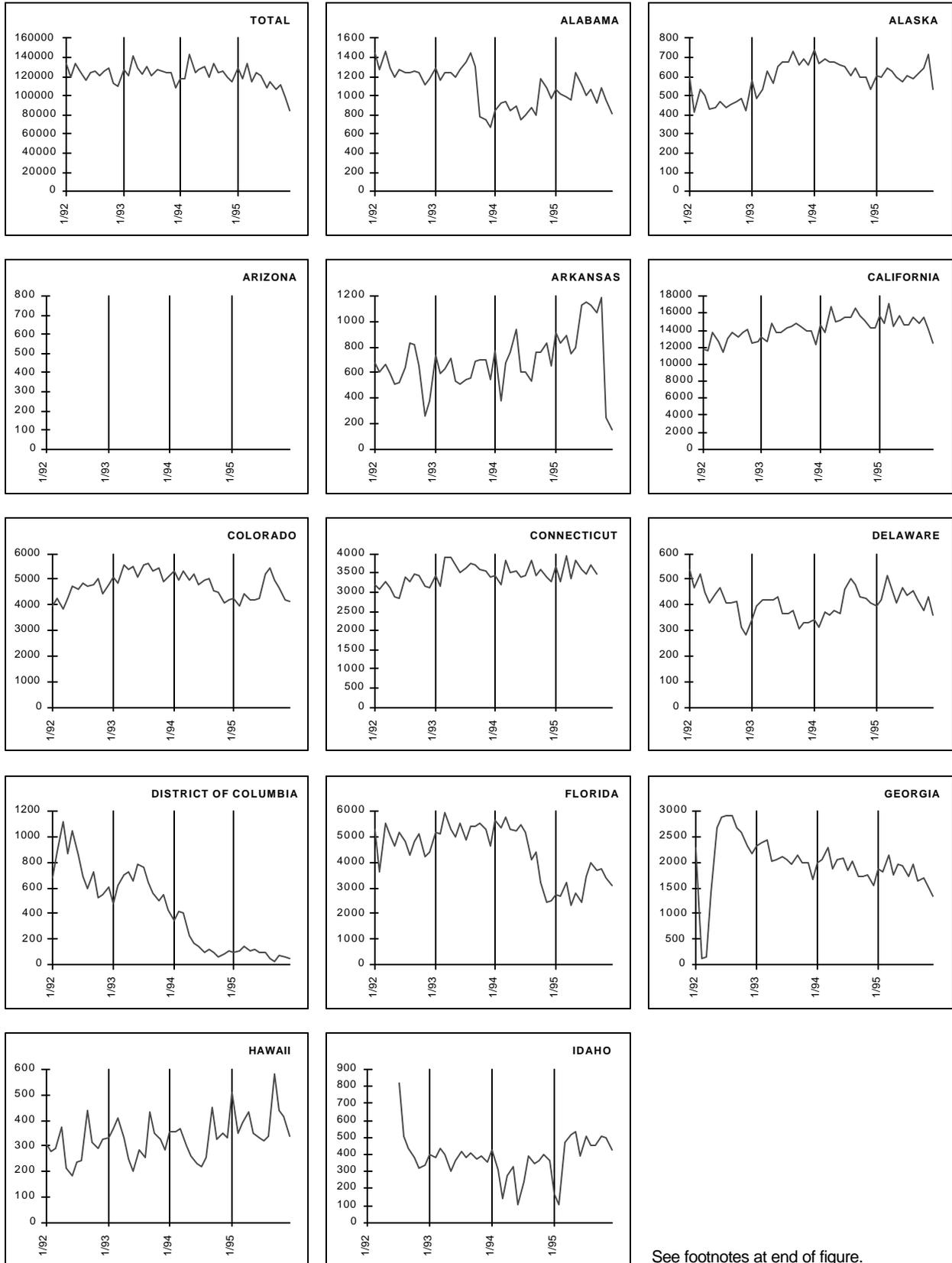
STATE LEVEL DATA, CALENDAR YEAR 1995

Establishing a national data set from administrative data collected by over fifty jurisdictions is a gradual process. In order to report to the TEDS, a State must crosswalk data elements in its local data system to the national standard; it must decide which optional data items to report; and it must establish a regular reporting cycle. Figure 17 shows the number of monthly admissions reported by each State and jurisdiction from 1992 through 1995. Where the chart shows the number of admissions trending down, this may indicate under reporting rather than a decline in substance abuse problems, particularly for States not part of the panel of 37 used for trends. Down trends observed only in the 1995 year, on the other hand, are more likely to result from delays in submitting or finalizing annual data.

Based on all submitted TEDS admissions, the distribution of primary abused substances varies among geographic divisions, as shown in Figure 18. Where the patterns are noteworthy - the high rate of heroin admissions in the Pacific Division for example - a single State may account for the regional effect, California in this example. A high rate of admission for a particular primary substance can indicate a diagnostic practice pattern, a high rate of abuse, or both.

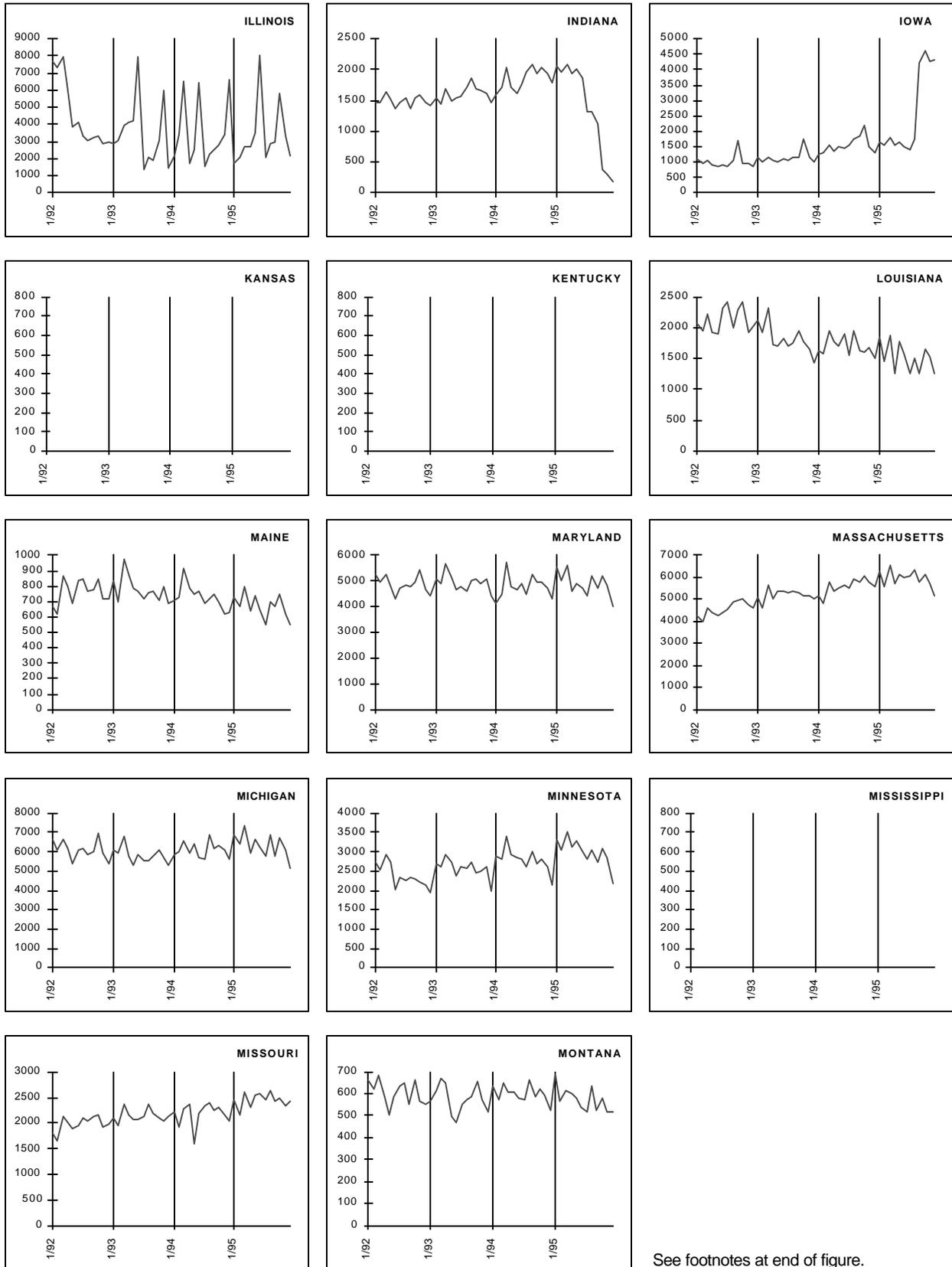
Further detail by State and jurisdiction is contained in Tables 17 through 20.

Figure 17. TEDS monthly admissions by State: 1992-1995 - (page 1 of 4)



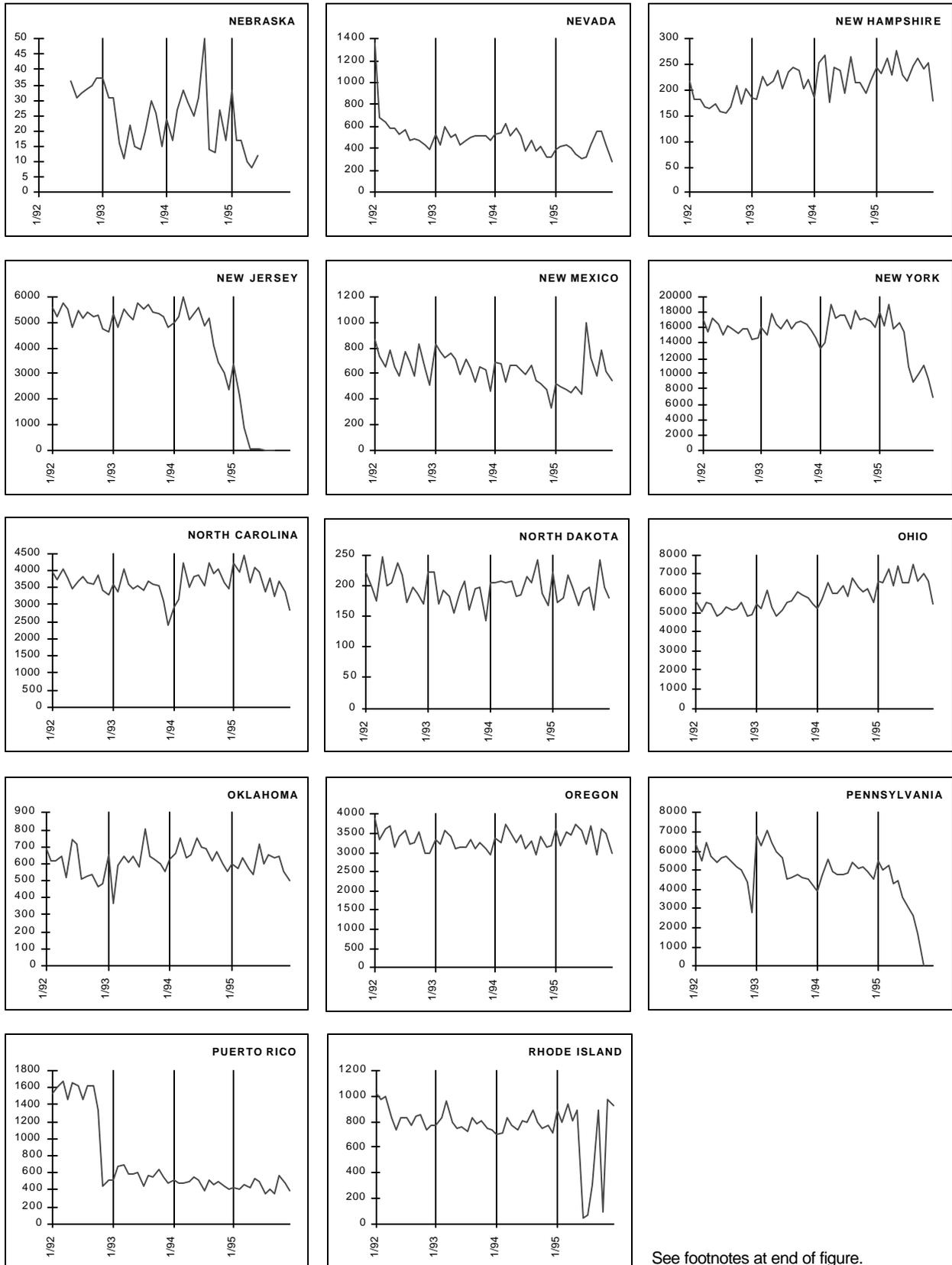
See footnotes at end of figure.

Figure 17. TEDS monthly admissions by State: 1992-1995 - (page 2 of 4)



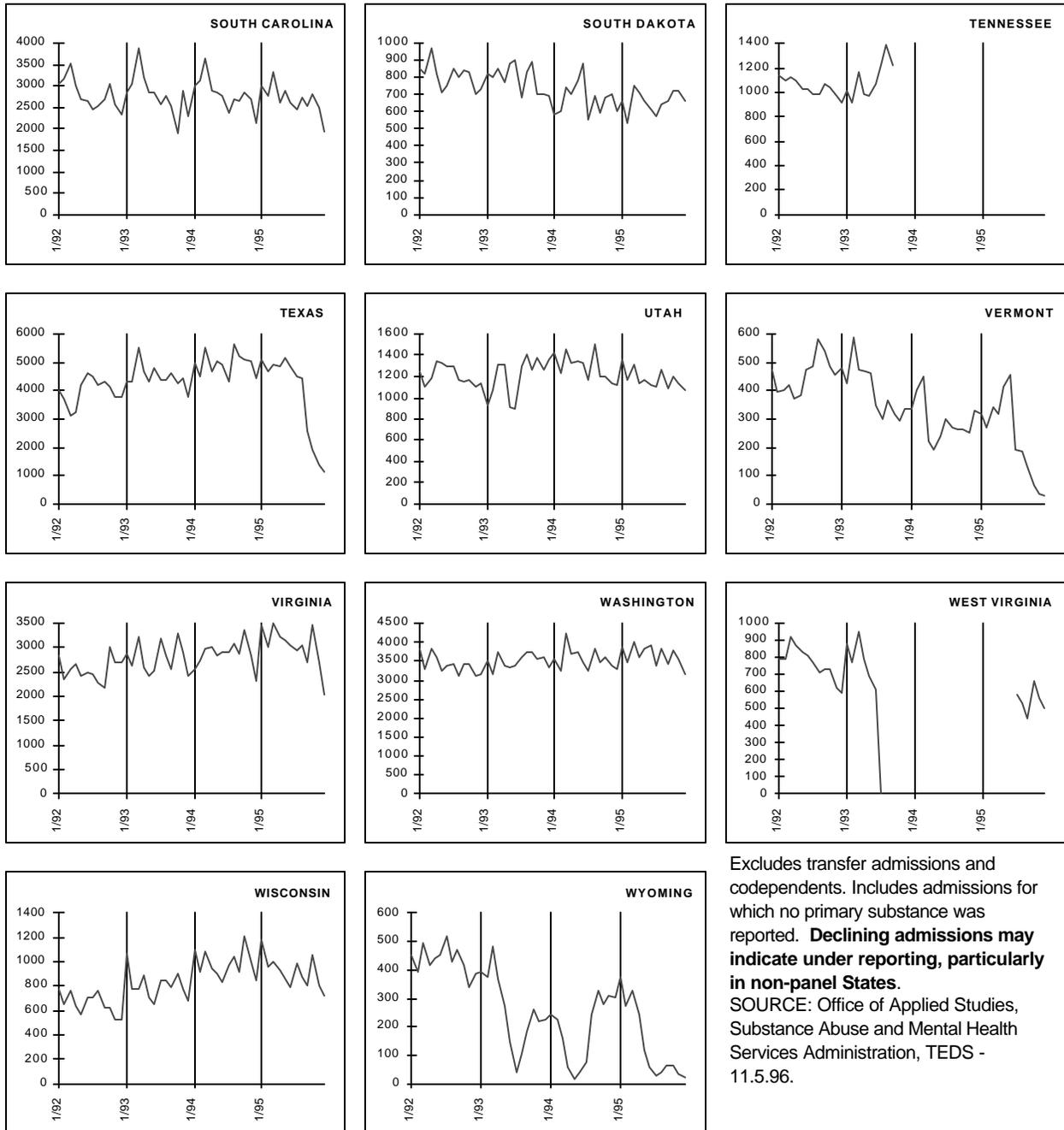
See footnotes at end of figure.

Figure 17. TEDS monthly admissions by State: 1992-1995 - (page 3 of 4)



See footnotes at end of figure.

Figure 17. TEDS monthly admissions by State: 1992-1995 - (page 4 of 4)



Excludes transfer admissions and codependents. Includes admissions for which no primary substance was reported. **Declining admissions may indicate under reporting, particularly in non-panel States.**

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Figure 18. Admission rates by geographic division: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

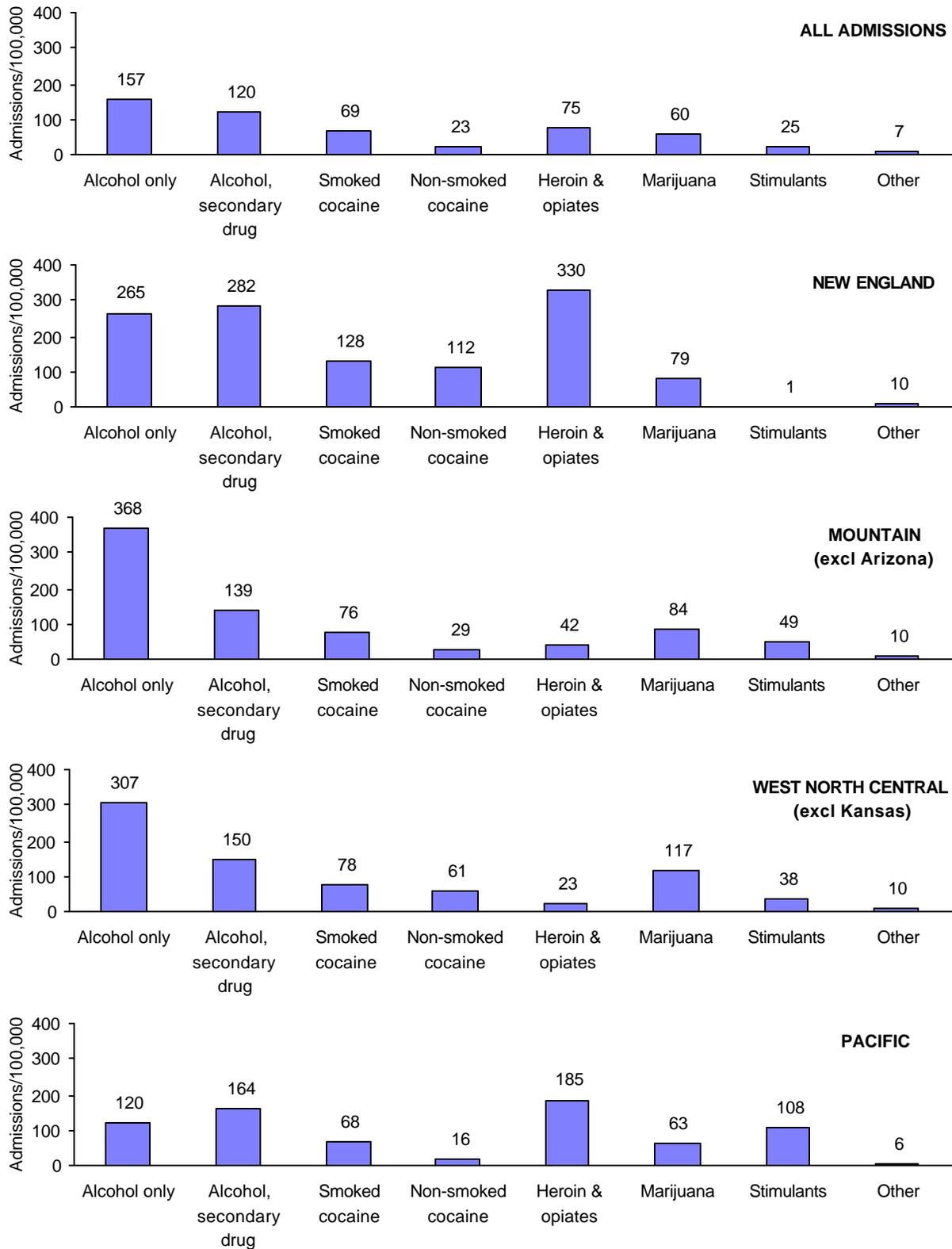
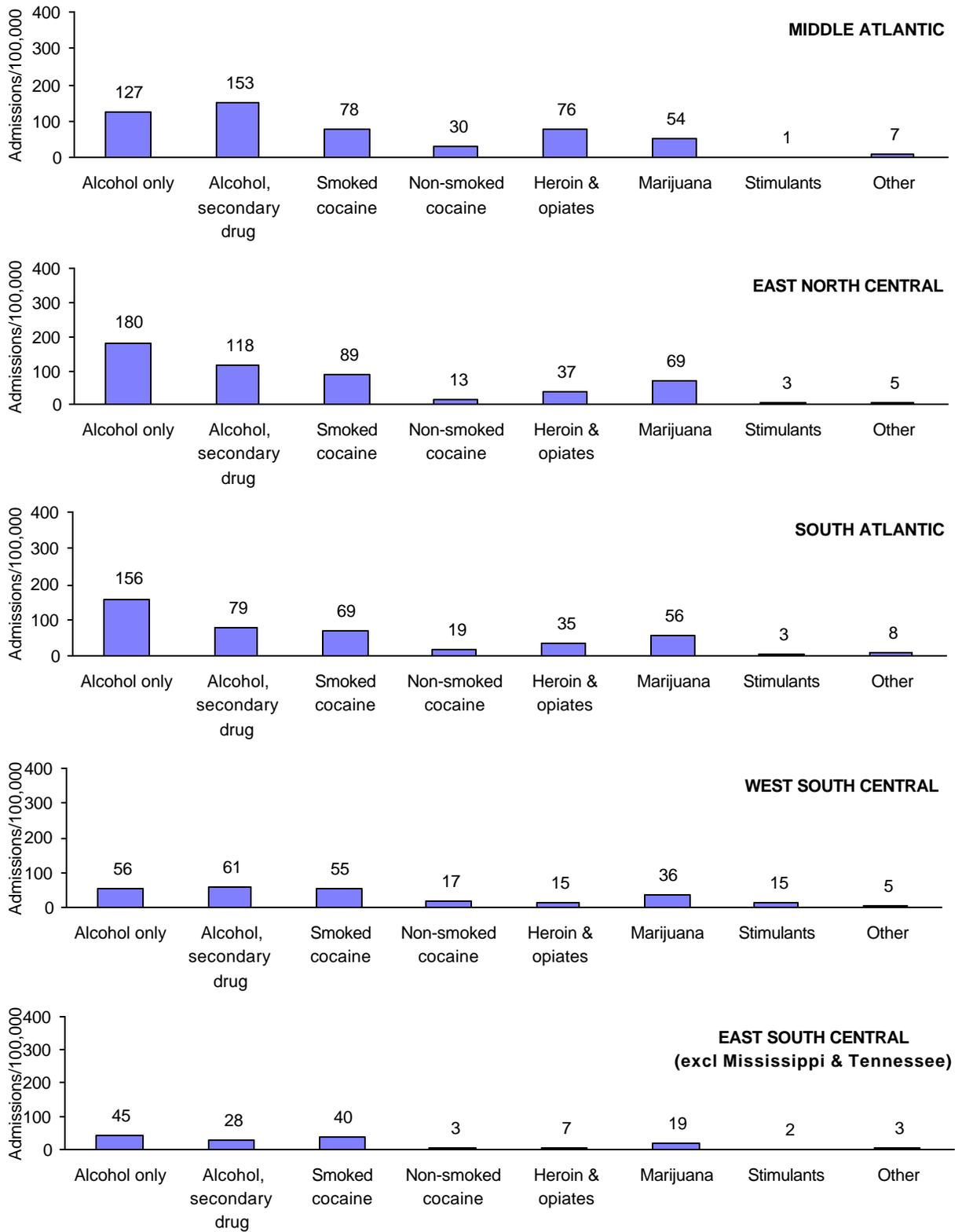


Figure 18. Admission rates by geographic division: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)



Data from Table 18

TABLES

Table 1. Percent distribution of initial drug admissions by primary drug of abuse: CODAP 1979-81 and TEDS panel 1992-95

<i>Primary drug</i>	<i>CODAP</i> ¹			<i>TEDS panel</i> ²			
	1979	1980	1981	1992	1993	1994	1995
No. of admissions (excludes primary alcohol)	217,828	233,035	228,564	486,330	530,426	596,503	593,847
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cocaine	4.1	4.9	6.3	46.5	43.3	40.1	35.5
Smoked cocaine	*	0.1	0.3	33.1	32.4	30.6	27.4
Non-smoked cocaine	4.1	4.8	6.0	13.4	10.9	9.5	8.1
Heroin	43.6	40.3	39.3	28.1	29.3	29.0	28.1
Other opiates	8.1	8.5	9.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Marijuana/hashish	17.5	19.7	20.8	15.6	17.2	19.1	22.4
Stimulants	7.0	8.2	8.4	4.2	5.1	7.0	9.5
Sedatives/hypnotics	6.8	7.2	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Barbiturates	4.2	3.7	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2.5	3.5	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other drugs	12.9	11.3	9.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Tranquilizers	3.3	2.9	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
PCP	3.8	3.6	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hallucinogens	3.0	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9

* Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ CODAP based on survey of treatment programs.

² TEDS based on administrative data reported by a consistent panel of 37 States.

SOURCES: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96. National Institute on Drug Abuse, CODAP.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of initial admissions by primary substance of abuse: TEDS panel 1992-1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by a consistent panel of 37 States]

<i>Alcohol/drug co-abuse and specific primary substance</i>	<i>Number</i>				<i>Percent distribution</i>			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	1,217,333	1,251,972	1,290,189	1,236,706	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol/drug co-abuse								
Alcohol primary	731,003	721,546	693,686	642,859	60.0	57.6	53.8	52.0
Alcohol only	455,342	434,859	405,499	370,866	37.4	34.7	31.4	30.0
Alcohol with secondary drug	275,661	286,687	288,187	271,993	22.6	22.9	22.3	22.0
Drug primary	486,330	530,426	596,503	593,847	40.0	42.4	46.2	48.0
Drug only	253,201	274,429	316,761	316,495	20.8	21.9	24.6	25.6
Drug with secondary alcohol	233,129	255,997	279,742	277,352	19.2	20.4	21.7	22.4
Alcohol and drug	508,790	542,684	567,929	549,345	41.8	43.3	44.0	44.4
Specific primary substance								
Alcohol	731,003	721,546	693,686	642,859	60.0	57.6	53.8	52.0
Alcohol only	455,342	434,859	405,499	370,866	37.4	34.7	31.4	30.0
Alcohol with secondary drug	275,661	286,687	288,187	271,993	22.6	22.9	22.3	22.0
Cocaine	226,068	229,605	239,354	210,902	18.6	18.3	18.6	17.1
Smoked cocaine	160,898	171,663	182,806	162,570	13.2	13.7	14.2	13.1
Non-smoked cocaine	65,170	57,942	56,548	48,332	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.9
Opiates	147,173	165,978	184,572	177,894	12.1	13.3	14.3	14.4
Heroin	136,762	155,389	173,162	166,698	11.2	12.4	13.4	13.5
Other opiates	10,411	10,589	11,410	11,196	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Non-RX methadone	898	971	995	968	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates and synthetics	9,513	9,618	10,415	10,228	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Marijuana/hashish	75,900	91,288	113,716	133,211	6.2	7.3	8.8	10.8
Stimulants	20,515	26,923	41,897	56,431	1.7	2.2	3.2	4.6
Methamphetamine	13,857	19,738	31,188	42,474	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.4
Other amphetamines	5,841	6,482	10,079	13,261	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
Other stimulants	817	703	630	696	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Other drugs	16,674	16,632	16,964	15,409	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sedatives/hypnotics	2,977	2,840	2,742	2,350	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates	1,257	1,220	1,220	1,076	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other sedatives/hypnotics	1,720	1,620	1,522	1,274	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	3,433	3,274	3,343	3,042	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Benzodiazepine	2,193	2,301	2,384	2,254	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other tranquilizers	1,240	973	959	788	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PCP	2,575	2,914	2,917	2,665	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	2,782	2,262	2,152	2,238	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	2,467	2,415	2,192	1,834	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Over-the-counter	395	411	462	401	*	*	*	*
Other	2,045	2,516	3,156	2,879	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of TEDS panel admissions and U.S. population by sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission: 1992-1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by a consistent panel of 37 States]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission	TEDS panel								U.S. population [†]			
	Number				Percent distribution				Percent distribution			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sex												
Male	866,384	887,142	913,112	867,357	71.6	71.3	71.2	70.5	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
Female	344,204	356,735	368,729	363,127	28.4	28.7	28.8	29.5	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2
Total	1,210,588	1,243,877	1,281,841	1,230,484	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race/ethnicity												
White (non-Hispanic)	717,994	722,211	735,728	719,398	59.4	58.2	57.5	58.7	74.8	74.4	74.0	73.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	316,918	328,854	340,300	318,148	26.2	26.5	26.6	25.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0
Hispanic	127,546	138,903	148,171	134,548	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.0	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	32,290	33,330	32,171	30,792	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,186	8,293	9,003	8,721	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Other	6,793	8,317	13,461	14,984	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1,208,727	1,239,908	1,278,834	1,226,591	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age at admission												
Under 15 years	15,685	15,861	17,787	18,194	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.0
15 to 24 years	244,942	237,185	246,401	243,918	20	19	19	20	14	14	14	14
25 to 34 years	487,517	491,740	488,009	446,278	40	39	38	36	17	16	16	16
35 to 44 years	321,400	352,937	376,558	370,491	27	28	29	30	16	16	16	16
45 to 54 years	100,203	108,784	116,962	116,958	8	9	9	9	11	11	11	12
55 to 64 years	31,680	31,567	31,421	29,254	3	3	2	2	8	8	8	8
65 years and over	9,992	9,977	9,444	8,449	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8
Total	1,211,419	1,248,051	1,286,582	1,233,542	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[†] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Resident Population of States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1995*. Public use files consistent with estimates published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1127.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 4. Percent distribution of TEDS panel admissions and of U.S. population 18 years and older by employment and education: 1992-1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by a consistent panel of 37 States]

	Percent distribution											
	TEDS panel (admissions 18 years and older)								U.S. population ¹ (18 years and older)			
	Crude				Age-, sex- and race/ethnicity-adjusted				1992	1993	1994	1995
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995				
Employment status												
Full time	26.7	26.1	26.2	26.4	22.2	21.5	21.1	21.1	52.4	52.6	52.5	53.0
Part time	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	10.2	10.2	11.1	11.0
Unemployed	29.1	28.1	27.3	26.1	22.8	22.2	21.4	20.6	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.5
Not in labor force	37.3	38.9	39.8	40.7	48.0	49.3	50.6	51.3	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,080,682	1,117,799	1,153,966	1,100,936								
Highest grade completed												
0 to 8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.7
9 to 11	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.2	25.4	25.1	24.8	24.8	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.2
12 (or GED)	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.6	35.5	34.8	33.9	33.5
Over 12	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.8	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.9	43.8	45.2	46.7	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,118,290	1,151,351	1,176,581	1,120,424								

¹ Noninstitutional population. All estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

SOURCES: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96. Employment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor. Estimates compiled for SAMSHA from past employment and earnings data collected in the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, to take into account changes in the survey instrument over time. Education: Kominski R & Adams A, *Educational attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992*, US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P20-476, USGPO, Washington DC, 1994, Table 1, and unpublished data.

Table 5. Percent distribution of admissions by sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission, for each primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquillizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Sex																
Male	70.6	77.7	73.8	58.7	66.5	66.0	52.2	76.8	52.9	53.6	38.2	61.5	39.8	74.7	75.3	53.9
Female	29.4	22.3	26.2	41.3	33.5	34.0	47.8	23.2	47.1	46.4	61.8	38.5	60.2	25.3	24.7	46.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,320,527	392,407	291,907	170,057	56,890	181,293	12,328	141,269	43,428	14,194	3,285	2,952	2,541	2,457	1,920	3,599
Race/ethnicity																
White (non-Hispanic)	59.0	71.5	62.3	29.1	46.7	45.3	79.8	62.8	80.4	88.8	89.4	38.0	83.7	85.6	65.0	75.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	25.8	13.7	25.1	64.4	36.9	25.0	8.1	23.7	2.1	2.3	4.7	30.9	7.8	5.7	3.0	13.5
Hispanic origin	11.0	9.5	7.7	4.9	14.0	26.6	4.2	9.3	10.9	4.3	3.0	28.2	5.0	5.3	24.0	6.4
Puerto Rican	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	5.0	9.6	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.6
Mexican	5.7	5.3	3.6	1.5	5.5	14.5	1.4	5.0	8.8	3.2	1.1	21.7	2.8	2.7	20.8	3.3
Cuban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Hispanic	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.4	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.9	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.4
Other	4.2	5.3	4.9	1.6	2.5	3.1	7.4	4.2	6.6	4.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	8.0	4.8
Alaskan Native	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
American Indian	2.0	3.0	2.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.3	3.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.8	6.0	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.0	0.9	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Other	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,316,286	390,839	290,954	169,818	56,694	180,818	12,370	140,755	43,195	14,161	3,277	2,941	2,533	2,442	1,911	3,578

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of admissions by sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission, for each primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Age at admission																
Under 15 years	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.3	*	0.3	7.5	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	7.7	28.3	7.3
15 to 19 years	9.0	4.4	8.9	2.0	4.5	1.6	1.8	39.7	11.8	12.7	2.9	13.2	3.7	54.9	38.1	18.1
15 to 17 years	5.8	2.4	5.5	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.8	29.6	6.3	7.8	1.6	6.7	2.3	39.4	31.8	13.7
18 to 19 years	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.0	10.1	5.5	4.8	1.3	6.5	1.4	15.6	6.3	4.5
20 to 24 years	10.8	8.6	11.6	9.7	11.6	7.1	5.3	17.8	19.9	18.5	5.8	21.4	5.6	18.8	9.8	10.6
25 to 29 years	16.0	12.4	17.6	22.8	21.7	13.9	12.1	12.4	23.7	21.7	12.3	24.2	12.5	6.6	5.7	12.9
30 to 34 years	20.3	17.4	22.8	29.2	26.6	19.8	19.7	10.6	22.4	22.8	21.0	22.6	23.4	3.8	5.4	16.3
35 to 39 years	18.0	18.0	19.2	21.4	19.9	22.3	24.6	7.0	13.1	13.5	23.0	12.4	22.3	3.6	7.1	15.5
40 to 44 years	12.0	14.5	10.9	9.7	9.7	19.6	19.5	3.2	5.5	5.9	15.6	3.7	14.8	2.3	3.7	8.8
45 to 49 years	6.3	9.9	4.9	3.4	3.9	9.9	9.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	8.3	0.9	8.4	1.5	1.3	4.9
50 to 54 years	3.1	6.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.8	0.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	2.7
55 to 59 years	1.6	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.0
60 to 64 years	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	*	*	0.1	1.4	*	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.8
65 years and over	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.3	*	0.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,323,536	396,050	291,970	169,911	56,837	181,176	12,304	141,022	43,413	14,170	3,272	2,952	2,529	2,452	1,897	3,581
Average age at admission	33.0	37.1	31.8	32.5	32.0	36.2	37.0	23.0	28.5	28.6	37.0	27.7	36.4	20.7	20.5	29.9

-- Quantity is zero.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 6. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse at admission according to sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														Total	
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants		Other
Total	1,326,760	29.9	22.1	12.8	4.3	13.7	0.9	10.7	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0
Sex																	
Male	932,217	32.7	23.1	10.7	4.1	12.8	0.7	11.6	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
Female	388,310	22.5	19.7	18.1	4.9	15.9	1.5	8.5	5.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
Race/ethnicity																	
White (non-Hispanic)	776,493	36.0	23.3	6.4	3.4	10.6	1.3	11.4	4.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	339,654	15.8	21.5	32.2	6.2	13.3	0.3	9.8	0.3	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.1	100.0
Hispanic origin	144,731	25.6	15.5	5.8	5.5	33.2	0.4	9.0	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Puerto Rican	40,458	16.3	15.9	8.7	7.1	42.7	0.6	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	100.0
Mexican	75,686	27.2	13.7	3.5	4.1	34.6	0.2	9.3	5.0	0.6	*	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0
Cuban	2,636	27.0	16.6	12.2	17.7	8.9	0.2	14.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	100.0
Other Hispanic	25,817	35.7	20.0	7.3	5.8	16.8	0.4	9.9	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Other	55,408	37.2	25.6	5.0	2.5	10.0	1.5	10.6	5.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Alaskan Native	4,923	46.0	32.0	4.6	2.2	5.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
American Indian	26,343	44.1	28.7	3.3	2.3	5.3	0.4	9.4	3.7	1.9	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,814	20.4	16.4	8.2	2.5	12.4	7.0	14.7	16.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
Other	15,401	32.2	23.5	6.1	3.1	17.9	1.2	11.6	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse at admission according to sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age at admission	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														Total	
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants		Other
Age at admission																	
Under 15 years	19,352	13.7	20.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	54.7	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.8	1.3	100.0
15 to 19 years	118,795	14.6	21.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	0.3	47.1	4.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	100.1
15 to 17 years	76,649	12.3	21.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.1	54.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	100.0
18 to 19 years	42,146	19.0	23.5	5.4	3.4	5.1	0.3	33.8	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	100.0
20 to 24 years	143,055	23.9	23.7	11.5	4.6	9.0	0.5	17.5	6.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	211,249	23.2	24.3	18.4	5.8	11.9	0.7	8.3	4.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	269,224	25.6	24.7	18.5	5.6	13.4	0.9	5.5	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	238,353	29.9	23.5	15.3	4.7	17.0	1.3	4.1	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	158,187	36.2	20.2	10.4	3.5	22.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
45 to 49 years	83,929	46.6	17.0	6.9	2.7	21.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	*	0.3	*	*	0.2	100.0
50 to 54 years	41,020	62.3	12.9	4.2	1.7	14.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
55 to 59 years	20,615	72.1	8.8	2.7	1.2	12.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
60 to 64 years	10,616	77.7	5.8	1.7	0.8	11.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	*	0.2	*	*	0.3	100.0
65 years and over	9,141	81.9	5.3	1.4	0.7	6.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	*	0.6	*	*	0.4	100.0

-- Quantity is zero.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 7. Percent distribution of admissions by selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Meth-amphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquillizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
No. of admissions	1,312,164	389,785	289,977	169,222	56,481	180,519	12,246	140,102	43,137	14,130	3,257	2,933	2,516	2,430	1,869	3,560
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) male	41.8	54.8	46.2	17.7	30.5	28.5	40.7	47.3	42.4	47.5	33.9	24.3	32.6	64.0	50.0	38.7
Under 20 years	5.0	2.7	4.9	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	22.7	4.7	6.0	1.3	4.0	1.7	39.1	33.0	11.3
20 to 24 years	5.0	5.1	6.2	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	2.7	4.6	2.3	14.4	4.2	4.5
25 to 29 years	6.2	6.8	8.2	4.2	6.5	3.5	4.7	5.7	9.3	9.9	4.1	5.4	3.6	4.2	3.0	4.6
30 to 34 years	7.7	9.3	10.1	4.8	8.0	5.0	7.5	4.9	9.6	11.2	6.8	5.4	7.1	2.1	3.0	5.8
35 to 39 years	7.1	9.6	8.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	10.0	3.4	6.1	6.9	7.9	3.2	7.2	2.1	4.2	5.1
40 to 44 years	5.0	7.9	4.9	1.4	2.8	6.4	8.7	1.5	2.9	3.3	5.3	1.1	5.3	1.1	1.4	3.4
45 years and over	5.8	13.5	3.3	0.7	1.6	4.4	6.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	5.6	0.6	5.2	0.9	1.2	4.2
White (non-Hisp.) female	17.2	16.8	16.1	11.4	16.2	16.9	39.5	15.6	38.1	41.3	55.6	13.7	51.3	21.7	15.4	36.6
Under 20 years	2.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	7.6	4.7	6.3	1.2	1.7	1.0	16.7	10.4	7.2
20 to 24 years	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	7.4	7.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	3.3
25 to 29 years	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.1	4.0	2.8	5.6	1.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	2.6	6.9	1.0	0.5	5.0
30 to 34 years	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.1	9.0	2.0	8.9	9.5	12.5	3.7	13.7	0.7	1.0	6.7
35 to 39 years	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.6	4.0	10.5	1.3	4.7	5.1	12.9	2.5	11.6	0.5	0.9	6.9
40 to 44 years	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.6	6.6	0.5	1.7	1.9	8.0	0.6	6.8	0.2	0.9	3.2
45 years and over	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	5.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	11.3	0.1	8.9	0.4	0.3	4.3
Black (non-Hisp.) male	17.5	10.7	18.2	37.1	24.4	16.1	4.1	19.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	22.5	3.8	4.1	1.9	9.0
Under 20 years	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.9
20 to 24 years	1.5	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.3
25 to 29 years	2.6	1.1	2.8	6.9	4.2	1.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.4
30 to 34 years	3.6	1.6	4.3	10.8	6.4	2.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3
35 to 39 years	3.5	1.9	4.1	9.3	5.8	3.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.3
40 to 44 years	2.5	1.7	2.6	4.8	3.3	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	--	0.9
45 years and over	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	4.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of admissions by selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Black (non-Hisp.) female	8.3	3.0	7.0	27.4	12.5	9.0	4.1	4.5	0.8	0.8	2.9	8.4	3.9	1.6	1.1	4.5
Under 20 years	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	*	0.4	0.5	0.8
20 to 24 years	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	*	0.1	0.4
25 to 29 years	1.7	0.4	1.4	7.0	3.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
30 to 34 years	2.3	0.6	2.0	8.8	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.3	--	0.9
35 to 39 years	1.8	0.6	1.6	5.9	2.7	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.8
40 to 44 years	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	--	0.6
45 years and over	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	*	*	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Puerto Rican-orig. male	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.6	7.0	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0
Under 20 years	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.9	*	*	0.1	0.8	--	0.5	0.4	0.4
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	*	*	0.1	0.6	*	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	*	*	--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.1	--	0.2	*	--	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	*	--	*	0.1	--	0.1	*	--	0.1
Puerto Rican-orig. female	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
Under 20 years	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	--	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	--	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	--	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.1
45 years and over	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	--	--	0.1	--	*	--	--	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of admissions by selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 3 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Mexican-orig. male	4.4	4.6	2.9	1.0	4.1	10.6	0.9	4.0	4.8	1.7	0.7	9.2	1.1	2.1	15.6	1.8
Under 20 years	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.3	11.0	0.8
20 to 24 years	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	*	0.2	1.8	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	--	2.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	--	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
40 to 44 years	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
45 years and over	0.6	0.8	0.2	*	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	--	0.1
Mexican-orig. female	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	3.8	0.5	1.0	4.0	1.6	0.4	12.6	1.6	0.5	4.8	1.5
Under 20 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	--	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.9	0.6
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.9	0.3	*	3.0	*	0.1	0.5	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	--	3.6	0.1	--	0.2	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.2	--	0.2	0.3
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	--	--	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.5	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	--	--	0.1
American Indian male ¹	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	4.2	1.0
Under 20 years	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	*	*	--	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.4	0.4
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.4	--	0.1	--	0.4	0.6	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	--	--	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.2
35 to 39 years	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	--	0.2	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.6	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	--	*	--	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of admissions by selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 4 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
American Indian female ¹	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.2
Under 20 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.4	--	--	--	0.4	1.6	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	--	0.2	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	*	--	0.2	--	0.3	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.2
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	--	0.2	--	--	0.1
Other male	3.0	3.5	2.8	1.4	3.3	3.3	4.8	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.9	3.2	2.5
Under 20 years	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.9	1.1
20 to 24 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
30 to 34 years	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.3
35 to 39 years	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	*	0.2	0.4
40 to 44 years	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
45 years and over	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.1	0.2
Other female	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.1	2.9	0.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.7
Under 20 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	--	--	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	--	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.5
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.5	--	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	*	*	*	0.3	--	0.6	--	0.1	0.1

-- Quantity is zero.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Includes Alaskan Native.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 8. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse, according to selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups: 1995 - (page 1 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission														Total	
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Meth-amphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants		Other
Total	1,312,164	29.7	22.1	12.9	4.3	13.8	0.9	10.7	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) male	548,891	38.9	24.4	5.5	3.1	9.4	0.9	12.1	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Under 20 years	65,094	16.1	22.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.2	48.8	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	65,635	30.2	27.3	6.7	3.4	5.6	0.4	17.7	5.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
25 to 29 years	81,681	32.2	29.1	8.7	4.5	7.7	0.7	9.7	4.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	101,648	35.6	28.9	8.0	4.4	8.9	0.9	6.8	4.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	93,452	40.0	26.5	6.1	3.6	12.7	1.3	5.0	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	65,844	46.9	21.6	3.5	2.4	17.5	1.6	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	75,537	69.7	12.6	1.5	1.2	10.6	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	0.2	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) female	225,495	29.0	20.7	8.5	4.1	13.5	2.1	9.7	7.3	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0
Under 20 years	28,139	16.1	23.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	0.3	37.8	7.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	25,356	19.1	21.2	12.0	5.2	11.5	1.0	11.4	12.6	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	38,436	20.4	21.4	13.9	5.9	13.3	1.8	6.9	11.1	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	*	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	49,288	25.8	22.6	11.0	5.1	14.9	2.2	5.6	7.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	*	*	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	40,044	32.3	21.4	7.6	3.7	17.9	3.2	4.4	5.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	*	*	0.6	100.0
40 to 44 years	22,915	39.9	18.3	4.9	2.5	20.9	3.5	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.7	*	0.1	0.5	100.0
45 years and over	21,317	62.7	12.3	2.1	1.2	11.1	2.9	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	*	1.1	*	*	0.7	100.0
Black (non-Hisp.) male	229,333	18.2	23.0	27.3	6.0	12.6	0.2	11.7	0.2	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
Under 20 years	16,272	8.2	15.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	*	67.9	0.2	0.1	*	0.6	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
20 to 24 years	19,371	13.7	21.1	18.6	5.2	7.3	0.1	32.1	0.3	0.1	*	1.0	*	0.1	*	0.2	100.0
25 to 29 years	33,616	12.9	24.3	34.8	7.0	8.3	0.1	11.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	47,377	13.6	26.1	38.4	7.6	8.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	46,116	16.3	25.5	34.2	7.2	12.2	0.2	3.7	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	32,883	20.4	23.0	24.8	5.8	22.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	0.1	100.0
45 years and over	33,698	37.8	18.5	14.2	3.9	23.0	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse, according to selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups: 1995 - (page 2 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission															Total
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Meth-amphetamine	Other stimulants	Tran- quil- izers	PCP	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	Inhal- ants	Other	
Black (non-Hisp.) female	109,267	10.6	18.5	42.4	6.5	14.8	0.5	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	100.0
Under 20 years	3,974	12.1	18.8	9.8	2.1	3.4	0.2	50.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	*	0.3	0.3	0.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	8,753	7.6	16.1	43.5	6.9	11.3	0.2	12.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	22,611	6.1	17.6	52.1	7.6	10.5	0.2	4.9	0.4	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	29,754	7.7	19.4	49.8	7.4	11.1	0.3	3.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	*	--	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	23,505	10.2	19.9	42.6	6.5	16.6	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	12,578	14.8	18.1	31.7	5.2	26.2	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	--	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	8,092	31.2	15.9	18.5	3.5	27.3	1.0	1.6	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	100.0
Puerto Rican-orig. male	30,464	18.7	16.4	6.9	6.6	41.7	0.5	8.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	100.0
Under 20 years	2,118	6.3	13.3	3.7	4.2	10.2	0.1	59.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	--	0.6	0.3	0.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,124	7.5	15.3	8.6	7.9	40.4	0.4	18.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	*	0.1	*	0.2	100.0
25 to 29 years	5,537	9.0	16.5	10.0	8.8	49.0	0.4	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	--	*	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,393	11.2	17.8	9.6	7.8	49.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	*	--	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	5,188	17.4	18.3	6.5	6.7	48.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	*	--	0.1	*	--	*	100.0
40 to 44 years	3,708	26.0	16.8	4.4	4.7	45.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	100.0
45 years and over	4,396	51.3	14.3	2.4	3.7	26.7	0.5	0.8	--	0.1	0.1	--	*	*	--	0.1	100.0
Puerto Rican-orig. female	9,853	8.6	13.9	14.1	8.6	46.2	0.8	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.2	100.0
Under 20 years	711	7.5	20.8	5.2	3.9	11.1	0.3	48.2	0.6	0.4	--	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,135	5.5	12.5	14.9	10.4	44.0	0.9	10.1	0.7	0.2	--	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,201	4.5	12.7	17.9	11.3	48.5	0.9	3.0	0.6	*	--	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,532	5.8	12.5	16.3	8.6	52.6	0.9	2.2	0.7	*	0.1	0.3	*	*	--	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,778	9.2	14.2	12.9	7.7	51.9	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--	0.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	911	13.6	15.6	11.0	6.5	50.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	585	33.7	15.4	8.9	6.5	32.5	1.5	0.9	--	--	0.3	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse, according to selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups: 1995 - (page 3 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission														Total	
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants		Other
Mexican-orig. male	58,139	31.0	14.2	2.8	4.0	33.0	0.2	9.6	3.6	0.4	*	0.5	*	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0
Under 20 years	6,961	13.0	18.6	1.8	2.6	3.1	*	48.9	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.4	100.0
20 to 24 years	6,627	35.9	18.7	4.1	6.7	13.3	0.1	11.7	7.3	0.7	*	0.7	*	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	9,095	34.9	17.9	4.5	6.2	23.8	0.1	5.8	5.0	0.6	--	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	100.0
30 to 34 years	10,550	31.8	14.9	3.7	5.0	36.3	0.2	3.6	3.3	0.5	--	0.5	*	*	0.1	*	100.0
35 to 39 years	9,462	29.1	12.7	2.5	3.6	45.9	0.3	2.7	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	6,960	31.1	10.5	1.6	2.4	50.3	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	100.0
45 years and over	8,484	38.7	7.1	0.6	1.1	50.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	*	*	*	*	--	0.1	100.0
Mexican-orig. female	17,152	14.2	12.1	5.7	4.3	40.4	0.4	8.2	10.0	1.3	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0
Under 20 years	2,633	13.8	19.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	--	36.2	13.4	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,810	12.3	13.8	9.8	6.5	20.2	0.3	7.4	21.8	2.0	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,963	12.8	12.7	9.0	7.0	34.6	0.5	3.4	14.7	1.3	--	3.5	0.1	--	0.1	0.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,712	11.5	11.3	6.9	4.8	50.6	0.3	2.7	8.0	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	--	0.1	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	3,030	14.6	8.2	4.7	4.1	57.6	0.4	2.2	5.6	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	--	--	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,640	15.5	9.6	2.3	2.5	62.8	0.7	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	--	0.1	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	1,364	25.4	6.8	1.8	0.4	60.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	--	--	0.2	100.0
American Indian male ¹	20,564	48.4	29.2	2.4	1.7	4.2	0.2	9.4	2.2	1.2	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
Under 20 years	2,431	19.8	32.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	--	37.6	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,398	34.7	37.4	2.8	1.9	2.2	0.2	13.7	3.6	2.5	--	0.2	--	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,137	41.0	36.4	3.9	1.9	3.1	0.3	7.9	3.4	1.7	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,890	47.7	33.7	3.3	2.2	3.3	0.2	5.5	2.8	1.0	*	0.1	--	--	0.1	0.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	3,303	54.1	27.4	2.7	2.2	6.3	0.3	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,410	59.0	23.1	2.2	1.7	8.6	0.5	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	*	*	--	0.2	0.1	100.0
45 years and over	2,995	76.7	13.8	0.7	0.9	5.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	--	*	--	0.1	0.1	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distribution of admissions by primary substance of abuse, according to selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups: 1995 - (page 4 of 4)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Selected race/ethnicity/sex/age at admission groups	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission															Total
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with sec'dary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Meth-amphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other	
American Indian female ¹	10,603	36.6	29.1	5.4	3.2	7.6	0.6	8.2	5.3	2.4	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0
Under 20 years	1,486	18.8	35.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.1	28.1	5.1	4.1	--	--	--	0.6	2.0	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,327	28.8	30.5	9.8	4.7	4.4	0.3	8.9	8.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.3	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,893	29.5	31.4	8.2	4.9	6.3	0.5	7.0	8.4	2.8	0.1	--	0.3	--	0.3	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,084	34.6	31.2	6.1	4.3	8.5	1.1	4.5	6.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,785	42.7	28.2	4.4	2.2	11.4	0.7	4.5	3.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,056	47.9	23.6	4.1	1.3	13.8	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.9	--	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
45 years and over	972	69.2	15.9	1.1	1.4	8.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	--	0.4	--	--	0.2	100.0
Other male	38,963	35.1	20.5	6.2	4.8	15.5	1.5	11.5	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Under 20 years	5,000	11.4	23.8	2.5	2.1	3.0	0.1	49.0	5.0	0.5	*	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,892	31.0	22.6	6.4	5.2	11.4	0.2	16.7	5.0	0.6	*	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
25 to 29 years	6,252	34.4	23.2	8.8	6.0	14.7	0.4	6.4	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	7,148	34.7	21.8	8.6	6.0	17.5	1.0	5.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	6,330	38.1	20.9	7.4	5.3	19.5	1.4	3.9	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	4,463	40.6	18.0	5.0	4.7	23.4	3.1	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	100.0
45 years and over	4,878	56.3	11.2	2.9	3.6	18.2	5.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	--	*	0.2	100.0
Other female	13,440	21.6	19.5	10.4	5.6	17.5	2.2	11.0	9.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
Under 20 years	2,258	11.8	26.4	3.2	2.4	2.1	0.3	39.6	10.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,691	16.2	20.9	13.2	5.9	12.8	1.2	11.2	15.7	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	--	--	0.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,375	18.0	19.4	13.9	7.6	19.1	0.9	5.3	12.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,819	21.2	18.8	13.8	6.7	21.2	1.6	5.2	9.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	--	0.1	0.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,161	24.3	18.2	11.7	6.9	24.7	2.6	3.3	5.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	--	--	0.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,120	28.0	17.7	8.1	5.3	29.0	2.2	2.3	3.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	--	--	0.4	100.0
45 years and over	1,016	48.6	9.3	4.3	1.9	18.0	11.4	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	--	1.4	--	0.1	0.3	100.0

-- Quantity is zero.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Includes Alaskan Native.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96

Table 9. Percent distribution of admissions separately by selected substance use characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Characteristic	Primary substance at admission															
	All admissions	Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Frequency of use																
No use in the prior month	23.0	25.3	24.1	21.7	31.9	8.4	17.4	28.8	33.5	17.4	20.5	33.9	23.1	41.0	28.7	25.6
1-3 times in the prior month	11.1	15.0	11.1	9.5	11.1	2.0	4.7	15.5	10.8	7.2	5.4	13.7	7.5	16.7	14.4	8.1
1-2 times per week	9.8	12.7	10.6	10.4	10.7	1.7	3.5	11.1	8.2	5.1	4.1	13.1	4.4	11.1	10.2	4.9
3-6 times per week	12.6	12.3	14.4	17.3	14.2	3.9	8.3	14.8	10.6	15.5	6.7	13.7	11.1	15.0	16.8	6.6
Daily	43.5	34.7	39.7	41.1	32.0	83.9	66.2	29.7	36.9	54.8	63.2	25.6	54.0	16.2	29.9	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,249,914	368,048	274,188	167,291	47,070	171,536	11,566	137,277	43,213	13,865	3,196	2,824	2,419	2,356	1,879	3,186
Route of administration																
Oral	54.1	99.5	99.3	--	10.6	1.2	72.2	3.2	6.4	15.9	97.1	5.9	91.1	87.1	3.6	59.0
Smoking	25.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	--	2.4	7.8	95.2	22.8	9.8	1.3	90.3	2.4	5.3	1.4	24.6
Inhalation	7.6	0.1	0.1	--	65.2	21.5	2.7	1.2	46.8	33.9	0.6	2.6	1.4	3.2	94.4	3.2
Injection	12.4	0.1	0.1	--	22.8	74.5	17.0	0.2	23.3	40.2	0.7	0.9	4.6	3.1	0.2	4.7
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,262,162	375,260	276,976	170,361	45,311	171,779	11,583	138,593	42,156	13,951	3,224	2,860	2,448	2,397	1,896	3,367

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of admissions separately by selected substance use characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Characteristic	Primary substance at admission															
	All admis- sions	Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non- smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phet- amine	Other stimu- lants	Tran- quil- izers	PCP	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	Inhal- ants	Other
Age at first use																
12 years or under	14.5	15.1	27.5	2.7	3.7	2.8	4.0	24.1	6.9	8.4	4.9	9.5	6.4	14.2	29.7	17.6
13 to 14 years	16.3	16.5	24.8	4.2	6.6	7.0	5.6	30.9	12.8	14.7	6.5	18.0	8.6	31.0	33.5	15.1
15 to 16 years	20.8	26.7	25.2	8.7	13.5	13.3	8.6	25.0	18.2	19.1	9.6	22.3	10.8	31.0	18.3	14.0
17 to 18 years	16.1	21.5	12.8	12.3	17.2	17.7	10.4	11.4	16.3	16.5	8.3	20.4	9.0	13.1	7.0	9.8
19 to 20 years	8.1	7.7	3.9	11.3	12.8	13.4	9.2	3.8	11.2	10.8	8.5	10.8	8.5	4.9	3.4	7.9
21 to 25 years	11.8	8.0	3.6	25.5	22.1	21.4	18.3	3.0	17.5	16.0	17.3	11.7	16.6	3.6	2.9	11.0
26 to 30 years	6.4	2.2	1.2	18.6	13.0	12.8	16.1	0.9	9.9	8.6	14.2	4.5	13.3	1.0	2.3	10.2
Over 30 years	6.0	2.4	1.0	16.7	11.1	11.5	27.8	0.8	7.1	5.9	30.8	2.8	27.0	1.2	2.7	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,260,247	366,987	278,534	165,693	52,163	175,142	11,859	137,194	43,190	13,882	3,125	2,861	2,407	2,362	1,859	2,989
No. of prior treatment episodes																
None	40.4	47.4	35.8	33.3	38.1	21.4	30.4	59.5	54.6	47.9	38.2	43.0	39.2	47.2	53.9	52.3
1	22.9	21.6	24.1	25.8	25.8	19.5	23.5	22.4	25.3	25.3	24.2	26.1	25.8	25.5	20.3	20.9
2	12.0	10.0	13.7	15.2	13.7	13.6	15.4	8.2	10.5	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.9	11.1	10.3	9.9
3	6.8	5.3	8.1	8.4	7.4	9.7	9.0	3.4	4.3	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	4.8	4.4
4	3.9	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.7	6.8	5.1	1.5	2.0	4.2	3.7	2.8	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.8
5 or more	13.9	12.8	13.7	12.9	10.3	29.0	16.6	5.0	3.2	2.5	14.3	8.0	9.9	7.5	8.7	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,212,951	365,364	261,865	163,540	46,985	165,059	10,908	130,878	40,005	12,770	3,106	2,798	2,340	2,214	1,811	3,308

-- Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96

Table 10. Percent distribution of admissions age 18 and over by employment, education, and source of referral to treatment, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Characteristic	Admissions age 18 and over	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Employment status																
Unemployed	26.7	21.3	27.4	37.6	24.6	26.7	28.3	27.2	27.6	28.7	28.9	27.2	26.4	30.5	29.5	25.4
Employed	32.8	46.2	31.2	20.5	29.6	19.7	29.5	41.2	20.6	23.5	25.4	28.5	26.4	30.1	22.9	31.4
Part time	6.7	7.7	6.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.1	9.8	6.6	7.6	6.8	8.1	7.1	9.1	6.5	7.8
Full time	26.1	38.6	24.6	15.7	23.9	14.4	23.4	31.5	14.0	16.0	18.5	20.5	19.4	21.0	16.5	23.6
Not in labor force	40.5	32.5	41.5	41.9	45.8	53.7	42.2	31.6	51.7	47.7	45.7	44.3	47.1	39.3	47.5	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,183,753	365,463	264,343	161,615	52,285	177,567	11,861	85,710	39,801	12,617	3,016	2,673	2,401	1,251	728	2,422
Highest school grade completed																
0 to 8	7.3	9.2	6.4	5.4	6.8	7.4	9.1	5.8	5.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.2	7.1	14.3	7.5
9 to 11	29.3	22.9	30.3	33.2	30.4	31.8	18.5	37.6	34.8	35.5	22.0	44.1	22.5	35.1	38.2	26.4
12 (or GED)	42.9	43.8	43.3	41.9	40.9	42.7	37.3	41.4	44.9	42.4	39.5	38.5	39.0	42.1	34.5	40.7
More than 12	20.6	24.2	20.0	19.5	22.0	18.0	35.1	15.2	15.0	14.5	31.0	10.2	32.2	15.7	13.0	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,201,237	369,415	267,922	165,806	54,040	178,935	12,033	87,437	39,991	12,667	3,128	2,689	2,422	1,269	736	2,747
Source of referral																
Individual	35.2	27.7	30.6	38.2	33.3	68.7	52.6	20.0	31.3	31.8	40.2	25.9	37.1	27.2	22.1	33.4
Criminal justice system/DUI	34.3	45.5	33.6	24.7	31.3	10.3	14.3	49.3	35.5	40.1	16.4	47.0	22.4	32.8	39.0	27.5
Substance abuse care prov.	12.8	10.3	16.7	17.6	14.6	11.9	14.0	7.7	9.9	5.2	13.1	7.1	14.4	13.1	10.6	9.7
Other health care provider	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.3	4.5	9.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	20.1	6.2	14.0	10.0	9.7	15.1
School (educational)	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	6.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	6.4	7.1	5.7
Employer/EAP	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.3	0.4	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.8
Other community referral	8.1	6.7	9.5	10.2	10.8	4.0	7.1	8.7	14.7	14.0	8.5	11.7	9.3	10.1	10.6	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,297,125	386,997	286,945	165,138	55,375	179,287	12,114	138,050	42,922	13,957	3,210	2,921	2,475	2,397	1,903	3,434

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 11. Percent distribution of admissions by service setting at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

Service setting	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non- smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Mari- juana/ hashish	Meth- am- phet- amine	Other stimu- lants	Tran- quil- izers	PCP	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	Inhal- ants	Other
Detoxification (24-hr/day svc)	19.1	25.6	19.7	18.9	16.9	19.7	19.4	3.9	10.3	16.6	24.2	4.4	16.7	6.5	12.8	14.8
Hospital inpatient	3.4	4.0	4.3	1.8	4.6	4.8	6.9	0.3	0.4	1.0	5.1	0.6	3.9	1.2	1.5	3.3
Free-standing residential	15.8	21.6	15.4	17.1	12.4	14.9	12.5	3.6	9.9	15.6	19.1	3.9	12.9	5.4	11.2	11.4
Residential/rehabilitation	17.7	11.1	21.7	28.9	24.5	9.9	15.3	17.3	29.7	21.2	19.6	23.2	17.3	31.2	26.1	13.1
Hospital (non-detox)	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1
Short-term (<30 days)	8.4	6.4	11.6	11.6	9.4	3.7	7.3	8.2	10.3	7.9	9.6	6.9	9.4	12.9	16.3	4.4
Long-term (31+ days)	8.2	3.5	8.9	16.3	12.8	5.7	5.7	7.9	18.7	11.5	7.7	15.4	6.0	16.6	7.9	7.7
Ambulatory	63.2	63.3	58.6	52.2	58.6	70.4	65.3	78.8	60.0	62.2	56.3	72.4	66.0	62.3	61.2	72.1
Intensive outpatient	7.4	6.8	7.6	10.1	8.4	3.3	7.3	9.9	11.2	3.0	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.3
Outpatient	51.2	55.8	50.4	41.4	49.7	38.4	48.0	68.6	48.4	58.5	46.8	63.4	56.3	53.7	52.2	64.0
Detoxification	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	28.7	10.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Methadone use planned as part of treatment	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	54.1	27.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.3	3.1
No. of admissions	1,261,656	378,788	271,221	165,803	54,839	177,817	11,782	132,795	39,695	12,934	3,121	2,931	2,398	2,237	1,822	3,473

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 12. Percent distribution of admissions by additional substance at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

	Primary substance at admission														
	All admis- sions	Alcohol	Smoked cocaine	Non- smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Mari- juana/ hashish	Meth- amphet- amine	Other stimu- lants	Tran- quil- izers	PCP	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	Inhal- ants	Other
No. of admissions	1,326,760	689,659	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Average no. of substances reported	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.7
Primary use of substance	100.0	52.0	12.8	4.3	13.7	0.9	10.7	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Any use of substance ¹	-	74.4	23.0	13.1	16.4	2.3	33.4	5.9	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.2
Substance in addition to primary substance	Percent of admissions reporting use of additional substance ¹														
None	44.8	57.5	28.4	25.1	39.5	40.0	27.4	23.8	23.0	28.8	25.3	37.2	14.8	33.4	54.3
Alcohol	22.4	--	58.6	56.3	24.0	28.7	60.0	46.6	45.1	42.7	45.4	36.8	42.7	44.4	30.8
Smoked cocaine	10.2	8.8	--	0.3	29.7	9.0	8.6	9.8	11.9	6.3	10.9	6.3	10.2	4.1	4.0
Non-smoked cocaine	8.8	11.9	*	--	10.7	6.1	7.6	3.9	3.7	5.8	15.7	5.5	5.2	2.5	3.0
Heroin	2.7	2.8	3.9	8.5	--	10.0	1.2	3.1	3.6	5.6	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	3.1
Other opiates	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	4.5	2.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	12.9	0.8	6.7	1.8	0.7	1.2
Marijuana/hashish	22.8	25.4	33.0	33.6	9.7	13.0	--	47.4	46.5	17.5	30.7	15.6	64.2	42.8	18.6
Methamphetamine	2.7	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.6	6.2	--	0.9	2.2	5.1	2.2	8.0	0.9	1.7
Other stimulants	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.8	3.4	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.3	3.4	5.3	1.7	1.3
Tranquilizers	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.6	9.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.3	1.3	5.3	1.1	0.7	2.0
PCP	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.1
Sedatives	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	4.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	5.6	0.6	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
Hallucinogens	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	7.1	2.4	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.7	--	1.9	0.8
Inhalants	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	--	0.3
Other	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.8	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.3

-- Quantity is zero.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 percent because a person could report more than one additional substance.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 13. Multiple substance use among all admissions and admissions reporting drug use: 1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995]

	<i>All admissions</i>								
	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent of all admissions</i>			<i>Percent of drug admissions</i>		
	<i>Primary use</i>	<i>Use as additional substance</i>	<i>Any use</i>	<i>Primary use</i>	<i>Use as additional substance¹</i>	<i>Any use¹</i>	<i>Primary use</i>	<i>Use as additional substance¹</i>	<i>Any use¹</i>
Total	1,326,760			100.0			100.0		
Alcohol	689,659	297,347	987,006	52.0	22.4	74.4	31.5	32.0	63.5
Alcohol only	396,923	--	396,923	29.9	--	29.9	--	--	--
Alcohol with secondary drug	292,736	297,347	590,083	22.1	22.4	44.5	31.5	32.0	63.5
Smoked cocaine	170,361	135,008	305,369	12.8	10.2	23.0	18.3	14.5	32.8
Non-smoked cocaine	56,998	116,601	173,599	4.3	8.8	13.1	6.1	12.5	18.7
Heroin	181,410	36,379	217,789	13.7	2.7	16.4	19.5	3.9	23.4
Other opiates	12,355	18,050	24,905	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.7
Marijuana/hashish	141,520	302,043	443,563	10.7	22.8	33.4	15.2	32.5	47.7
Methamphetamine	43,466	35,272	78,738	3.3	2.7	5.9	4.7	3.8	8.5
Other stimulants	14,202	20,748	34,950	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.2	3.8
Tranquilizers	3,290	16,081	19,371	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	1.7	2.1
PCP	2,956	5,352	8,308	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
Sedatives	2,544	8,566	11,110	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2
Hallucinogens	2,463	19,250	21,713	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.3	2.1	2.3
Inhalants	1,937	4,002	5,939	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
Other	3,599	11,935	15,534	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.7

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 percent because a person could report more than one additional substance.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 14. Percent distribution of admissions by selected client characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995 - Supplemental Data Set¹]

Characteristic	Primary substance at admission															
	All admis- sions	Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non- smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Mari- juana/ hashish	Meth- am- phet- amine	Other stimu- lants	Tran- quil- izers	PCP	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	Inhal- ants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Pregnant	4.5	1.9	3.4	7.3	5.8	4.6	1.9	5.2	8.3	1.7	1.5	6.2	1.9	3.4	2.3	8.9
No. of female admissions	346,862	78,489	69,394	59,278	16,185	57,372	5,113	28,654	20,183	5,693	1,762	1,061	1,275	533	351	1,519
Veteran	9.7	14.4	9.3	8.3	7.9	6.2	8.0	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	3.1	5.0
No. of admissions	752,772	248,844	177,456	105,260	32,444	71,255	6,237	84,846	14,692	2,535	2,136	1,170	1,277	1,444	1,016	2,160
Psychological problems	13.7	12.1	18.4	13.9	15.1	8.4	20.3	16.3	9.1	20.8	37.0	10.2	30.1	27.4	32.8	20.5
No. of admissions	848,550	234,873	184,241	113,196	30,542	143,001	7,572	84,382	37,048	3,012	2,129	2,383	1,581	1,307	998	2,285
DSM IV diagnosis																
Alcohol dependence	33.1	56.8	55.2	4.4	4.9	2.9	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9	9.2	5.4	3.7	2.5	3.4
Alcohol abuse	12.8	26.1	14.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	3.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.1	2.3	1.6
Alcohol intoxication	6.7	12.2	11.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	--	--	--	0.2	0.2
Alcohol-induced disorder	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	*	*	--	*	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Cocaine dependence	15.4	0.2	3.1	62.2	46.3	5.5	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.5	6.5	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
Cocaine abuse	2.7	0.1	0.9	9.8	9.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Opioid dependence	10.2	0.1	0.3	12.5	25.5	73.9	75.7	17.5	14.4	5.5	14.4	1.6	15.3	18.6	11.5	22.3
Opioid abuse	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	5.4	5.4	*	--	--	0.5	--	0.5	0.6	--	1.1
Cannabis dependence	5.4	0.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	35.4	1.2	3.1	0.5	6.2	0.7	5.7	1.7	0.7
Cannabis abuse	4.2	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	27.4	0.7	3.9	0.3	2.9	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.9
Other substance dependence	5.1	0.5	6.5	5.4	6.8	6.6	10.3	4.9	58.5	55.2	60.7	43.1	52.2	38.0	42.7	39.4
Other substance abuse	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.3	12.2	16.9	10.1	15.0	15.1	20.7	30.8	16.4
Substance-induced disorder	0.3	*	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	6.4
Other diagnoses	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.4	3.2	1.9	4.4	4.5	7.8	4.3	5.3	4.6	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	307,917	104,473	67,465	61,243	11,589	13,188	3,730	39,562	1,503	1,067	988	306	577	511	480	1,235

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent distribution of admissions by selected client characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995 - Supplemental Data Set¹]

Characteristic	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Marital status																
Never married	48.1	37.2	51.0	56.9	51.4	53.7	28.7	63.6	45.5	39.4	28.3	69.4	26.7	74.3	60.2	41.9
Married	20.7	26.4	17.8	14.9	19.7	17.9	33.9	18.4	20.6	22.9	30.9	13.4	35.0	11.5	15.2	26.7
Divorced	20.3	25.2	20.2	16.4	18.5	16.2	25.0	11.6	21.1	26.0	28.0	8.6	25.5	9.9	16.5	20.7
Separated	9.1	8.6	9.6	10.4	9.2	9.8	9.8	5.8	11.9	10.4	10.0	7.6	10.3	3.9	7.2	8.6
Widowed	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.9	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	954,193	322,708	222,666	146,965	41,539	99,633	9,302	76,330	13,605	11,374	2,742	1,655	2,028	1,088	665	1,893
Living arrangements																
Independent living	63.8	75.0	63.7	54.8	58.1	56.9	73.6	53.0	55.7	65.9	76.7	45.0	69.3	44.2	54.1	57.6
Dependent living	21.1	14.4	21.2	24.1	20.2	19.7	16.6	34.3	32.8	24.5	13.4	35.4	16.0	42.9	38.9	26.7
Homeless	15.1	10.5	15.1	21.1	21.7	23.4	9.8	12.7	11.6	9.6	10.0	19.5	14.7	12.9	7.0	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	969,080	308,237	223,664	136,623	41,886	96,440	8,894	113,868	15,658	11,487	2,649	1,583	1,835	1,968	1,605	2,683

¹ Supplemental Data Set items are not reported by all States. See Table 20 for details.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 15. Percent distribution of admissions by economic characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995 - Supplemental Data Set¹]

Characteristic	Primary substance at admission															
	All admissions	Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Primary source of income																
Wages/salary	38.5	51.1	36.6	25.1	37.4	22.3	37.4	37.9	35.6	38.8	34.5	41.7	33.7	31.6	21.5	36.9
Public assistance	17.7	10.8	20.6	26.2	19.6	33.4	15.5	10.1	14.5	11.6	16.1	15.8	18.0	7.1	13.7	12.4
Retirement/pension	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0
Disability	4.5	6.0	5.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	7.0	1.8	3.2	4.5	9.5	1.8	6.2	2.1	4.5	5.6
Other	20.1	17.6	19.7	15.7	17.8	23.6	20.3	29.6	22.8	22.0	22.5	21.8	26.1	36.2	37.4	21.9
None	18.3	12.6	17.4	29.3	21.2	17.0	18.7	20.3	23.7	22.7	14.8	18.7	14.5	22.6	22.3	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	588,609	186,029	140,691	83,709	27,124	49,618	5,208	75,324	10,642	1,756	1,654	1,426	1,186	1,305	837	2,100
Type of health insurance																
None	67.0	66.9	67.0	68.7	69.6	61.0	52.7	66.8	79.3	89.7	53.0	69.3	58.8	59.0	60.8	57.6
Medicaid	13.4	9.1	13.5	18.5	13.1	23.7	17.0	12.1	9.6	2.0	18.5	13.1	15.6	11.6	20.3	19.5
Private insurance	7.4	9.9	7.1	3.9	5.5	3.9	10.5	9.2	3.8	4.0	9.9	5.6	10.9	12.0	7.0	11.5
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	3.5	4.4	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	6.5	4.3	3.0	0.6	7.0	3.3	5.4	6.2	3.8	3.7
HMO	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.9	3.3	1.3	0.2	4.5	5.1	3.3	6.1	2.5	2.3
Medicare	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.7	2.9	0.2	1.6	1.9
Other	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.0	5.5	4.1	5.3	3.7	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.2	5.0	4.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	594,478	201,317	118,992	82,275	24,060	64,657	5,403	68,505	10,294	11,140	1,550	1,229	945	1,211	1,088	1,812

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent distribution of admissions by economic characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995 - Supplemental Data Set¹]

Characteristic	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Expected source of payment																
Self-pay	33.9	40.0	31.9	30.4	30.1	27.6	36.0	26.6	34.5	33.0	28.2	18.5	26.2	26.9	22.2	34.1
Private insurance	8.7	9.3	8.5	4.5	8.1	5.4	10.6	12.8	7.5	7.9	11.5	6.3	11.6	15.4	13.9	11.7
Medicaid	14.3	9.5	15.0	21.0	16.0	27.9	15.4	14.7	7.3	13.0	20.3	26.4	22.3	12.6	18.6	16.7
Medicare	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.8	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.1
Other government payments	24.0	21.5	26.7	22.0	27.2	22.7	22.5	26.5	36.6	19.2	19.2	21.9	16.3	27.0	26.8	19.9
No charge (charity, research)	11.2	9.7	11.5	15.4	12.6	8.2	7.8	11.9	7.8	20.6	11.3	21.0	14.0	10.3	9.0	9.7
Other	7.1	8.9	5.5	5.9	5.1	7.2	6.1	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.3	7.8	7.8	9.2	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	367,815	138,732	78,861	51,581	10,944	19,424	3,561	46,674	10,771	1,683	1,180	552	793	800	769	1,490
Not-in-labor-force																
Homemaker	9.1	9.2	8.6	13.4	10.4	8.8	20.4	4.6	12.7	10.1	22.5	9.9	19.6	3.0	3.3	10.5
Student	22.3	14.2	21.1	3.3	7.3	3.4	6.6	65.9	14.5	15.0	5.1	26.7	7.8	64.9	70.5	39.3
Retired	2.6	8.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.9	3.0
Disabled	18.9	23.3	23.9	14.7	16.0	23.1	30.7	6.2	11.6	35.7	31.2	5.7	29.3	5.7	5.9	12.8
Inmate of institution	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.9	6.5	4.3	1.7	4.5	4.5	11.9	0.6	7.1	2.8	4.9	2.0	6.2
Other	42.3	41.4	40.5	61.6	59.1	59.3	37.2	18.4	56.5	27.2	35.4	50.2	38.7	21.2	17.5	28.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	241,430	59,410	58,716	33,794	11,340	21,690	2,068	41,232	4,695	4,378	666	424	617	914	698	788

¹ Supplemental Data Set items are not reported by all States. See Table 20 for details.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 16. Percent distribution of admissions by treatment characteristics at admission, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions in 1995 - Supplemental Data Set¹]

Characteristic	Primary substance at admission															
	All admissions	Alcohol only	Alcohol with secondary drug	Smoked cocaine	Non-smoked cocaine	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine	Other stimulants	Tranquilizers	PCP	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	Inhalants	Other
Total	1,326,760	396,923	292,736	170,361	56,998	181,410	12,355	141,520	43,466	14,202	3,290	2,956	2,544	2,463	1,937	3,599
Criminal justice referral																
State/Federal court	18.0	21.7	18.8	11.1	6.6	7.7	16.8	19.0	11.4	13.0	16.3	5.9	23.3	16.4	17.2	16.4
Formal adjudication process	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.6	5.0	4.8	2.9	5.0	2.7	3.4	6.8	2.4	1.1	2.6	3.3
Probation/parole	35.4	19.4	37.7	49.0	58.5	56.8	35.9	49.5	47.3	65.7	36.9	56.8	32.2	49.0	46.0	39.9
Other legal entity	10.8	17.2	7.4	6.1	8.1	4.8	7.1	5.8	7.0	0.7	9.1	3.5	6.8	6.8	12.6	5.7
Diversions program	4.7	2.7	4.5	8.5	6.2	5.8	9.8	7.4	5.9	2.2	4.7	6.7	4.7	7.3	5.9	5.7
Prison	5.5	2.0	5.3	10.8	11.0	12.9	5.3	7.0	12.6	13.5	3.8	5.3	6.8	10.9	10.1	11.5
DUI/DWI	18.6	31.6	19.2	4.8	3.1	2.6	11.8	3.9	2.9	1.0	22.2	7.4	19.2	3.6	4.0	12.6
Other	3.8	2.5	4.4	6.5	3.9	4.4	8.4	4.7	7.7	1.3	3.8	7.4	4.7	4.8	1.6	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	264,556	108,836	56,973	26,387	10,719	12,260	1,033	39,784	1,671	4,277	320	658	339	439	494	366
Days waiting to enter treatment																
None	68.9	72.0	67.4	63.2	70.3	65.0	65.4	69.0	69.1	64.5	65.5	66.0	68.7	65.8	70.1	65.1
1-7 days	16.7	14.9	16.9	21.6	15.8	20.6	21.9	16.2	14.6	19.7	20.2	16.3	18.0	18.3	15.1	24.3
8-14 days	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.3	4.9	4.3	5.9	5.8	5.0	4.9	6.9	4.3	5.0	6.4	6.6	5.8
15-30 days	5.1	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.1	5.2	6.0	7.2	4.6	9.9	5.5	6.0	4.2	3.3
More than 30 days	3.6	2.9	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.7	2.6	3.9	5.3	3.7	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.5	4.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	197,939	73,578	42,413	25,263	7,206	6,219	1,992	29,266	8,556	915	496	141	383	453	425	633

¹ Supplemental Data Set items are not reported by all States. See Table 20 for details.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 17. Number of admissions and admissions per 100,000 population, all ages, by State: 1992-1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

State or jurisdiction	Number				Admissions per 100,000							
					Unadjusted				Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity ¹			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
All admissions	1,434,227	1,460,758	1,459,386	1,326,760	583	588	598	527	572	589	606	535
Alabama	14,929	13,654	10,859	11,958	361	327	257	281	315	333	376	260
Alaska	5,631	7,297	7,615	7,320	959	1,221	1,256	1,213	569	713	745	705
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	6,160	6,327	7,414	9,834	257	261	302	396	261	269	305	398
California	154,110	166,125	182,206	179,469	499	532	580	568	532	571	632	621
Colorado	54,133	63,108	57,714	53,613	1,563	1,771	1,579	1,431	1,427	1,586	1,426	1,286
Connecticut	38,234	43,246	41,874	32,352	1,166	1,319	1,278	988	1,272	1,447	1,409	1,090
Delaware	5,073	4,499	4,723	5,021	736	644	669	700	622	571	597	643
District of Columbia	8,629	7,409	2,273	1,050	1,473	1,279	399	189	463	400	117	58
Florida	55,140	60,398	51,565	34,882	408	440	370	246	441	482	403	257
Georgia	24,691	24,668	22,496	20,683	365	357	319	287	274	268	248	222
Hawaii	3,446	3,809	3,796	4,786	299	327	322	403	376	382	348	454
Idaho	2,764	4,550	3,619	4,897	259	414	319	421	263	449	364	487
Illinois	55,173	41,615	41,179	39,265	475	356	350	332	465	353	347	324
Indiana	17,736	19,101	22,019	16,425	314	335	383	283	370	372	442	333
Iowa	12,140	13,645	18,441	30,186	432	484	652	1,062	549	633	901	1,479
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	566	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	16
Louisiana	23,541	19,238	17,746	16,001	551	448	411	368	451	368	334	298
Maine	9,132	9,344	8,752	8,037	738	754	706	647	789	787	671	601
Maryland	56,730	57,146	55,472	57,195	1,155	1,153	1,108	1,134	988	996	959	983
Massachusetts	54,663	62,395	66,681	71,278	911	1,037	1,104	1,174	1,144	1,285	1,374	1,483
Michigan	69,645	67,401	71,548	74,495	739	713	753	780	748	722	775	802
Minnesota	27,471	29,597	32,776	35,419	614	654	718	768	863	947	1,017	1,077
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	23,596	25,397	25,713	28,739	454	485	487	540	461	501	515	590
Montana	7,269	6,920	7,207	6,889	883	823	842	792	1,045	889	1,036	998
Nebraska	72	86	139	48	4	5	9	3	5	6	10	3
Nevada	7,207	5,990	5,608	4,719	541	433	385	308	546	451	400	323

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of admissions and admissions per 100,000 population, all ages, by State: 1992-1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

State or jurisdiction	Number				Admissions per 100,000 population							
					Unadjusted				Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity ¹			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
New Hampshire	2,058	2,534	2,594	2,746	185	225	228	239	258	268	298	300
New Jersey	62,771	63,714	55,235	6,589	803	811	699	83	801	810	701	82
New Mexico	8,193	7,898	6,890	6,931	518	489	417	411	386	365	313	299
New York	187,553	192,603	198,344	155,932	1,037	1,061	1,092	860	987	1,008	1,037	823
North Carolina	44,131	41,352	44,229	44,460	645	595	626	618	525	484	511	510
North Dakota	2,383	2,209	2,392	2,258	375	347	375	352	355	273	290	301
Ohio	60,037	63,227	66,565	74,495	546	572	600	668	607	636	671	758
Oklahoma	6,600	6,994	7,542	6,904	206	216	231	211	213	223	240	217
Oregon	40,564	38,625	39,500	40,798	1,364	1,273	1,280	1,299	1,673	1,623	1,639	1,643
Pennsylvania	63,532	65,437	58,484	35,405	530	544	485	293	355	563	616	368
Puerto Rico	9,313	2,222	1,910	1,580	260	61	52	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	10,192	9,481	9,276	7,627	1,017	949	931	771	1,220	1,189	1,161	948
South Carolina	24,523	24,923	26,426	26,163	682	687	721	712	630	623	653	647
South Dakota	9,071	8,970	7,732	7,693	1,279	1,253	1,072	1,055	1,074	1,094	962	1,000
Tennessee	12,474	9,804	--	--	248	192	--	--	240	177	--	--
Texas	47,541	53,712	59,198	45,388	269	298	322	242	249	281	304	232
Utah	14,405	14,373	15,416	14,083	795	773	808	722	1,150	1,164	1,193	1,054
Vermont	5,463	4,847	3,516	2,758	956	842	606	472	1,233	982	758	567
Virginia	24,696	26,453	29,374	30,980	387	409	448	468	314	341	369	410
Washington	40,793	41,665	42,483	43,723	793	792	795	805	913	935	932	937
West Virginia	8,901	4,669	--	3,246	493	257	--	178	569	286	--	213
Wisconsin	6,977	9,279	10,698	10,311	140	184	211	201	136	182	209	203
Wyoming	4,741	2,802	2,147	1,563	1,022	597	451	326	1,155	687	527	420

-- Quantity is zero.

¹ Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity to the 1990 U.S. resident population.

n/a Puerto Rico not included in U.S. resident population

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 18. Age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-adjusted admissions per 100,000 population, all ages, by geographic division and State, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 1 of 3)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

<i>Admissions per 100,000 population</i>																			
<i>Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity¹</i>																			
<i>Total</i>				<i>Primary substance at admission</i>															
<i>geographic division⁵ and State</i>	<i>No. of admissions</i>	<i>Unad-justed</i>	<i>Ad-justed¹</i>	<i>Alcohol with</i>		<i>Non-smoked</i>		<i>Other</i>		<i>Mari-juana/ hashish</i>	<i>Meth-am-phetamine</i>	<i>Other stimu-lants</i>	<i>Tran-quil-izers</i>	<i>PCP</i>	<i>Hallu-cino-gens</i>		<i>Inhal-ants</i>	<i>Other</i>	
				<i>Alcohol only</i>	<i>secondary dru-g</i>	<i>Smoked cocaine</i>	<i>cocaine</i>	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>opiates</i>										
Total	1,325,180	527	535	157	120	69	23	70	5	60	18	6	1	1	1	1	*	1	
Geographic Division																			
New England	124,798	937	1,208	265	282	128	112	319	11	79	*	*	3	2	1	1	*	2	
Mountain ²	92,695	811	796	368	139	76	29	36	7	84	45	5	2	*	*	2	2	4	
West North Central ³	104,343	661	783	307	150	78	61	18	5	117	34	4	2	2	*	2	2	2	
Pacific	276,096	658	730	120	164	68	16	180	5	63	82	26	*	2	1	1	*	1	
Middle Atlantic	197,926	519	527	127	153	78	30	73	3	54	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	2	
East North Central	214,991	495	514	180	118	89	13	32	5	69	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	
South Atlantic	223,680	476	426	156	79	69	19	30	5	56	2	*	2	2	*	1	*	2	
West South Central	78,127	271	260	56	61	55	17	12	3	36	3	12	*	*	1	*	1	*	
East South Central ⁴	12,524	154	147	45	28	40	3	1	6	19	1	*	1	--	*	*	*	*	
State																			
Alabama	11,958	281	260	82	51	64	6	2	11	35	3	1	3	--	*	*	1	*	
Alaska	7,320	1,213	705	274	195	95	42	16	2	70	4	3	*	--	*	*	*	3	
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arkansas	9,834	396	398	106	120	32	13	5	6	66	++	44	*	*	2	*	*	*	
California	179,469	568	621	67	119	60	11	206	4	41	104	4	*	2	*	*	*	*	
Colorado	53,613	1,431	1,286	728	200	108	34	46	8	118	33	3	2	*	*	2	3	*	
Connecticut	32,352	988	1,090	224	265	++	228	280	21	63	++	*	*	3	2	1	*	1	
Delaware	5,021	700	643	224	127	50	78	121	3	29	*	*	2	6	1	*	--	*	
Dist. of Columbia	1,050	189	58	15	7	15	1	11	*	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	
Florida	34,882	246	257	69	50	52	19	6	3	53	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Georgia	20,683	287	222	91	30	39	15	3	2	27	4	2	2	*	*	*	*	5	
Hawaii	4,786	403	454	98	137	45	15	49	6	57	42	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-adjusted admissions per 100,000 population, all ages, by geographic division and State, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 2 of 3)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

		<i>Admissions per 100,000 population</i>																	
		<i>Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity¹</i>																	
<i>Total</i>		<i>Primary substance at admission</i>																	
<i>geographic division⁵ and State</i>	<i>No. of admis- sions</i>	<i>Unad- iusted</i>	<i>Ad- iusted¹</i>	<i>Alcohol with</i>			<i>Non- smoked</i>			<i>Other</i>			<i>Meth- am- phet- stimu- lants</i>			<i>Hallu- cino- Inhal- ants</i>			<i>Other</i>
				<i>Alcohol only</i>	<i>second- ary drua</i>	<i>Smoked cocaine</i>	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>opiates</i>	<i>hashish</i>	<i>amine</i>	<i>PCP</i>	<i>Seda- tives</i>	<i>cino- aens</i>	<i>Inhal- ants</i>					
Idaho	4,897	421	487	130	102	14	22	5	2	119	79	3	*	--	*	5	1	5	
Illinois	39,265	332	324	111	63	52	11	32	*	48	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	
Indiana	16,425	283	333	96	89	81	14	8	4	32	3	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	
Iowa	30,186	1,062	1,479	456	357	179	38	23	6	269	127	10	2	*	2	2	5	4	
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kentucky	566	15	16	6	3	3	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	--	*	--	*	*	
Louisiana	16,001	368	298	62	80	79	14	2	4	45	1	3	2	*	2	1	*	1	
Maine	8,037	647	601	274	212	13	10	14	4	63	2	*	4	*	2	++	*	3	
Maryland	57,195	1,134	983	302	204	109	33	168	11	131	1	1	3	10	2	4	2	*	
Massachusetts	71,278	1,174	1,483	323	315	247	56	438	8	85	*	*	5	*	*	1	*	2	
Michigan	74,495	780	802	293	182	133	17	58	10	101	1	1	2	*	*	*	*	1	
Minnesota	35,419	768	1,077	318	275	*	263	26	8	157	17	3	3	*	*	3	1	1	
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Missouri	28,739	540	590	296	38	106	15	19	2	82	18	4	2	4	*	1	1	2	
Montana	6,889	792	998	383	223	20	61	7	12	184	94	5	3	*	1	3	*	1	
Nebraska	48	3	3	2	*	*	--	--	--	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	
Nevada	4,719	308	323	76	56	46	8	32	3	34	63	2	*	2	*	*	*	*	
New Hampshire	2,746	239	300	95	95	24	8	14	1	59	*	--	*	*	*	2	*	*	
New Jersey	6,589	83	82	16	13	9	4	31	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
New Mexico	6,931	411	299	138	65	30	13	10	3	21	13	4	1	*	*	*	*	*	
New York	155,932	860	823	204	255	114	47	104	5	84	*	*	2	2	2	1	*	2	
North Carolina	44,460	618	510	220	97	97	15	12	6	51	*	1	2	*	1	*	*	4	
North Dakota	2,258	352	301	140	101	3	6	*	3	35	8	*	3	--	*	*	1	*	
Ohio	74,495	668	758	243	189	134	18	32	8	122	1	2	2	*	2	2	2	2	
Oklahoma	6,904	211	217	67	57	27	7	3	3	20	19	8	1	*	1	*	1	*	
Oregon	40,798	1,299	1,643	528	309	185	50	136	6	193	++	226	*	*	2	3	1	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-adjusted admissions per 100,000 population, all ages, by geographic division and State, according to primary substance of abuse at admission: 1995 - (page 3 of 3)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

		<i>Admissions per 100,000 population</i>																	
		<i>Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity¹</i>																	
<i>Total</i>		<i>Primary substance at admission</i>																	
<i>geographic division⁵ and State</i>	<i>No. of admissions</i>	<i>Unadjusted</i>	<i>Adjusted¹</i>	<i>Alcohol with</i>				<i>Non-smoked</i>				<i>Meth-</i>				<i>Hallu-</i>			
				<i>Alcohol only</i>	<i>secondary drug</i>	<i>Smoked cocaine</i>	<i>Non-smoked cocaine</i>	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Other opiates</i>	<i>Marijuana/hashish</i>	<i>amphetamine</i>	<i>Other stimulants</i>	<i>Tranquilizers</i>	<i>PCP</i>	<i>Sedatives</i>	<i>hallucinogens</i>	<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Pennsylvania	35,405	293	368	87	88	70	19	51	3	42	*	*	1	2	*	1	*	2	
Rhode Island	7,627	771	948	153	292	109	38	245	11	93	*	*	4	--	*	*	*	*	
South Carolina	26,163	712	647	375	87	78	15	8	5	65	2	1	2	*	3	*	2	3	
South Dakota	7,693	1,055	1,000	587	259	9	13	*	2	91	26	5	*	*	1	2	1	2	
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Texas	45,388	242	232	43	47	58	19	17	2	31	++	10	*	*	1	*	1	*	
Utah	14,083	722	1,054	340	191	118	89	97	10	99	65	8	2	*	3	4	2	24	
Vermont	2,758	472	567	236	155	35	26	25	3	80	*	1	1	--	1	2	*	*	
Virginia	30,980	468	410	133	86	84	12	23	5	57	1	*	2	2	1	1	*	*	
Washington	43,723	805	937	181	313	103	32	108	8	119	55	9	1	*	1	3	1	1	
West Virginia	3,246	178	213	115	47	17	4	2	5	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wisconsin	10,311	201	203	126	44	11	4	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wyoming	1,563	326	420	198	110	26	12	*	3	50	4	15	--	--	--	*	*	*	

-- Quantity is zero.

++ Not collected.

* Less than 1 per 100,000.

¹ Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity to the 1990 U.S. resident population.

² Excludes Arizona.

³ Excludes Kansas.

⁴ Excludes Mississippi and Tennessee.

⁵ Based on National Vital Statistics system

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 19. Item percentage response by State: TEDS Minimum Data Set 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

State or jurisdiction	Prior trtmt	Re-fer-ral	Age	Sex	Race	Eth-ni-city	Edu-ca-tion	Em-ploy-ment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Ser-vice	Meth-adone
									Subst	Rte ¹	Freq ¹	Age/1st use ¹	Subst	Rte ²	Freq ²	Age/1st use ²	Subst	Rte ³	Freq ³	Age/1st use ³		
All admissions	91	98	100	100	99	93	98	96	100	95	94	95	90	97	97	96	81	95	96	95	100	95
Alabama	100	99	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	60	100	100	100	25	100	98	100	100	100
Alaska	100	96	100	100	100	97	99	97	100	98	93	94	84	99	97	98	71	100	99	99	100	100
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	83	90	86	100	88	92	63	100	99	100	100	37
California	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	76	76	76	100	100
Colorado	89	98	99	91	90	90	88	88	100	99	99	98	99	100	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100
Connecticut	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	--	77	100	--	--	86	100	--	--	94	100	100
Delaware	--	98	100	99	98	98	37	37	100	35	35	34	99	69	70	69	98	92	92	92	100	100
Dist. of Columbia	100	100	100	100	100	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	66	100	100	100	100	100
Florida	95	98	99	98	99	90	99	99	100	94	94	97	67	97	96	98	44	99	98	99	100	100
Georgia	100	92	100	100	99	100	96	*	100	91	84	80	98	96	93	92	97	100	99	99	100	100
Hawaii	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	98	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Idaho	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	61	100	100	100	35	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	96	100	55	100	97	46	18	100	99	83	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	60	100	100	98	28	100	100	99	100	93
Iowa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	51	94	100	100	100	100	85	82	100	88	96	90	61	95	98	97	41	98	99	99	100	87
Louisiana	50	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	95	100	69	99	96	100	34	99	97	100	100	100
Maine	100	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Maryland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Massachusetts	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	52	100	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	94	97	100	100	98	91	98	94	100	92	100	97	58	93	100	97	30	96	100	98	100	100
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	100	95	100	100	100	73	88	99	100	100	97	93	18	100	100	100	8	100	100	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--
Nebraska	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	92	94	48	98	98	100	17	100	100	100	100	100
Nevada	99	100	100	100	100	9	100	99	100	100	98	100	58	100	99	100	26	100	99	100	100	100

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Item percentage response by State: TEDS Minimum Data Set 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

State or jurisdiction	Prior trtmt	Re-fer-ral	Age	Sex	Race	Eth-ni-city	Edu-ca-tion	Em-ploy-ment	Primary substance			Secondary substance			Tertiary substance			Ser-vice	Meth-adone			
									Subst	Rte ¹	Freq ¹	Age/1st use ¹	Subst	Rte ²	Freq ²	Age/1st use ²	Subst			Rte ³	Freq ³	Age/1st use ³
New Hampshire	96	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	55	100	100	99	24	100	100	99	100	100
New Jersey	63	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	13	100	100	100	48	100	100	100	77	100	100
New Mexico	99	99	99	100	99	98	95	93	100	95	88	91	99	98	97	98	98	99	99	99	100	95
New York	99	97	100	100	100	99	99	98	100	100	99	98	99	100	99	99	99	100	100	99	100	100
North Carolina	100	86	100	100	99	--	89	100	100	100	92	85	100	99	99	97	100	99	99	99	100	100
North Dakota	100	98	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	92
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	54	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon	88	99	100	100	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	99	92	99	100	100	100	98	100	58	100	99	100	25	100	99	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	100	93	100	100	--	100	99	98	100	9	9	8	100	97	97	97	100	100	100	100	100	--
Rhode Island	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Carolina	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	96	96	100	100
South Dakota	96	93	100	100	99	--	98	94	100	99	94	95	100	99	98	98	100	99	99	99	100	100
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	93	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	87	100	100	100	99	99	98	99	100	100	100	97	88	99	99	98	77	100	99	99	100	95
Vermont	97	83	100	100	100	95	18	75	100	96	98	--	99	99	99	56	97	100	100	84	100	100
Virginia	100	97	99	100	100	96	97	94	100	50	48	44	76	79	78	75	62	94	94	93	100	100
Washington	--	95	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	96	97	100	81	95	97	100	73	95	98	100	100	4
West Virginia	91	98	99	100	99	96	91	99	100	97	94	89	71	99	98	97	57	99	99	99	100	100
Wisconsin	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	97	100	99	96	92	29	100	99	98	9	100	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	100	99	100	59	100	100	100	83	100	99

-- Quantity is zero.

¹ Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

² Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

³ Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

Table 20. Item percentage response by State: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 1995 - (page 1 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS - shaded States are those included in the TEDS panel]

<i>State or jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary detail drug¹</i>	<i>Sec'dary detail drug²</i>	<i>Tertiary detail drug³</i>	<i>DSM dia</i>	<i>Psych prob</i>	<i>Preg-nant⁴</i>	<i>Vet-eran</i>	<i>Living arr</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Health ins</i>	<i>Pay-ment</i>	<i>Detail not-in-labor-force⁵</i>	<i>Detail crim justice ref⁶</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Days waiting</i>
All admissions	6	7	8	26	65	97	57	73	44	44	27	76	86	78	15
Alabama	100	100	99	100	--	100	--	100	99	96	98	98	98	100	--
Alaska	--	--	--	63	52	97	97	84	95	90	18	95	59	99	25
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	--	--	95	--	32	72	100	--
California	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	40	82	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	88	100	89	89	--	88	89	67	100	90	72
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	99	--	--	--	33	--	28	85	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	35	98	35	35	37	36	37	100	82	37	--
Dist. of Columbia	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	99	31	88	62	100	100	44	99
Florida	--	--	--	100	79	73	85	96	85	89	--	79	100	98	90
Georgia	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	97	87	82	82	100	76	--	24
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	72	97	99	99	98	97	100	100	100	100	98
Idaho	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	90	80	73	50	100	100
Illinois	33	46	83	43	--	100	100	96	100	100	40	60	100	100	6
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	86	100	100	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	60	100	87	43	100	100
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	100	100	100	98	93	96	75	70	70	7	97	100	100	100	95
Louisiana	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	38	--	100	100	72	100	100
Maine	--	--	--	--	100	98	84	100	84	--	100	86	99	100	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	97	76	100	--	96	100	100	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	--	89	--	28	100	100	--
Michigan	--	--	--	99	58	100	100	99	--	100	--	94	70	100	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	97	98	99	97	--	--	100	80	99	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	100	100	100	--	78	94	91	80	99	100	91	94	69	89	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	8	--	100	--	75	53	--	100
Nebraska	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	81	--
Nevada	100	100	100	28	100	100	97	100	99	97	100	100	100	99	29

See footnotes at end of table

Table 20. Item percentage response by State: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 1995 - (page 2 of 2)

[Administrative data reported by States to TEDS-shaded States are in the TEDS panel of 37]

<i>State or jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary detail drug¹</i>	<i>Sec'dary detail drug²</i>	<i>Tertiary detail drug³</i>	<i>DSM diag</i>	<i>Psych prob</i>	<i>Preg-nant⁴</i>	<i>Vet-eran</i>	<i>Living arr</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Health ins</i>	<i>Pay-ment</i>	<i>Detail not-in-labor-force⁵</i>	<i>Detail crim justice ref⁶</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Days waiting</i>
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	99	100	--	99	--	94	99	78	100	100	95
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	1	69	--	100	--	99	99	71	100	100	--
New Mexico	100	100	100	100	82	100	91	93	89	83	83	86	99	96	82
New York	--	--	--	--	98	100	99	99	98	--	--	85	100	99	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	99	--	100	3	63	--	--	3	89	69	93	--
North Dakota	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	100	100	99	77	94	100	98	100
Ohio	--	--	--	48	76	100	--	98	100	--	100	100	100	100	48
Oklahoma	--	--	--	31	100	100	100	99	--	--	51	77	77	100	--
Oregon	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	98	--	100	--	94	100	91	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	93	96	98	100	98	100	--
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	73	58	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	100	67	--	100	100	--	94	68	99	100	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	100	98	100	--	--	--	--	71	96	100	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	93	--	100	98	95	94	72	79	65	43	100	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	73	--	100	--	98	--	100	91	93	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	40	97	--	82	85	83	92	49	58	--	23
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	4	--	--	100	96	80	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	85	100	71	94	88	60	--	49	88	62	98	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	11	100	96	95	--	--	--	100	70	99	--
West Virginia	100	100	100	94	79	99	95	97	93	97	89	84	97	97	72
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	70	40	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	99	--	72	98	--	--	--	--	100	50	91	100

-- Quantity is zero.

¹ Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

² Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

³ Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

⁴ Percent of female admissions.

⁵ Percent of admissions reporting employment status as "Not in labor force".

⁶ Percent of admissions reporting referral source as "Criminal justice system".

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TEDS - 11.5.96.

APPENDIX A

Data Limitations

The TEDS is collected by States according to their own systems for monitoring substance abuse treatment and then cross walked to the TEDS data elements, according to a mutually-approved protocol. Given variation among the States in how they define and collect substance abuse treatment data, the following should be considered when using these data:

- C States continually review the quality of their data processing. As States identify systematic errors, they may revise or replace historical TEDS data files. While this system improves the data set over time, reported historical statistics may change slightly from year to year.
- C The number and client mix of TEDS records depends, to some extent, on external factors - including the availability of public funds. In States with higher funding levels, a larger percentage of the substance abusing population may be admitted to treatment, including the less severely impaired and the less economically disadvantaged.
- C Public funding constraints may direct States to selectively target special populations, for example, pregnant women or adolescents.
- C States vary in the extent to which coercion plays a role in referral to treatment. This variation derives from criminal justice practices and differing concentrations of abuser sub-populations.
- C States vary in their reporting practices. For instance, drunk drivers who are referred to education or treatment are excluded from TEDS reporting in all but a few States.
- C Initial admissions do not necessarily represent unique clients. Readmission of the same client would be counted as a new admission, and most States identify clients uniquely at the program or provider level so that a client would have a new identifier if admitted to another provider. It is possible, therefore, for clients to have multiple initial admissions within a State and even within providers that have multiple treatment sites within the State. A few States uniquely identify clients at the State-level and several more States are attempting to achieve this level of client identification. The TEDS provides a good national snapshot of what is seen at admission to treatment, but is currently unable to follow individual clients through a sequence of treatment episodes.
- C The TEDS distinguishes between “transfer admissions” and “initial admissions.” Transfer admissions are to distinct services within an episode of treatment. All identifiable transfer admissions have been excluded from the current report.
- C Records with partially complete information have been retained for this report. Where records include missing or invalid data, the records are excluded from tabulations involving the missing or invalid data. For this reason, the total number of admissions will vary slightly from table to table.

- C Alcohol admissions are defined as “alcohol only” or “alcohol with drug”. Alcohol-only admissions are primary for alcohol with secondary and tertiary substances listed “none,” “unknown,” or “not collected.” Alcohol-with-drug indicates an admission primary for alcohol with a secondary or tertiary drug.
- C Cocaine admissions are defined as “smoked cocaine” or “non-smoked cocaine” to reveal the important difference between routes of administration. While crack currently accounts for the majority of “smoked cocaine” admissions, the distinction is important for any form of cocaine that is smoked, the route of administration being key to the severity of a substance dependency. Crack is currently the most inexpensive form of illicit cocaine. “Non-smoked cocaine” includes all other primary cocaine admissions, including those where route of administration is unknown or not collected. For this reason, the TEDS estimate of smoked-cocaine admissions is a conservative one.

Capture of Known Universe

The TEDS attempts to capture *all* admissions to providers receiving *any* public funds. Because the TEDS eligibility of a provider is decided by each state or jurisdiction, there is no independent check on the actual sources of funding. For calendar 1993, we estimate the capture for TEDS-eligible providers to be 91% and the capture for all treatment providers to be 76% (including privately-funded providers). The method for determining these estimates is as follows:

Determining Open Treatment *Providers* for the Year:

SAMHSA maintains a list of substance abuse services providers (the National Facility Register) that includes prevention, administrative, and treatment entities. By removing the prevention and administrative entities, the known universe of treatment providers is determined and updated each year (see Table C.1).

The update is performed as part of a one-day census (NDATUS, now UFDS) conducted for a day in October. In 1993, the one-day census was for October 1, 1993. During the rest of the year, if a provider reports admissions to TEDS, the provider is characterized as open and TEDS-eligible, regardless of its status at the one-day census. If necessary, the provider's status is changed from what it had been at the one-day census: a) if new, the provider is added, b) if changed from closed or non-treatment, the provider's status is updated. In calendar 1993, there were 11,983 open treatment providers in the known universe, of which 8,457 (71%) were deemed TEDS-eligible (see Table C.2).

Determining *Annual Admissions* to Open Treatment Providers for the Year:

Annual admissions were determined directly from TEDS (6,811 providers that reported to TEDS) or estimated from each provider's one-day census (5,172 providers not reporting to TEDS). Because the one-day census was known for every treatment provider in the known universe in 1993, annual admissions could be calculated for non-reporting providers by multiplying their census by estimated annual turnover. The estimate of turnover was based on actual turnover in providers reporting to TEDS.

In 1993, all known open treatment providers (11,983) reported an October one-day census, and 6,811 also reported annual admissions to TEDS. For the 6,811 providers reporting both, turnover rate is the annual admissions divided by the one-day census. Using these 6,811 actual turnover rates, analysis of variance showed two variables to be significantly related to turnover: 1) census size ($p < .0001$), and 2) funding type ($p < .0001$) as public or other. Regression analysis yielded the following relationships between turnover and census size for publicly-funded and other-funded providers.

For providers receiving public funds:

$$T = 10^{(0.4432 - 0.0011N)}$$

For all other providers:

$$T = 10^{(0.37137 - 0.00165N)}$$

where :

T = Turnover rate

N = One-day census

Figure C.1 shows how actual turnover is related to census size for both publicly-funded and other-funded providers. Using these functional relationships, an estimated turnover rate was calculated for providers with a known one-day census and a known funding type that did not report to TEDS. In 1993, these variables were known for all 11,983 open treatment providers on the National Facility Register.

The estimated annual admissions and reported annual admissions, when summed, are the total admissions universe for 1993. Based on these calculations (see table C.2), there were a total of 1,915,965 admissions to the known universe of treatment providers in 1993. Admissions reported by the TEDS-eligible providers totaled 1,448,927 or 91% of the TEDS-eligible admissions universe and 76% of the known admissions treatment universe.

Difficulties in Estimating TEDS Coverage:

Several problems regarding the above assessment of TEDS coverage should be recognized. First, the capture rates for TEDS reflect percentages of known treatment facilities, that is the facilities that have been identified and included in the National Facility Register maintained by SAMHSA. It is not possible to estimate the size of the “unknown” universe, but there clearly are some treatment facilities not included in the NFR. Studies are underway to attempt to estimate the size of this additional universe. Secondly, because TEDS eligibility is basically determined by States, and they submit TEDS data for their TEDS-eligible units, the meaning of

the 91% capture rate for TEDS-eligible facilities is ambiguous. For example, if eligibility is based in part on which units data can be obtained from, then the capture rate can approach 100% simply because of the way eligibility is defined. It is possible that States may not be able to report on providers they deem eligible. Finally, the estimation method described above will over or under estimate the capture rate to the extent that reported TEDS admissions are under or over reported by TEDS facilities. This is because reported TEDS admissions are treated as “actual” admissions.

Another estimate ² of 3.2 million 1993 admissions to specialty substance abuse treatment was calculated based on the 1993 NDATUS, but using a different methodology. This estimation did not use reported TEDS admissions, rather it used reports of 1993 annual admissions directly to NDATUS, which was done by less than half of the 1993 NDATUS providers. Turnover rates were calculated from the NDATUS and adjusted by findings from the California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment (CALDATA) report to arrive at the figure of 3.2 million episodes of treatment in 1993. This second estimate compares closely to an estimate of 3.3 million 1993 admissions to specialty substance abuse treatment calculated by multiplying the 1993 census by an overall turnover rate derived from the overall length of stay from the 1990 Drug Services Research Survey.

² Denmead G., Fountain D., Harwood, H., and Zhang D. (1995) Substance Abuse Treatment Services: Treatment Facilities and Funded Capacity , September.

Table C.1. Identification of active treatment providers in 1993

[Based on one-day census status on 10.1.93 and year-long status 1.1.93-12.31.93]

	<i>All facilities</i> ¹		<i>Treatment providers</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Facilities on census-mailing list ²	15,133		12,291	
1993 universe of known and open facilities	14,767	100.0	11,983	100.0
Facilities open at one-day census	13,955	94.5	11,217	93.6
Closed at census	1,037		850	
Status uncertain	141		141	
Facilities added at one-day census	325	2.2	279	2.3
Facilities added during year by TEDS	487	3.3	487	4.1
Had reported to 1993 census as non-treatment	69		69	
Had reported to 1993 census as closed	201		201	
Status uncertain at 1993 census	49		49	
Had not reported to 1993 census	168		168	

¹ Includes treatment, prevention, and administrative facilities

² National Facility Register (file frozen before mailing)

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA. TEDS - 11.5.96, NDATUS 10.1.93, NFR.

Table C.2.

[Based on TEDS admissions reported for 1.1.93-12.31.93 and NDATUS 10.1.93]

	<i>Facilities</i>			<i>Admissions</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of</i>	
		<i>TEDS-eligible</i>	<i>Percent of universe</i>		<i>TEDS-eligible</i>	<i>Percent of universe</i>
Known treatment universe	11,983	100.0	100.0	1,915,965	100.0	100.0
TEDS-eligible	8,457	100.0	70.6	1,599,613	100.0	83.5
Reporting	6,811	80.5	56.8	1,448,927	90.6	75.6
Panel of 37 States	5,785	68.4	48.3	1,251,982	78.3	65.3
Non-panel States	1,026	12.1	8.6	196,945	12.3	10.3
Not reporting	1,646	19.5	13.7	150,686	9.4	7.9
Non-TEDS-eligible	3,526	n/a	29.4	316,352	n/a	16.5

These quantities are based on actual admissions to reporting facilities and estimated admissions to non-reporting facilities. All treatment facilities (100%) reported a one-day census in 1993 due to a resurvey of non-respondents. For a treatment facility not reporting annual admissions, an estimate of turnover rate was used, derived by regression analysis and ANOVA. Turnover was found to be significantly related to census size ($p < .0001$), type of funding ($p < .0001$), and an interaction effect ($p < .0001$). Taking these three variables into account, annual admissions could be estimated for any facility.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA. TEDS - 11.5.96, NDATUS 10.1.93, NFR .

Table C.2. Capture of known treatment providers in 1993

Figure C.1 Annual turnover as function of provider one-day census in 1993

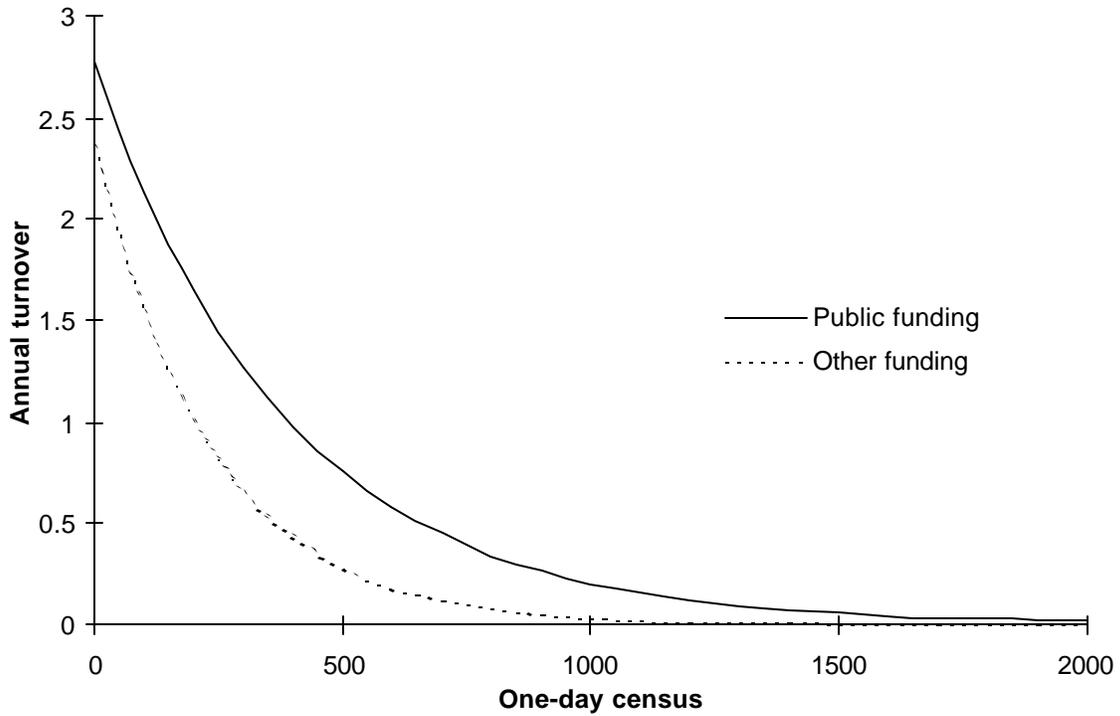
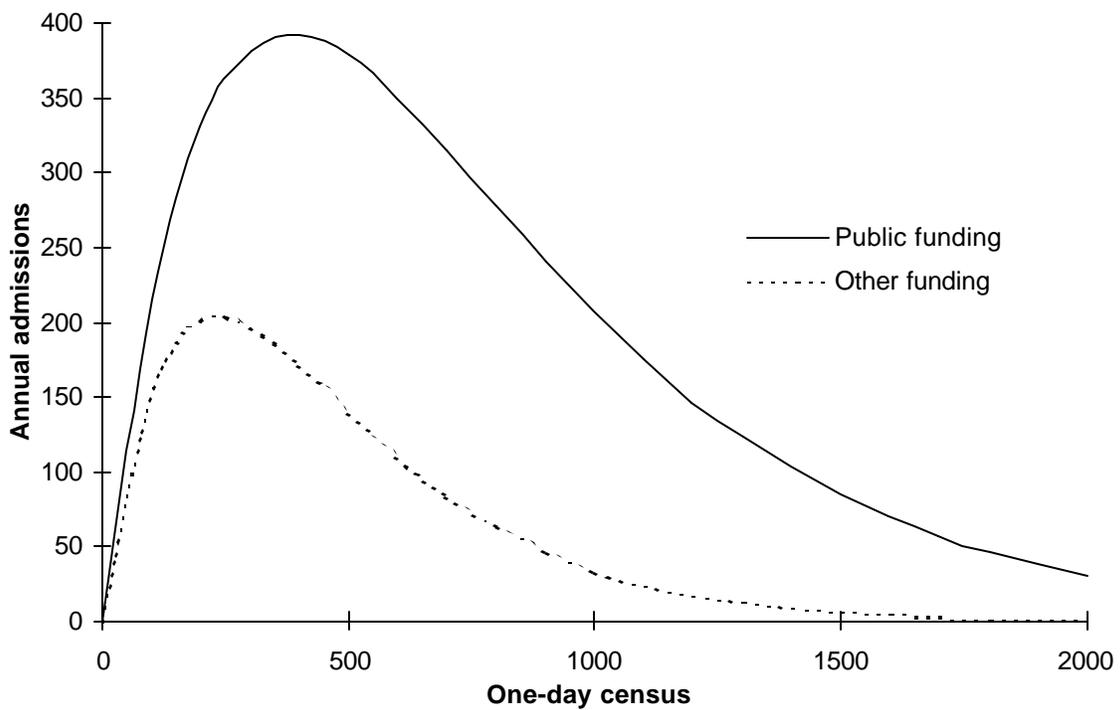


Figure C.2 Annual admissions as function of provider one-day census in 1993



APPENDIX B

Data Elements: The Data Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) - (1992-present)³

TEDS Minimum Data Set

Provider Identifier

All clinics and/or programs receiving any State Alcohol and/or Drug Agency (including Federal Block Grant) funds for the provision of alcohol or drug treatment services must report client data. At the State's option, data will be accepted on other programs which are identified on SAMHSA's master files as non-state programs, identified as non-treatment programs (e.g., sobering-up stations, crisis centers, etc.), and others such as private programs. For purposes of reporting to the Treatment Episode Data Set, early intervention is considered to be a subset of prevention services, not treatment services, and, accordingly, is not reportable.

This identifier must be unique within the State and must not be reassigned. The identifier is limited to 15 alphanumeric characters. The identifier can be unintelligent (containing no second-level coding). At the State's option, unique numbers to providers within a given State may be assigned by the State, or by SAMHSA.

Client Identifier

Data must be reported for all clients admitted to reporting clinics/programs, regardless of source of funding for individual clients.

At the State's option, client reporting may be done either by programs, clinics, or at the service level, provided each admission to a new service is reported. However, the level chosen must be the same as previous reporting to the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Survey (NDATUS) now replaced by the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS) survey. The reporting programs and clinics are referred to as the provider in the Minimum Data Set.

A Client is a person who meets all of the following criteria: 1) has an alcohol- or drug-related problem; 2) has completed the screening and intake process; 3) has been formally admitted for treatment/recovery service to an alcohol/drug treatment unit; 4) has his/her own client record; 5) is receiving treatment for an alcohol- or drug-related problem by a provider monitored or funded by a State Alcohol or State Drug authority. A person who has completed only the screening and/or intake process or has been placed on a waiting list is not a client.

³ From Alcohol and Drug Abuse Client Minimum Data Set, National Institute on Drug Abuse, April 1, 1990.

Client identifiers should, at the very least, be unique within the provider programs and must not be reassigned. The identifier can be unintelligent. The client identifier should not exceed 15 alphanumeric characters. The responsibility for assigning numbers to the clients will reside within the individual state. Whatever identifier is employed, steps must be taken to ensure confidentiality of patient records.

Codependent/Collateral

A Codependent/Collateral is a person who: 1) is seeking services due to problems arising from his/her relationship with an alcohol or drug user; 2) has been formally admitted for service to a State-operated or State-funded treatment unit; 3) has his/her own client record or has a record within a primary client record.

The reporting of any or all of the Minimum Data Set for codependent/collateral/significant other is optional. When the data are extracted from the State system, the Codependent/Collateral flag will need to be set to discriminate between client and codependent/collateral records. If the state opts to report codependent/collateral information, the only mandatory data items will be Provider Identifier, Client Identifier, Date of Admission, and the Co dependent/Collateral flag. If a State elects not to report a portion of the codependent/collateral data, those items not reported will have a unique code to indicate that the item is not used/reported by the State.

A yes or no identifier. For States that do not collect Codependent/Collateral information, this item may be automated.

Transaction Type

Initial admission in episode or a change in service/transfer in episode. An episode is defined as a continuous period of care. It may involve multiple types of services but may not involve a break in service.

Date of Admission

For the purposes of data collection and subsequent reporting to SAMHSA, the initial admission and each change/transfer in service will be reported. This means that for a change in facility, program, or location, with no change in the type of service, an admission/transfer record is not needed.

An admission is counted on the day when the client actually receives his/her first direct treatment/recovery service within each service category.

Number of Prior Treatment Episodes in any Drug or Alcohol Treatment Program

0/1/2/3/4/5 or more. Do not count changes in service for same episode.

Principal Source of Referral

- C Individual (includes self-referral): This includes self, family or friend, or any other individual that referred the client to the program/clinic that is not included as part of a category below.
- C Alcohol/drug abuse care provider: Any program/clinic or other health care provider whose principal objective is the treatment of clients who have substance abuse problems, or a program whose activities are related to prevention, education, and/or treatment of alcoholism or drug abuse.
- C Other health care provider: This includes a physician, psychiatrist, or other licensed health care professional, general hospital, psychiatric hospital, mental health program, and nursing home.
- C School (educational): This includes a school principal, counselor, teacher, or student assistance program (SAP), the school system, or education agency.
- C Employer/Employee Assistance Program (EAP): This includes a supervisor or an employee counselor.
- C Other community referral: This includes a Federal, State, or local agency that provides aid in the areas of poverty relief, unemployment, shelter, or social welfare. Additionally, community and religious organizations are included in this category.
- C Court/Criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI: Referrals from a judge, prosecutor, probation officer, or other personnel affiliated with a Federal, State, and/or county judicial system, and referrals from the police. Referrals for DWI/DUI, and clients who have been referred in lieu of or for deferred prosecution and pretrial release, before or after official adjudication. Referrals for clients on pre-parole, pre-release, work and/or home furlough (the client need not be officially designated as "on parole"), and TASC clients who have been referred because of civilian commitment.

Date of Birth

Month, day, year.

Sex

Male, female.

Race

- C Alaskan Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian): A person having origins in any of the people of Alaska.
- C American Indian (other than Alaskan Native): A person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- C Asian or Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.
- C Black: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- C White: A Caucasian person having origins in any of the people of Europe (including Portugal), North Africa, or the Middle East.
- C Other: A default category for use in instances in which the client is not classified above, or whose origin group, because of area custom, is regarded as a racial class distinct from the above categories.

Ethnicity

- C Puerto Rican: A person of Puerto Rican origin, regardless of race.
- C Mexican: A person of Mexican origin, regardless of race.
- C Cuban: A person of Cuban origin, regardless of race.
- C Other Hispanic: A person from Central or South America and all other Spanish cultures and origins, regardless of race (includes Spain).

Education at Time of Admission

Highest school grade completed (GED=12).

Employment Status

- C Employed full time: 35 hours or more a week; includes Armed Forces.
- C Employed part time: Less than 35 hours a week.
- C Unemployed: Looking for work in the past 30 days; on layoff from job.
- C Not in Labor Force: Includes homemaker, student, disabled, retired, not looking for work in the past 30 days, and inmate of institution.

Substance Problem (Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary)

In determining primary, secondary, and tertiary substance problems, clinical judgment will ultimately determine the degree of impairment that a substance has for an individual client. In determining the degree of impairment, the following considerations should be made: patterns of drug involvement; degree of present or past physical, mental, social dysfunction caused by the substance; degree of present or past physical or psychological dependence on drugs, regardless of the frequency of use of a specific drug.

Substance Problems

- C None.
- C Alcohol.
- C Cocaine/crack.
- C Marijuana/hashish. This includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.
- C Heroin.
- C Non-prescription methadone.
- C Other opiates and synthetics. This includes codeine, Dilaudid, morphine, Demerol, opium, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- C PCP. Phencyclidine.
- C Other hallucinogens. This includes LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- C Methamphetamine.
- C Other amphetamines. This includes Benzedrine, Dexedrine, Preludin, Ritalin, and any other amines and related drugs.
- C Other stimulants.
- C Benzodiazepine. This includes Diazepam, Flurazepam, Chlordiazepoxide, Clorazepate, Lorazepam, Alprazolam, Oxazepam, Temazepam, Prazepam, Triazolam, Clonazepam, and Halezepam.
- C Other tranquilizers.
- C Barbiturates. This includes Phenobarbital, Seconal, Nembutal, etc.

- C Other sedatives or hypnotics. This includes chloral hydrate, Placidyl, Doriden, etc.
- C Inhalants. This includes ether, glue, chloroform, nitrous oxide, gasoline, paint thinner, etc.
- C Over-the-counter. This includes aspirin, cough syrup, Somnex, and any other legally-obtained nonprescription medication.
- C Other.

Usual Route of Administration (optional when substance is Alcohol Only and for tertiary drug problems.)

- C Oral.
- C Smoking.
- C Inhalation.
- C Injection (intravenous or intramuscular).
- C Other.

Frequency of Use (optional when substance is Alcohol Only and for tertiary drug problems.)

- C No past-month use.
- C 1-3 times in past month.
- C 1-2 times per week.
- C 3-6 times per week.
- C Daily.

Age of First Use or First Alcohol Intoxication (optional when substance is Alcohol Only and for tertiary drug problems.)

- C For drugs other than alcohol, record age of first use. The recorded age should reflect willful use.
- C For alcohol, record age of first intoxication. The recorded age should reflect willful use.
- C A value of zero (0) indicates a newborn with a substance dependency problem.

Services

- C Detoxification, 24-hour per day service:
 - Hospital inpatient (24-hour per day medical acute care services for detoxification for persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal.)
 - Free-standing residential (24 hour per day services in non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.)

- C Rehabilitation/residential:
 - Hospital-other than detoxification (24-hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.)
 - Short-term-30-days-or-less (Typically 30 days or less of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.)
 - Long-term-over-30-days (Typically more than 30 days of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency. This may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses.)

- C Ambulatory:
 - Non-intensive outpatient (Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services; these may include pharmacologic therapies.)
 - Intensive outpatient (As a minimum, the client must receive treatment lasting two or more hours per day on three or more days per week.)
 - Detoxification (Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacologic or non-pharmacologic.)

Use of Methadone Planned as Part of Treatment.

A yes/no item.

TEDS Supplemental Data Set

Detailed Drug Codes (primary, secondary, and tertiary)

Alcohol	Phenobarbital
Heroin/morphine	Secobarbital/Amobarbital
d-Propoxyphene	Secobarbital
Methadone	Other sedatives
Oxycodone	Amphetamine
Codeine	Methamphetamine/speed
Heperidine HCL	Other stimulants
Hydromorphone	Solvents
Other narcotic analgesics	Aerosols
Diazepam	Anesthetics
Alprazolam	Nitrites
Triazolam	Other inhalants
Chlordiazepoxide	PCP/PCP combinations
Clorazepate	LSD
Lorazepam	Other hallucinogens
Other benzodiazepine	Crack
Meprobamate	Other cocaine
Other tranquilizer	Marijuana/hashish
Methaqualone	Pentazocine
Flurazepam	Methylphenidate
Ethchlorvinyl	Diphenhydramine
Glutethimide	Diphenylhydantoin sodium
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	Other drugs

Substance Abuse Diagnosis Based on Diagnostic Statistical Manual- Revised (DSM III-R) Criteria

Psychiatric Problem in Addition to Alcohol or Drug Problem

Yes/no item.

Pregnant at Time of Admission

Yes/no item.

Veteran Status

A veteran is any person who has served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, including the Coast Guard. Not counted as veterans are those whose only service was in the Reserves, National Guard, or Merchant Marines.

Yes/no item.

Living Arrangements

- C Homeless. No fixed address; includes shelters.
- C Dependent living. Includes dependent children and adults living in a supervised setting, e.g., halfway houses and group homes.
- C Independent living.

Primary Source of Income/Support

- C In the case of children under 18 years old, indicate parents' primary source of income/support.
- C Wages/salary
- C Public assistance
- C Retirement/pension
- C Disability
- C Other
- C None

Health Insurance (May or May Not Cover Alcohol or Drug Treatment)

- C None
- C Medicare
- C Medicaid
- C Private insurance
- C Blue Cross/Blue Shield
- C Health maintenance organization (HMO)
- C Other (e.g., Civilian Health and Medical Plan of Uniformed Services - CHAMPUS)
- C Unknown

Expected Primary Source of Payment for This Treatment Episode

- C Self-pay
- C Workman's Compensation
- C Medicare
- C Medicaid
- C Other government payments
- C Blue Cross/Blue Shield
- C Other health insurance companies
- C No charge (free, charity, special research, or teaching)
- C Other
- C Unknown

Detailed "Not in Labor Force" Categories

- C Homemaker
- C Student
- C Retired
- C Disabled
- C Inmate of Institution
- C Other

Detailed Criminal Justice Referral Categories

- C State/Federal court
- C Formal adjudication process (other than above)
- C Probation/parole
- C Recognized legal entity (other than above)

- C Driving under the influence (DUI) or driving while intoxicated (DWI)
- C Diversionary program, i.e Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)
- C Prison
- C Other

Marital Status

- C Never married: persons whose only marriage has been annulled are classified as never married. (Definition compatible with the U.S. Census.)
- C Now married: Individuals living as married are counted as married.
- C Separated: Individuals reported as separated (either legally or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord) are classified as separated. (Definition compatible with the U.S. Census.)
- C Divorced
- C Widowed

Time Waiting to Enter Treatment

This is the number of days that elapsed from the first contact/request for service until the client was admitted and the first clinical service was provided.

Data Elements: The Client-Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) - (1979-1981) ⁴

Age at Admission

Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from year of admission to treatment.

Age at First Use

The chronological age at which a person first used the drug now listed as his/her primary drug problem.

Clients

Persons admitted to a clinic for the prevention or treatment of a drug problem; they are assigned a treatment plan and receive the clinical and supportive services identified in the regimen. Criteria for completing treatment are established at this time. When a clinic's Federal contract or grant states that both prevention and treatment services are to be provided, the persons receiving prevention services are also considered clients. The guidelines of the Federal funding agencies state that a client is considered active if he/she receives treatment services at least once every thirty days. Only active clients are reported on CODAP. If the client has not received treatment or direct services for 30 days, he/she must be discharged from the CODAP reporting system. Partial services are occasionally offered to community groups, clients; families, and individuals; this activity is not reported by CODAP clinics because the people involved in receiving partial services are not treated for diagnosed drug problems.

Clinics

Units that provide drug abuse treatment services. Several types of treatment may be provided by a single clinic.

Drug Types

- C None
- C Heroin
- C Non-prescription Methadone

⁴ Statistical Series Quarterly Report Provisional Data January-March 1980: Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Series D, No. 14, National Institute on Drug Abuse, DHHS Publication No. ADM) 80-968, printed 1980.

- C Other opiates and synthetics - opium, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, etc.
- C Alcohol - (Note: alcohol treatment programs were excluded from CODAP)
- C Barbiturates - phenobarbital, Seconal, Nembutal, etc.
- C Other sedatives or Hypnotics - methaqualone, chloralhydrate, Placidyl, Doriden, etc.
- C Amphetamines - Benzedrine, Dexedrine, methamphetamine, "speed," and related compounds such as Preludin, Ritalin, etc.
- C Cocaine
- C Marijuana/Hashish - includes THC, "hash oil," other cannabis preparations.
- C Hallucinogens - LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, MCA, DMT, mushrooms, peyote, etc.
- C Inhalants - glue, nitrous oxide, organic solvents, etc.
- C Over-the-Counter - those drugs legally obtained, non-prescription medication.
- C Tranquilizers - Librium, Valium, Miltown, etc.
- C PCP - phencyclidine
- C Other
- C Drug Unknown

Educational or skill development program, participation in:

Participation in an educational program is attendance at a school or college from which the client will receive a diploma or degree. High school equivalency programs are included. Participation in a skill development program provides the client with vocational training, e.g., secretary, barber, mechanic.

Employment status:

The following categories are used to indicate if the client is legally employed (includes self-employment) at the time of admission. To qualify as being employed, the client's earnings must be subject to income taxes. For example, stipends and welfare payments are not taxable; therefore, the client receiving these monies would not be considered employed. The categories are:

- C Unemployed, not seeking work - has not sought employment in last 30 days.
- C Unemployed, seeking work - has sought employment in last 30 days. This includes registering with employment agencies, etc.
- C Part-time - working less than 35 hours a week.
- C Full-time - working 35 hours or more a week. This category also includes clients with concurrent, full-time and part-time positions.

Environment:

The physical setting and circumstances in which clients receive treatment. There are five categories:

- C Prison - treatment takes place within a Federal, State, or local correctional institution.
- C Hospital - this environment applies to inpatients who are being treated primarily for a drug abuse problem; the patients may also receive care for medical or psychiatric problems.
- C Residential - this category includes halfway houses, therapeutic communities, and all settings other than prisons and hospitals that provide both living arrangements and treatment.
- C Day care - a setting in which clients reside outside the clinic but spend a substantial amount of time at the treatment center, usually amounting to five or more hours per day for at least five days per week. The client is assigned supervised work at the clinic and may be provided a variety of counseling, legal, vocational, and educational services.
- C Outpatient - a setting similar to day care; less time is spent at the clinic by the client, and supervised work is not regularly assigned. Treatment, counseling, and supportive services are provided to the client.

Frequency of use of primary drug:

The number of times a client uses the primary drug during the month prior to admission. There are seven categories:

- C No use during month prior to admission.
- C Less than once per week.
- C Once per week.

- C Several times per week.
- C Once daily.
- C Two or three times daily.
- C More than three times daily.

Health insurance type:

The following categories indicate the client's health insurance status at the time of admission to the clinic:

- C No health insurance.
- C Blue Cross/Blue Shield.
- C Other private insurance.
- C Medicaid/Medicare.
- C CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services).
- C Other public funds for health care.

Last formal school year completed:

Number of years of education the client completed.

Marital Status:

The following categories indicate the client's marital status at time of admission:

- C Never married - this includes annulment.
- C Married - this includes common-law marriage and those clients who consider themselves married.
- C Widowed.
- C Divorced.
- C Separated - this refers to married persons not living together by choice, whether or not the separation is legal.

Modality:

The type of therapy or treatment a client receives. There are four categories:

- C Detoxification - the planned withdrawal of a client from a drug. Prescribed medication, or decreasing doses of the problem drug, must be used as the primary element of the detoxification process; if drugs are not used therapeutically (e.g., the client undergoes “cold turkey”), the modality classification would be “drug free” rather than detoxification. The detoxification period may not exceed 21 days when methadone is prescribed in detoxifying opiate addicts; after 21 days, the modality becomes “maintenance.” Detoxification from non-opiate substances, such as barbiturates, may take longer.
- C Maintenance - treatment of an addicted client only by the continued administration of methadone, L-alpha-acetylmethadol (LAAM), or propoxyphene napsylate (Darvon-N) to achieve stabilization. Slow methadone withdrawal, detoxification from a maintenance regimen, and the abstinence phase of maintenance are included in this category.
- C Drug free - treatment regimen that does not include any chemical agent or medication. However, drugs may be used as an adjunct to treatment or to treat any medical problems the client may have. Temporary use of medication (e.g., tranquilizers) for treating psychiatric problems may occur in drug free modalities. Primary treatment method is traditional counseling.
- C Other - the primary treatment modality assigned the client is other than those specified above. It may be with or without medication and includes acupuncture, chemotherapy, and transcendental meditation.

Primary drug:

The drug type that is the major problem in that it has caused the most dysfunction. It is the drug problem for which the client was admitted to treatment. Only one primary problem may be reported. (See also “Drug types.”)

Primary treatment experiences, number of:

The number of uninterrupted periods, from admission to discharge, in any drug treatment program.

Race/ethnicity:

Based on staff observation and client self-identification, the following categories have been selected to conform with the FICE Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Racial and Ethnic Definitions:

- C White (not of Hispanic origin) - a person having origins in any of the people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- C Black (not of Hispanic origin) - a person having origins in any of the people of sub-Saharan Africa.
- C American Indian - a person having origins in any of the original people of North America.
- C Alaskan Native (Aleut, Eskimo Indian) - a person having origins in any of the original people of North America.
- C Asian or Pacific Islander - a person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.
- C Hispanic - Mexican
- C Hispanic - Puerto Rican
- C Hispanic - Cuban
- C Other Hispanic

Reason for discharge:

The circumstances under which a client leaves treatment. Several types of discharge are reported as follows:

- C Completed treatment, no drug use - the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program; however, follow-up contact may be recommended. The client is no longer using illegal drugs or abusing alcohol.
- C Completed treatment, some drug use - the decision of the clinic staff is that the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program, and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program. The client meets all other criteria for completion of treatment except concerning the use of drugs during the month prior to discharge.
- C Transfer to a CODAP reporting clinic within this program - the client is discharged from the clinic and, with no interruption in treatment, is transferred to another clinic that does submit CODAP reports to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and is within the same program.

- C Transfer to a non-CODAP reporting clinic within this program - the client is discharged from the clinic and, with no interruption in treatment, is transferred to another clinic that does not submit CODAP reports to NIDA and is within the same program.
- C Referred outside this program - the client is discharged from the clinic; treatment is not completed. The client is referred to another drug treatment program or to a medical or psychiatric institution.
- C Program decision to discharge client for noncompliance with program rules - treatment is not completed; the client is discharged for violation of program rules.
- C Left before completion - the client is discharged because of his/her decision to leave the clinic before completion of treatment, or his/her refusal to continue a further phase of treatment in this or any other program.
- C Incarcerated - treatment is not completed; the client is discharged because of incarceration.
- C Died - the client died before completing treatment; however, this does not necessarily imply a drug-related death.

Regions:

Geographic regions used are based on divisions used by the U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970 Census of Population. They are comprised of the following States and territories:

- C New England - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
- C Middle Atlantic - New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.
- C East North Central - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
- C West North Central - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
- C South Atlantic - Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
- C East South Central - Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
- C West South Central - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.
- C Mountain - Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

C Pacific - Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

C Outlying Areas - Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Route of administration, most recent usual:

Indicates the most recent method employed by the client to use the drug type(s) identified. If more than one recent method of administration of a drug type has been used, the most usual or frequent route is indicated. There are five categories:

C Oral - ingested by mouth.

C Smoking - absorbed through lungs and respiratory system by mouth.

C Inhalation - absorbed through lungs and respiratory system by nose.

C Intramuscular - administered by injection into muscles.

C Intravenous - administered by injection into veins.

Secondary drug:

The drug type, if any, that has resulted in a lesser degree of dysfunction than the primary drug problem. (See also "Primary drug" and "Drug types.")

Skill development program:

See "Educational or skill development program, participation in."

Source of referral:

The following categories indicate the agency, individual, or legal situation through which the client is committed to or referred to treatment:

C Self referral.

C Hospital - includes a medical or psychiatric hospital, or affiliated clinics.

C Community mental health center.

C Community services agencies/individuals - includes Federal, State or local agencies, another drug program, and a private physician, psychiatrist, or other mental health professional.

C Family/friend.

- C Employer.
- C School.
- C Other voluntary.
- C TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime).
- C Federal/State/county probation.
- C Federal/State/county parole.
- C Other non-voluntary - includes police, NARA I, and NARA III.
- C Bureau of Prisons (BOP) - includes BOP NARA II, BOP study, BOP-IPDDR, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP).
- C VAASMRO (Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office).

SMSA's:

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards as of April 1978.

Tertiary drug:

The drug type, if any, that has resulted in a lesser degree of dysfunction than the secondary drug problem. (See also "Primary drug," "Secondary drug," and "Drug types.")

Times arrested within 24 months prior to this admission, number of:

Indicates the number of times the client has been arrested and booked during the 24 months prior to admission. This item does not imply conviction and relates to alleged offenses. Arrests for traffic infractions are not included. However, arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and driving while intoxicated because of alcohol or drugs are included.

Weeks in treatment:

The number of uninterrupted weeks a client spends in treatment at a clinic.

Years between first use and admission:

The number of years between the first use of a drug and admission to a drug treatment clinic.