Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

Discharges from Substance Abuse Treatment Services

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality

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Highlights

This report presents results from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for discharges from substance abuse treatment in 2008. The report provides information on treatment completion, length of stay in treatment, and demographic and substance abuse characteristics of discharges aged 12 and older from alcohol or drug treatment in facilities that reported to individual State administrative data systems. Data are presented for specific service types rather than for treatment episodes, which can involve treatment in multiple service types.

- Forty-seven States and jurisdictions submitted 1,907,193 eligible records for discharges aged 12 and older occurring in 2008. (Alabama, Georgia, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia submitted no data or incomplete data for 2008 and are excluded from this report.)
- Eighty-five percent of the eligible records (n = 1,626,740) could be linked to a TEDS admission record from 2000 through 2008. The 1,626,740 linked discharge records form the basis for this report [Tables 1.1a and 1.1b].

Type of Service

Of the 1,626,740 discharges aged 12 and older in 2008 [Table 1.2b]:[1]

- 42 percent were discharged from outpatient treatment
- 20 percent were discharged from detoxification
- 12 percent were discharged from intensive outpatient treatment
- 12 percent were discharged from short-term residential treatment
- 8 percent were discharged from long-term residential treatment
- 5 percent were discharged from medication-assisted (i.e., using methadone or buprenorphine) opioid therapy or detoxification
- Less than 1 percent were discharged from hospital residential treatment

Reason for Discharge

Of the 1,626,740 discharges aged 12 and older in 2008 [Table 1.3b]:[1]

- 47 percent of the discharges completed treatment
- 14 percent of the discharges were transferred to further treatment
- 25 percent of the discharges dropped out of treatment
- 6 percent of the discharges had treatment terminated by the facility
- 2 percent of the discharges were incarcerated
- 5 percent of the discharges failed to complete treatment for other reasons

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[1] Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Treatment Completion by Service Type

The treatment completion rate was 47 percent for discharges aged 12 and older from all service types combined. For the individual service types, treatment was completed by [Table 1.4]:

- 65 percent of discharges from detoxification
- 55 percent of discharges from short-term residential treatment
- 46 percent of discharges from long-term residential treatment
- 45 percent of discharges from hospital residential treatment
- 42 percent of discharges from outpatient treatment
- 41 percent of discharges from medication-assisted opioid detoxification
- 36 percent of discharges from intensive outpatient treatment
- 15 percent of discharges from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

The median LOS in treatment by type of service was [Table 1.4]:

- 155 days for discharges from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy
- 92 days for discharges from outpatient treatment
- 59 days for discharges from long-term residential treatment
- 56 days for discharges from intensive outpatient treatment
- 24 days for discharges from short-term residential treatment
- 10 days for discharges from medication-assisted opioid detoxification
- 6 days for discharges from hospital residential treatment
- 4 days for discharges from detoxification

The median LOS by type of service, limited to only those who completed treatment was [Table 1.4]:

- 197 days for discharges completing outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy
- 124 days for discharges completing outpatient treatment
- 90 days for discharges completing long-term residential treatment
- 74 days for discharges completing intensive outpatient treatment
- 27 days for discharges completing short-term residential treatment
- 16 days for discharges completing hospital residential treatment
- 5 days for discharges completing medication-assisted opioid detoxification
- 4 days for discharges completing detoxification

Chapter 1

Discharge Data Description and Data Overview for All Types of Service: 2008

This report presents data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for discharges from treatment in 2008. It is a companion to the reports *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1998-2008 National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment* and *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1998-2008 State Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment.* These reports provide information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of substance abuse treatment admissions and discharges aged 12 and older in facilities that report to individual State administrative data systems. Data in this report include records for discharges during calendar year 2008 that were received and processed through May 6, 2010.[1]

TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the State substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons). In general, facilities reporting TEDS data are those that receive State alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services. Additional information on the history and methodology of TEDS and this report as well as important issues related to State data collection systems are detailed in Appendix A.

TEDS is an admission-based system, and TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. Thus, for example, an individual admitted to and discharged from treatment twice within a calendar year would be counted as two discharges.

Data in this report are presented for specific service types rather than for treatment episodes, which can involve treatment in multiple service types. States are asked to submit a record for each initial admission to a treatment service, for each transfer from one service to another, and for a discharge corresponding to each admission or transfer. The linked pairs of admission/transfer and discharge records enable analyses of treatment completion and length of stay (LOS) in treatment in specific service types.

This chapter describes the discharge data and provides an overview of the linked admission/discharge records for discharges aged 12 and older in 2008. Some tables in this report present data by State or jurisdiction. It is important to note that comparisons between and across States and jurisdictions should be made with caution. There are many factors (e.g., facilities included, clients included, ability to track multi-service episodes, services offered, and completeness and timeliness of reporting) that can affect comparability. See Appendix A for a full discussion.

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[1] For researchers interested in more detailed analysis, TEDS public use files are available for online data analysis or download at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, which can be accessed at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/.
Summary 2009 data for individual States that have submitted the full year of data are available online through the TEDS Quick Statistics website at http://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/NewMapv1.htm.

Data Definitions

Type of Service

Data are presented for each of eight different types of service (listed below). The first six service types exclude records where medication-assisted (i.e., with methadone or buprenorphine) opioid therapy or detoxification was planned as part of treatment; the other two service types include only medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification records:

- Outpatient treatment—Includes individual, family, and/or group services
- Intensive outpatient treatment—A minimum of 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week
- Short-term residential treatment—Typically, 30 days or fewer of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for substance abuse and dependency
- Long-term residential treatment—Typically, more than 30 days of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for substance abuse and dependence; may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses
- Hospital residential treatment—24-hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for substance abuse and dependence; excludes detoxification
- Detoxification—Includes free-standing residential detoxification (78 percent of detoxification discharges), hospital detoxification (18 percent), and outpatient detoxification (4 percent)
  - Free-standing residential detoxification—24-hour per day services in a non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment
  - Hospital detoxification—24-hour per day acute medical care services in a hospital setting for persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal
  - Outpatient detoxification—Treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an outpatient setting
- Outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy—Outpatient or intensive outpatient treatment services (93 percent and 7 percent of outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges, respectively) where medication-assisted therapy with methadone or buprenorphine was planned
- Medication-assisted opioid detoxification—Detoxification services where medication-assisted therapy with methadone or buprenorphine was planned; includes outpatient detoxification, free-standing residential detoxification, and hospital detoxification (58 percent, 24 percent, and 18 percent of medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges, respectively)

Medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges from short- and long-term residential treatment and hospital residential treatment represented less than 1 percent of all records. They are excluded from the chapters that detail the eight specific service types listed above.

Reason for Discharge

The reasons for discharge from substance abuse treatment tabulated in this report include:

- Completed treatment—All parts of the treatment plan or program were completed
- Transferred to another substance abuse program or facility—Client was transferred to another substance abuse treatment program, provider, facility, or service type within an episode of treatment; the client may or may not have reported to that program
- Dropped out—Client chose not to complete the treatment program, with or without specific advice to continue treatment; includes clients who dropped out for unknown reason and clients who had not received treatment for some time and received administrative discharges
- Terminated by facility—Treatment was terminated by the action of the facility, generally because of client non-compliance or violation of rules, laws, or procedures
- Incarcerated—Treatment was terminated because the client was incarcerated (jail, prison, house confinement)
- Death
- Other—Client left treatment for other specified reasons (e.g., change of residence, illness, hospitalization, or other reason unrelated to treatment compliance)

Because both treatment completion and transfer to further treatment represent positive conclusions to a treatment episode or component of a treatment episode, their rates are combined in some of the analyses.

Length of Stay (LOS) in Treatment

The length of stay (LOS) in days was calculated for each record by subtracting the date of admission from the date of last contact. For all outpatient service types, one day was added so that both the day of admission and the day of last contact were counted as days on which services were delivered. For hospital and residential service types, this was not done, and records where the date of admission and the date of last contact were the same (LOS = 0 days) were excluded from the analysis. The measure of LOS used in this report is the median—the number of days at which half of all discharges had taken place.

Linkage of discharge records from 2008 to admission records from 2000 to 2008 means that the maximum LOS in treatment included in this report is 9 years. However, outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy can have a much longer duration. Indeed, some admissions may receive this form of treatment for an indefinite period. Because this report includes data only on discharges, it will underestimate LOS in treatment for those receiving outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. Similarly, the number and proportion of treatment completers will reflect only those who have been discharged because treatment is complete and not those who successfully remain in long-term outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. In addition, the characteristics at admission of those admitted to and discharged from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy within 9 years may differ from those of admissions who remain in outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy for longer than 9 years.

Data Overview

Forty-seven States and jurisdictions submitted 1,907,193 eligible records for discharges aged 12 and older occurring in 2008. (Alabama, Georgia, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia submitted no data or incomplete data for 2008 and are excluded from this report.)

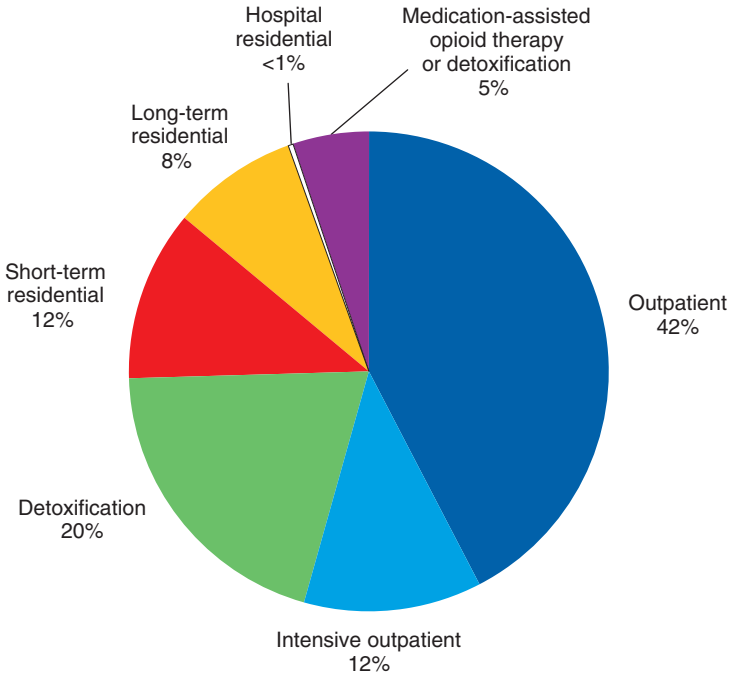
Table 1.1a-b. Of the 1,907,193 eligible discharge records, 85 percent (n = 1,626,740) could be linked to a TEDS admission or transfer record from 2000 through 2008. These 1,626,740 records form the basis of this report. Most of the 2008 discharge records linked to an admission or transfer occurring in 2008 (66 percent of the total discharge records). Seventeen percent were linked to an admission or transfer occurring in 2007; 2 percent linked to records from 2000 to 2006.

Type of Service

Tables 1.2a-b. These tables present type of service at discharge by State for 2008 discharges aged 12 and older. There was considerable State-to-State variability in the combination of service types available and in the proportions discharged from each of these service types.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the overall distribution of service type among 2008 discharges aged 12 and over: 42 percent of all 2008 discharges aged 12 and older were from outpatient treatment, 20 percent were from detoxification, 12 percent were from intensive outpatient treatment, 12 percent were from short-term residential treatment, 8 percent were from long-term residential treatment, 5 percent were from medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification, and less than 1 percent were from hospital residential treatment.

Figure 1.1
Type of service at discharge: TEDS 2008



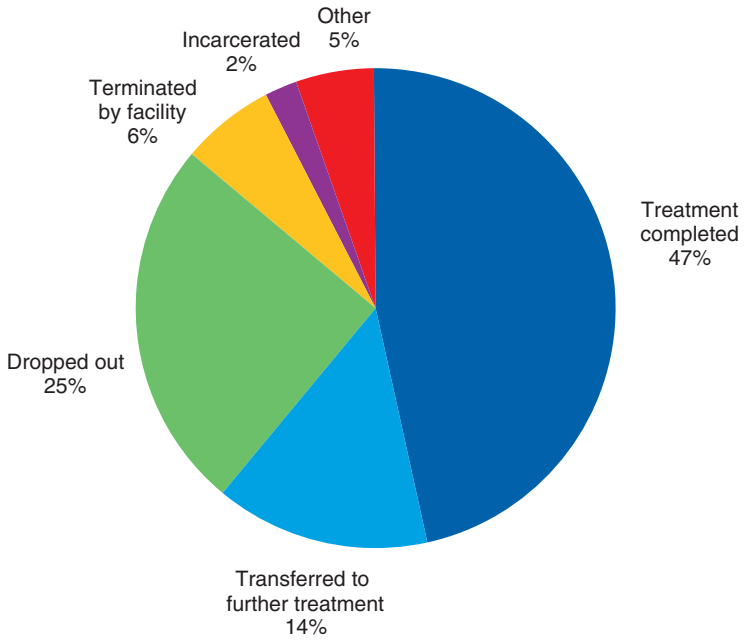
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Reason for Discharge

Tables 1.3a-b. These tables present reason for discharge by State. *Figure 1.2* illustrates the overall distribution of reason for discharge among 2008 discharges aged 12 and over.

Almost half (47 percent) of all discharges aged 12 and over completed treatment. Another 14 percent were referred to further substance abuse treatment. Twenty-five percent dropped out of treatment, 6 percent had their treatment terminated at the facility's request, 2 percent were incarcerated during treatment, and 5 percent failed to complete treatment for other reasons.

Figure 1.2
Reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

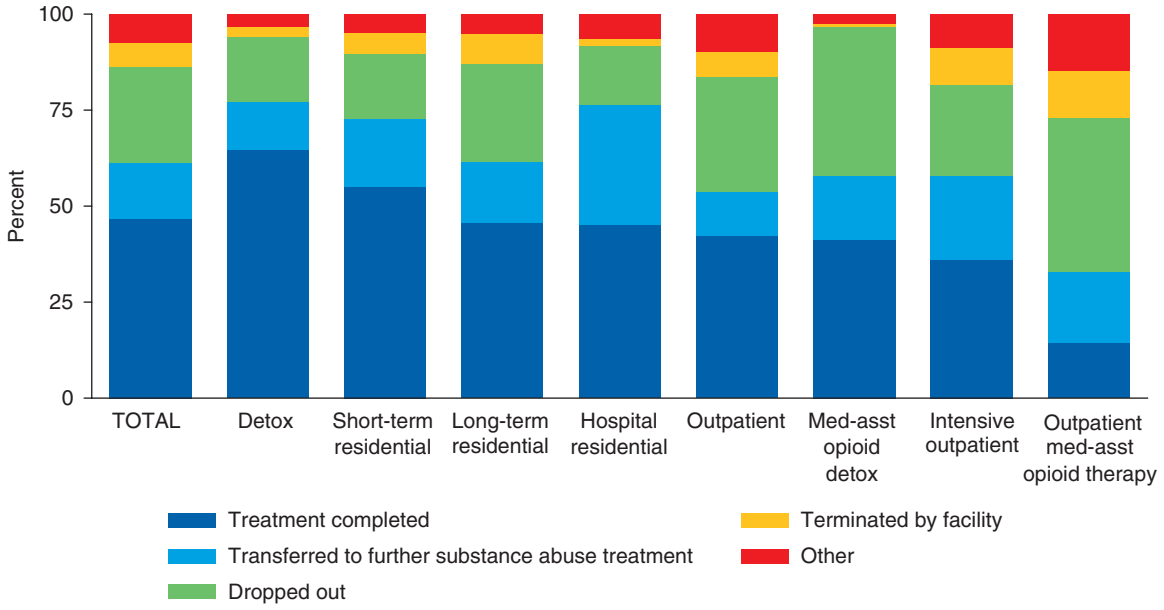
Reason for Discharge by Type of Service

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.3 present reason for discharge by type of service. The treatment completion rate was highest among discharges aged 12 and older from detoxification (65 percent), followed by short-term residential treatment (55 percent), long-term residential treatment (46 percent), and hospital residential treatment (45 percent). Completion rates were lower in less structured settings: 42 percent for outpatient treatment and 36 percent for intensive outpatient treatment. The completion rate for medication-assisted opioid detoxification was 41 percent and for outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy only 15 percent.

Transfer to further substance abuse treatment was most common among discharges aged 12 and older from hospital residential treatment (31 percent). The rate was lower for intensive outpatient treatment (22 percent), outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (18 percent), short-term residential treatment (18 percent), and medication-assisted opioid detoxification (17 percent).

Treatment dropout was highest among discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (40 percent) and medication-assisted opioid detoxification (39 percent).

Figure 1.3
Reason for discharge, by type of service: TEDS 2008



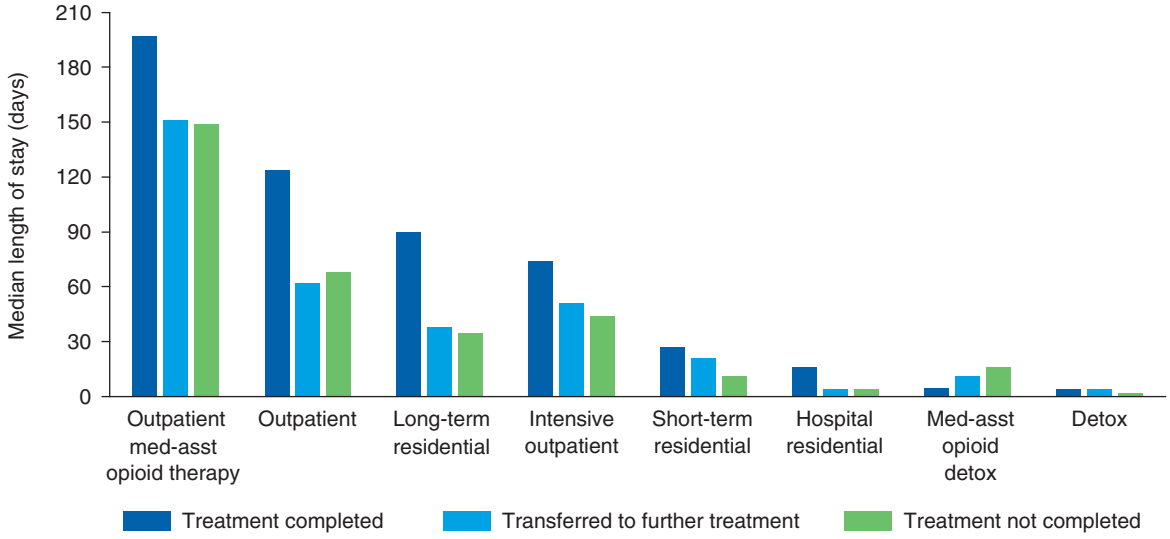
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median LOS by Type of Service and Reason for Discharge

Table 1.4. The median LOS was longest for discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (155 days), followed by outpatient treatment (92 days), long-term residential treatment (59 days), and intensive outpatient treatment (56 days). The median LOS for all discharges from short-term residential treatment was 24 days; from medication-assisted opioid detoxification, 10 days; from hospital residential treatment, 6 days; and from detoxification, 4 days.

Figure 1.4. In all service types except medication-assisted opioid detoxification, the median LOS for discharges aged 12 and older who completed treatment was longer than or equal to those who transferred to further treatment or who did not complete treatment. Among discharges aged 12 and older completing treatment, the median LOS was longest for outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (197 days), followed by outpatient treatment (124 days), long-term residential treatment (90 days), and intensive outpatient treatment (74 days). The median LOS for treatment completers in short-term residential treatment was 27 days; for hospital residential treatment, 16 days; for medication-assisted opioid detoxification, 5 days; and for detoxification, 4 days.

Figure 1.4
Median length of stay, by reason for discharge and type of service: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Characteristics at Admission

Tables 1.5 and 1.6 summarize the number and percent distribution of selected characteristics at admission for all discharges aged 12 and older and for discharges aged 12 and older by service type. Summary findings of the admission characteristics of all discharges aged 12 and older combined include:

- 68 percent of all discharges were male
- The age groups 21 to 30 years, 31 to 40 years, and 41 to 50 years each represented about one-quarter of all discharges; 14 percent were aged 12 to 20; 10 percent were over age 50
- 60 percent of all discharges were non-Hispanic White
- Alcohol was the most common primary substance of abuse, reported by 41 percent of all discharges
- 38 percent of all discharges reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry; 29 percent reported no use
- 57 percent of all discharges had been in treatment at least once prior to the current episode
- 38 percent of all discharges were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system; 33 percent were individual referrals
- 73 percent of all discharges were unemployed or not in the labor force
- 76 percent of all discharges reported completing 12 years of education or fewer

Characteristics at Admission by Type of Service

Table 1.6. Although the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and older varied by service type, some general observations can be made.

- Discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient and intensive outpatient treatment, compared to discharges aged 12 and older from other service types, were generally younger, more likely to be non-Hispanic White, and more likely to be employed. They were more likely to report marijuana and less likely to report opiates as the primary substance. They were more likely to have been referred to treatment through the criminal justice system and to have used the primary substance less than daily in the month before treatment entry.
- Discharges aged 12 and older from detoxification, outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy, and medication-assisted opioid detoxification, compared to discharges aged 12 and older from other service types, were generally older and more likely to be of Hispanic origin. They were more likely to be individual referrals to treatment and to report opiates as the primary substance. (A high proportion of discharges from detoxification also reported alcohol.) They were more likely to report daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry and to have one or more prior treatment episodes.
- Discharges aged 12 and older from short-term and long-term residential treatment, compared to discharges aged 12 and older from other service types, were more likely to report cocaine as the primary substance and to be unemployed or not in the labor force. They were more likely to have been in treatment before, and to have been referred to treatment through a health care or community provider.

- Discharges aged 12 and older from hospital residential treatment, compared to discharges aged 12 and older from other service types, were generally older, more likely to be non-Hispanic White, to have more than 12 years of education, and to be unemployed or not in the labor force. They were more likely to report alcohol as the primary substance and to report daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry. They were less likely to have been referred to treatment through the criminal justice system.

Treatment Completion or Transfer to Further Treatment

Table 1.7 presents the percentage of discharges aged 12 and older either completing treatment or transferring to further treatment by selected characteristics at admission, for all discharges and by service type. For all service types combined, the combined treatment completion/transfer rate was 62 percent.

Completion/transfer rates were generally similar within admission characteristics, but varied widely by service type. Treatment completion/transfer rates ranged from 31 percent among discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy to 87 percent among discharges aged 12 and older from hospital residential treatment, while the largest variation by admission characteristic was for primary substance, ranging from 51 percent for opiates to 68 percent for unknown or unspecified substance.

Some general observations can be made about the completion/transfer rate for all discharges aged 12 and older combined:

- The treatment completion/transfer rate increased with education
- For known primary substance of abuse, the treatment completion/transfer rates were highest for stimulants (67 percent), followed by alcohol and cocaine (65 percent and 64 percent, respectively)
- The treatment completion/transfer rate was higher among those who were employed than among those who were unemployed or not in the labor force
- The treatment completion/transfer rate was lower among non-Hispanic Blacks and those of Hispanic origin than among non-Hispanic Whites

Chapter 2

Outpatient Treatment Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

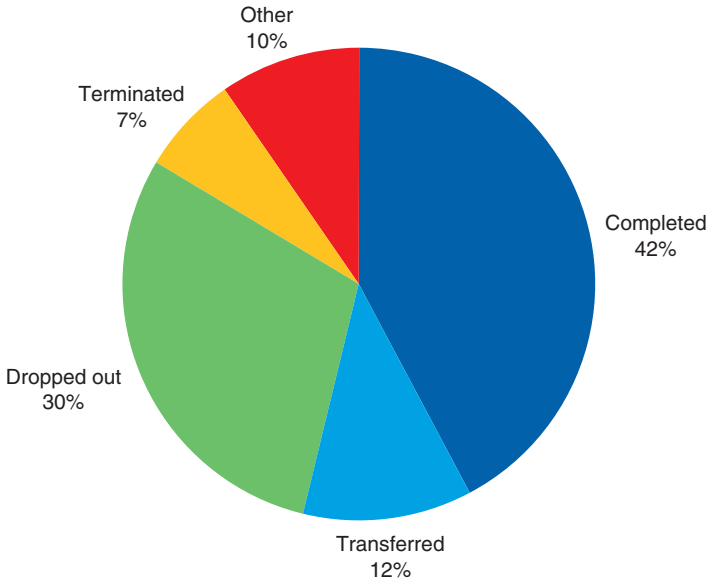
Chapter 2 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 688,703 discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient treatment in 2008. All of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 2.1]. Outpatient treatment in this chapter excludes intensive outpatient treatment (Chapter 3), outpatient detoxification (Chapter 7), and outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (Chapter 8).

Reason for Discharge

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. Of the 688,703 discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient treatment in 2008:[1]

- 42 percent (n = 290,522) completed treatment
- 12 percent (n = 79,676) were transferred to further treatment
- 30 percent (n = 205,345) dropped out of treatment
- 7 percent (n = 46,687) had treatment terminated by the facility

Figure 2.1
Reason for discharge from outpatient treatment: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

[1] Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

- 10 percent (n = 66,473) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 2.2. The median LOS in 2008 for outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and older was 92 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and older was:

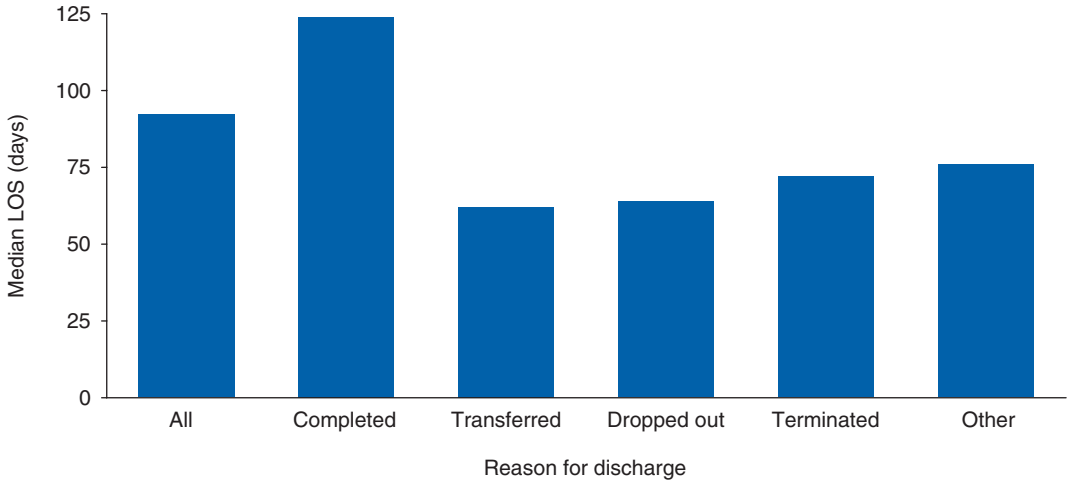
- 124 days among those who completed treatment
- 62 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 64 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 72 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 76 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and older:

- 25 percent reported marijuana as the primary substance of abuse compared to 17 percent of all discharges; 8 percent reported opiates compared to 19 percent of all discharges
- 44 percent reported no use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges; 16 percent reported daily use compared to 38 percent of all discharges
- 51 percent had no prior treatment episodes compared to 43 percent of all discharges

Figure 2.2
Median length of stay in outpatient treatment, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 56 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 19 percent were individual referrals compared to 33 percent of all discharges
- 61 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force compared to 73 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 2.2 and 2.3. Table 2.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient treatment by reason for discharge. Table 2.3 is based on Table 2.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 2.3 also provides the median LOS among outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over was 54 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among outpatient treatment discharges were associated with:
  - Less frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 58 percent among discharges who reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry to 44 percent among those who reported daily substance use
  - No prior treatment episodes—the completion/transfer rate was 57 percent among discharges with no prior treatment episodes compared to 50 percent among those with one or more prior treatment episodes
  - Higher educational level—58 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 49 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 46 percent among non-Hispanic Black discharges to 57 percent among non-Hispanic White discharges
  - 42 percent among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 60 percent among those who reported alcohol as the primary substance
  - 44 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 60 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - 49 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 61 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing outpatient treatment was 124 days.

- The median LOS was longest among discharges who reported stimulants as the primary substance (168 days) and among discharges of Hispanic origin (151 days)
- The median LOS was shortest among discharges with other/unknown as primary substance of abuse (105 days), then among those who were aged 12 to 20 (111 days) and among those who were self-referred to treatment or referred by other individuals (115 days)

Chapter 3

Intensive Outpatient Treatment Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

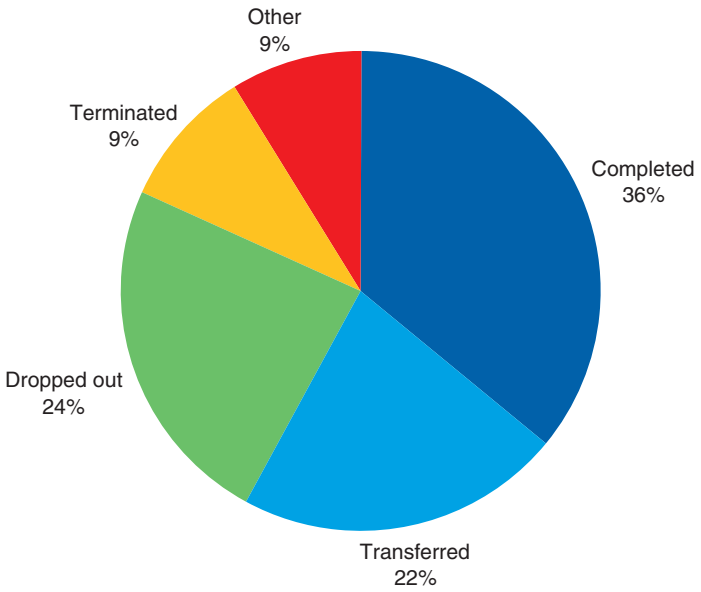
Chapter 3 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 194,943 discharges aged 12 and older from intensive outpatient treatment in 2008. All of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 3.1].

Reason for Discharge

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. Of the 194,943 discharges aged 12 and older from intensive outpatient treatment in 2008:

- 36 percent (n = 70,024) completed treatment
- 22 percent (n = 42,775) were transferred to further treatment
- 24 percent (n = 46,460) dropped out of treatment
- 9 percent (n = 18,404) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 9 percent (n = 17,280) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Figure 3.1
Reason for discharge from intensive outpatient treatment: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 3.2. The median LOS in 2008 for intensive outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and older was 56 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for intensive outpatient treatment discharges was:

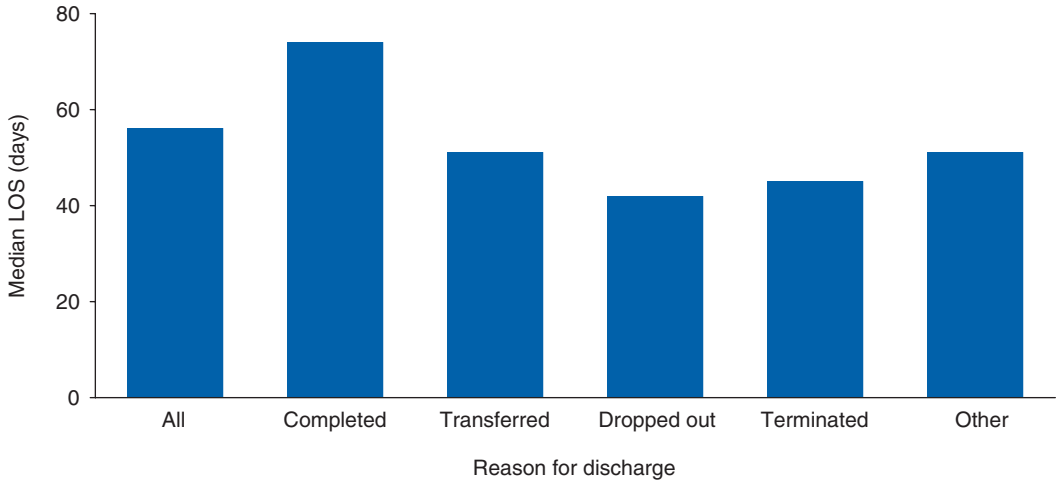
- 74 days among those who completed treatment
- 51 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 42 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 45 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 51 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Intensive outpatient discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of intensive outpatient discharges aged 12 and older:

- 62 percent were male compared to 68 percent of all discharges
- 12 percent reported opiates as the primary substance compared to 19 percent of all discharges
- 41 percent reported no use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges; 22 percent reported daily use compared to 38 percent of all discharges

Figure 3.2
Median length of stay in intensive outpatient treatment, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 45 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 23 percent were individual referrals to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 3.2 and 3.3. Table 3.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from intensive outpatient treatment by reason for discharge. Table 3.3 is based on Table 3.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 3.3 also provides the median LOS among intensive outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among intensive outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over was 58 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among intensive outpatient treatment discharges were associated with:
  - Older age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 64 percent among discharges older than 50 years to 55 percent among discharges aged 12 to 20
  - Less frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 63 percent of discharges who reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry to 53 percent among those who reported daily substance use
  - No prior treatment episodes—the completion/transfer rate was relatively steady between 59 percent among discharges with no prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent among those with one or more prior treatment episodes
  - Higher educational level—63 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 53 percent among those with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among intensive outpatient treatment discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 52 percent among non-Hispanic Black discharges to 60 percent each among non-Hispanic White discharges and discharges of race/ethnicities other than Hispanic, White, or Black
  - 53 percent among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 62 percent among those who reported alcohol as the primary substance
  - 53 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 63 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - 56 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 64 percent among those who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing intensive outpatient treatment was 74 days.

- The median LOS was longest among discharges who reported stimulants as the primary substance (108 days) and among discharges of Hispanic origin (93 days)
- The median LOS was shortest among discharges who reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry (50 days) and among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance of abuse (55 days)

Chapter 4

Short-Term Residential Treatment Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

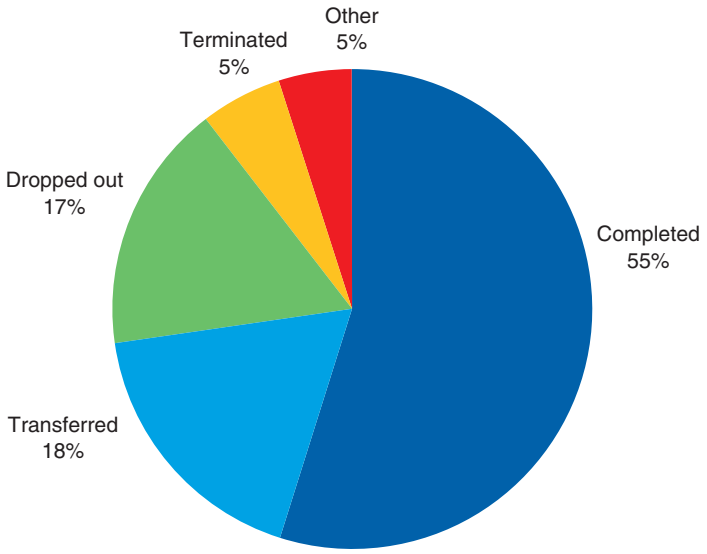
Chapter 4 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 187,401 discharges aged 12 and older from short-term residential treatment in 2008. Forty-two of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 4.1].

Reason for Discharge

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1. Of the 187,401 discharges aged 12 and older from short-term residential treatment in 2008:

- 55 percent (n = 102,884) completed treatment
- 18 percent (n = 33,476) were transferred to further treatment
- 17 percent (n = 31,520) dropped out of treatment
- 5 percent (n = 10,300) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 5 percent (n = 9,221) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Figure 4.1
Reason for discharge from short-term residential treatment: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 4.2. The median LOS in 2008 for short-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and older was 24 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for short-term residential treatment discharges was:

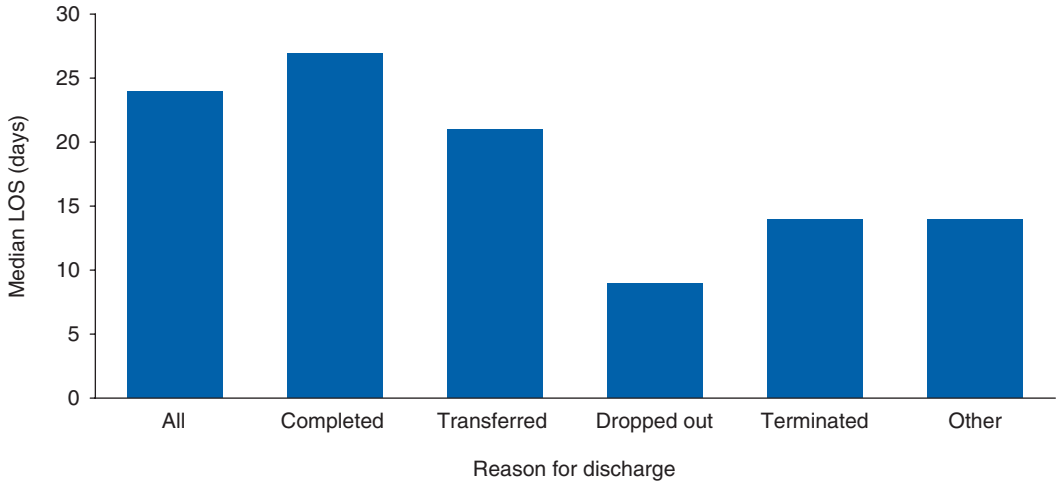
- 27 days among those who completed treatment
- 21 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 9 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 14 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 14 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Short-term residential discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of short-term residential discharges aged 12 and older:

- 18 percent reported cocaine as the primary substance of abuse compared to 12 percent of all discharges
- 52 percent reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 14 percent reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges
- 63 percent reported one or more prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent of all admissions

Figure 4.2
Median length of stay in short-term residential treatment, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 44 percent were referred to treatment by health care or community sources compared to 29 percent of all discharges; 24 percent were referred through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges
- 84 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force compared to 73 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 4.2 and 4.3. Table 4.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from short-term residential treatment by reason for discharge. Table 4.3 is based on Table 4.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 4.3 also provides the median LOS among short-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among short-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over was 73 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among short-term residential treatment discharges were associated with:
  - Older age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 78 percent among discharges older than 50 years to 68 percent among discharges aged 12 to 20 years
  - Less frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 77 percent among discharges who reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry to 70 percent among those who reported daily substance use
  - Higher educational level—78 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 69 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among short-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 71 percent among non-Hispanic Black discharges to 74 percent among non-Hispanic White discharges
  - 68 percent among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 77 percent among those who reported alcohol as the primary substance
  - 69 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 77 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - 72 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 79 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing short-term residential treatment was 27 days. For all characteristics at admission, the median LOS was between 26 days and 29 days.

Chapter 5

Long-Term Residential Treatment Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

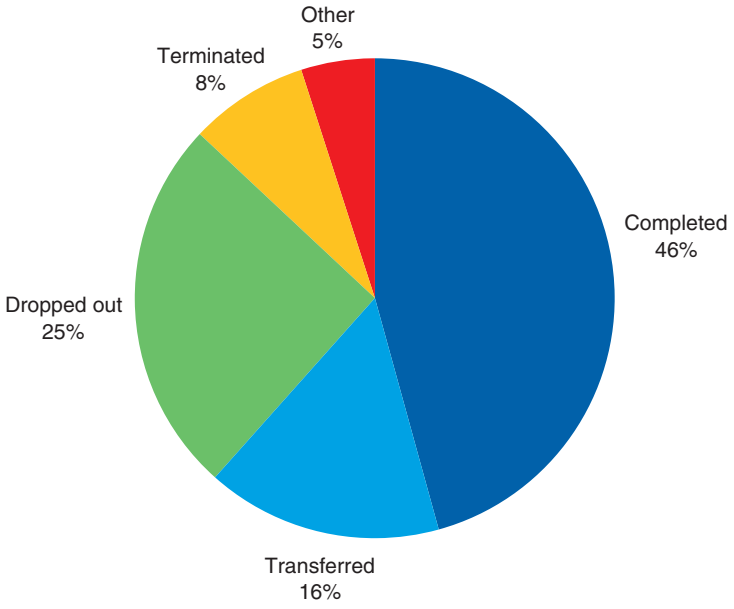
Chapter 5 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 138,068 discharges aged 12 and older from long-term residential treatment in 2008. Forty-six of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 5.1].

Reason for Discharge

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1. Of the 138,068 discharges aged 12 and older from long-term residential treatment in 2008:

- 46 percent (n = 63,066) completed treatment
- 16 percent (n = 21,927) were transferred to further treatment
- 25 percent (n = 35,093) dropped out of treatment
- 8 percent (n = 11,116) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 5 percent (n = 6,866) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Figure 5.1
Reason for discharge from long-term residential treatment: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 5.2. The median in 2008 LOS for long-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and older was 59 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for long-term residential treatment discharges was:

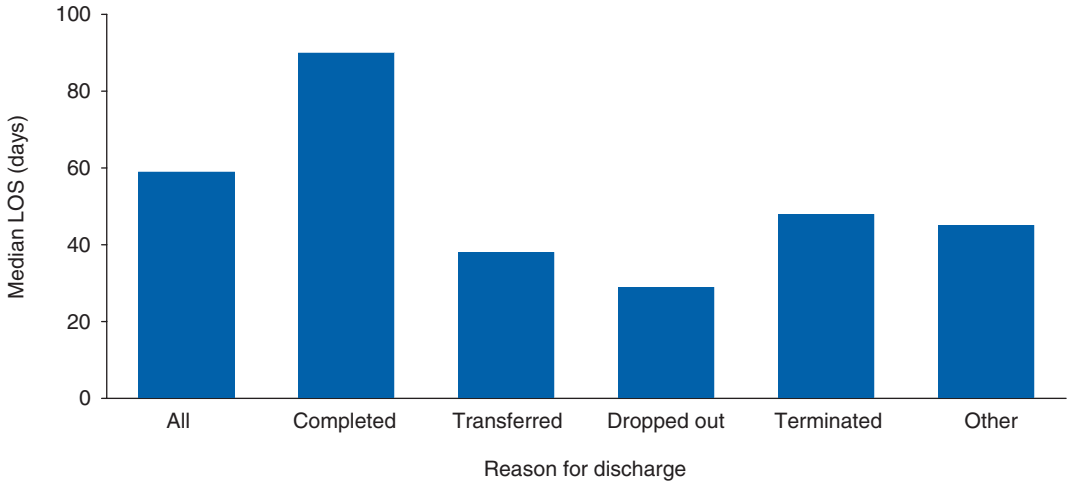
- 90 days among those who completed treatment
- 38 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 29 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 48 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 45 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Long-term residential discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of long-term residential discharges aged 12 and older:

- 20 percent reported cocaine as the primary substance of abuse compared to 12 percent of all discharges; 16 percent reported stimulants compared to 8 percent of all discharges; 30 percent reported alcohol compared to 41 percent of all discharges
- 68 percent had been in treatment one or more times compared to 57 percent of all discharges
- 25 percent were individually referred to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges
- 92 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force compared to 73 percent of all discharges

Figure 5.2
Median length of stay in long-term residential treatment, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Treatment Completion

Tables 5.2 and 5.3. Table 5.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from long-term residential treatment by reason for discharge. Table 5.3 is based on Table 5.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 5.3 also provides the median LOS among long-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

Tables 5.2 and 5.3. The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among long-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over was 62 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among long-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over were associated with:
  - Older age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 70 percent among discharges older than 50 years to 59 percent among discharges aged 12 to 30
  - Less frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 66 percent among discharges who reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry to 55 percent among discharges who reported daily substance use
  - No prior treatment episodes—the completion/transfer rate was 65 percent among discharges with no prior treatment episodes compared to 58 percent among discharges with one or more prior treatment episodes
  - Higher educational level—66 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 58 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among long-term residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 56 percent among non-Hispanic Black discharges to 66 percent among discharges of race/ethnicities other than Hispanic, White, or Black
  - 54 percent among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 71 percent among those who reported stimulants as the primary substance
  - 59 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment by a health care or community provider to 65 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - 61 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 72 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing long-term residential treatment was 90 days.

- The median LOS was longest among non-Hispanic Black discharges (102 days) and among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance (96 days)
- The median LOS was shortest (58 days) among discharges who were employed at admission

Chapter 6

Hospital Residential Treatment Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

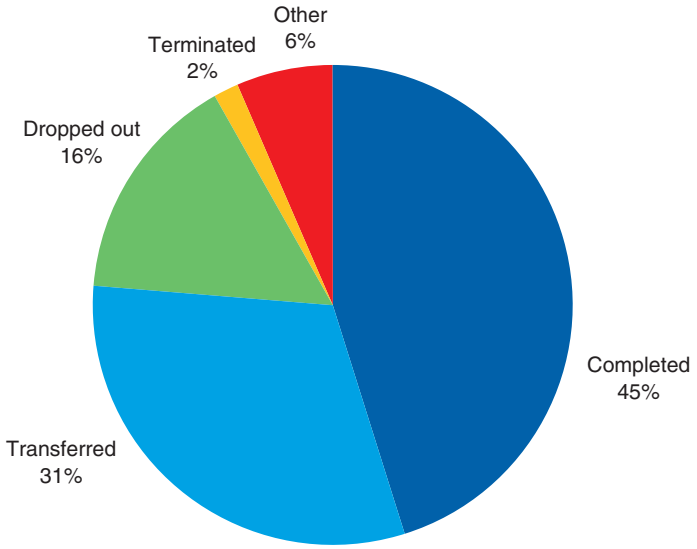
Chapter 6 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 5,543 discharges aged 12 and older from hospital residential treatment in 2008. Sixteen of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 6.1].

Reason for Discharge

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1. Of the 5,543 discharges aged 12 and older from hospital residential treatment in 2008:

- 45 percent (n = 2,503) completed treatment
- 31 percent (n = 1,726) were transferred to further treatment
- 16 percent (n = 862) dropped out of treatment
- 2 percent (n = 93) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 6 percent (n = 359) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Figure 6.1
Reason for discharge from hospital residential treatment: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 6.2. The median LOS in 2008 for hospital residential treatment discharges aged 12 and older was 6 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for hospital residential treatment discharges was:

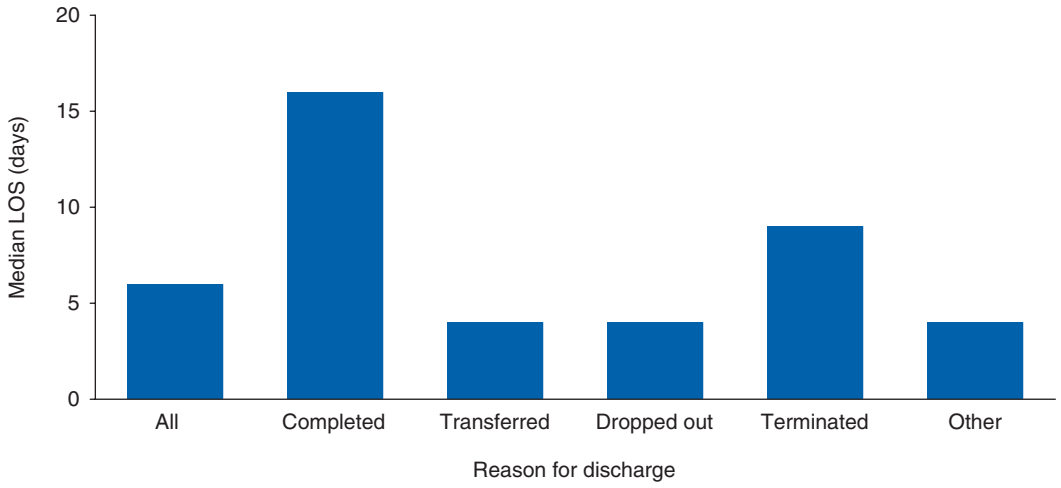
- 16 days among those who completed treatment
- 4 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 4 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 9 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 4 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Hospital residential discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of hospital residential discharges aged 12 and older:

- 74 percent were non-Hispanic White compared to 60 percent of all discharges; 15 percent were non-Hispanic Black compared to 21 percent of all discharges; 5 percent were of Hispanic origin compared to 13 percent of all discharges
- 54 percent reported alcohol as their primary substance compared to 41 percent of all discharges; 7 percent reported marijuana compared to 17 percent of all discharges
- 67 percent reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 9 percent reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges

Figure 6.2
Median length of stay in hospital residential treatment, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 64 percent reported one or more prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent of all discharges
- 44 percent were referred to treatment by a health care or community provider compared to 29 percent of all discharges; 41 percent were individual referrals to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges; 15 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges
- 83 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force compared to 73 percent of all discharges
- 28 percent had fewer than 12 years of education compared to 32 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 6.2 and 6.3. Table 6.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from hospital residential treatment by reason for discharge. Table 6.3 is based on Table 6.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 6.3 also provides the median LOS among hospital residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among hospital residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over was 76 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among hospital residential treatment discharges were associated with:
  - Older age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 79 percent among discharges 41 years and older to 68 percent among discharges aged 12 to 20 years
  - More frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 79 percent among discharges who reported daily substance use in the month before treatment entry to 69 percent among those who reported no substance use
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among hospital residential treatment discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 74 percent among discharges of race/ethnicities other than Hispanic, White, or Black to 87 percent among discharges of Hispanic origin
  - 68 percent among discharges who reported marijuana as the primary substance to 79 percent among those who reported opiates
  - 74 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment by a health care or community provider to 83 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - The completion/transfer rate was 77 percent among both discharges who were employed and those who were unemployed or not in the labor force

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing hospital residential treatment was 16 days.

- The median LOS was longest (28 days) among discharges who reported no use of any substance in the past month and those who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
- The median LOS was shortest among discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance of abuse (7 days)

Chapter 7

Detoxification Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

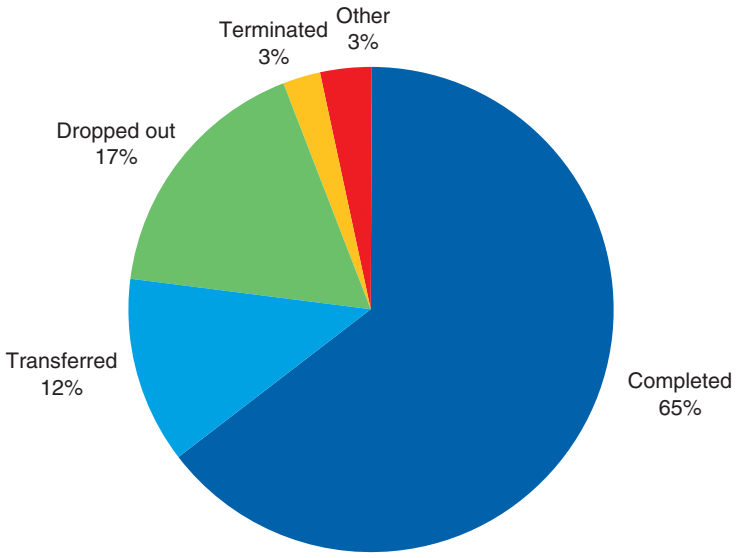
Chapter 7 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 328,444 discharges aged 12 and older from detoxification in 2008. Forty-five of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 7.1]. Detoxification in this chapter includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and outpatient detoxification (see Chapter 1). Medication-assisted opioid detoxification is excluded and is reported in Chapter 9.

Reason for Discharge

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1. Of the 328,444 discharges aged 12 and older from detoxification in 2008:

- 65 percent (n = 211,942) completed treatment
- 12 percent (n = 40,846) were transferred to further treatment
- 17 percent (n = 56,172) dropped out of treatment
- 3 percent (n = 8,227) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 3 percent (n = 11,257) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Figure 7.1
Reason for discharge from detoxification: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 7.2. The median LOS in 2008 for detoxification discharges aged 12 and older was 4 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for detoxification discharges was:

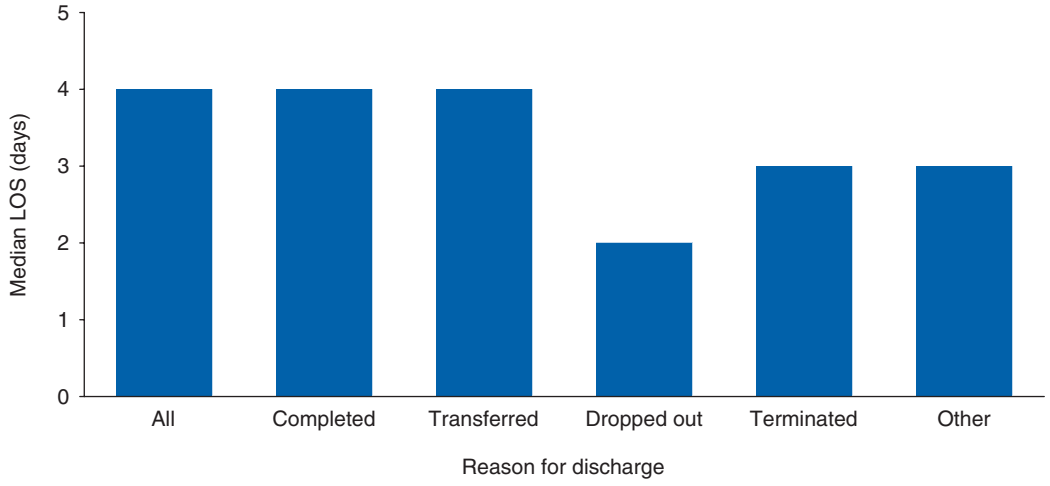
- 4 days among those who completed treatment
- 4 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 2 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 3 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 3 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Detoxification discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of detoxification discharges aged 12 and older:

- 74 percent were male compared to 68 percent of all discharges
- 33 percent were aged 41 to 50 years compared to 24 percent of all discharges; 4 percent were aged 12 to 20 compared to 14 percent of all discharges
- 53 percent reported alcohol as the primary substance of abuse compared to 41 percent of all discharges; 31 percent reported opiates compared to 19 percent of all discharges; 2 percent reported marijuana compared to 17 percent of all discharges

Figure 7.2
Median length of stay in detoxification, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 78 percent reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 2 percent reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges
- 63 percent reported one or more prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent of all discharges
- 64 percent were individual referrals to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges; 9 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges
- 85 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force compared to 73 percent of all discharges
- 30 percent had fewer than 12 years of education compared to 32 percent of all admissions

Treatment Completion

Tables 7.2 and 7.3. Table 7.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from detoxification by reason for discharge. Table 7.3 is based on Table 7.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 7.3 also provides the median LOS among detoxification discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among detoxification discharges aged 12 and over was 77 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among detoxification discharges were associated with:
  - Older age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 82 percent among discharges older than 50 years to 73 percent among discharges aged 21 to 30 years
  - Higher educational level—79 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 76 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among detoxification discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 76 percent among non-Hispanic White discharges to 81 percent among discharges whose race/ethnicity was other than White, Black, or Hispanic
  - 71 percent among discharges who did not report a primary substance to 80 percent among those who reported alcohol as the primary substance
  - 74 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 83 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through health care or community providers

- 77 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 79 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing detoxification was 4 days. The median LOS was between 3 days and 6 days for all characteristics.

- The median LOS was 3 days for those who indicated some substance use in the month before treatment entry and those whose race/ethnicity was other than Hispanic, Black, or White.
- The median LOS was 6 days for the "other/unknown" category and for those who reported marijuana as their primary substance of abuse.

Chapter 8

Outpatient Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

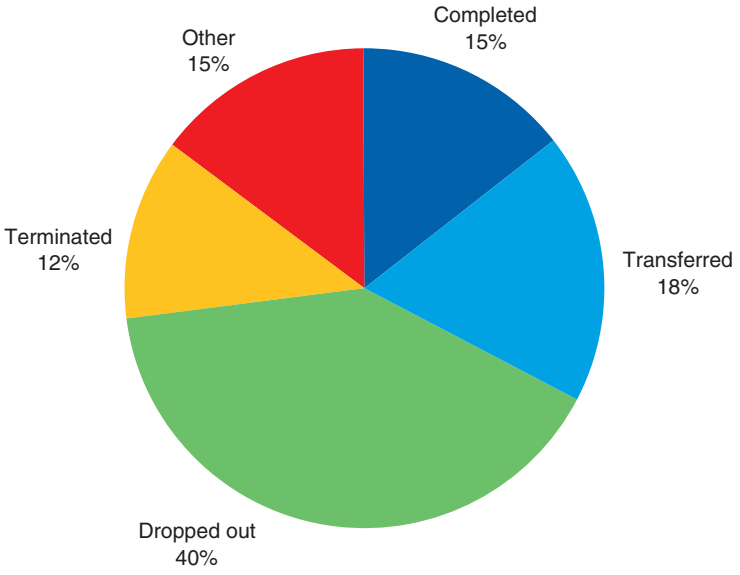
Chapter 8 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 62,328 discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy (i.e., therapy with methadone or buprenorphine) in 2008. Thirty-eight of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges from this type of service [Table 8.1]. Discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy included 93 percent from outpatient treatment and 7 percent from intensive outpatient treatment (see Chapter 1).

Reason for Discharge

Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1. Of the 62,328 discharges aged 12 and older from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy in 2008:

- 15 percent (n = 9,043) completed treatment
- 18 percent (n = 11,365) were transferred to further treatment

Figure 8.1
Reason for discharge from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 40 percent (n = 25,115) dropped out of treatment
- 12 percent (n = 7,626) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 15 percent (n = 9,179) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 8.2. The median LOS in 2008 for outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 and older was 155 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges was:

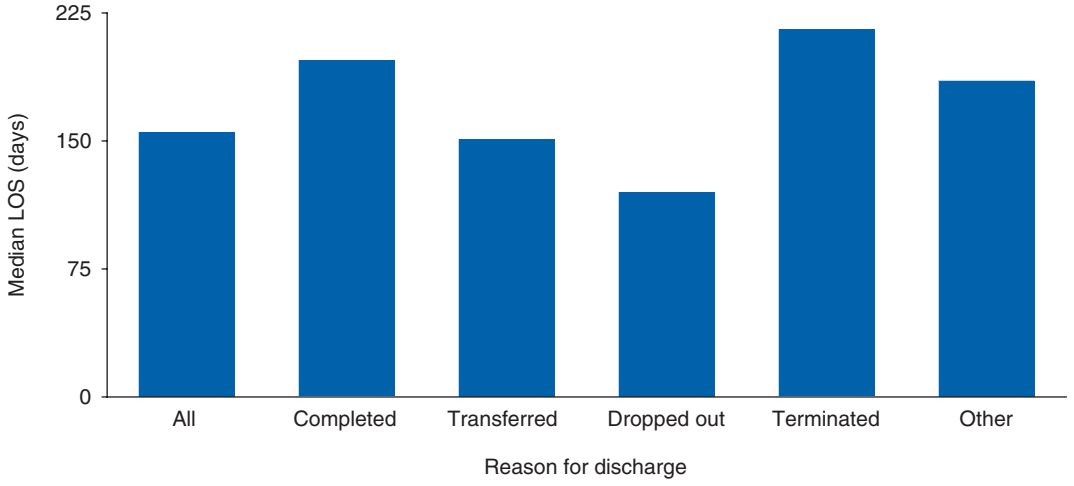
- 197 days among those who completed treatment
- 151 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 120 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 215 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 185 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 to 20:

- 62 percent were male compared to 68 percent of all discharges
- 3 percent were aged 12 to 20 compared to 14 percent of all discharges

Figure 8.2
Median length of stay in outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 55 percent were non-Hispanic White compared to 60 percent of all discharges; 20 percent were of Hispanic origin compared to 13 percent of all discharges
- 94 percent reported opiates as the primary substance of abuse compared to 19 percent of all discharges
- 70 percent reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 15 percent reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges
- 75 percent reported one or more prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent of all discharges
- 74 percent were individual referrals to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges; 6 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 20 percent were referred through health care or community sources compared to 29 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 8.2 and 8.3. Table 8.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy by reason for discharge. Table 8.3 is based on Table 8.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 8.3 also provides the median LOS among outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Linkage of discharge records from 2008 to admission records from 2000 to 2008 means that the maximum length of stay (LOS) in treatment included in this report is 9 years. However, outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy can have a much longer duration. Indeed, some admissions may receive this form of treatment for an indefinite period. Because this report includes data only on discharges, it will underestimate LOS in treatment for those receiving outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. Similarly, the number and proportion of treatment completers will reflect only those who have been discharged because treatment is complete and not those who successfully remain in long-term outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. In addition, the characteristics at admission of those admitted to and discharged from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy within 9 years may differ from those of admissions who remain in such therapy for longer than 9 years.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admissions

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 and over was 33 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges were associated with:
  - Less frequent use—the completion/transfer rate fell from 43 percent among discharges who reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry to 30 percent among discharges who reported daily substance use

- Higher educational level—37 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 30 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education

- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 27 percent among discharges of Hispanic origin to 35 percent among non-Hispanic White discharges
  - 32 percent of discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 54 percent of discharges who reported alcohol
  - 31 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 43 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system
  - 31 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 35 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy was 197 days.

- The median LOS was longest (313 days) among discharges of Hispanic origin
- The median LOS was shortest among discharges who reported alcohol (83 days) or cocaine (85 days) as the primary substance

Chapter 9

Medication-Assisted Opioid Detoxification Discharges Aged 12 and Older: TEDS 2008

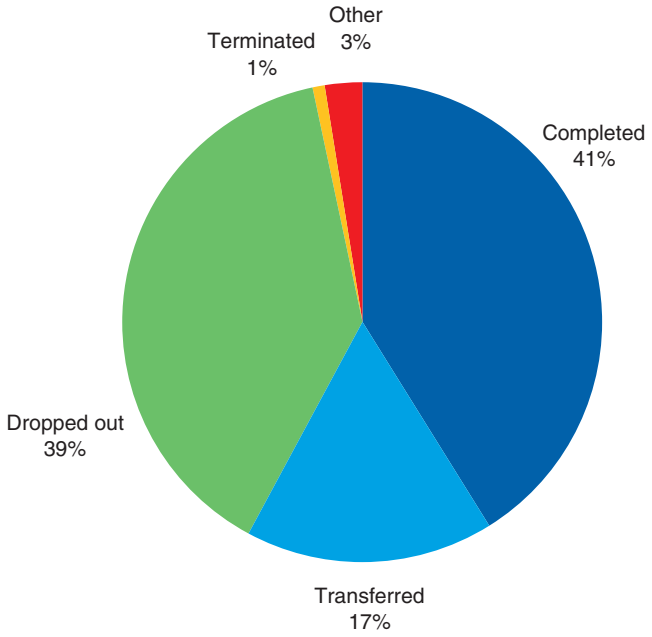
Chapter 9 presents data on the reason for discharge and median length of stay (LOS) in treatment for the 17,232 discharges aged 12 and older from medication-assisted opioid detoxification (i.e., detoxification with methadone or buprenorphine) in 2008. Twenty-six of the 47 reporting States and jurisdictions had discharges for this type of service [Table 9.1]. Discharges aged 12 and older from medication-assisted opioid detoxification included 58 percent from outpatient detoxification, 24 percent from free-standing residential detoxification, and 18 percent from hospital detoxification (see Chapter 1).

Reason for Discharge

Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1. Of the 17,232 discharges aged 12 and older from medication-assisted opioid detoxification 2008 aged 12 and older:[1]

- 41 percent (n = 7,080) completed treatment
- 17 percent (n = 2,883) were transferred to further treatment

Figure 9.1
Reason for discharge from medication-assisted opioid detoxification: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

[1] Percentages do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

- 39 percent (n = 6,693) dropped out of treatment
- 1 percent (n = 142) had treatment terminated by the facility
- 3 percent (n = 434) failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Median Length of Stay (LOS)

Table 1.4 and Figure 9.2. The median LOS in 2008 for medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and older was 10 days. By reason for discharge, the median LOS for medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges was:

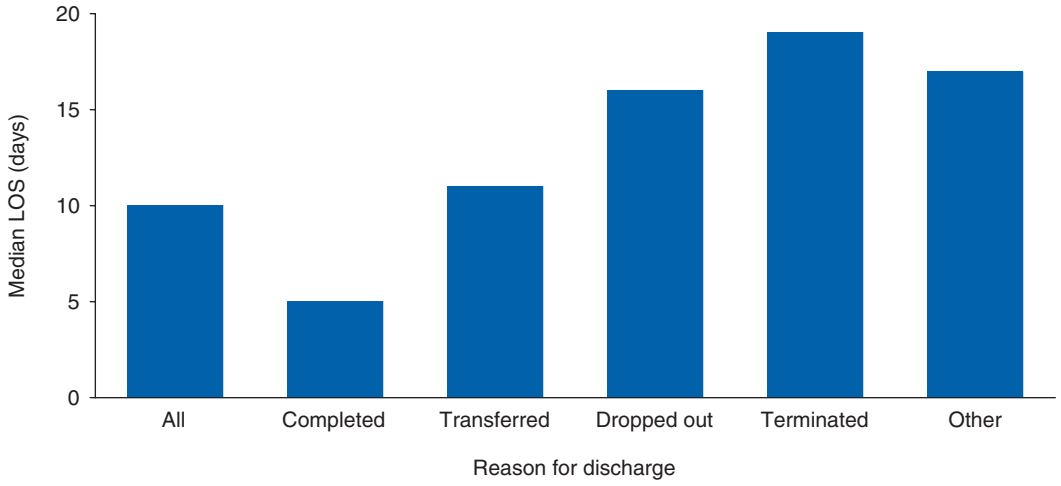
- 5 days among those who completed treatment
- 11 days among those who transferred to further treatment
- 16 days among those who dropped out of treatment
- 19 days among those whose treatment was terminated by the facility
- 17 days among those who failed to complete treatment for other reasons

Characteristics at Admission

Table 1.6. Medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and older displayed some major differences from all discharges aged 12 and older combined. Of medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and older:

- 17 percent were more than 50 years old compared to 10 percent of all discharges; 5 percent were aged 12 to 20 compared to 14 percent of all discharges

Figure 9.2
Median length of stay in medication-assisted opioid detoxification, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

- 14 percent were non-Hispanic Black compared to 21 percent of all discharges, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin compared to 13 percent of all discharges
- 86 percent reported opiates as the primary substance of abuse compared to 19 percent of all discharges
- 88 percent reported daily use of the primary substance in the month before treatment entry compared to 38 percent of all discharges; 2 percent reported no substance use in the month before treatment entry compared to 29 percent of all discharges
- 70 percent reported one or more prior treatment episodes compared to 57 percent of all discharges
- 80 percent were individual referrals to treatment compared to 33 percent of all discharges

Treatment Completion

Tables 9.2 and 9.3. Table 9.2 enumerates the characteristics at admission of discharges aged 12 and over from medication-assisted opioid detoxification by reason for discharge. Table 9.3 is based on Table 9.2. It presents two related proportions: a) the percent distribution of characteristics at admission among discharges completing treatment or transferring to further treatment compared to those who did not complete treatment, and b) the combined rate of completion or transfer to further treatment by characteristic at admission. Table 9.3 also provides the median LOS among medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and over that completed treatment.

Completion/Transfer Rates and Characteristics at Admission

The overall combined treatment completion/transfer rate among medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and over was 58 percent.

- Among variables whose categories represented a continuum—age, frequency of use, number of prior treatment episodes, and level of education—higher completion/transfer rates among medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges were associated with:
  - Younger age—the completion/transfer rate fell from 63 percent among discharges aged 12 to 20 years to 57 percent among those aged 31 to 50
  - Higher educational level—62 percent of discharges with more than 12 years of education completed treatment or transferred to further treatment; the rate fell to 50 percent among discharges with fewer than 12 years of education
- Among other characteristics (race/ethnicity, primary substance, treatment referral source, employment status), the completion/transfer rate among medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges aged 12 and over ranged from:
  - 44 percent among discharges of Hispanic origin to 73 percent among non-Hispanic Black discharges
  - 55 percent of discharges who reported opiates as the primary substance to 82 percent of those who reported alcohol
  - 54 percent of discharges who were individually referred to treatment to 74 percent of discharges who were referred to treatment by a health care or community provider

- 59 percent among discharges who were unemployed or not in the labor force to 52 percent among discharges who were employed

Median LOS among Discharges Completing Treatment

The overall median LOS in 2008 among discharges aged 12 and older completing medication-assisted opioid detoxification was 5 days.

- The median LOS was longest (21 days) among those who indicated no use of any substance in the past month
- The median LOS was shortest (3 days) among discharges who reported alcohol as the primary substance

TABLES

Table 1.1a
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and year of admission: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	2008 discharges[1] in 47 States and jurisdictions reporting discharges						
		Discharges linked to an admission or transfer record					
			Year of admission				
	Total discharge records	Total linked discharge records	2008	2007	2006	2000-2005	Non-linked discharges
Total	1,907,193	1,626,740	1,262,141	328,312	24,553	11,734	280,453
Alaska	4,949	4,666	3,237	1,186	150	93	283
Arizona	17,704	15,233	8,015	6,269	718	231	2,471
Arkansas	36,316	32,408	28,916	3,304	141	47	3,908
California	210,833	200,583	148,137	47,651	3,128	1,667	10,250
Colorado	73,940	44,861	36,334	7,155	1,001	371	29,079
Connecticut	43,177	40,007	32,972	5,760	585	690	3,170
Delaware	7,700	6,372	5,077	1,228	48	19	1,328
District of Columbia	2,164	1,324	1,080	243	1	- -	840
Florida	45,088	34,454	26,202	7,876	267	109	10,634
Hawaii	8,391	7,789	5,920	1,752	75	42	602
Idaho	4,267	4,080	2,458	1,400	222	- -	187
Illinois	101,987	69,761	59,392	9,977	392	- -	32,226
Indiana	20,388	15,457	8,538	6,554	315	50	4,931
Iowa	26,402	23,279	17,498	5,536	211	34	3,123
Kansas	21,002	16,985	12,559	4,074	352	- -	4,017
Kentucky	42,045	20,418	18,143	2,125	87	63	21,627
Louisiana	28,395	19,384	14,381	4,684	244	75	9,011
Maine	13,932	12,329	9,438	2,430	253	208	1,603
Maryland	65,227	61,425	44,682	14,808	965	970	3,802
Massachusetts	66,502	63,985	54,274	8,738	973	- -	2,517
Michigan	58,888	50,998	41,917	8,822	214	45	7,890
Minnesota	45,053	43,808	37,327	6,455	26	- -	1,245
Mississippi	7,512	7,171	6,306	688	35	142	341
Missouri	55,778	52,835	45,553	7,231	51	- -	2,943
Montana	7,636	7,557	6,393	1,164	- -	- -	79
Nebraska	16,987	8,495	6,941	1,306	152	96	8,492
Nevada	12,145	10,676	7,712	2,427	477	60	1,469
New Hampshire	5,864	5,360	3,946	1,277	137	- -	504
New Jersey	58,716	54,355	39,728	12,226	1,406	995	4,361
New York	311,022	289,649	229,173	53,050	4,381	3,045	21,373
North Carolina	56,819	27,242	24,239	3,003	- -	- -	29,577
North Dakota	2,061	1,878	1,075	741	59	3	183
Ohio	85,789	59,811	40,080	17,908	1,306	517	25,978
Oklahoma	18,024	17,266	11,823	4,399	795	249	758
Oregon	48,644	44,679	30,649	13,096	638	296	3,965
Puerto Rico	2,371	1,606	1,200	356	32	18	765
Rhode Island	11,113	5,320	4,036	1,051	128	105	5,793
South Carolina	32,498	29,742	23,022	6,606	114	- -	2,756
South Dakota	16,643	15,759	13,234	2,432	83	10	884
Tennessee	13,352	12,499	11,188	1,267	27	17	853
Texas	46,388	45,143	38,505	6,287	285	66	1,245
Utah	18,691	17,012	11,817	4,526	531	138	1,679
Vermont	8,963	6,607	5,076	1,304	161	66	2,356
Virginia	27,173	22,447	15,344	6,580	449	74	4,726
Washington	68,111	66,474	48,731	14,795	2,206	742	1,637
Wisconsin	26,317	24,394	18,322	5,266	522	284	1,923
Wyoming	4,226	3,157	1,551	1,299	210	97	1,069

[1] Excludes codependents; LOS = 0 days; *Reason for discharge* is unknown/missing.
- - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.1b
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and year of admission: TEDS 2008
Percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	*2008 discharges[1] in 47 States and jurisdictions reporting discharges*						
		Discharges linked to an admission or transfer record					
	Total discharge records	*Total linked discharge records*	*Year of admission*				*Non-linked discharges*
			2008	*2007*	*2006*	*2000-2005*	
Total	100.0	85.3	66.2	17.2	1.3	0.6	14.7
Alaska	100.0	94.3	65.4	24.0	3.0	1.9	5.7
Arizona	100.0	86.0	45.3	35.4	4.1	1.3	14.0
Arkansas	100.0	89.2	79.6	9.1	0.4	0.1	10.8
California	100.0	95.1	70.3	22.6	1.5	0.8	4.9
Colorado	100.0	60.7	49.1	9.7	1.4	0.5	39.3
Connecticut	100.0	92.7	76.4	13.3	1.4	1.6	7.3
Delaware	100.0	82.8	65.9	15.9	0.6	0.2	17.2
District of Columbia	100.0	61.2	49.9	11.2	*	- -	38.8
Florida	100.0	76.4	58.1	17.5	0.6	0.2	23.6
Hawaii	100.0	92.8	70.6	20.9	0.9	0.5	7.2
Idaho	100.0	95.6	57.6	32.8	5.2	- -	4.4
Illinois	100.0	68.4	58.2	9.8	0.4	- -	31.6
Indiana	100.0	75.8	41.9	32.1	1.5	0.2	24.2
Iowa	100.0	88.2	66.3	21.0	0.8	0.1	11.8
Kansas	100.0	80.9	59.8	19.4	1.7	- -	19.1
Kentucky	100.0	48.6	43.2	5.1	0.2	0.1	51.4
Louisiana	100.0	68.3	50.6	16.5	0.9	0.3	31.7
Maine	100.0	88.5	67.7	17.4	1.8	1.5	11.5
Maryland	100.0	94.2	68.5	22.7	1.5	1.5	5.8
Massachusetts	100.0	96.2	81.6	13.1	1.5	- -	3.8
Michigan	100.0	86.6	71.2	15.0	0.4	0.1	13.4
Minnesota	100.0	97.2	82.9	14.3	0.1	- -	2.8
Mississippi	100.0	95.5	83.9	9.2	0.5	1.9	4.5
Missouri	100.0	94.7	81.7	13.0	0.1	- -	5.3
Montana	100.0	99.0	83.7	15.2	- -	- -	1.0
Nebraska	100.0	50.0	40.9	7.7	0.9	0.6	50.0
Nevada	100.0	87.9	63.5	20.0	3.9	0.5	12.1
New Hampshire	100.0	91.4	67.3	21.8	2.3	- -	8.6
New Jersey	100.0	92.6	67.7	20.8	2.4	1.7	7.4
New York	100.0	93.1	73.7	17.1	1.4	1.0	6.9
North Carolina	100.0	47.9	42.7	5.3	- -	- -	52.1
North Dakota	100.0	91.1	52.2	36.0	2.9	0.1	8.9
Ohio	100.0	69.7	46.7	20.9	1.5	0.6	30.3
Oklahoma	100.0	95.8	65.6	24.4	4.4	1.4	4.2
Oregon	100.0	91.8	63.0	26.9	1.3	0.6	8.2
Puerto Rico	100.0	67.7	50.6	15.0	1.3	0.8	32.3
Rhode Island	100.0	47.9	36.3	9.5	1.2	0.9	52.1
South Carolina	100.0	91.5	70.8	20.3	0.4	- -	8.5
South Dakota	100.0	94.7	79.5	14.6	0.5	0.1	5.3
Tennessee	100.0	93.6	83.8	9.5	0.2	0.1	6.4
Texas	100.0	97.3	83.0	13.6	0.6	0.1	2.7
Utah	100.0	91.0	63.2	24.2	2.8	0.7	9.0
Vermont	100.0	73.7	56.6	14.5	1.8	0.7	26.3
Virginia	100.0	82.6	56.5	24.2	1.7	0.3	17.4
Washington	100.0	97.6	71.5	21.7	3.2	1.1	2.4
Wisconsin	100.0	92.7	69.6	20.0	2.0	1.1	7.3
Wyoming	100.0	74.7	36.7	30.7	5.0	2.3	25.3

[1] Excludes codependents; LOS = 0 days; *Reason for discharge* is unknown/missing.
* Less than 0.05 percent.
- - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.2a
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and type of service: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	Type of service (number)							
	Total	Outpatient [1]	Detox [1,2]	Intensive outpatient [1]	Short-term residential [1]	Long-term residential [1]	Hospital residential [1]	Med.-asst. opi. ther./detox [3]
No. of discharges	1,626,740	688,703	328,444	194,943	187,401	138,068	5,543	83,638
Alaska	4,666	1,525	292	830	281	301	- -	1,437
Arizona	15,233	13,347	239	239	1,373	14	21	- -
Arkansas	32,408	5,653	10,221	1,154	13,405	2	378	1,595
California	200,583	105,278	24,000	9,957	2,596	38,432	- -	20,320
Colorado	44,861	12,288	24,181	2,329	3,844	1,526	- -	693
Connecticut	40,007	8,648	11,179	7,711	2,615	4,593	1,072	4,189
Delaware	6,372	2,513	2,660	523	41	330	- -	305
District of Columbia	1,324	152	486	90	350	124	- -	122
Florida	34,454	22,132	493	1,996	863	7,948	- -	1,022
Hawaii	7,789	3,066	775	2,358	- -	1,498	- -	92
Idaho	4,080	1,465	151	2,081	299	21	- -	63
Illinois	69,761	28,225	12,151	11,269	12,881	1,600	- -	3,635
Indiana	15,457	13,199	156	1,646	167	23	74	192
Iowa	23,279	16,647	647	2,698	2,152	751	204	180
Kansas	16,985	7,769	2,106	2,098	3,721	1,291	- -	- -
Kentucky	20,418	8,923	4,329	2,830	2,079	1,138	- -	1,119
Louisiana	19,384	7,330	1,567	3,312	5,194	1,679	- -	302
Maine	12,329	4,926	1,406	1,469	251	851	5	3,421
Maryland	61,425	25,464	6,176	11,792	8,254	4,578	15	5,146
Massachusetts	63,985	14,860	35,998	4,268	- -	5,468	- -	3,391
Michigan	50,998	26,439	7,867	4,507	5,809	3,771	- -	2,605
Minnesota	43,808	66	- -	21,892	10,717	8,203	1,599	1,331
Mississippi	7,171	4,305	3	162	2,493	137	- -	71
Missouri	52,835	16,997	6,361	13,551	15,716	- -	- -	210
Montana	7,557	4,279	2,144	1,012	- -	122	- -	- -
Nebraska	8,495	2,051	4,571	419	834	547	- -	73
Nevada	10,676	4,647	2,576	1,033	1,977	287	- -	156
New Hampshire	5,360	2,333	1,144	640	705	247	- -	291
New Jersey	54,355	13,132	10,605	10,399	6,051	4,113	8	10,047
New York	289,649	120,689	88,823	8,288	39,219	21,199	- -	11,431
North Carolina	27,242	13,217	5,603	2,893	1,998	1,483	1,443	605
North Dakota	1,878	1,246	- -	424	146	56	6	- -
Ohio	59,811	38,896	5,845	8,702	46	3,811	5	2,506
Oklahoma	17,266	8,778	2,851	161	4,406	511	559	- -
Oregon	44,679	33,482	4,566	332	- -	4,646	- -	1,653
Puerto Rico	1,606	887	268	29	- -	109	- -	313
Rhode Island	5,320	1,529	1,433	534	67	762	- -	995
South Carolina	29,742	20,806	3,439	4,568	155	774	- -	- -
South Dakota	15,759	3,487	4,077	5,145	1,099	1,886	- -	65
Tennessee	12,499	1,205	2,156	2,669	4,999	1,469	- -	1
Texas	45,143	7,231	8,906	14,741	11,161	2,262	- -	842
Utah	17,012	7,234	3,051	3,614	867	1,715	- -	531
Vermont	6,607	3,283	1,132	413	1,617	161	1	- -
Virginia	22,447	15,835	451	377	4,034	1,351	- -	399
Washington	66,474	20,281	13,515	15,224	11,838	3,343	- -	2,273
Wisconsin	24,394	11,570	7,675	1,784	981	2,227	141	16
Wyoming	3,157	1,388	169	780	100	708	12	- -

[1] Excludes discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification was planned.
[2] Includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and outpatient detoxification.
[3] Includes only discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification was planned. May include any service type.
- - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.2b
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and type of service: TEDS 2008
Percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	No. of discharges	Type of service (percent distribution)							
		Outpatient [1]	Detox [1,2]	Intensive outpatient [1]	Short-term residential [1]	Long-term residential [1]	Hospital residential [1]	Med.-asst. opi. ther./ detox [3]	Total
Total	1,626,740	42.3	20.2	12.0	11.5	8.5	0.3	5.1	100.0
Alaska	4,666	32.7	6.3	17.8	6.0	6.5	- -	30.8	100.0
Arizona	15,233	87.6	1.6	1.6	9.0	0.1	0.1	- -	100.0
Arkansas	32,408	17.4	31.5	3.6	41.4	*	1.2	4.9	100.0
California	200,583	52.5	12.0	5.0	1.3	19.2	- -	10.1	100.0
Colorado	44,861	27.4	53.9	5.2	8.6	3.4	- -	1.5	100.0
Connecticut	40,007	21.6	27.9	19.3	6.5	11.5	2.7	10.5	100.0
Delaware	6,372	39.4	41.7	8.2	0.6	5.2	- -	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1,324	11.5	36.7	6.8	26.4	9.4	- -	9.2	100.0
Florida	34,454	64.2	1.4	5.8	2.5	23.1	- -	3.0	100.0
Hawaii	7,789	39.4	9.9	30.3	- -	19.2	- -	1.2	100.0
Idaho	4,080	35.9	3.7	51.0	7.3	0.5	- -	1.5	100.0
Illinois	69,761	40.5	17.4	16.2	18.5	2.3	- -	5.2	100.0
Indiana	15,457	85.4	1.0	10.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	100.0
Iowa	23,279	71.5	2.8	11.6	9.2	3.2	0.9	0.8	100.0
Kansas	16,985	45.7	12.4	12.4	21.9	7.6	- -	- -	100.0
Kentucky	20,418	43.7	21.2	13.9	10.2	5.6	- -	5.5	100.0
Louisiana	19,384	37.8	8.1	17.1	26.8	8.7	- -	1.6	100.0
Maine	12,329	40.0	11.4	11.9	2.0	6.9	*	27.7	100.0
Maryland	61,425	41.5	10.1	19.2	13.4	7.5	*	8.4	100.0
Massachusetts	63,985	23.2	56.3	6.7	- -	8.5	- -	5.3	100.0
Michigan	50,998	51.8	15.4	8.8	11.4	7.4	- -	5.1	100.0
Minnesota	43,808	0.2	- -	50.0	24.5	18.7	3.7	3.0	100.0
Mississippi	7,171	60.0	*	2.3	34.8	1.9	- -	1.0	100.0
Missouri	52,835	32.2	12.0	25.6	29.7	- -	- -	0.4	100.0
Montana	7,557	56.6	28.4	13.4	- -	1.6	- -	- -	100.0
Nebraska	8,495	24.1	53.8	4.9	9.8	6.4	- -	0.9	100.0
Nevada	10,676	43.5	24.1	9.7	18.5	2.7	- -	1.5	100.0
New Hampshire	5,360	43.5	21.3	11.9	13.2	4.6	- -	5.4	100.0
New Jersey	54,355	24.2	19.5	19.1	11.1	7.6	*	18.5	100.0
New York	289,649	41.7	30.7	2.9	13.5	7.3	- -	3.9	100.0
North Carolina	27,242	48.5	20.6	10.6	7.3	5.4	5.3	2.2	100.0
North Dakota	1,878	66.3	- -	22.6	7.8	3.0	0.3	- -	100.0
Ohio	59,811	65.0	9.8	14.5	0.1	6.4	*	4.2	100.0
Oklahoma	17,266	50.8	16.5	0.9	25.5	3.0	3.2	- -	100.0
Oregon	44,679	74.9	10.2	0.7	- -	10.4	- -	3.7	100.0
Puerto Rico	1,606	55.2	16.7	1.8	- -	6.8	- -	19.5	100.0
Rhode Island	5,320	28.7	26.9	10.0	1.3	14.3	- -	18.7	100.0
South Carolina	29,742	70.0	11.6	15.4	0.5	2.6	- -	- -	100.0
South Dakota	15,759	22.1	25.9	32.6	7.0	12.0	- -	0.4	100.0
Tennessee	12,499	9.6	17.2	21.4	40.0	11.8	- -	*	100.0
Texas	45,143	16.0	19.7	32.7	24.7	5.0	- -	1.9	100.0
Utah	17,012	42.5	17.9	21.2	5.1	10.1	- -	3.1	100.0
Vermont	6,607	49.7	17.1	6.3	24.5	2.4	*	- -	100.0
Virginia	22,447	70.5	2.0	1.7	18.0	6.0	- -	1.8	100.0
Washington	66,474	30.5	20.3	22.9	17.8	5.0	- -	3.4	100.0
Wisconsin	24,394	47.4	31.5	7.3	4.0	9.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
Wyoming	3,157	44.0	5.4	24.7	3.2	22.4	0.4	- -	100.0

[1] Excludes discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification was planned.
[2] Includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and outpatient detoxification.
[3] Includes only discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy or detoxification was planned. May include any service type.
* Less than 0.05 percent., - - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.3a
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)							
	Total	Com-pleted	Trans-ferred	Dropped out	Termi-nated	Incar-cerated	Death	Other
No. of discharges	1,626,740	758,648	235,441	408,363	102,976	35,549	4,641	81,122
Alaska	4,666	2,605	329	823	506	127	14	262
Arizona	15,233	5,664	114	7,561	- -	544	103	1,247
Arkansas	32,408	18,766	2,544	6,714	- -	404	32	3,948
California	200,583	80,714	37,650	77,082	- -	4,669	468	- -
Colorado	44,861	33,582	2,803	4,156	2,456	822	52	990
Connecticut	40,007	26,133	2,564	7,098	2,822	1,075	70	245
Delaware	6,372	3,322	490	1,272	1,017	191	10	70
District of Columbia	1,324	900	11	296	63	26	- -	28
Florida	34,454	19,875	2,596	9,076	1,111	629	29	1,138
Hawaii	7,789	3,380	2,261	1,110	833	113	3	89
Idaho	4,080	1,094	- -	1,936	336	372	7	335
Illinois	69,761	22,685	22,175	17,713	6,228	875	85	- -
Indiana	15,457	4,965	- -	10,340	- -	98	54	- -
Iowa	23,279	14,162	918	5,149	1,620	776	26	628
Kansas	16,985	4,257	7,370	4,043	584	484	34	213
Kentucky	20,418	6,267	6,104	5,315	358	168	37	2,169
Louisiana	19,384	10,656	- -	4,442	1,731	- -	38	2,517
Maine	12,329	6,553	- -	3,360	1,166	470	17	763
Maryland	61,425	24,126	18,916	12,954	4,045	1,091	161	132
Massachusetts	63,985	37,800	1,531	17,042	3,434	517	146	3,515
Michigan	50,998	17,004	12,330	13,052	2,642	1,111	88	4,771
Minnesota	43,808	27,500	2,581	8,243	3,335	385	49	1,715
Mississippi	7,171	7,001	4	81	24	38	22	1
Missouri	52,835	19,118	16,640	12,157	3,174	827	41	878
Montana	7,557	3,767	1,481	1,703	212	- -	- -	394
Nebraska	8,495	4,115	194	2,977	351	137	15	706
Nevada	10,676	3,870	700	2,159	1,286	200	13	2,448
New Hampshire	5,360	2,776	1,039	264	502	222	280	277
New Jersey	54,355	31,207	410	14,164	3,007	1,044	105	4,418
New York	289,649	144,357	20,514	84,684	26,820	7,766	553	4,955
North Carolina	27,242	2,372	12,516	10,161	- -	- -	26	2,167
North Dakota	1,878	802	76	456	165	91	15	273
Ohio	59,811	18,681	14,518	5,688	741	20	158	20,005
Oklahoma	17,266	8,433	2,217	4,979	733	403	34	467
Oregon	44,679	26,845	3,047	7,965	4,235	717	75	1,795
Puerto Rico	1,606	885	85	337	22	24	7	246
Rhode Island	5,320	2,428	512	1,473	727	164	16	- -
South Carolina	29,742	15,956	4,508	4,385	3,993	383	46	471
South Dakota	15,759	10,013	2,423	1,157	823	554	8	781
Tennessee	12,499	5,540	3,679	52	398	- -	1	2,829
Texas	45,143	28,699	1,466	3,855	7,834	695	20	2,574
Utah	17,012	6,560	4,054	3,194	1,915	467	23	799
Vermont	6,607	2,504	1,290	1,102	837	181	41	652
Virginia	22,447	824	78	8,928	2,651	3,059	1,412	5,495
Washington	66,474	24,734	17,105	13,220	6,966	1,314	129	3,006
Wisconsin	24,394	13,646	3,410	3,747	935	2,214	73	369
Wyoming	3,157	1,505	188	698	338	82	5	341

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.3b
Discharges in 2008, by State or jurisdiction and reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution; see Appendix A.]

State or jurisdiction	No. of discharges	Reason for discharge (percent distribution)							
		Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Incarcerated	Death	Other	Total
Total	1,626,740	46.6	14.5	25.1	6.3	2.2	0.3	5.0	100.0
Alaska	4,666	55.8	7.1	17.6	10.8	2.7	0.3	5.6	100.0
Arizona	15,233	37.2	0.7	49.6	- -	3.6	0.7	8.2	100.0
Arkansas	32,408	57.9	7.8	20.7	- -	1.2	0.1	12.2	100.0
California	200,583	40.2	18.8	38.4	- -	2.3	0.2	- -	100.0
Colorado	44,861	74.9	6.2	9.3	5.5	1.8	0.1	2.2	100.0
Connecticut	40,007	65.3	6.4	17.7	7.1	2.7	0.2	0.6	100.0
Delaware	6,372	52.1	7.7	20.0	16.0	3.0	0.2	1.1	100.0
District of Columbia	1,324	68.0	0.8	22.4	4.8	2.0	- -	2.1	100.0
Florida	34,454	57.7	7.5	26.3	3.2	1.8	0.1	3.3	100.0
Hawaii	7,789	43.4	29.0	14.3	10.7	1.5	*	1.1	100.0
Idaho	4,080	26.8	- -	47.5	8.2	9.1	0.2	8.2	100.0
Illinois	69,761	32.5	31.8	25.4	8.9	1.3	0.1	- -	100.0
Indiana	15,457	32.1	- -	66.9	- -	0.6	0.3	- -	100.0
Iowa	23,279	60.8	3.9	22.1	7.0	3.3	0.1	2.7	100.0
Kansas	16,985	25.1	43.4	23.8	3.4	2.8	0.2	1.3	100.0
Kentucky	20,418	30.7	29.9	26.0	1.8	0.8	0.2	10.6	100.0
Louisiana	19,384	55.0	- -	22.9	8.9	- -	0.2	13.0	100.0
Maine	12,329	53.2	- -	27.3	9.5	3.8	0.1	6.2	100.0
Maryland	61,425	39.3	30.8	21.1	6.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
Massachusetts	63,985	59.1	2.4	26.6	5.4	0.8	0.2	5.5	100.0
Michigan	50,998	33.3	24.2	25.6	5.2	2.2	0.2	9.4	100.0
Minnesota	43,808	62.8	5.9	18.8	7.6	0.9	0.1	3.9	100.0
Mississippi	7,171	97.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	*	100.0
Missouri	52,835	36.2	31.5	23.0	6.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	100.0
Montana	7,557	49.8	19.6	22.5	2.8	- -	- -	5.2	100.0
Nebraska	8,495	48.4	2.3	35.0	4.1	1.6	0.2	8.3	100.0
Nevada	10,676	36.2	6.6	20.2	12.0	1.9	0.1	22.9	100.0
New Hampshire	5,360	51.8	19.4	4.9	9.4	4.1	5.2	5.2	100.0
New Jersey	54,355	57.4	0.8	26.1	5.5	1.9	0.2	8.1	100.0
New York	289,649	49.8	7.1	29.2	9.3	2.7	0.2	1.7	100.0
North Carolina	27,242	8.7	45.9	37.3	- -	- -	0.1	8.0	100.0
North Dakota	1,878	42.7	4.0	24.3	8.8	4.8	0.8	14.5	100.0
Ohio	59,811	31.2	24.3	9.5	1.2	*	0.3	33.4	100.0
Oklahoma	17,266	48.8	12.8	28.8	4.2	2.3	0.2	2.7	100.0
Oregon	44,679	60.1	6.8	17.8	9.5	1.6	0.2	4.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	1,606	55.1	5.3	21.0	1.4	1.5	0.4	15.3	100.0
Rhode Island	5,320	45.6	9.6	27.7	13.7	3.1	0.3	- -	100.0
South Carolina	29,742	53.6	15.2	14.7	13.4	1.3	0.2	1.6	100.0
South Dakota	15,759	63.5	15.4	7.3	5.2	3.5	0.1	5.0	100.0
Tennessee	12,499	44.3	29.4	0.4	3.2	- -	*	22.6	100.0
Texas	45,143	63.6	3.2	8.5	17.4	1.5	*	5.7	100.0
Utah	17,012	38.6	23.8	18.8	11.3	2.7	0.1	4.7	100.0
Vermont	6,607	37.9	19.5	16.7	12.7	2.7	0.6	9.9	100.0
Virginia	22,447	3.7	0.3	39.8	11.8	13.6	6.3	24.5	100.0
Washington	66,474	37.2	25.7	19.9	10.5	2.0	0.2	4.5	100.0
Wisconsin	24,394	55.9	14.0	15.4	3.8	9.1	0.3	1.5	100.0
Wyoming	3,157	47.7	6.0	22.1	10.7	2.6	0.2	10.8	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.
- - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.4
Discharges in 2008, by type of service and reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution by type of service and reason for discharge, and median length of stay

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions.]

Type of service	*Total* [1]	*Completed*	*Transferred*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated*	*Other*
	Reason for discharge (number)					
Outpatient[2]	688,703	290,522	79,676	205,345	46,687	66,473
Detoxification[2,3]	328,444	211,942	40,846	56,172	8,227	11,257
Intensive outpatient[2]	194,943	70,024	42,775	46,460	18,404	17,280
Short-term residential[2]	187,401	102,884	33,476	31,520	10,300	9,221
Long-term residential[2]	138,068	63,066	21,927	35,093	11,116	6,866
Hospital residential[2]	5,543	2,503	1,726	862	93	359
Outpatient med.-asst. opi. ther.[4]	62,328	9,043	11,365	25,115	7,626	9,179
Med.-asst. opi. detoxification[5]	17,232	7,080	2,883	6,693	142	434
No. of discharges	1,622,662	757,064	234,674	407,260	102,595	121,069
	Percent distribution ***by reasons for discharge*** *and type of service*					
Outpatient[2]	42.4	38.4	34.0	50.4	45.5	54.9
Detoxification[2,3]	20.2	28.0	17.4	13.8	8.0	9.3
Intensive outpatient[2]	12.0	9.2	18.2	11.4	17.9	14.3
Short-term residential[2]	11.5	13.6	14.3	7.7	10.0	7.6
Long-term residential[2]	8.5	8.3	9.3	8.6	10.8	5.7
Hospital residential[2]	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Outpatient med.-asst. opi. ther.[4]	3.8	1.2	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.6
Med.-asst. opi. detoxification[5]	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Percent distribution ***by type of service*** *and reason for discharge*					
Outpatient[2]	100.0	42.2	11.6	29.8	6.8	9.7
Detoxification[2,3]	100.0	64.5	12.4	17.1	2.5	3.4
Intensive outpatient[2]	100.0	35.9	21.9	23.8	9.4	8.9
Short-term residential[2]	100.0	54.9	17.9	16.8	5.5	4.9
Long-term residential[2]	100.0	45.7	15.9	25.4	8.1	5.0
Hospital residential[2]	100.0	45.2	31.1	15.6	1.7	6.5
Outpatient med.-asst. opi. ther.[4]	100.0	14.5	18.2	40.3	12.2	14.7
Med.-asst. opi. detoxification[5]	100.0	41.1	16.7	38.8	0.8	2.5
Total	100.0	46.7	14.5	25.1	6.3	7.5
	Median length of stay (days)					
Outpatient[2]	92	124	62	64	72	76
Detoxification[2,3]	4	4	4	2	3	3
Intensive outpatient[2]	56	74	51	42	45	51
Short-term residential[2]	24	27	21	9	14	14
Long-term residential[2]	59	90	38	29	48	45
Hospital residential[2]	6	16	4	4	9	4
Outpatient med.-asst. opi. ther.[4]	155	197	151	120	215	185
Med.-asst. opi. detoxification[5]	10	5	11	16	19	17

[1] Excludes 4,078 short-term residential, long-term residential, and hospital residential discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned.
[2] Excludes medication-assisted opioid therapy and detoxification.
[3] Includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and outpatient detoxification.
[4] Outpatient and intensive outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy only.
[5] Medication-assisted opioid detoxification (free-standing, hospital, and outpatient) only.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.5
Discharges in 2008, by characteristics at admission and type of service: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions.]

Characteristics at admission	Type of service (number)								
	Total [1]	*Outpatient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Short-term residential*	*Long-term residential*	*Hospital residential*	*Detox-ification*	*Outpatient med. asst. opi. ther.* [2]	*Med.-asst. opi. detox* [3]
No. of discharges	1,622,662	688,703	194,943	187,401	138,068	5,543	328,444	62,328	17,232
Gender									
Male	1,098,349	469,001	120,733	123,715	89,433	3,692	241,707	38,475	11,593
Female	524,024	219,551	74,162	63,668	48,605	1,850	86,713	23,839	5,636
No. of discharges	1,622,373	688,552	194,895	187,383	138,038	5,542	328,420	62,314	17,229
Age at admission									
12 to 20 years	222,450	131,705	33,353	22,940	18,223	356	12,963	2,110	800
21 to 30 years	461,358	211,131	60,565	52,651	39,968	1,335	74,003	16,985	4,720
31 to 40 years	376,790	150,382	44,792	44,780	34,304	1,386	81,527	15,764	3,855
41 to 50 years	393,352	137,519	40,832	47,758	33,979	1,709	109,242	17,372	4,941
Over 50 years	168,712	57,966	15,401	19,272	11,594	757	50,709	10,097	2,916
No. of discharges	1,622,662	688,703	194,943	187,401	138,068	5,543	328,444	62,328	17,232
Race/ethnicity									
White (non-Hispanic)	957,149	406,534	116,669	121,514	73,638	4,090	190,420	34,377	9,907
Black (non-Hispanic)	336,115	131,167	42,881	41,338	31,901	822	73,368	12,318	2,320
Hispanic origin	214,853	95,284	21,019	16,016	20,158	285	46,103	12,667	3,321
Other	95,620	42,960	12,637	7,969	11,088	342	16,402	2,617	1,605
No. of discharges	1,603,737	675,945	193,206	186,837	136,785	5,539	326,293	61,979	17,153
Primary substance									
Alcohol	665,529	290,651	75,517	76,888	41,622	2,973	174,479	1,563	1,836
Opiates	312,753	56,306	24,128	32,745	23,577	1,010	101,644	58,447	14,896
Marijuana	269,316	172,539	45,035	24,840	19,217	406	6,520	708	51
Cocaine	196,530	76,443	28,724	33,764	28,148	666	27,953	676	156
Stimulants	132,654	69,644	16,478	13,224	22,328	260	10,466	188	66
Other/unknown	45,880	23,120	5,061	5,940	3,176	228	7,382	746	227
No. of discharges	1,622,662	688,703	194,943	187,401	138,068	5,543	328,444	62,328	17,232
Frequency of use									
No use in the past month	467,804	297,349	78,865	25,317	49,344	474	6,867	9,230	358
Some use	521,274	266,138	70,454	63,610	44,226	1,345	64,616	9,138	1,747
Daily	605,778	108,683	43,188	95,979	43,302	3,633	253,094	42,853	15,046
No. of discharges	1,594,856	672,170	192,507	184,906	136,872	5,452	324,577	61,221	17,151
No. of prior treatment episodes									
None	627,172	328,727	81,319	67,969	42,917	1,932	84,416	14,688	5,204
1 or more	838,690	321,098	109,567	115,623	90,511	3,413	141,974	44,619	11,885
No. of discharges	1,465,862	649,825	190,886	183,592	133,428	5,345	226,390	59,307	17,089
Treatment referral source									
Criminal justice/DUI	597,410	379,853	87,509	43,331	51,994	824	29,742	3,729	428
Individual	529,884	125,592	44,055	58,152	33,954	2,225	207,254	44,974	13,678
Health care/community	465,713	170,833	61,365	80,009	49,021	2,417	86,694	12,400	2,974
No. of discharges	1,593,007	676,278	192,929	181,492	134,969	5,466	323,690	61,103	17,080
Employment status[4]									
Employed	421,512	257,455	54,121	29,525	11,110	953	47,719	16,808	3,821
Unemployed/Not in labor force	1,126,668	395,555	131,237	151,897	122,264	4,478	263,357	44,659	13,221
No. of discharges	1,548,180	653,010	185,358	181,422	133,374	5,431	311,076	61,467	17,042
Years of education[4]									
Fewer than 12 years	474,027	195,063	57,820	53,368	44,635	1,480	94,340	21,791	5,530
12 years (or GED)	646,914	266,561	73,862	72,875	53,596	2,415	142,775	26,893	7,937
More than 12 years	355,633	145,130	41,888	48,224	28,804	1,451	74,154	12,536	3,446
No. of discharges	1,476,574	606,754	173,570	174,467	127,035	5,346	311,269	61,220	16,913

[1] Excludes 4,078 residential (short-term, long-term, hospital) discharges where medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned.

[2] Outpatient and intensive outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy only.

[3] Medication-assisted opioid detoxification (free-standing, hospital, and outpatient) only.

[4] Age 16 and above for employment status, and age 18 and above for years of education included only.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.6
Discharges in 2008, by characteristics at admission and type of service: TEDS 2008
Percent distribution of characteristics at admission

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions.]

Characteristics at admission	*Type of service (percent distribution)*								
	Total	*Outpatient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Short-term residential*	*Long-term residential*	*Hospital residential*	*Detox-ification*	*Outpatient med. asst. opi. ther.* [1]	*Med.-asst. opi. detox* [2]
No. of discharges	1,622,662	688,703	194,943	187,401	138,068	5,543	328,444	62,328	17,232
Gender									
Male	67.7	68.1	61.9	66.0	64.8	66.6	73.6	61.7	67.3
Female	32.3	31.9	38.1	34.0	35.2	33.4	26.4	38.3	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age at admission									
12 to 20 years	13.7	19.1	17.1	12.2	13.2	6.4	3.9	3.4	4.6
21 to 30 years	28.4	30.7	31.1	28.1	28.9	24.1	22.5	27.3	27.4
31 to 40 years	23.2	21.8	23.0	23.9	24.8	25.0	24.8	25.3	22.4
41 to 50 years	24.2	20.0	20.9	25.5	24.6	30.8	33.3	27.9	28.7
Over 50 years	10.4	8.4	7.9	10.3	8.4	13.7	15.4	16.2	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race/ethnicity									
White (non-Hispanic)	59.7	60.1	60.4	65.0	53.8	73.8	58.4	55.5	57.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	21.0	19.4	22.2	22.1	23.3	14.8	22.5	19.9	13.5
Hispanic origin	13.4	14.1	10.9	8.6	14.7	5.1	14.1	20.4	19.4
Other	6.0	6.4	6.5	4.3	8.1	6.2	5.0	4.2	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary substance									
Alcohol	41.0	42.2	38.7	41.0	30.1	53.6	53.1	2.5	10.7
Opiates	19.3	8.2	12.4	17.5	17.1	18.2	30.9	93.8	86.4
Marijuana	16.6	25.1	23.1	13.3	13.9	7.3	2.0	1.1	0.3
Cocaine	12.1	11.1	14.7	18.0	20.4	12.0	8.5	1.1	0.9
Stimulants	8.2	10.1	8.5	7.1	16.2	4.7	3.2	0.3	0.4
Other/unknown	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.3	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of use									
No use in the past month	29.3	44.2	41.0	13.7	36.1	8.7	2.1	15.1	2.1
Some use	32.7	39.6	36.6	34.4	32.3	24.7	19.9	14.9	10.2
Daily	38.0	16.2	22.4	51.9	31.6	66.6	78.0	70.0	87.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of prior treatment episodes									
None	42.8	50.6	42.6	37.0	32.2	36.1	37.3	24.8	30.5
1 or more	57.2	49.4	57.4	63.0	67.8	63.9	62.7	75.2	69.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Treatment referral source									
Criminal justice/DUI	37.5	56.2	45.4	23.9	38.5	15.1	9.2	6.1	2.5
Individual	33.3	18.6	22.8	32.0	25.2	40.7	64.0	73.6	80.1
Health care/community	29.2	25.3	31.8	44.1	36.3	44.2	26.8	20.3	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment status[3]									
Employed	27.2	39.4	29.2	16.3	8.3	17.5	15.3	27.3	22.4
Unemployed/Not in labor force	72.8	60.6	70.8	83.7	91.7	82.5	84.7	72.7	77.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years of education[3]									
Fewer than 12 years	32.1	32.1	33.3	30.6	35.1	27.7	30.3	35.6	32.7
12 years (or GED)	43.8	43.9	42.6	41.8	42.2	45.2	45.9	43.9	46.9
More than 12 years	24.1	23.9	24.1	27.6	22.7	27.1	23.8	20.5	20.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Outpatient and intensive outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy only.

[2] Medication-assisted opioid detoxification (free-standing, hospital, and outpatient) only.

[3] Age 16 and above for employment status, and age 18 and above for years of education included only.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 1.7
Discharges in 2008, by characteristics at admission and type of service: TEDS 2008
Percent completing treatment or transferring to further treatment
[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of discharges*	*Type of service (percent completing treatment or transferring to further treatment)*								
		Total	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Short-term residential*	*Long-term residential*	*Hospital residential*	*Detox-ification*	*Outpatient med. asst. opi. ther.* [1]	*Med.-asst. opi. detox* [2]
	1,622,662	62.4	56.1	52.3	71.5	58.4	86.7	85.2	30.7	37.7
Gender										
Male	1,098,349	60.5	54.8	51.9	70.8	56.9	82.9	77.9	28.5	36.6
Female	524,024	58.9	55.4	51.0	67.8	57.6	85.1	76.6	33.1	37.7
Total	1,622,373	60.0	55.0	51.5	69.8	57.2	83.7	77.5	30.3	36.9
Age at admission										
12 to 20 years	222,450	56.5	55.6	51.3	65.2	57.4	96.9	67.5	25.2	34.8
21 to 30 years	461,358	56.1	53.7	49.9	65.1	55.3	82.7	69.1	30.3	36.2
31 to 40 years	376,790	62.1	55.3	52.7	73.6	58.5	83.5	81.8	31.7	36.4
41 to 50 years	393,352	63.5	55.5	52.3	74.4	57.6	79.3	81.2	30.2	36.9
Over 50 years	168,712	61.4	55.5	50.7	67.0	57.7	86.5	77.6	29.3	39.4
Total	1,622,662	59.9	54.9	51.3	69.7	57.1	83.3	77.5	30.3	36.9
Race/ethnicity										
White (non-Hispanic)	957,149	61.0	57.5	53.9	69.6	59.9	83.8	73.8	31.1	39.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	336,115	58.8	51.5	46.0	69.2	50.9	72.4	82.8	28.2	32.1
Hispanic origin	214,853	57.8	49.5	48.8	73.2	55.5	103.2	83.1	30.6	40.9
Other	95,620	58.1	50.2	52.9	68.8	60.7	93.6	83.3	28.4	20.9
Total	1,603,737	59.9	54.7	51.5	69.8	57.2	83.7	77.7	30.3	37.0
Primary substance										
Alcohol	665,529	64.8	57.9	54.4	70.5	57.6	79.1	80.3	31.4	19.0
Opiates	312,753	50.5	42.5	37.2	57.5	46.5	78.3	69.9	30.3	38.8
Marijuana	269,316	51.6	50.4	48.8	61.7	51.8	81.8	67.1	23.0	27.5
Cocaine	196,530	63.9	53.1	52.4	81.4	57.4	86.2	91.0	29.9	60.3
Stimulants	132,654	66.7	60.0	62.7	79.8	73.9	103.5	85.4	51.1	56.1
Other/unknown	45,880	67.6	73.1	60.6	73.8	44.0	139.5	63.4	27.7	36.6
Total	1,622,662	60.0	55.0	51.5	69.8	57.2	83.7	77.5	30.3	36.9
Frequency of use										
No use in the past month	467,804	58.0	56.8	56.7	75.9	59.6	83.1	71.3	38.0	34.9
Some use	521,274	60.0	53.2	49.1	72.3	60.5	83.0	90.6	33.1	55.7
Daily	605,778	60.5	49.6	44.0	65.6	51.4	80.1	74.4	27.8	34.9
Total	1,594,856	59.6	54.2	51.1	69.4	57.3	81.1	77.6	30.2	37.0
No. of prior treatment episodes										
None	627,172	60.0	57.0	53.8	69.9	60.8	87.2	74.9	32.0	39.9
1 or more	838,690	54.2	46.6	48.0	68.4	50.8	81.9	76.0	27.8	35.8
Total	1,465,862	56.7	51.9	50.5	68.9	54.0	83.8	75.6	28.9	37.0
Treatment referral source										
Criminal justice/DUI	597,410	60.9	59.5	54.1	73.2	60.2	105.7	84.6	31.8	54.0
Individual	529,884	57.6	47.5	46.3	62.6	57.1	83.1	72.2	29.3	34.2
Health care/community	465,713	62.1	51.4	50.6	75.4	55.5	78.0	86.8	33.1	47.8
Total	1,593,007	19.0	13.4	16.4	33.8	20.5	36.3	26.0	6.9	8.7
Employment status[3]										
Employed	421,512	64.0	61.2	63.7	79.5	71.6	77.1	79.3	35.5	51.9
Unemployed/Not in labor	1,126,668	60.1	48.9	55.6	72.0	60.6	76.8	76.7	31.4	59.2
Total	1,548,180	61.2	53.7	58.0	73.2	61.5	76.9	77.1	32.5	57.6
Years of education[3]										
Fewer than 12 years	474,027	57.3	49.2	53.1	69.2	58.2	74.6	75.7	30.0	49.8
12 years (or GED)	646,914	62.0	54.7	59.4	73.5	62.2	77.8	76.5	32.8	61.1
More than 12 years	355,633	65.9	58.4	62.7	77.9	65.5	78.4	79.3	37.2	62.0
Total	1,476,574	61.4	53.8	58.1	73.4	61.6	77.1	76.9	32.7	57.6

[1] Outpatient and intensive outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy only.

[2] Medication-assisted opioid detoxification (free-standing, hospital, and outpatient) only.

[3] Age 16 and above for employment status, and age 18 and above for years of education included only.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 2.1
Discharges from outpatient treatment,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	688,703	290,522	79,676	205,345	46,687	66,473	100.0	42.2	11.6	29.8	6.8	9.7
Alaska	1,525	759	125	171	246	224	100.0	49.8	8.2	11.2	16.1	14.7
Arizona	13,347	4,745	101	6,644	- -	1,857	100.0	35.6	0.8	49.8	- -	13.9
Arkansas	5,653	3,542	193	1,047	- -	871	100.0	62.7	3.4	18.5	- -	15.4
California	105,278	35,796	19,617	46,369	- -	3,496	100.0	34.0	18.6	44.0	- -	3.3
Colorado	12,288	5,809	1,523	2,104	1,659	1,193	100.0	47.3	12.4	17.1	13.5	9.7
Connecticut	8,648	4,688	677	2,062	813	408	100.0	54.2	7.8	23.8	9.4	4.7
Delaware	2,513	1,041	273	284	715	200	100.0	41.4	10.9	11.3	28.5	8.0
District of Columbia	152	107	3	30	10	2	100.0	70.4	2.0	19.7	6.6	1.3
Florida	22,132	12,913	1,261	5,957	740	1,261	100.0	58.3	5.7	26.9	3.3	5.7
Hawaii	3,066	1,943	303	477	276	67	100.0	63.4	9.9	15.6	9.0	2.2
Idaho	1,465	514	- -	597	103	251	100.0	35.1	- -	40.8	7.0	17.1
Illinois	28,225	11,106	5,214	7,960	3,315	630	100.0	39.3	18.5	28.2	11.7	2.2
Indiana	13,199	4,524	- -	8,535	- -	140	100.0	34.3	- -	64.7	- -	1.1
Iowa	16,647	10,984	443	3,389	1,018	813	100.0	66.0	2.7	20.4	6.1	4.9
Kansas	7,769	2,984	1,325	2,594	310	556	100.0	38.4	17.1	33.4	4.0	7.2
Kentucky	8,923	3,764	831	3,077	246	1,005	100.0	42.2	9.3	34.5	2.8	11.3
Louisiana	7,330	3,231	- -	1,545	604	1,950	100.0	44.1	- -	21.1	8.2	26.6
Maine	4,926	2,507	- -	1,444	373	602	100.0	50.9	- -	29.3	7.6	12.2
Maryland	25,464	13,679	3,515	6,086	1,549	635	100.0	53.7	13.8	23.9	6.1	2.5
Massachusetts	14,860	7,409	316	4,899	717	1,519	100.0	49.9	2.1	33.0	4.8	10.2
Michigan	26,439	10,254	2,518	7,691	1,597	4,379	100.0	38.8	9.5	29.1	6.0	16.6
Minnesota	66	9	9	37	3	8	100.0	13.6	13.6	56.1	4.5	12.1
Mississippi	4,305	4,228	3	23	18	33	100.0	98.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8
Missouri	16,997	8,941	2,980	3,760	723	593	100.0	52.6	17.5	22.1	4.3	3.5
Montana	4,279	2,351	428	1,080	114	306	100.0	54.9	10.0	25.2	2.7	7.2
Nebraska	2,051	938	78	567	148	320	100.0	45.7	3.8	27.6	7.2	15.6
Nevada	4,647	1,682	350	1,034	912	669	100.0	36.2	7.5	22.3	19.6	14.4
New Hampshire	2,333	1,157	518	142	133	383	100.0	49.6	22.2	6.1	5.7	16.4
New Jersey	13,132	7,328	48	3,615	530	1,611	100.0	55.8	0.4	27.5	4.0	12.3
New York	120,689	41,531	10,159	46,872	13,308	8,819	100.0	34.4	8.4	38.8	11.0	7.3
North Carolina	13,217	1,018	6,719	4,609	- -	871	100.0	7.7	50.8	34.9	- -	6.6
North Dakota	1,246	590	43	233	110	270	100.0	47.4	3.5	18.7	8.8	21.7
Ohio	38,896	14,845	6,333	2,364	341	15,013	100.0	38.2	16.3	6.1	0.9	38.6
Oklahoma	8,778	3,644	692	3,559	177	706	100.0	41.5	7.9	40.5	2.0	8.0
Oregon	33,482	20,488	2,411	5,273	3,252	2,058	100.0	61.2	7.2	15.7	9.7	6.1
Puerto Rico	887	738	37	36	5	71	100.0	83.2	4.2	4.1	0.6	8.0
Rhode Island	1,529	547	169	542	205	66	100.0	35.8	11.1	35.4	13.4	4.3
South Carolina	20,806	12,345	2,756	2,337	2,759	609	100.0	59.3	13.2	11.2	13.3	2.9
South Dakota	3,487	1,665	309	542	185	786	100.0	47.7	8.9	15.5	5.3	22.5
Tennessee	1,205	882	70	- -	59	194	100.0	73.2	5.8	- -	4.9	16.1
Texas	7,231	3,468	320	249	2,680	514	100.0	48.0	4.4	3.4	37.1	7.1
Utah	7,234	3,318	1,497	862	949	608	100.0	45.9	20.7	11.9	13.1	8.4
Vermont	3,283	1,144	286	576	530	747	100.0	34.8	8.7	17.5	16.1	22.8
Virginia	15,835	749	67	6,426	2,304	6,289	100.0	4.7	0.4	40.6	14.6	39.7
Washington	20,281	7,634	3,539	4,793	2,345	1,970	100.0	37.6	17.4	23.6	11.6	9.7
Wisconsin	11,570	6,231	1,567	2,559	487	726	100.0	53.9	13.5	22.1	4.2	6.3
Wyoming	1,388	752	50	293	119	174	100.0	54.2	3.6	21.1	8.6	12.5

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 2.2
Discharges from outpatient treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 47 States and jurisdictions that offered outpatient substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All outpatient treatment discharges	688,703	290,522	79,676	205,345	46,687	66,473
Gender						
Male	469,001	205,003	50,362	135,724	32,067	45,845
Female	219,551	85,472	29,300	69,560	14,609	20,610
No. of discharges	688,552	290,475	79,662	205,284	46,676	66,455
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	131,705	52,601	16,416	39,686	9,577	13,425
21 to 30 years	211,131	90,302	22,668	61,739	15,060	21,362
31 to 40 years	150,382	62,549	17,478	45,666	10,116	14,573
41 to 50 years	137,519	57,728	16,649	42,013	8,684	12,445
Over 50 years	57,966	27,342	6,465	16,241	3,250	4,668
No. of discharges	688,703	290,522	79,676	205,345	46,687	66,473
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	406,534	184,818	45,338	110,384	26,193	39,801
Black (non-Hispanic)	131,167	45,084	15,630	45,239	11,435	13,779
Hispanic origin	95,284	37,480	11,329	34,286	5,893	6,296
Other	42,960	17,683	5,375	14,080	2,403	3,419
No. of discharges	675,945	285,065	77,672	203,989	45,924	63,295
Primary substance						
Alcohol	290,651	146,927	27,066	73,382	18,083	25,193
Opiates	56,306	15,032	8,685	21,047	4,798	6,744
Marijuana	172,539	66,882	19,910	54,210	13,872	17,665
Cocaine	76,443	24,610	10,501	26,871	6,195	8,266
Stimulants	69,644	28,162	11,181	23,407	2,540	4,354
Other/unknown	23,120	8,909	2,333	6,428	1,199	4,251
No. of discharges	688,703	290,522	79,676	205,345	46,687	66,473
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	297,349	142,270	31,361	79,384	18,382	25,952
Some use	266,138	109,129	31,830	83,207	18,676	23,296
Daily use	108,683	32,865	15,112	38,533	8,807	13,366
No. of discharges	672,170	284,264	78,303	201,124	45,865	62,614
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	328,727	152,208	35,893	90,982	21,080	28,564
1 or more	321,098	120,487	41,026	101,863	23,684	34,038
No. of discharges	649,825	272,695	76,919	192,845	44,764	62,602
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	379,853	188,737	40,183	91,761	24,157	35,015
Individual	125,592	38,290	16,813	48,791	8,392	13,306
Health care/community	170,833	57,890	21,890	61,493	13,345	16,215
No. of discharges	676,278	284,917	78,886	202,045	45,894	64,536
Employment status[1]						
Employed	257,455	135,438	22,042	63,494	16,225	20,256
Unemployed/Not in labor force	395,555	140,977	52,473	131,792	27,889	42,424
No. of discharges	653,010	276,415	74,515	195,286	44,114	62,680
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	195,063	72,586	23,447	63,885	15,295	19,850
12 years (or GED)	266,561	116,387	29,494	77,537	17,406	25,737
More than 12 years	145,130	69,633	15,171	39,281	8,695	12,350
No. of discharges	606,754	258,606	68,112	180,703	41,396	57,937

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 2.3
Discharges from outpatient treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 47 States and jurisdictions that offered outpatient substance abu se treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of outpatient treatment discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	688,703			53.8	124
Gender					
Male	469,001	69.0	67.1	54.4	122
Female	219,551	31.0	32.9	52.3	128
Total	688,552	100.0	100.0	53.8	124
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	131,705	18.6	19.7	52.4	111
21 to 30 years	211,131	30.5	30.8	53.5	126
31 to 40 years	150,382	21.6	22.1	53.2	129
41 to 50 years	137,519	20.1	19.8	54.1	131
Over 50 years	57,966	9.1	7.6	58.3	127
Total	688,703	100.0	100.0	53.8	124
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	406,534	63.4	56.3	56.6	120
Black (non-Hispanic)	131,167	16.7	22.5	46.3	122
Hispanic origin	95,284	13.5	14.8	51.2	151
Other	42,960	6.4	6.4	53.7	134
Total	675,945	100.0	100.0	53.7	125
Primary substance					
Alcohol	290,651	47.0	36.6	59.9	120
Opiates	56,306	6.4	10.2	42.1	130
Marijuana	172,539	23.4	26.9	50.3	119
Cocaine	76,443	9.5	13.0	45.9	135
Stimulants	69,644	10.6	9.5	56.5	168
Other/unknown	23,120	3.0	3.7	48.6	105
Total	688,703	100.0	100.0	53.8	125
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	297,349	47.9	40.0	58.4	126
Some use	266,138	38.9	40.4	53.0	123
Daily use	108,683	13.2	19.6	44.1	128
Total	672,170	100.0	100.0	53.9	125
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	328,727	53.8	46.8	57.2	117
1 or more	321,098	46.2	53.2	50.3	132
Total	649,825	100.0	100.0	53.8	122
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	379,853	62.9	48.3	60.3	128
Individual	125,592	15.1	22.6	43.9	115
Health care/community	170,833	21.9	29.1	46.7	121
Total	676,278	100.0	100.0	53.8	126
Employment status[1]					
Employed	257,455	44.9	33.1	61.2	125
Unemployed/Not in labor force	395,555	55.1	66.9	48.9	126
Total	653,010	100.0	100.0	53.7	126
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	195,063	29.4	35.4	49.2	132
12 years (or GED)	266,561	44.7	43.1	54.7	127
More than 12 years	145,130	26.0	21.5	58.4	120
Total	606,754	100.0	100.0	53.8	127

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*

NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Servic es Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 3.1
Discharges from intensive outpatient treatment,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 47 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	194,943	70,024	42,775	46,460	18,404	17,280	100.0	35.9	21.9	23.8	9.4	8.9
Alaska	830	447	49	141	117	76	100.0	53.9	5.9	17.0	14.1	9.2
Arizona	239	165	1	65	- -	8	100.0	69.0	0.4	27.2	- -	3.3
Arkansas	1,154	551	76	311	- -	216	100.0	47.7	6.6	26.9	- -	18.7
California	9,957	3,038	2,449	4,158	- -	312	100.0	30.5	24.6	41.8	- -	3.1
Colorado	2,329	1,128	309	406	232	254	100.0	48.4	13.3	17.4	10.0	10.9
Connecticut	7,711	4,677	506	1,319	900	309	100.0	60.7	6.6	17.1	11.7	4.0
Delaware	523	207	39	232	- -	45	100.0	39.6	7.5	44.4	- -	8.6
District of Columbia	90	31	- -	44	15	- -	100.0	34.4	- -	48.9	16.7	- -
Florida	1,996	1,163	204	489	38	102	100.0	58.3	10.2	24.5	1.9	5.1
Hawaii	2,358	502	1,135	217	419	85	100.0	21.3	48.1	9.2	17.8	3.6
Idaho	2,081	482	- -	1,010	187	402	100.0	23.2	- -	48.5	9.0	19.3
Illinois	11,269	1,558	6,139	2,500	910	162	100.0	13.8	54.5	22.2	8.1	1.4
Indiana	1,646	264	- -	1,375	- -	7	100.0	16.0	- -	83.5	- -	0.4
Iowa	2,698	1,033	234	995	257	179	100.0	38.3	8.7	36.9	9.5	6.6
Kansas	2,098	178	1,187	569	77	87	100.0	8.5	56.6	27.1	3.7	4.1
Kentucky	2,830	272	2,038	306	30	184	100.0	9.6	72.0	10.8	1.1	6.5
Louisiana	3,312	1,120	- -	1,310	359	523	100.0	33.8	- -	39.6	10.8	15.8
Maine	1,469	803	- -	403	126	137	100.0	54.7	- -	27.4	8.6	9.3
Maryland	11,792	2,967	4,659	3,125	811	230	100.0	25.2	39.5	26.5	6.9	2.0
Massachusetts	4,268	2,924	113	779	351	101	100.0	68.5	2.6	18.3	8.2	2.4
Michigan	4,507	919	1,563	1,226	307	492	100.0	20.4	34.7	27.2	6.8	10.9
Minnesota	21,892	13,256	1,250	4,526	1,566	1,294	100.0	60.6	5.7	20.7	7.2	5.9
Mississippi	162	161	- -	- -	- -	1	100.0	99.4	- -	- -	- -	0.6
Missouri	13,551	1,750	5,851	4,088	1,376	486	100.0	12.9	43.2	30.2	10.2	3.6
Montana	1,012	121	474	308	28	81	100.0	12.0	46.8	30.4	2.8	8.0
Nebraska	419	247	20	66	21	65	100.0	58.9	4.8	15.8	5.0	15.5
Nevada	1,033	116	98	211	116	492	100.0	11.2	9.5	20.4	11.2	47.6
New Hampshire	640	261	143	49	92	95	100.0	40.8	22.3	7.7	14.4	14.8
New Jersey	10,399	4,006	83	3,452	892	1,966	100.0	38.5	0.8	33.2	8.6	18.9
New York	8,288	2,489	1,057	3,257	986	499	100.0	30.0	12.8	39.3	11.9	6.0
North Carolina	2,893	175	1,263	1,250	- -	205	100.0	6.0	43.7	43.2	- -	7.1
North Dakota	424	139	24	147	35	79	100.0	32.8	5.7	34.7	8.3	18.6
Ohio	8,702	1,765	2,772	688	56	3,421	100.0	20.3	31.9	7.9	0.6	39.3
Oklahoma	161	60	9	72	13	7	100.0	37.3	5.6	44.7	8.1	4.3
Oregon	332	104	62	112	22	32	100.0	31.3	18.7	33.7	6.6	9.6
Puerto Rico	29	7	3	8	- -	11	100.0	24.1	10.3	27.6	- -	37.9
Rhode Island	534	217	72	108	125	12	100.0	40.6	13.5	20.2	23.4	2.2
South Carolina	4,568	768	1,203	1,272	1,047	278	100.0	16.8	26.3	27.8	22.9	6.1
South Dakota	5,145	3,128	1,186	322	218	291	100.0	60.8	23.1	6.3	4.2	5.7
Tennessee	2,669	1,394	419	15	192	649	100.0	52.2	15.7	0.6	7.2	24.3
Texas	14,741	9,122	556	475	3,622	966	100.0	61.9	3.8	3.2	24.6	6.6
Utah	3,614	999	1,532	309	355	419	100.0	27.6	42.4	8.6	9.8	11.6
Vermont	413	89	45	116	49	114	100.0	21.5	10.9	28.1	11.9	27.6
Virginia	377	7	1	104	27	238	100.0	1.9	0.3	27.6	7.2	63.1
Washington	15,224	4,141	3,605	3,809	2,234	1,435	100.0	27.2	23.7	25.0	14.7	9.4
Wisconsin	1,784	818	283	482	92	109	100.0	45.9	15.9	27.0	5.2	6.1
Wyoming	780	255	63	234	104	124	100.0	32.7	8.1	30.0	13.3	15.9

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 3.2
Discharges from intensive outpatient treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 47 States and jurisdictions that offered intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All intensive outpatient treatment discharges	194,943	70,024	42,775	46,460	18,404	17,280
Gender						
Male	120,733	46,428	24,254	27,787	11,212	11,052
Female	74,162	23,581	18,520	18,657	7,186	6,218
No. of discharges	194,895	70,009	42,774	46,444	18,398	17,270
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	33,353	11,233	7,000	8,221	3,544	3,355
21 to 30 years	60,565	21,253	13,210	14,226	6,266	5,610
31 to 40 years	44,792	15,859	10,104	10,885	4,119	3,825
41 to 50 years	40,832	15,193	9,106	9,807	3,367	3,359
Over 50 years	15,401	6,486	3,355	3,321	1,108	1,131
No. of discharges	194,943	70,024	42,775	46,460	18,404	17,280
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	116,669	44,327	25,830	26,386	9,718	10,408
Black (non-Hispanic)	42,881	11,955	10,180	12,281	4,693	3,772
Hispanic origin	21,019	8,831	3,244	4,733	2,641	1,570
Other	12,637	4,556	2,982	2,837	1,264	998
No. of discharges	193,206	69,669	42,236	46,237	18,316	16,748
Primary substance						
Alcohol	75,517	32,103	15,068	16,636	5,794	5,916
Opiates	24,128	6,812	5,970	6,576	2,432	2,338
Marijuana	45,035	15,184	9,628	10,900	5,115	4,208
Cocaine	28,724	8,703	6,778	7,315	3,123	2,805
Stimulants	16,478	5,555	4,312	3,879	1,474	1,258
Other/unknown	5,061	1,667	1,019	1,154	466	755
No. of discharges	194,943	70,024	42,775	46,460	18,404	17,280
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	78,865	32,559	17,018	15,458	7,325	6,505
Some use	70,454	23,538	15,408	18,348	7,246	5,914
Daily use	43,188	13,145	9,867	12,137	3,658	4,381
No. of discharges	192,507	69,242	42,293	45,943	18,229	16,800
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	81,319	31,209	16,559	17,798	8,570	7,183
1 or more	109,567	37,182	25,546	27,350	9,638	9,851
No. of discharges	190,886	68,391	42,105	45,148	18,208	17,034
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	87,509	33,382	21,465	16,251	8,217	8,194
Individual	44,055	14,361	9,150	12,903	3,680	3,961
Health care/community	61,365	21,607	11,837	16,706	6,304	4,911
No. of discharges	192,929	69,350	42,452	45,860	18,201	17,066
Employment status[1]						
Employed	54,121	23,754	10,712	10,630	4,805	4,220
Unemployed/Not in labor force	131,237	42,923	30,061	33,529	12,598	12,126
No. of discharges	185,358	66,677	40,773	44,159	17,403	16,346
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	57,820	17,605	13,118	15,298	6,445	5,354
12 years (or GED)	73,862	27,367	16,490	17,016	6,583	6,406
More than 12 years	41,888	17,762	8,507	9,015	3,292	3,312
No. of discharges	173,570	62,734	38,115	41,329	16,320	15,072

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 3.3
Discharges from intensive outpatient treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 47 States and jurisdictions that offered intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of intensive outpatient treatment discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	194,943			57.9	74
Gender					
Male	120,733	62.7	61.0	58.5	74
Female	74,162	37.3	39.0	56.8	82
Total	194,895	100.0	100.0	57.9	73
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	33,353	16.2	18.4	54.7	85
21 to 30 years	60,565	30.6	31.8	56.9	76
31 to 40 years	44,792	23.0	22.9	58.0	72
41 to 50 years	40,832	21.5	20.1	59.5	68
Over 50 years	15,401	8.7	6.8	63.9	67
Total	194,943	100.0	100.0	57.9	74
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	116,669	62.7	57.2	60.1	68
Black (non-Hispanic)	42,881	19.8	25.5	51.6	81
Hispanic origin	21,019	10.8	11.0	57.4	93
Other	12,637	6.7	6.3	59.7	73
Total	193,206	100.0	100.0	57.9	74
Primary substance					
Alcohol	75,517	41.8	34.5	62.5	65
Opiates	24,128	11.3	13.8	53.0	55
Marijuana	45,035	22.0	24.6	55.1	86
Cocaine	28,724	13.7	16.1	53.9	77
Stimulants	16,478	8.7	8.0	59.9	108
Other/unknown	5,061	2.4	2.9	53.1	83
Total	194,943	100.0	100.0	57.9	74
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	78,865	44.4	36.2	62.9	87
Some use	70,454	34.9	38.9	55.3	68
Daily use	43,188	20.6	24.9	53.3	50
Total	192,507	100.0	100.0	57.9	73
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	81,319	43.2	41.7	58.7	86
1 or more	109,567	56.8	58.3	57.3	64
Total	190,886	100.0	100.0	57.9	73
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	87,509	49.1	40.3	62.7	85
Individual	44,055	21.0	25.3	53.4	62
Health care/community	61,365	29.9	34.4	54.5	67
Total	192,929	100.0	100.0	57.9	73
Employment status[1]					
Employed	54,121	32.1	25.2	63.7	75
Unemployed/Not in labor force	131,237	67.9	74.8	55.6	72
Total	185,358	100.0	100.0	58.0	73
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	57,820	30.5	37.3	53.1	85
12 years (or GED)	73,862	43.5	41.3	59.4	69
More than 12 years	41,888	26.0	21.5	62.7	64
Total	173,570	100.0	100.0	58.1	71

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 4.1
Discharges from short-term residential treatment,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 42 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	187,401	102,884	33,476	31,520	10,300	9,221	100.0	54.9	17.9	16.8	5.5	4.9
Alaska	281	167	27	51	18	18	100.0	59.4	9.6	18.1	6.4	6.4
Arizona	1,373	649	8	697	- -	19	100.0	47.3	0.6	50.8	- -	1.4
Arkansas	13,405	7,944	717	2,709	- -	2,035	100.0	59.3	5.3	20.2	- -	15.2
California	2,596	1,941	285	361	- -	9	100.0	74.8	11.0	13.9	- -	0.3
Colorado	3,844	2,998	353	285	151	57	100.0	78.0	9.2	7.4	3.9	1.5
Connecticut	2,615	2,061	77	354	97	26	100.0	78.8	2.9	13.5	3.7	1.0
Delaware	41	1	29	10	- -	1	100.0	2.4	70.7	24.4	- -	2.4
District of Columbia	350	242	5	76	15	12	100.0	69.1	1.4	21.7	4.3	3.4
Florida	863	587	25	228	12	11	100.0	68.0	2.9	26.4	1.4	1.3
Hawaii	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Idaho	299	71	- -	162	28	38	100.0	23.7	- -	54.2	9.4	12.7
Illinois	12,881	4,701	3,936	3,244	952	48	100.0	36.5	30.6	25.2	7.4	0.4
Indiana	167	50	- -	116	- -	1	100.0	29.9	- -	69.5	- -	0.6
Iowa	2,152	1,413	78	407	188	66	100.0	65.7	3.6	18.9	8.7	3.1
Kansas	3,721	284	2,776	482	126	53	100.0	7.6	74.6	13.0	3.4	1.4
Kentucky	2,079	791	898	260	41	89	100.0	38.0	43.2	12.5	2.0	4.3
Louisiana	5,194	4,027	- -	791	361	15	100.0	77.5	- -	15.2	7.0	0.3
Maine	251	196	- -	34	14	7	100.0	78.1	- -	13.5	5.6	2.8
Maryland	8,254	4,345	3,093	624	149	43	100.0	52.6	37.5	7.6	1.8	0.5
Massachusetts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Michigan	5,809	1,161	3,027	1,134	228	259	100.0	20.0	52.1	19.5	3.9	4.5
Minnesota	10,717	8,070	452	1,420	534	241	100.0	75.3	4.2	13.2	5.0	2.2
Mississippi	2,493	2,404	1	57	6	25	100.0	96.4	*	2.3	0.2	1.0
Missouri	15,716	5,510	5,759	3,137	959	351	100.0	35.1	36.6	20.0	6.1	2.2
Montana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nebraska	834	620	11	126	53	24	100.0	74.3	1.3	15.1	6.4	2.9
Nevada	1,977	576	109	405	155	732	100.0	29.1	5.5	20.5	7.8	37.0
New Hampshire	705	537	54	7	86	21	100.0	76.2	7.7	1.0	12.2	3.0
New Jersey	6,051	4,507	79	841	349	275	100.0	74.5	1.3	13.9	5.8	4.5
New York	39,219	27,421	1,841	6,611	2,996	350	100.0	69.9	4.7	16.9	7.6	0.9
North Carolina	1,998	307	668	756	- -	267	100.0	15.4	33.4	37.8	- -	13.4
North Dakota	146	64	4	49	16	13	100.0	43.8	2.7	33.6	11.0	8.9
Ohio	46	3	35	3	2	3	100.0	6.5	76.1	6.5	4.3	6.5
Oklahoma	4,406	2,595	631	756	305	119	100.0	58.9	14.3	17.2	6.9	2.7
Oregon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Puerto Rico	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rhode Island	67	50	6	7	4	- -	100.0	74.6	9.0	10.4	6.0	- -
South Carolina	155	77	26	28	23	1	100.0	49.7	16.8	18.1	14.8	0.6
South Dakota	1,099	767	154	121	27	30	100.0	69.8	14.0	11.0	2.5	2.7
Tennessee	4,999	2,319	1,863	24	55	738	100.0	46.4	37.3	0.5	1.1	14.8
Texas	11,161	7,663	266	1,575	806	851	100.0	68.7	2.4	14.1	7.2	7.6
Utah	867	147	524	124	43	29	100.0	17.0	60.4	14.3	5.0	3.3
Vermont	1,617	1,141	87	231	148	10	100.0	70.6	5.4	14.3	9.2	0.6
Virginia	4,034	56	7	1,885	102	1,984	100.0	1.4	0.2	46.7	2.5	49.2
Washington	11,838	3,877	5,279	1,199	1,176	307	100.0	32.8	44.6	10.1	9.9	2.6
Wisconsin	981	524	271	107	52	27	100.0	53.4	27.6	10.9	5.3	2.8
Wyoming	100	20	15	26	23	16	100.0	20.0	15.0	26.0	23.0	16.0

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 4.2
Discharges from short-term residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 42 States and jurisdictions that offered short-term residential substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All short-term residential treatment discharges	187,401	102,884	33,476	31,520	10,300	9,221
Gender						
Male	123,715	70,149	21,110	19,730	6,727	5,999
Female	63,668	32,730	12,365	11,780	3,572	3,221
No. of discharges	187,383	102,879	33,475	31,510	10,299	9,220
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	22,940	11,407	4,286	3,747	2,298	1,202
21 to 30 years	52,651	27,557	9,613	9,341	3,408	2,732
31 to 40 years	44,780	24,379	8,066	7,955	2,140	2,240
41 to 50 years	47,758	27,570	8,469	7,762	1,850	2,107
Over 50 years	19,272	11,971	3,042	2,715	604	940
No. of discharges	187,401	102,884	33,476	31,520	10,300	9,221
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	121,514	67,109	22,565	19,473	6,176	6,191
Black (non-Hispanic)	41,338	21,810	7,453	7,837	2,438	1,800
Hispanic origin	16,016	9,595	1,784	2,764	1,088	785
Other	7,969	4,131	1,561	1,348	570	359
No. of discharges	186,837	102,645	33,363	31,422	10,272	9,135
Primary substance						
Alcohol	76,888	46,257	12,883	11,150	2,925	3,673
Opiates	32,745	16,690	5,639	6,685	2,351	1,380
Marijuana	24,840	12,453	4,964	3,994	2,096	1,333
Cocaine	33,764	17,791	6,311	6,161	1,941	1,560
Stimulants	13,224	6,420	2,786	2,398	694	926
Other/unknown	5,940	3,273	893	1,132	293	349
No. of discharges	187,401	102,884	33,476	31,520	10,300	9,221
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	25,317	13,761	5,859	2,914	1,520	1,263
Some use	63,610	35,498	12,195	9,750	3,499	2,668
Daily use	95,979	52,263	15,166	18,333	5,198	5,019
No. of discharges	184,906	101,522	33,220	30,997	10,217	8,950
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	67,969	38,247	11,311	10,909	3,280	4,222
1 or more	115,623	63,164	21,676	19,241	6,928	4,614
No. of discharges	183,592	101,411	32,987	30,150	10,208	8,836
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	43,331	24,217	9,003	4,973	2,703	2,435
Individual	58,152	30,324	10,004	12,180	2,629	3,015
Health care/community	80,009	45,904	13,794	12,866	4,813	2,632
No. of discharges	181,492	100,445	32,801	30,019	10,145	8,082
Employment status[1]						
Employed	29,525	19,139	4,331	3,701	841	1,513
Unemployed/Not in labor force	151,897	81,118	28,245	26,539	8,886	7,109
No. of discharges	181,422	100,257	32,576	30,240	9,727	8,622
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	53,368	26,825	10,126	10,417	3,285	2,715
12 years (or GED)	72,875	40,008	13,549	12,229	3,597	3,492
More than 12 years	48,224	30,264	7,312	6,539	2,052	2,057
No. of discharges	174,467	97,097	30,987	29,185	8,934	8,264

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill,

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 4.3
Discharges from short-term residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 42 States and jurisdictions that offered short-term residential substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of short-term residential treatment discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	187,401			72.8	27
Gender					
Male	123,715	66.9	63.6	73.8	27
Female	63,668	33.1	36.4	70.8	27
Total	187,383	100.0	100.0	72.8	27
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	22,940	11.5	14.2	68.4	29
21 to 30 years	52,651	27.3	30.3	70.6	27
31 to 40 years	44,780	23.8	24.2	72.5	27
41 to 50 years	47,758	26.4	23.0	75.5	27
Over 50 years	19,272	11.0	8.3	77.9	27
Total	187,401	100.0	100.0	72.8	27
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	121,514	65.9	62.6	73.8	27
Black (non-Hispanic)	41,338	21.5	23.8	70.8	27
Hispanic origin	16,016	8.4	9.1	71.0	28
Other	7,969	4.2	4.5	71.4	28
Total	186,837	100.0	100.0	72.8	27
Primary substance					
Alcohol	76,888	43.4	34.8	76.9	27
Opiates	32,745	16.4	20.4	68.2	27
Marijuana	24,840	12.8	14.5	70.1	28
Cocaine	33,764	17.7	18.9	71.4	27
Stimulants	13,224	6.8	7.9	69.6	29
Other/unknown	5,940	3.1	3.5	70.1	28
Total	187,401	100.0	100.0	72.8	27
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	25,317	14.6	11.4	77.5	28
Some use	63,610	35.4	31.7	75.0	27
Daily use	95,979	50.0	56.9	70.3	27
Total	184,906	100.0	100.0	72.9	27
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	67,969	36.9	37.4	72.9	28
1 or more	115,623	63.1	62.6	73.4	27
Total	183,592	100.0	100.0	73.2	27
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	43,331	24.9	21.0	76.7	29
Individual	58,152	30.3	36.9	69.3	27
Health care/community	80,009	44.8	42.1	74.6	27
Total	181,492	100.0	100.0	73.4	27
Employment status[1]					
Employed	29,525	17.7	12.5	79.5	26
Unemployed/Not in labor force	151,897	82.3	87.5	72.0	27
Total	181,422	100.0	100.0	73.2	27
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	53,368	28.8	35.4	69.2	27
12 years (or GED)	72,875	41.8	41.6	73.5	27
More than 12 years	48,224	29.3	23.0	77.9	27
Total	174,467	100.0	100.0	73.4	27

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 5.1
Discharges from long-term residential treatment,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 46 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Com-pleted	Trans-ferred	Dropped out	Termi-nated	Other	Total	Com-pleted	Trans-ferred	Dropped out	Termi-nated	Other
Total	138,068	63,066	21,927	35,093	11,116	6,866	100.0	45.7	15.9	25.4	8.1	5.0
Alaska	301	142	23	79	28	29	100.0	47.2	7.6	26.2	9.3	9.6
Arizona	14	6	2	4	- -	2	100.0	42.9	14.3	28.6	- -	14.3
Arkansas	2	1	- -	- -	- -	1	100.0	50.0	- -	- -	- -	50.0
California	38,432	19,425	8,127	10,577	- -	303	100.0	50.5	21.1	27.5	- -	0.8
Colorado	1,526	768	111	361	249	37	100.0	50.3	7.3	23.7	16.3	2.4
Connecticut	4,593	3,037	159	851	440	106	100.0	66.1	3.5	18.5	9.6	2.3
Delaware	330	156	5	96	66	7	100.0	47.3	1.5	29.1	20.0	2.1
District of Columbia	124	93	- -	23	7	1	100.0	75.0	- -	18.5	5.6	0.8
Florida	7,948	4,676	515	2,083	302	372	100.0	58.8	6.5	26.2	3.8	4.7
Hawaii	1,498	260	800	259	134	45	100.0	17.4	53.4	17.3	8.9	3.0
Idaho	21	7	- -	5	5	4	100.0	33.3	- -	23.8	23.8	19.0
Illinois	1,600	424	411	448	310	7	100.0	26.5	25.7	28.0	19.4	0.4
Indiana	23	10	- -	13	- -	- -	100.0	43.5	- -	56.5	- -	- -
Iowa	751	438	39	157	96	21	100.0	58.3	5.2	20.9	12.8	2.8
Kansas	1,291	65	1,055	104	52	15	100.0	5.0	81.7	8.1	4.0	1.2
Kentucky	1,138	288	731	78	15	26	100.0	25.3	64.2	6.9	1.3	2.3
Louisiana	1,679	1,005	- -	331	312	31	100.0	59.9	- -	19.7	18.6	1.8
Maine	851	472	- -	175	147	57	100.0	55.5	- -	20.6	17.3	6.7
Maryland	4,578	1,746	1,538	724	516	54	100.0	38.1	33.6	15.8	11.3	1.2
Massachusetts	5,468	2,034	89	2,256	677	412	100.0	37.2	1.6	41.3	12.4	7.5
Michigan	3,771	1,599	680	973	261	258	100.0	42.4	18.0	25.8	6.9	6.8
Minnesota	8,203	4,921	362	1,499	1,094	327	100.0	60.0	4.4	18.3	13.3	4.0
Mississippi	137	136	- -	1	- -	- -	100.0	99.3	- -	0.7	- -	- -
Missouri	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Montana	122	22	63	27	6	4	100.0	18.0	51.6	22.1	4.9	3.3
Nebraska	547	204	10	200	95	38	100.0	37.3	1.8	36.6	17.4	6.9
Nevada	287	116	30	30	18	93	100.0	40.4	10.5	10.5	6.3	32.4
New Hampshire	247	117	52	3	65	10	100.0	47.4	21.1	1.2	26.3	4.0
New Jersey	4,113	2,177	53	1,146	527	210	100.0	52.9	1.3	27.9	12.8	5.1
New York	21,199	8,038	1,202	8,058	3,161	740	100.0	37.9	5.7	38.0	14.9	3.5
North Carolina	1,483	88	531	733	- -	131	100.0	5.9	35.8	49.4	- -	8.8
North Dakota	56	8	3	25	4	16	100.0	14.3	5.4	44.6	7.1	28.6
Ohio	3,811	395	1,980	718	51	667	100.0	10.4	52.0	18.8	1.3	17.5
Oklahoma	511	173	36	152	97	53	100.0	33.9	7.0	29.7	19.0	10.4
Oregon	4,646	2,900	260	798	557	131	100.0	62.4	5.6	17.2	12.0	2.8
Puerto Rico	109	43	- -	35	14	17	100.0	39.4	- -	32.1	12.8	15.6
Rhode Island	762	349	27	239	125	22	100.0	45.8	3.5	31.4	16.4	2.9
South Carolina	774	216	368	116	68	6	100.0	27.9	47.5	15.0	8.8	0.8
South Dakota	1,886	914	502	151	151	168	100.0	48.5	26.6	8.0	8.0	8.9
Tennessee	1,469	490	107	2	70	800	100.0	33.4	7.3	0.1	4.8	54.5
Texas	2,262	1,735	69	196	175	87	100.0	76.7	3.1	8.7	7.7	3.8
Utah	1,715	577	373	172	411	182	100.0	33.6	21.7	10.0	24.0	10.6
Vermont	161	45	10	43	62	1	100.0	28.0	6.2	26.7	38.5	0.6
Virginia	1,351	1	1	228	27	1,094	100.0	0.1	0.1	16.9	2.0	81.0
Washington	3,343	1,272	1,248	369	358	96	100.0	38.0	37.3	11.0	10.7	2.9
Wisconsin	2,227	1,098	311	436	282	100	100.0	49.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	4.5
Wyoming	708	379	44	119	81	85	100.0	53.5	6.2	16.8	11.4	12.0

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 5.2
Discharges from long-term residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 46 States and jurisdictions that offered long-term residential substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All long-term residential treatment discharges	138,068	63,066	21,927	35,093	11,116	6,866
Gender						
Male	89,433	41,591	12,710	22,590	7,883	4,659
Female	48,605	21,459	9,213	12,495	3,232	2,206
No. of discharges	138,038	63,050	21,923	35,085	11,115	6,865
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	18,223	8,061	2,649	4,375	2,095	1,043
21 to 30 years	39,968	16,964	6,725	10,635	3,597	2,047
31 to 40 years	34,304	15,501	5,497	9,101	2,484	1,721
41 to 50 years	33,979	16,330	5,165	8,570	2,307	1,607
Over 50 years	11,594	6,210	1,891	2,412	633	448
No. of discharges	138,068	63,066	21,927	35,093	11,116	6,866
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	73,638	35,475	11,513	16,503	6,278	3,869
Black (non-Hispanic)	31,901	13,110	4,769	9,526	2,735	1,761
Hispanic origin	20,158	9,050	2,953	6,262	1,247	646
Other	11,088	5,114	2,215	2,531	785	443
No. of discharges	136,785	62,749	21,450	34,822	11,045	6,719
Primary substance						
Alcohol	41,622	20,683	6,508	9,114	3,263	2,054
Opiates	23,577	9,368	3,447	6,997	2,430	1,335
Marijuana	19,217	8,414	2,586	4,844	2,212	1,161
Cocaine	28,148	11,834	4,559	8,145	2,114	1,496
Stimulants	22,328	11,390	4,426	5,134	837	541
Other/unknown	3,176	1,377	401	859	260	279
No. of discharges	138,068	63,066	21,927	35,093	11,116	6,866
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	49,344	24,386	8,072	10,102	4,533	2,251
Some use	44,226	20,441	7,610	12,076	2,485	1,614
Daily use	43,302	17,790	6,178	12,562	3,997	2,775
No. of discharges	136,872	62,617	21,860	34,740	11,015	6,640
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	42,917	20,449	7,465	10,146	2,557	2,300
1 or more	90,511	40,009	14,004	24,029	8,097	4,372
No. of discharges	133,428	60,458	21,469	34,175	10,654	6,672
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	51,994	25,279	8,657	11,652	4,030	2,376
Individual	33,954	15,070	5,451	10,095	1,933	1,405
Health care/community	49,021	21,484	7,635	12,744	4,929	2,229
No. of discharges	134,969	61,833	21,743	34,491	10,892	6,010
Employment status[1]						
Employed	11,110	6,143	1,817	2,055	681	414
Unemployed/Not in labor force	122,264	54,538	19,581	32,024	9,898	6,223
No. of discharges	133,374	60,681	21,398	34,079	10,579	6,637
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	44,635	18,476	7,487	12,918	3,620	2,134
12 years (or GED)	53,596	24,672	8,690	13,334	4,154	2,746
More than 12 years	28,804	14,561	4,307	6,523	2,092	1,321
No. of discharges	127,035	57,709	20,484	32,775	9,866	6,201

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill,

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 5.3
Discharges from long-term residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 46 States and jurisdictions that offered intensive outpatient su bstance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of long-term residential treatment discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	138,068			61.6	90
Gender					
Male	89,433	63.9	66.2	60.7	70
Female	48,605	36.1	33.8	63.1	90
Total	138,038	100.0	100.0	61.6	90
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	18,223	12.6	14.2	58.8	85
21 to 30 years	39,968	27.9	30.7	59.3	90
31 to 40 years	34,304	24.7	25.1	61.2	90
41 to 50 years	33,979	25.3	23.5	63.3	90
Over 50 years	11,594	9.5	6.6	69.9	85
Total	138,068	100.0	100.0	61.6	90
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	73,638	55.8	50.7	63.8	88
Black (non-Hispanic)	31,901	21.2	26.7	56.0	102
Hispanic origin	20,158	14.3	15.5	59.5	90
Other	11,088	8.7	7.1	66.1	83
Total	136,785	100.0	100.0	61.6	90
Primary substance					
Alcohol	41,622	32.0	27.2	65.3	79
Opiates	23,577	15.1	20.3	54.4	96
Marijuana	19,217	12.9	15.5	57.2	90
Cocaine	28,148	19.3	22.1	58.2	90
Stimulants	22,328	18.6	12.3	70.8	90
Other/unknown	3,176	2.1	2.6	56.0	87
Total	138,068	100.0	100.0	61.6	90
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	49,344	38.4	32.2	65.8	91
Some use	44,226	33.2	30.9	63.4	81
Daily use	43,302	28.4	36.9	55.4	89
Total	136,872	100.0	100.0	61.7	90
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	42,917	34.1	29.1	65.0	89
1 or more	90,511	65.9	70.9	59.7	90
Total	133,428	100.0	100.0	61.4	90
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	51,994	40.6	35.1	65.3	91
Individual	33,954	24.6	26.1	60.4	62
Health care/community	49,021	34.8	38.7	59.4	89
Total	134,969	100.0	100.0	61.9	90
Employment status[1]					
Employed	11,110	9.7	6.1	71.6	58
Unemployed/Not in labor force	122,264	90.3	93.9	60.6	90
Total	133,374	100.0	100.0	61.5	90
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	44,635	33.2	38.2	58.2	90
12 years (or GED)	53,596	42.7	41.4	62.2	90
More than 12 years	28,804	24.1	20.3	65.5	83
Total	127,035	100.0	100.0	61.6	90

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Servic es Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 6.1
Discharges from hospital residential treatment,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 16 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	5,543	2,503	1,726	862	93	359	100.0	45.2	31.1	15.6	1.7	6.5
Alaska	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Arizona	21	4	1	13	- -	3	100.0	19.0	4.8	61.9	- -	14.3
Arkansas	378	90	127	99	- -	62	100.0	23.8	33.6	26.2	- -	16.4
California	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Colorado	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Connecticut	1,072	916	103	50	- -	3	100.0	85.4	9.6	4.7	- -	0.3
Delaware	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
District of Columbia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Florida	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hawaii	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Idaho	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Illinois	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Indiana	74	30	- -	44	- -	- -	100.0	40.5	- -	59.5	- -	- -
Iowa	204	56	70	42	29	7	100.0	27.5	34.3	20.6	14.2	3.4
Kansas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kentucky	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Louisiana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Maine	5	1	- -	3	- -	1	100.0	20.0	- -	60.0	- -	20.0
Maryland	15	7	3	4	- -	1	100.0	46.7	20.0	26.7	- -	6.7
Massachusetts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Michigan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Minnesota	1,599	922	270	244	61	102	100.0	57.7	16.9	15.3	3.8	6.4
Mississippi	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Missouri	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Montana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nebraska	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nevada	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
New Hampshire	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
New Jersey	8	6	- -	2	- -	- -	100.0	75.0	- -	25.0	- -	- -
New York	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
North Carolina	1,443	206	718	349	- -	170	100.0	14.3	49.8	24.2	- -	11.8
North Dakota	6	1	2	2	- -	1	100.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	- -	16.7
Ohio	5	1	2	- -	- -	2	100.0	20.0	40.0	- -	- -	40.0
Oklahoma	559	165	388	4	- -	2	100.0	29.5	69.4	0.7	- -	0.4
Oregon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Puerto Rico	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rhode Island	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Dakota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tennessee	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Utah	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vermont	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	100.0	100.0	- -	- -	- -	- -
Virginia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Washington	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wisconsin	141	93	41	6	- -	1	100.0	66.0	29.1	4.3	- -	0.7
Wyoming	12	4	1	- -	3	4	100.0	33.3	8.3	- -	25.0	33.3

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 6.2
Discharges from hospital residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 16 States and jurisdictions that offered hospital residential substance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All hospital residential treatment discharges	5,543	2,503	1,726	862	93	359
Gender						
Male	3,692	1,707	1,117	546	66	256
Female	1,850	796	609	316	27	102
No. of discharges	5,542	2,503	1,726	862	93	358
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	356	168	75	58	33	22
21 to 30 years	1,335	597	390	247	10	91
31 to 40 years	1,386	599	444	227	15	101
41 to 50 years	1,709	780	577	230	25	97
Over 50 years	757	359	240	100	10	48
No. of discharges	5,543	2,503	1,726	862	93	359
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	4,090	1,856	1,290	627	60	257
Black (non-Hispanic)	822	318	262	157	20	65
Hispanic origin	285	200	48	25	4	8
Other	342	129	124	52	9	28
No. of discharges	5,539	2,503	1,724	861	93	358
Primary substance						
Alcohol	2,973	1,331	1,002	401	40	199
Opiates	1,010	544	252	160	10	44
Marijuana	406	160	116	85	19	26
Cocaine	666	270	188	139	14	55
Stimulants	260	101	92	36	7	24
Other/unknown	228	97	76	41	3	11
No. of discharges	5,543	2,503	1,726	862	93	359
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	474	222	106	94	18	34
Some use	1,345	571	399	245	35	95
Daily use	3,633	1,678	1,190	498	39	228
No. of discharges	5,452	2,471	1,695	837	92	357
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	1,932	789	617	312	26	188
1 or more	3,413	1,603	1,064	515	66	165
No. of discharges	5,345	2,392	1,681	827	92	353
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	824	439	242	88	13	42
Individual	2,225	951	750	342	30	152
Health care/community	2,417	1,071	718	418	50	160
No. of discharges	5,466	2,461	1,710	848	93	354
Employment status[1]						
Employed	953	413	322	131	13	74
Unemployed/Not in labor force	4,478	2,050	1,390	698	68	272
No. of discharges	5,431	2,463	1,712	829	81	346
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	1,480	638	466	253	23	100
12 years (or GED)	2,415	1,087	792	355	22	159
More than 12 years	1,451	704	434	212	23	78
No. of discharges	5,346	2,429	1,692	820	68	337

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill,

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 6.3
Discharges from hospital residential treatment.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 16 States and jurisdictions that offered hospital residential su bstance abuse treatment and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of hospital residential treatment discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	5,543			76.3	16
Gender					
Male	3,692	66.8	66.1	76.5	15
Female	1,850	33.2	33.9	75.9	16
Total	5,542	100.0	100.0	76.3	16
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	356	5.7	8.6	68.3	21
21 to 30 years	1,335	23.3	26.5	73.9	20
31 to 40 years	1,386	24.7	26.1	75.3	13
41 to 50 years	1,709	32.1	26.8	79.4	12
Over 50 years	757	14.2	12.0	79.1	14
Total	5,543	100.0	100.0	76.3	16
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	4,090	74.4	72.0	76.9	16
Black (non-Hispanic)	822	13.7	18.4	70.6	13
Hispanic origin	285	5.9	2.8	87.0	10
Other	342	6.0	6.8	74.0	19
Total	5,539	100.0	100.0	76.3	16
Primary substance					
Alcohol	2,973	55.2	48.7	78.5	14
Opiates	1,010	18.8	16.3	78.8	7
Marijuana	406	6.5	9.9	68.0	21
Cocaine	666	10.8	15.8	68.8	27
Stimulants	260	4.6	5.1	74.2	21
Other/unknown	228	4.1	4.2	75.9	12
Total	5,543	100.0	100.0	76.3	15
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	474	7.9	11.4	69.2	28
Some use	1,345	23.3	29.2	72.1	20
Daily use	3,633	68.8	59.5	78.9	10
Total	5,452	100.0	100.0	76.4	16
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	1,932	34.5	41.4	72.8	21
1 or more	3,413	65.5	58.6	78.1	14
Total	5,345	100.0	100.0	76.2	17
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	824	16.3	11.0	82.6	28
Individual	2,225	40.8	40.5	76.4	12
Health care/community	2,417	42.9	48.5	74.0	12
Total	5,466	100.0	100.0	76.3	15
Employment status[1]					
Employed	953	17.6	17.4	77.1	11
Unemployed/Not in labor force	4,478	82.4	82.6	76.8	17
Total	5,431	100.0	100.0	76.9	15
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	1,480	26.8	30.7	74.6	14
12 years (or GED)	2,415	45.6	43.8	77.8	14
More than 12 years	1,451	27.6	25.6	78.4	19
Total	5,346	100.0	100.0	77.1	15

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 7.1
Discharges from detoxification,
by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 45 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	328,444	211,942	40,846	56,172	8,227	11,257	100.0	64.5	12.4	17.1	2.5	3.4
Alaska	292	190	17	79	4	2	100.0	65.1	5.8	27.1	1.4	0.7
Arizona	239	95	1	138	- -	5	100.0	39.7	0.4	57.7	- -	2.1
Arkansas	10,221	5,945	1,236	2,065	- -	975	100.0	58.2	12.1	20.2	- -	9.5
California	24,000	17,267	3,209	3,493	- -	31	100.0	71.9	13.4	14.6	- -	0.1
Colorado	24,181	22,842	312	730	73	224	100.0	94.5	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.9
Connecticut	11,179	8,895	404	1,801	46	33	100.0	79.6	3.6	16.1	0.4	0.3
Delaware	2,660	1,907	69	638	42	4	100.0	71.7	2.6	24.0	1.6	0.2
District of Columbia	486	415	1	70	- -	- -	100.0	85.4	0.2	14.4	- -	- -
Florida	493	321	22	123	10	17	100.0	65.1	4.5	24.9	2.0	3.4
Hawaii	775	663	5	106	1	- -	100.0	85.5	0.6	13.7	0.1	- -
Idaho	151	12	- -	121	6	12	100.0	7.9	- -	80.1	4.0	7.9
Illinois	12,151	4,516	4,392	2,908	320	15	100.0	37.2	36.1	23.9	2.6	0.1
Indiana	156	82	- -	74	- -	- -	100.0	52.6	- -	47.4	- -	- -
Iowa	647	189	45	101	5	307	100.0	29.2	7.0	15.6	0.8	47.4
Kansas	2,106	746	1,027	294	19	20	100.0	35.4	48.8	14.0	0.9	0.9
Kentucky	4,329	719	1,158	1,400	21	1,031	100.0	16.6	26.7	32.3	0.5	23.8
Louisiana	1,567	1,118	- -	383	65	1	100.0	71.3	- -	24.4	4.1	0.1
Maine	1,406	1,225	- -	160	15	6	100.0	87.1	- -	11.4	1.1	0.4
Maryland	6,176	903	4,705	485	66	17	100.0	14.6	76.2	7.9	1.1	0.3
Massachusetts	35,998	24,525	986	7,973	1,165	1,349	100.0	68.1	2.7	22.1	3.2	3.7
Michigan	7,867	2,770	3,548	1,281	93	175	100.0	35.2	45.1	16.3	1.2	2.2
Minnesota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mississippi	3	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	100.0	100.0	- -	- -	- -	- -
Missouri	6,361	2,891	1,965	1,108	85	312	100.0	45.4	30.9	17.4	1.3	4.9
Montana	2,144	1,273	516	288	64	3	100.0	59.4	24.1	13.4	3.0	0.1
Nebraska	4,571	2,090	70	1,998	18	395	100.0	45.7	1.5	43.7	0.4	8.6
Nevada	2,576	1,376	100	400	62	638	100.0	53.4	3.9	15.5	2.4	24.8
New Hampshire	1,144	628	191	45	90	190	100.0	54.9	16.7	3.9	7.9	16.6
New Jersey	10,605	9,505	78	868	69	85	100.0	89.6	0.7	8.2	0.7	0.8
New York	88,823	64,154	4,429	15,223	4,368	649	100.0	72.2	5.0	17.1	4.9	0.7
North Carolina	5,603	554	2,238	2,279	- -	532	100.0	9.9	39.9	40.7	- -	9.5
North Dakota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ohio	5,845	882	3,032	1,350	58	523	100.0	15.1	51.9	23.1	1.0	8.9
Oklahoma	2,851	1,796	461	436	141	17	100.0	63.0	16.2	15.3	4.9	0.6
Oregon	4,566	3,165	162	1,104	73	62	100.0	69.3	3.5	24.2	1.6	1.4
Puerto Rico	268	47	31	58	- -	132	100.0	17.5	11.6	21.6	- -	49.3
Rhode Island	1,433	1,144	16	264	9	- -	100.0	79.8	1.1	18.4	0.6	- -
South Carolina	3,439	2,550	155	632	96	6	100.0	74.1	4.5	18.4	2.8	0.2
South Dakota	4,077	3,501	257	14	241	64	100.0	85.9	6.3	0.3	5.9	1.6
Tennessee	2,156	455	1,219	11	22	449	100.0	21.1	56.5	0.5	1.0	20.8
Texas	8,906	6,510	109	1,172	398	717	100.0	73.1	1.2	13.2	4.5	8.1
Utah	3,051	1,307	97	1,486	150	11	100.0	42.8	3.2	48.7	4.9	0.4
Vermont	1,132	84	862	136	48	2	100.0	7.4	76.1	12.0	4.2	0.2
Virginia	451	8	- -	231	52	160	100.0	1.8	- -	51.2	11.5	35.5
Washington	13,515	7,697	2,775	2,469	204	370	100.0	57.0	20.5	18.3	1.5	2.7
Wisconsin	7,675	4,882	931	151	20	1,691	100.0	63.6	12.1	2.0	0.3	22.0
Wyoming	169	95	15	26	8	25	100.0	56.2	8.9	15.4	4.7	14.8

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 7.2
Discharges from detoxification.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 45 States and jurisdictions that offered substance abuse detoxification and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All detoxification discharges	328,444	211,942	40,846	56,172	8,227	11,257
Gender						
Male	241,707	158,410	27,302	42,000	6,189	7,806
Female	86,713	53,517	13,543	14,166	2,038	3,449
No. of discharges	328,420	211,927	40,845	56,166	8,227	11,255
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	12,963	7,779	1,959	2,328	372	525
21 to 30 years	74,003	42,977	10,718	15,124	2,266	2,918
31 to 40 years	81,527	51,135	10,273	15,132	2,136	2,851
41 to 50 years	109,242	73,994	12,490	16,954	2,430	3,374
Over 50 years	50,709	36,057	5,406	6,634	1,023	1,589
No. of discharges	328,444	211,942	40,846	56,172	8,227	11,257
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	190,420	118,968	25,676	34,009	3,670	8,097
Black (non-Hispanic)	73,368	47,932	9,569	11,996	2,088	1,783
Hispanic origin	46,103	32,465	3,529	7,205	1,978	926
Other	16,402	11,732	1,494	2,376	458	342
No. of discharges	326,293	211,097	40,268	55,586	8,194	11,148
Primary substance						
Alcohol	174,479	120,897	18,831	25,121	3,522	6,108
Opiates	101,644	60,171	13,638	21,741	3,459	2,635
Marijuana	6,520	3,504	1,355	1,073	177	411
Cocaine	27,953	16,421	4,588	4,991	782	1,171
Stimulants	10,466	6,575	1,575	1,668	128	520
Other/unknown	7,382	4,374	859	1,578	159	412
No. of discharges	328,444	211,942	40,846	56,172	8,227	11,257
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	6,867	3,899	1,479	826	140	523
Some use	64,616	46,133	7,567	7,718	1,065	2,133
Daily use	253,094	159,106	31,635	47,007	6,975	8,371
No. of discharges	324,577	209,138	40,681	55,551	8,180	11,027
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	84,416	49,330	14,272	15,462	1,424	3,928
1 or more	141,974	89,498	21,018	24,254	2,351	4,853
No. of discharges	226,390	138,828	35,290	39,716	3,775	8,781
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	29,742	18,496	4,291	4,054	657	2,244
Individual	207,254	131,441	22,873	41,177	5,059	6,704
Health care/community	86,694	58,829	13,055	10,285	2,419	2,106
No. of discharges	323,690	208,766	40,219	55,516	8,135	11,054
Employment status[1]						
Employed	47,719	31,963	5,891	7,351	766	1,748
Unemployed/Not in labor force	263,357	170,101	31,831	45,388	7,212	8,825
No. of discharges	311,076	202,064	37,722	52,739	7,978	10,573
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	94,340	60,246	11,198	16,856	3,153	2,887
12 years (or GED)	142,775	91,853	17,309	24,959	3,359	5,295
More than 12 years	74,154	49,586	9,226	11,374	1,456	2,512
No. of discharges	311,269	201,685	37,733	53,189	7,968	10,694

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.
NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill,
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 7.3
Discharges from detoxification.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 45 States and jurisdictions that offered substance abuse detoxification and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of detoxification discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	328,444			77.0	4
Gender					
Male	241,707	73.5	74.0	76.8	4
Female	86,713	26.5	26.0	77.3	5
Total	328,420	100.0	100.0	77.0	4
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	12,963	3.9	4.3	75.1	5
21 to 30 years	74,003	21.2	26.8	72.6	5
31 to 40 years	81,527	24.3	26.6	75.3	4
41 to 50 years	109,242	34.2	30.1	79.2	4
Over 50 years	50,709	16.4	12.2	81.8	4
Total	328,444	100.0	100.0	77.0	4
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	190,420	57.5	61.1	76.0	4
Black (non-Hispanic)	73,368	22.9	21.2	78.4	5
Hispanic origin	46,103	14.3	13.5	78.1	4
Other	16,402	5.3	4.2	80.6	3
Total	326,293	100.0	100.0	77.0	4
Primary substance					
Alcohol	174,479	55.3	45.9	80.1	4
Opiates	101,644	29.2	36.8	72.6	5
Marijuana	6,520	1.9	2.2	74.5	6
Cocaine	27,953	8.3	9.2	75.2	5
Stimulants	10,466	3.2	3.1	77.9	5
Other/unknown	7,382	2.1	2.8	70.9	6
Total	328,444	100.0	100.0	77.0	4
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	6,867	2.2	2.0	78.3	5
Some use	64,616	21.5	14.6	83.1	3
Daily use	253,094	76.4	83.4	75.4	5
Total	324,577	100.0	100.0	77.0	4
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	84,416	36.5	39.8	75.3	4
1 or more	141,974	63.5	60.2	77.8	4
Total	226,390	100.0	100.0	76.9	4
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	29,742	9.2	9.3	76.6	4
Individual	207,254	62.0	70.9	74.5	5
Health care/community	86,694	28.9	19.8	82.9	4
Total	323,690	100.0	100.0	76.9	4
Employment status[1]					
Employed	47,719	15.8	13.8	79.3	4
Unemployed/Not in labor force	263,357	84.2	86.2	76.7	5
Total	311,076	100.0	100.0	77.1	4
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	94,340	29.8	31.9	75.7	5
12 years (or GED)	142,775	45.6	46.8	76.5	4
More than 12 years	74,154	24.6	21.4	79.3	4
Total	311,269	100.0	100.0	76.9	4

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 8.1
Discharges from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy, by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 38 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other	Total	Completed	Transferred	Dropped out	Terminated	Other
Total	62,328	9,043	11,365	25,115	7,626	9,179	100.0	14.5	18.2	40.3	12.2	14.7
Alaska	275	83	27	46	75	44	100.0	30.2	9.8	16.7	27.3	16.0
Arizona	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Arkansas	196	68	4	81	- -	43	100.0	34.7	2.0	41.3	- -	21.9
California	10,873	1,054	2,153	6,816	- -	850	100.0	9.7	19.8	62.7	- -	7.8
Colorado	693	37	195	270	92	99	100.0	5.3	28.1	39.0	13.3	14.3
Connecticut	4,189	1,859	638	661	526	505	100.0	44.4	15.2	15.8	12.6	12.1
Delaware	305	10	75	12	194	14	100.0	3.3	24.6	3.9	63.6	4.6
District of Columbia	117	8	2	52	16	39	100.0	6.8	1.7	44.4	13.7	33.3
Florida	1,022	215	569	196	9	33	100.0	21.0	55.7	19.2	0.9	3.2
Hawaii	92	12	18	51	3	8	100.0	13.0	19.6	55.4	3.3	8.7
Idaho	42	4	- -	26	6	6	100.0	9.5	- -	61.9	14.3	14.3
Illinois	3,291	286	1,954	565	388	98	100.0	8.7	59.4	17.2	11.8	3.0
Indiana	192	5	- -	183	- -	4	100.0	2.6	- -	95.3	- -	2.1
Iowa	131	36	8	51	19	17	100.0	27.5	6.1	38.9	14.5	13.0
Kansas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kentucky	554	280	77	168	3	26	100.0	50.5	13.9	30.3	0.5	4.7
Louisiana	174	64	- -	55	20	35	100.0	36.8	- -	31.6	11.5	20.1
Maine	2,591	673	- -	1,060	437	421	100.0	26.0	- -	40.9	16.9	16.2
Maryland	4,993	474	1,288	1,885	947	399	100.0	9.5	25.8	37.8	19.0	8.0
Massachusetts	2,838	619	12	960	483	764	100.0	21.8	0.4	33.8	17.0	26.9
Michigan	1,571	70	404	583	134	380	100.0	4.5	25.7	37.1	8.5	24.2
Minnesota	896	93	186	417	44	156	100.0	10.4	20.8	46.5	4.9	17.4
Mississippi	57	56	- -	- -	- -	1	100.0	98.2	- -	- -	- -	1.8
Missouri	150	17	51	53	25	4	100.0	11.3	34.0	35.3	16.7	2.7
Montana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nebraska	60	8	4	19	15	14	100.0	13.3	6.7	31.7	25.0	23.3
Nevada	156	4	13	79	23	37	100.0	2.6	8.3	50.6	14.7	23.7
New Hampshire	251	61	75	14	23	78	100.0	24.3	29.9	5.6	9.2	31.1
New Jersey	6,678	1,064	48	3,692	592	1,282	100.0	15.9	0.7	55.3	8.9	19.2
New York	10,816	545	1,789	4,392	1,885	2,205	100.0	5.0	16.5	40.6	17.4	20.4
North Carolina	605	24	379	185	- -	17	100.0	4.0	62.6	30.6	- -	2.8
North Dakota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ohio	1,872	560	224	367	198	523	100.0	29.9	12.0	19.6	10.6	27.9
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oregon	1,517	155	109	641	313	299	100.0	10.2	7.2	42.3	20.6	19.7
Puerto Rico	278	37	13	186	3	39	100.0	13.3	4.7	66.9	1.1	14.0
Rhode Island	807	31	204	283	214	75	100.0	3.8	25.3	35.1	26.5	9.3
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Dakota	39	21	8	6	- -	4	100.0	53.8	20.5	15.4	- -	10.3
Tennessee	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Texas	842	201	146	188	153	154	100.0	23.9	17.3	22.3	18.2	18.3
Utah	495	193	25	235	5	37	100.0	39.0	5.1	47.5	1.0	7.5
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Virginia	381	3	2	50	130	196	100.0	0.8	0.5	13.1	34.1	51.4
Washington	2,273	113	659	581	649	271	100.0	5.0	29.0	25.6	28.6	11.9
Wisconsin	16	- -	6	6	2	2	100.0	- -	37.5	37.5	12.5	12.5
Wyoming	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 8.2
Discharges from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 38 States and jurisdictions that offered outpatient m edication-assisted opioid therapyand reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy discharges	62,328	9,043	11,365	25,115	7,626	9,179
Gender						
Male	38,475	5,358	6,435	15,971	4,840	5,871
Female	23,839	3,680	4,927	9,140	2,784	3,308
No. of discharges	62,314	9,038	11,362	25,111	7,624	9,179
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	2,110	462	288	843	293	224
21 to 30 years	16,985	2,899	3,030	6,398	2,221	2,437
31 to 40 years	15,764	2,216	2,831	6,291	2,059	2,367
41 to 50 years	17,372	2,238	3,138	7,199	2,145	2,652
Over 50 years	10,097	1,228	2,078	4,384	908	1,499
No. of discharges	62,328	9,043	11,365	25,115	7,626	9,179
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	34,377	5,938	6,086	13,239	4,365	4,749
Black (non-Hispanic)	12,318	1,297	2,838	4,691	1,541	1,951
Hispanic origin	12,667	1,465	1,956	5,781	1,426	2,039
Other	2,617	297	444	1,323	242	311
No. of discharges	61,979	8,997	11,324	25,034	7,574	9,050
Primary substance						
Alcohol	1,563	712	125	390	178	158
Opiates	58,447	7,675	10,924	24,027	7,108	8,713
Marijuana	708	260	61	193	113	81
Cocaine	676	199	96	207	86	88
Stimulants	188	55	30	69	14	20
Other/unknown	746	142	129	229	127	119
No. of discharges	62,328	9,043	11,365	25,115	7,626	9,179
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	9,230	1,967	2,000	2,883	1,035	1,345
Some use	9,138	1,396	1,794	3,751	1,000	1,197
Daily use	42,853	5,277	7,450	18,235	5,423	6,468
No. of discharges	61,221	8,640	11,244	24,869	7,458	9,010
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	14,688	2,607	2,748	5,791	1,658	1,884
1 or more	44,619	6,021	8,160	18,377	5,287	6,774
No. of discharges	59,307	8,628	10,908	24,168	6,945	8,658
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	3,729	1,021	587	1,114	431	576
Individual	44,974	5,802	8,138	19,315	5,421	6,298
Health care/community	12,400	1,955	2,483	4,340	1,537	2,085
No. of discharges	61,103	8,778	11,208	24,769	7,389	8,959
Employment status[1]						
Employed	16,808	3,102	2,858	6,910	2,100	1,838
Unemployed/Not in labor force	44,659	5,640	8,379	18,010	5,429	7,201
No. of discharges	61,467	8,742	11,237	24,920	7,529	9,039
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	21,791	2,755	3,780	9,007	2,749	3,500
12 years (or GED)	26,893	4,010	4,801	10,993	3,230	3,859
More than 12 years	12,536	2,091	2,567	4,785	1,418	1,675
No. of discharges	61,220	8,856	11,148	24,785	7,397	9,034

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill,

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Servic es Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 8.3
Discharges from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 38 States and jurisdictions that offered outpatient m edication-assisted opioid therapy and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No of outpatient med.-asst. opi. ther. discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	62,328			32.7	197
Gender					
Male	38,475	57.8	63.7	30.7	195
Female	23,839	42.2	36.3	36.1	202
Total	62,314	100.0	100.0	32.7	197
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	2,110	3.7	3.2	35.5	112
21 to 30 years	16,985	29.1	26.4	34.9	177
31 to 40 years	15,764	24.7	25.6	32.0	216
41 to 50 years	17,372	26.3	28.6	30.9	236
Over 50 years	10,097	16.2	16.2	32.7	210
Total	62,328	100.0	100.0	32.7	197
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	34,377	59.2	53.7	35.0	181
Black (non-Hispanic)	12,318	20.3	19.6	33.6	176
Hispanic origin	12,667	16.8	22.2	27.0	313
Other	2,617	3.6	4.5	28.3	173
Total	61,979	100.0	100.0	32.8	197
Primary substance					
Alcohol	1,563	4.1	1.7	53.6	83
Opiates	58,447	91.1	95.1	31.8	238
Marijuana	708	1.6	0.9	45.3	92
Cocaine	676	1.4	0.9	43.6	85
Stimulants	188	0.4	0.2	45.2	138
Other/unknown	746	1.3	1.1	36.3	195
Total	62,328	100.0	100.0	32.7	197
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	9,230	20.0	12.7	43.0	163
Some use	9,138	16.0	14.4	34.9	151
Daily use	42,853	64.0	72.9	29.7	215
Total	61,221	100.0	100.0	32.5	186
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	14,688	27.4	23.5	36.5	172
1 or more	44,619	72.6	76.5	31.8	188
Total	59,307	100.0	100.0	32.9	183
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	3,729	8.0	5.2	43.1	102
Individual	44,974	69.7	75.5	31.0	243
Health care/community	12,400	22.2	19.4	35.8	144
Total	61,103	100.0	100.0	32.7	192
Employment status[1]					
Employed	16,808	29.8	26.1	35.5	214
Unemployed/Not in labor force	44,659	70.2	73.9	31.4	186
Total	61,467	100.0	100.0	32.5	196
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	21,791	32.7	37.0	30.0	208
12 years (or GED)	26,893	44.0	43.9	32.8	195
More than 12 years	12,536	23.3	19.1	37.2	199
Total	61,220	100.0	100.0	32.7	200

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education.*
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Servic es Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 9.1
Discharges from medication-assisted opioid detoxification, by State or jurisdiction, according to reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number and percent distribution

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported to TEDS by 26 States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Reason for discharge (number)						Reason for discharge (percent distribution)					
	All short-term residential treatment discharges	Com-pleted	Trans-ferred	Dropped out	Termi-nated	Other	Total	Com-pleted	Trans-ferred	Dropped out	Termi-nated	Other
Total	17,232	7,080	2,883	6,693	142	434	100.0	41.1	16.7	38.8	0.8	2.5
Alaska	1,019	753	48	214	3	1	100.0	73.9	4.7	21.0	0.3	0.1
Arizona	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Arkansas	973	465	150	256	- -	102	100.0	47.8	15.4	26.3	- -	10.5
California	9,376	2,159	1,793	5,288	- -	136	100.0	23.0	19.1	56.4	- -	1.5
Colorado	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Connecticut	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Delaware	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
District of Columbia	2	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	100.0	100.0	- -	- -	- -	- -
Florida	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hawaii	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Idaho	9	2	- -	6	1	- -	100.0	22.2	- -	66.7	11.1	- -
Illinois	77	18	41	15	3	- -	100.0	23.4	53.2	19.5	3.9	- -
Indiana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iowa	19	2	- -	- -	- -	17	100.0	10.5	- -	- -	- -	89.5
Kansas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kentucky	178	68	93	13	1	3	100.0	38.2	52.2	7.3	0.6	1.7
Louisiana	25	22	- -	1	2	- -	100.0	88.0	- -	4.0	8.0	- -
Maine	522	496	- -	24	2	- -	100.0	95.0	- -	4.6	0.4	- -
Maryland	153	5	115	21	7	5	100.0	3.3	75.2	13.7	4.6	3.3
Massachusetts	388	237	3	116	21	11	100.0	61.1	0.8	29.9	5.4	2.8
Michigan	844	186	520	117	6	15	100.0	22.0	61.6	13.9	0.7	1.8
Minnesota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mississippi	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Missouri	10	3	7	- -	- -	- -	100.0	30.0	70.0	- -	- -	- -
Montana	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nebraska	6	3	1	1	- -	1	100.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	- -	16.7
Nevada	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
New Hampshire	23	7	5	4	5	2	100.0	30.4	21.7	17.4	21.7	8.7
New Jersey	3,077	2,450	17	482	22	106	100.0	79.6	0.6	15.7	0.7	3.4
New York	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	100.0	- -	- -	- -	100.0	- -
North Carolina	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
North Dakota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ohio	168	65	28	57	4	14	100.0	38.7	16.7	33.9	2.4	8.3
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oregon	102	15	42	31	9	5	100.0	14.7	41.2	30.4	8.8	4.9
Puerto Rico	32	12	1	12	- -	7	100.0	37.5	3.1	37.5	- -	21.9
Rhode Island	188	90	18	30	45	5	100.0	47.9	9.6	16.0	23.9	2.7
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Dakota	8	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	100.0	100.0	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tennessee	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	100.0	- -	100.0	- -	- -	- -
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Utah	17	12	- -	4	1	- -	100.0	70.6	- -	23.5	5.9	- -
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Virginia	14	- -	- -	1	9	4	100.0	- -	- -	7.1	64.3	28.6
Washington	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wisconsin	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wyoming	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 9.2
Discharges from medication-assisted opioid detoxification.
Characteristics at admission, by reason for discharge: TEDS 2008
Number

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 26 States and jurisdictions that offered medication-assisted opioid detoxification and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*Reason for discharge (number)*					
	Total	*Completed*	*Transferred to further treatment*	*Dropped out*	*Terminated by facility*	*Other*
All medication-assisted opioid detoxification discharges	17,232	7,080	2,883	6,693	142	434
Gender						
Male	11,593	4,755	1,834	4,634	81	289
Female	5,636	2,324	1,049	2,057	61	145
No. of discharges	17,229	7,079	2,883	6,691	142	434
Age at admission						
12 to 20 years	800	362	138	265	7	28
21 to 30 years	4,720	1,838	920	1,746	59	157
31 to 40 years	3,855	1,569	646	1,514	27	99
41 to 50 years	4,941	2,115	704	1,987	36	99
Over 50 years	2,916	1,196	475	1,181	13	51
No. of discharges	17,232	7,080	2,883	6,693	142	434
Race/ethnicity						
White (non-Hispanic)	9,907	3,956	1,817	3,779	87	268
Black (non-Hispanic)	2,320	1,338	358	539	23	62
Hispanic origin	3,321	949	496	1,790	9	77
Other	1,605	797	203	574	5	26
No. of discharges	17,153	7,040	2,874	6,682	124	433
Primary substance						
Alcohol	1,836	1,347	154	283	10	42
Opiates	14,896	5,461	2,674	6,277	122	362
Marijuana	51	22	7	16	- -	6
Cocaine	156	95	19	25	5	12
Stimulants	66	33	8	18	- -	7
Other/unknown	227	122	21	74	5	5
No. of discharges	17,232	7,080	2,883	6,693	142	434
Frequency of use						
No use in the past month	358	101	87	151	8	11
Some use	1,747	602	373	716	10	46
Daily use	15,046	6,316	2,421	5,809	123	377
No. of discharges	17,151	7,019	2,881	6,676	141	434
No. of prior treatment episodes						
None	5,204	2,043	1,039	1,960	28	134
1 or more	11,885	5,021	1,820	4,634	114	296
No. of discharges	17,089	7,064	2,859	6,594	142	430
Treatment referral source						
Criminal justice/DUI	428	184	102	96	6	40
Individual	13,678	5,170	2,195	5,928	68	317
Health care/community	2,974	1,628	574	644	62	66
No. of discharges	17,080	6,982	2,871	6,668	136	423
Employment status[1]						
Employed	3,821	1,328	654	1,732	31	76
Unemployed/Not in labor force	13,221	5,605	2,222	4,932	108	354
No. of discharges	17,042	6,933	2,876	6,664	139	430
Years of education[1]						
Fewer than 12 years	5,530	1,926	829	2,572	51	152
12 years (or GED)	7,937	3,454	1,393	2,837	68	185
More than 12 years	3,446	1,491	646	1,192	22	95
No. of discharges	16,913	6,871	2,868	6,601	141	432

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.
- - Quantity is zero.
NOTE: The "Other" category includes clients who were discharged because they were incarcerated, died, moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control, or if the client status at discharge was not known.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Table 9.3
Discharges from medication-assisted opioid detoxification.
Characteristics at admission, by treatment completion/transfer: TEDS 2008
Number, percent distribution, treatment completion/transfer rate, and median length of stay (LOS)

[Based on linked admission and discharge data reported by the 26 States and jurisdictions that offered medication-assisted opioid detoxification and reported these data to TEDS.]

Characteristics at admission	*No. of med.-asst. opi. detox discharges*	*Completed treatment or transferred to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Did not complete treatment or transfer to further treatment (percent distribution)*	*Rate of treatment completion or transfer to further treatment*	*Median LOS (days) among treatment completers*
	17,232			57.8	5
Gender					
Male	11,593	66.1	68.9	56.8	5
Female	5,636	33.9	31.1	59.8	5
Total	17,229	100.0	100.0	57.8	5
Age at admission					
12 to 20 years	800	5.0	4.1	62.5	6
21 to 30 years	4,720	27.7	27.0	58.4	5
31 to 40 years	3,855	22.2	22.6	57.5	5
41 to 50 years	4,941	28.3	29.2	57.1	5
Over 50 years	2,916	16.8	17.1	57.3	6
Total	17,232	100.0	100.0	57.8	5
Race/ethnicity					
White (non-Hispanic)	9,907	58.2	57.1	58.3	5
Black (non-Hispanic)	2,320	17.1	8.6	73.1	4
Hispanic origin	3,321	14.6	25.9	43.5	19
Other	1,605	10.1	8.4	62.3	4
Total	17,153	100.0	100.0	57.8	5
Primary substance					
Alcohol	1,836	15.1	4.6	81.8	3
Opiates	14,896	81.7	93.0	54.6	6
Marijuana	51	0.3	0.3	56.9	6
Cocaine	156	1.1	0.6	73.1	4
Stimulants	66	0.4	0.3	62.1	5
Other/unknown	227	1.4	1.2	63.0	7
Total	17,232	100.0	100.0	57.8	5
Frequency of use					
No use in the past month	358	1.9	2.3	52.5	21
Some use	1,747	9.8	10.6	55.8	20
Daily use	15,046	88.3	87.0	58.1	5
Total	17,151	100.0	100.0	57.7	5
No. of prior treatment episodes					
None	5,204	31.1	29.6	59.2	6
1 or more	11,885	68.9	70.4	57.6	5
Total	17,089	100.0	100.0	58.1	5
Treatment referral source					
Criminal justice/DUI	428	2.9	2.0	66.8	13
Individual	13,678	74.7	87.4	53.8	5
Health care/community	2,974	22.3	10.7	74.0	5
Total	17,080	100.0	100.0	57.7	5
Employment status[1]					
Employed	3,821	20.2	25.4	51.9	11
Unemployed/Not in labor force	13,221	79.8	74.6	59.2	5
Total	17,042	100.0	100.0	57.6	5
Years of education[1]					
Fewer than 12 years	5,530	28.3	38.7	49.8	5
12 years (or GED)	7,937	49.8	43.1	61.1	5
More than 12 years	3,446	21.9	18.2	62.0	5
Total	16,913	100.0	100.0	57.6	5

[1] Includes only discharges aged 16 and above for *employment status* and aged 18 and older for *years of education*.
NOTE: In LOS calculations, missing values of the associated variables were excluded.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Appendix A

About the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Introduction

This report presents results from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for discharges from substance abuse treatment. The Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), coordinates and manages collection of TEDS data from the States.

The TEDS is a compilation of client-level data routinely collected by the individual State administrative data systems to monitor their substance abuse treatment systems. Generally, facilities that are required to report to the State substance abuse agency (SSA) are those that receive public funds and/or are licensed or certified by the SSA to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons).

TEDS is one of the three components of SAMHSA's Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS), the primary source of national data on substance abuse treatment. The other two components are:

- The Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS), a continuously-updated comprehensive listing of all known public and private substance abuse treatment facilities.
- The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), an annual survey of the location, characteristics, services offered, and utilization of alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities in I-SATS.

The TEDS system comprises two major components, the Admissions Data Set and the Discharge Data Set. The TEDS Admissions Data Set includes client-level data on substance abuse treatment admissions from 1992 through the present. The TEDS Discharge Data Set can be linked at record level to admissions, and includes information from clients discharged in 2000 and later. For both data sets, selected data items from the individual State data files are converted to a standardized format consistent across States. These standardized data constitute TEDS.

The TEDS Admissions Data System consists of a Minimum Data Set of items collected by all States, and a Supplemental Data Set where individual data items are reported at the States' option. The Minimum Data Set consists of 19 items that include:

- Demographic information
- Primary, secondary, and tertiary substances and their route of administration, frequency of use, and age at first use
- Source of referral to treatment
- Number of prior treatment episodes
- Service type, including planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy

The Supplemental Data Set (not presented in this report) consists of 16 items that include psychiatric, social, and economic measures.

The TEDS Discharge Data System was designed to enable TEDS to collect information on entire treatment episodes. Discharge data, when linked to admissions data, represent treatment episodes that enable analyses of questions that cannot be answered with admissions data alone. Examples are the proportion of discharges that completed treatment and the average length of stay of treatment completers.

History

National-level data collection on admissions to substance abuse treatment was first mandated in 1972 under the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act, P.L. 92-255. This act initiated Federal funding for drug treatment and rehabilitation, and required reporting on clients entering drug (but not alcohol) abuse treatment. The Client-Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) was developed to collect admission and discharge data directly from Federally-funded drug treatment programs. (Programs for treatment of alcohol abuse were not included.) Reporting was mandatory for all such programs, and data were collected using a standard form. CODAP included all clients in Federally-funded programs regardless of individual funding source. Reports were issued from 1973 to 1981 based on data from 1,800 to 2,000 programs, including some 200,000 annual admissions.

In 1981, collection of national-level data on admissions to substance abuse treatment was discontinued because of the introduction of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services (ADMS) Block Grant. The Block Grant transferred Federal funding from individual programs to the States for distribution, and it included no data reporting requirement. Participation in CODAP became voluntary; although several States submitted data through 1984, the data were in no way nationally representative.

In 1988, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments (P.L. 100-690) established a revised Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant and mandated Federal data collection on clients receiving treatment for either alcohol or drug abuse. The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data collection effort represents the Federal response to this mandate. TEDS began in 1989 with the issue of 3-year development grants to States.

State Data Collection Systems

TEDS is an exceptionally large and powerful data set that covers a significant proportion of all admissions to substance abuse treatment. TEDS is a compilation of data collected through the individual data collection systems of the State substance abuse agencies (SSAs) for substance abuse treatment. States have cooperated with the Federal Government in the data collection process, and substantial progress has been made toward developing a standardized data set. However, because each State system is unique and each State has unique powers and mandates, significant differences exist among State data collection systems. These differences are compounded by evolving health care payment systems, and State-to-State comparisons must be made with extreme caution.

The number and client mix of TEDS admissions do not represent the total national demand for substance abuse treatment or the prevalence of substance abuse in the general population.

States differ widely in the amount of public funding available for substance abuse treatment and in the constraints placed on the use of funds. States may be directed to target special populations such

as pregnant women or adolescents. Where funds are limited, States may be compelled to exercise triage in admitting persons to treatment, admitting only those with the most "severe" problems. In States with higher funding levels, a larger proportion of the population in need of treatment may be admitted, including the less severely impaired.

States may include or exclude reporting by certain sectors of the treatment population, and these sectors may change over time. For example, treatment programs based in the criminal justice system may or may not be administered through the State SSA. Detoxification facilities, which can generate large numbers of admissions, are not uniformly considered treatment facilities and are not uniformly reported by all States.

Appendix Table 1 presents key characteristics of State data collection systems for 2008. However, these characteristics can change as State substance abuse treatment systems change, and thus may be responsible for some year-to-year variation within States.

- *Facilities included*. The scope of facilities included in TEDS is affected by differences in State licensure, certification, and accreditation practices, and disbursement of public funds. Most SSAs require facilities that receive State/public funding (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services to report data to the SSA. Generally this funding is distributed by the SSA but may be distributed by another public agency.

  Some SSAs regulate private facilities, methadone clinics, and/or individual practitioners and require them to report TEDS data. Others do not because of the difficulty in obtaining data from these facilities, although these facilities may report voluntarily. Facilities operated by Federal agencies (e.g., the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Veterans Affairs) generally do not report TEDS data to the SSA, although some facilities operated by the Indian Health Service are included. Hospital-based substance abuse treatment facilities are frequently not licensed through the SSA and do not report TEDS data. Correctional facilities (State prisons and local jails) are monitored by the SSA and report TEDS data in some States but not in others.

  The primary goal of TEDS is to monitor the characteristics of clients admitted to planned, continuing treatment regimens. Thus early intervention and crisis intervention programs that do not lead to enrollment in continued treatment are excluded from TEDS.

- *Clients included*. About 60 percent of States reported data on all admissions to all eligible facilities, although some reported only, or largely, admissions financed by public funds. TEDS is an admission-based system; therefore, TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. For example, an individual admitted to treatment twice within a calendar year would be counted as two admissions.

- *Ability to track multi-service episodes.* The goal for the TEDS system is to enumerate treatment episodes by distinguishing the initial admission of a client from his/her subsequent transfer to a different service type (e.g., from residential treatment to outpatient) within a single continuous treatment episode. Thus TEDS records are ideally coded as admissions if they represent the initial treatment service in a treatment episode and as transfers if they represent a change in service type or a change in provider without an interruption in treatment.

  This requires, however, that clients be assigned unique IDs that can be linked across providers; not all States are legally and/or technologically able to do this. Most States can identify as

transfers a change in service type within the structure of a given provider. However, fewer can also identify a transfer involving a change of provider. Several States do not track transfers, but instead report as transfers those clients who are discharged and readmitted within a specified (State-specific) time period.

Because some admission records in fact may represent transfers, the number of admissions reported probably overestimates the number of treatment episodes. Some States reported a limited data set on codependents of substance abusers entering treatment. On average, from 1998 through 2008, 85 percent of all records submitted were client admissions, 15 percent were client transfers, and 2 percent were codependents of substance abusers.

- *Services offered.* A State's mix of service types (e.g., outpatient, detoxification, residential, opioid therapy) can have a significant effect on its admission rate. There is higher client turnover and therefore more admissions in short-stay services such as detoxification than in long-stay services such as outpatient or long-term residential treatment. Admission rates for individual substances of abuse may be affected as well (e.g., detoxification is more closely associated with alcohol or heroin use than with use of other substances.)[1]
- *Completeness and timeliness of reporting*. SAMHSA, in reporting national-level TEDS data, must balance timeliness of reporting and completeness of the data set. There may be a time lag in the publication of SAMHSA's annual report because preparation cannot begin until States have completed their data submission for that year. States in turn rely on individual facilities to report in a timely manner so they can submit TEDS data to SAMHSA at regular intervals.

  Admissions from facilities that report late to the States will appear in a later data submission to SAMHSA, so the number of annual admissions in a report may be higher in subsequent reports. The number of additional admissions is small because of the time lag in issuing the report. Thus the percentage distributions will change very little in subsequent reports, although Census division- and State-level data may change somewhat more for States with reporting delays.

  In addition, States continually review and improve their data collection and processing. When systematic errors are identified, States may revise or replace historical TEDS data files. While this process represents an improvement in the data system, the historical statistics in this report will differ slightly from those in earlier reports.

  Appendix Table 2 indicates the proportions of records by State or jurisdiction for which valid data were received for 2008. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set.

Report-Specific Considerations

- The report focuses on treatment for substance abusers according to service type. Thus admissions for treatment as a codependent of a substance abuser are excluded. Records for identifiable transfers within a single treatment episode are included.
- Records with partially complete data have been retained. Where records include missing or invalid data for a specific variable other than primary, secondary, or tertiary substance, those

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[1] See: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). 1998 - 2008. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services*, DASIS Series: S-50, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 09-4471, Rockville, MD, 2010.

records are excluded from tabulations of that variable. For substance variables, missing or unknown responses were included in the category "Other." The total number of admissions on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.

- States that did not collect a specific variable are excluded from tabulations of that variable. The total number of records on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.
- The *primary, secondary, and tertiary substances of abuse* reported to TEDS are those substances that led to the treatment episode and not necessarily a complete enumeration of all drugs used at the time of admission.
- Stimulant admissions include methamphetamine, amphetamines, and other stimulants. However, over 90 percent are for methamphetamine.[1]
- The data presented in this report focus on treatment for substance abusers within service type. They do not represent complete treatment episodes, as a single episode may involve stays in more than one service type. States are asked to submit a record for each initial admission to a treatment service, for each transfer from one service to another, and for a discharge corresponding to each admission or transfer.
- The number of States included in each of the service type chapters varies because not all States reported discharges for every service type. The first table for each chapter details the States reporting discharges of that service type.
- Linkage of discharge records from 2008 to admission records from 2000 to 2008 means that the maximum LOS in treatment included in this report is 9 years. However, outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy can have a much longer duration. Indeed, some admissions may receive this form of treatment for an indefinite period. Because this report includes data only on discharges, it will underestimate LOS in treatment for those receiving outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. Similarly, the number and proportion of treatment completers will reflect only those who have been discharged because treatment is complete and not those who successfully remain in long-term outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. In addition, the characteristics at admission of those admitted to and discharged from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy within 9 years may differ from those of admissions who remain in outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy for longer than 9 years.

Appendix Table 1
State data system reporting characteristics: TEDS 2008

State or jurisdiction	*Facilities reporting TEDS data to the State SSA*		*Eligible clients*	*Change of service within episode*	*Change of provider within episode*
	Facilities required to report to the State SSA [1]	*Facilities reporting voluntarily to the State SSA*			
Alabama	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Alaska	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Arizona	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	*n/a* [2]	*n/a* [2]
Arkansas	Facilities that are licensed by State SSA	State Community Correction facilities Some private facilities	All clients in a licensed facility	Transfer	Admission
California	Facilities that receive State funding All licensed narcotic treatment facilities	None	All clients in facility except DUI	Transfer	Transfer
Colorado	State-licensed facilities Methadone facilities Community-based juvenile and adult justice treatment programs, except institutionally-based	None	All clients receiving substance abuse treatment services in facility	Admission	Admission
Connecticut	Facilities that receive State/public funding (including corrections) Facilities serving adults that are licensed by State Dept of Public Health Some facilities treating youth < 18 General hospitals funded by SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Delaware	Facilities that receive State/public funding, excluding: - Child/youth services - Most Medicaid-funded services - Most criminal justice system services	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Dist. of Columbia	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Florida	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Georgia	Facilities that receive SAPT/BG, State and Medicaid funding through the State SSA (this includes Medicaid for foster children, aged, blind, and disabled individuals)	None	SSA funded clients with SA or co-occurring SA and MH disorders	Admission	Admission
Hawaii	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1 (continued)
State data system reporting characteristics: TEDS 2008

State or jurisdiction	*Facilities reporting TEDS data to the State SSA*		*Eligible clients*	*Change of service within episode*	*Change of provider within episode*
	Facilities required to report to the State SSA [1]	*Facilities reporting voluntarily to the State SSA*			
Idaho	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Illinois	Facilities that receive funding through the State SSA (this includes Medicaid paid sub-acute addiction treatment services)	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Indiana	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Iowa	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA Medicare-certified facilities	State prison DHS youth facility	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Kansas	Facilities that receive State/public funding Medicaid-certified facilities Department of Corrections 4th-time DUI facilities	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Kentucky	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Louisiana	Facilities that receive State/public funding State programs	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Maine	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities licensed by the State must report all their substance abuse clients Facilities seeking Medicaid reimbursement for substance abuse services Clients who are being treated because of "Operating Under the Influence"	Some private substance abuse providers report their clients although not required by statute to do so	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Maryland	Facilities that are licensed/certified by the Health Department Office of Health Care Quality	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Massachusetts	Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Michigan	Facilities that receive State/public funding Medicaid providers of substance abuse treatment	None	Clients whose services are supported by State/public funds through the Dept of Community Health, including Medicaid	Transfer	Transfer
Minnesota	Providers serving publicly-funded clients	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1 (continued)
State data system reporting characteristics: TEDS 2008

State or jurisdiction	*Facilities reporting TEDS data to the State SSA*		*Eligible clients*	*Change of service within episode*	*Change of provider within episode*
	Facilities required to report to the State SSA [1]	*Facilities reporting voluntarily to the State SSA*			
Mississippi	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities certified by Mental Health Department	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Missouri	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Montana	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA	None	All clients in facility except DUI clients	Transfer	Admission
Nebraska	Facilities that receive SSA-administered State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Nevada	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
New Hampshire	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
New Jersey	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA Facilities in State intoxicated driver program	Some private facilities and solo practitioners	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
New Mexico	Facilities that receive SSA substance abuse funding	None	SSA funded clients with SA or co-occurring SA and MH disorders	Transfer	Transfer
New York	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
North Carolina	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
North Dakota	Eight State Divisional service centers and other facilities receiving SAPT block grant funds One State hospital	Some private facilities	All clients in SH and RHSC facilities Small privates report only SAPT-funded clients	*n/a* [3]	Admission
Ohio	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Oklahoma	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Oregon	Facilities that receive State/public funding or are required because they provide DUI or methadone treatment	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Pennsylvania	Facilities that receive SAPT BG/State funds through the Dept of Health; this includes some but not all Medicaid funds spent on substance abuse diagnoses	Some, but not all, county prisons, hospitals, and private providers and solo practitioners	State/public-funded clients only are required; data on all clients are requested and received from some facilities	Admission	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1 (continued)
State data system reporting characteristics: TEDS 2008

State or jurisdiction	*Facilities reporting TEDS data to the State SSA*		*Eligible clients*	*Change of service within episode*	*Change of provider within episode*
	Facilities required to report to the State SSA [1]	*Facilities reporting voluntarily to the State SSA*			
Puerto Rico	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Rhode Island	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA VA Hospital reports voluntarily	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
South Carolina	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
South Dakota	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA Medicare-certified facilities Solo practitioners licensed/certified by State SSA	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Tennessee	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Transfer
Texas	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Utah	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Vermont	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Virginia	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	*n/a* [3]	Admission
Washington	Facilities that receive State/public funding Medicare-certified facilities	State-certified privately funded methadone treatment programs	State/public-funded clients only are required; data on all clients are requested and received from some facilities	Transfer	Transfer
West Virginia	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Wisconsin	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Wyoming	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in a facility	Admission	Admission

[1] "State/public funding" generally refers to funding by the State Substance Abuse Agency but may also include funding by another public agency.

[2] Neither an admission nor transfer record results from a change in service or provider.

[3] Neither an admission nor transfer record results from a change in service within a provider.

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: State Substance Abuse Agencies, February 2009.

Appendix Table 2
Item percentage response rate: TEDS Discharge Data Set 2008

Item name	*Description*	*Response rate (%)*
REPTDATE_D	DISCH BATCH REPORT DATE MMYYYY	100.00
CODEP_D	DISCH CODEPENDENT STATUS	100.00
SERVICES_D	DISCH SERVICE SETTING	100.00
LASTYR	YEAR OF LAST CONTACT	99.99
DISYR	YEAR OF DISCH	100.00
REASON	REASON FOR DISCH	100.00
CODEP	ADMIT CODEPENDENT STATUS	99.99
ADMYR	YEAR OF ADMIT	99.99
SERVICES	ADMIT SERVICE SETTING	99.99
SEX_D	S/B SAME AS ADMIT SEX	99.99
RACE_D	S/B SAME AS ADMIT RACE	99.99
ETHNIC_D	S/B SAME AS ADMIT ETHNICITY	99.99
RECFND	RECORD FOUND	98.09
AGE_D	AGE DISCH	100.00
SUB1_D	NOM: DISCH PRIMARY SUBSTANCE	100.00
SUB2_D	NOM: DISCH SECONDARY SUBSTANCE	100.00
SUB3_D	NOM: DISCH TERTIARY SUBSTANCE	100.00
FREQ1_D	NOM: DISCH PRIMARY FREQ OF USE	100.00
FREQ2_D	NOM: DISCH SECONDARY FREQ OF USE	100.00
FREQ3_D	NOM: DISCH TERTIARY FREQ OF USE	100.00
LIVARAG_D	NOM: DISCH LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	100.00
EMPLOY_D	NOM: DISCH EMPLOYMENT STATUS	100.00
DETNLF_D	NOM: DISCH DTL NOT IN LABOR FORCE	100.00
ARRESTS_D	NOM: DISCH ARRESTS PAST 30 DAYS	99.99
SLFHLP_D	NOM: ATTENDED SELF-HELP GROUP	1.59
DATELAST	DATE OF LAST CONTACT	99.99
DISDATE	DATE OF DISCH	100.00
ADMTDATE	DATE OF ADMIT	99.99
DOB_D	S/B SAME AS ADMIT DATE OF BIRTH	99.99
DATEPROC_D	DATE DISCHARGE RECORD PROCESSED	99.99
DATEUPDT	DATE RECORD UPDATED	99.99
DATERCVD	DATE RECORD SHIPMENT RECEIVED	100.00

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 5.06.10.

Appendix B

TEDS Data Elements

TEDS Minimum Data Set

CLIENT OR CODEPENDENT/COLLATERAL

Specifies whether the admission record is for a substance abuse treatment client, or a person being treated for his/her codependency or collateral relationship with a substance abuser.

- **Client**—Must meet all of the following criteria:
  - Has an alcohol or drug related problem
  - Has completed the screening and intake process
  - Has been formally admitted for treatment or recovery service in an alcohol or drug treatment unit
  - Has his or her own client record

  A person is not a client if he or she has completed only a screening or intake process or has been placed on a waiting list.

- **Codependent/collateral**—Must meet all of the following criteria:
  - Has no alcohol or drug related problem
  - Is seeking services because of problems arising from his or her relationship with an alcohol or drug user
  - Has been formally admitted for service to a treatment unit
  - Has his or her own client record or has a record within a primary client record

GUIDELINES: Reporting of data for *Codependent/collaterals* is optional. If the State opts to report co-dependent/collateral clients, the mandatory fields are *State code, Provider identifier, Client identifier, Client transaction type, Co-dependent/collateral,* and *Date of admission*. Reporting of the remaining fields in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets is optional. For all items not reported, the data field should be coded with the appropriate "Not collected" or "Not applicable" code.

If a substance abuse client with an existing record in TEDS becomes a codependent, a new client record should be submitted indicating that the client has been admitted as a codependent, and vice versa.

If a record does not include a value for this field, it is assumed to be a substance abuse client record.

TRANSACTION TYPE

Identifies whether a record is for an initial admission or a transfer/change in service. Note: Some States may use other terminology such as "initial admission" and "transfer admission" in place of "admission" and "transfer."

- **A—**Admission
- **T—**Transfer/change in service

GUIDELINES: For TEDS, a treatment episode is defined as that period of service between the beginning of treatment for a drug or alcohol problem and the termination of services for the prescribed treatment plan. The episode includes one admission (when services begin) and at least one discharge (when services end). Within a treatment episode, a client may transfer to a different service, facility, provider, program, or location. Each admission and transfer record should have an associated discharge record.

When it is feasible for the State to identify transfers, they should be reported as transfers in admissions data submissions. When admissions and transfers cannot be differentiated in a State data system, such changes in service or facility should be reported to TEDS as admissions.

Data set considerations for transfers:

- All fields from the transfer record should be updated to reflect values at the time of transfer except the following fields, which must have the same values as in the associated (preceding) admission record: *Client ID, Co-dependent/collateral, Date of birth, Sex, Race*, and *Ethnicity.* If a field cannot be updated, it should be transmitted to TEDS with its value from the associated (preceding) admission record.
- *Date of admission* is defined as the date services begin after the transfer to another service or facility.

DATE OF ADMISSION

The day when the client receives his or her first direct treatment or recovery service. For transfers, this is the date when client receives his or her first direct treatment after the transfer has occurred.

TYPE OF SERVICES

Describes the type of service and treatment setting in which the client is placed at the time of admission or transfer.

- **Detoxification, 24-hour service, hospital inpatient—**24-hour per day medical acute care services in a hospital setting for detoxification of persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal
- **Detoxification, 24-hour service, free-standing residential—**24-hour per day services in a non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment
- **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

- **Rehabilitation/residential, short-term (30 days or fewer)—**Typically, 30 days or less of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency
- **Rehabilitation/residential, long-term (more than 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
- **Ambulatory, intensive outpatient—**As a minimum, the client must receive treatment lasting two or more hours per day for three or more days per week
- **Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient—**Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services, and may include pharmacological therapies
- **Ambulatory, detoxification—**Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological)

AGE

Identifies client's age at admission. Derived from client's date of birth and date of admission.

- **0—**Indicates a newborn with a substance dependency problem
- **1-96—**Indicates the age at admission

SEX

Identifies client's gender.

- **Male**
- **Female**

RACE

Specifies the client's race.

- **Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian)**—Origins in any of the original people of Alaska
- **American Indian (other than Alaska Native)—**Origins in any of the original people of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment
- **Asian or Pacific Islander—**Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands
  - **Asian—**Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, or Southeast Asia, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
  - **Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander—**Origins in any of the original people of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands
- **Black or African American—**Origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- **White—**Origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East
- **Other single race—**Client is not classified in any category above or whose origin group, because

of area custom, is regarded as a racial class distinct from the above categories

- **Two or more races—**For use when the State data system allows multiple race selection and more than one race is indicated

GUIDELINES: If a State does not distinguish between *American Indian* and *Alaska Native*, both should be coded as *American Indian*. If a State does not distinguish between *Asian* and *Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander*, both should be coded as *Asian or Pacific Islander.* For States that collect multiple races: a) when a single race is designated, the specific race code should be used; b) if the State collects a primary or preferred race along with additional races, the code for the primary/preferred race should be used; c) if the State uses a system such as an algorithm to select a single race when multiple races have been designated, the same system may be used to determine the race code for TEDS. When two or more races have been designated and neither (b) nor (c) above apply, the TEDS code for *Two or more races* should be used.

MEDICATION-ASSISTED OPIOID THERAPY

Identifies whether the use of methadone or buprenorphine is part of the client's treatment plan.

- **Yes**
- **No**

ETHNICITY

Identifies client's specific Hispanic origin

- **Puerto Rican—**Of Puerto Rican origin, regardless of race
- **Mexican—**Of Mexican origin, regardless of race
- **Cuban—**Of Cuban origin, regardless of race
- **Other specific Hispanic—**Of known Central or South American or any other Spanish cultural origin (including Spain), other than Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Cuban, regardless of race
- **Hispanic (specific origin not specified)—**Of Hispanic origin, but specific origin not known or not specified
- **Not of Hispanic origin**

GUIDELINES: If a State does not collect specific Hispanic detail, code *Ethnicity* for Hispanics as *Hispanic (specific origin not specified).*

NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EPISODES

Indicates the number of previous treatment episodes the client has received in any drug or alcohol program. Changes in service for the same episode (transfers) should *not* be counted as separate prior episodes.

- ○ **0 previous episodes**
- ○ **1 previous episode**
- ○ **2 previous episodes**
- ○ **3 previous episodes**
- ○ **4 previous episodes**
- ○ **5 or more previous episodes**

GUIDELINES: It is preferred that the number of prior treatments be a self-reporting field collected at the time of client intake. However, this data item may be derived from the State data system if the system has that capability and episodes can be counted for at least several years.

EDUCATION

Specifies the highest school grade (number of school years) completed by the client.

- ○ **0—**Less than one grade completed
- ○ **1-25—**Years of school (highest grade) completed. For General Equivalency Degree, use *12*.

GUIDELINES: States that use specific categories for designating education level should map their codes to a logical number of years of school completed. For Associate's Degree, use *14*. For Bachelor's Degree, use *16*.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Identifies the client's employment status at the time of admission or transfer.

- ○ **Full time—**Working 35 hours or more each week, including active duty members of the uniformed services
- ○ **Part time—**Working fewer than 35 hours each week
- ○ **Unemployed—**Looking for work during the past 30 days, or on layoff from a job
- ○ **Not in labor force—**Not looking for work during the past 30 days, or a student, homemaker, disabled, retired, or an inmate of an institution. Clients in this category are further defined in the TEDS Supplemental Data Set item *Detailed not-in-labor-force.*

GUIDELINES: Seasonal workers are coded in this category based on their employment status at admission.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Describes the person or agency referring the client to the alcohol or drug abuse treatment program.

- **Individual (includes self-referral)—**Includes the client, a family member, friend, or any other individual who would not be included in any of the following categories; includes self-referral due to pending DWI/DUI
- **Alcohol/drug abuse care provider**—Any program, clinic, or other health care provider whose principal objective is treating clients with substance abuse problems, or a program whose activities are related to alcohol or other drug abuse prevention, education, or treatment
- **Other health care provider**—A physician, psychiatrist, or other licensed health care professional; or a general hospital, psychiatric hospital, mental health program, or nursing home
- **School (educational)—**A school principal, counselor, or teacher; or a student assistance program (SAP), the school system, or an educational agency
- **Employer/EAP—**A supervisor or an employee counselor
- **Other community referral—**Community or religious organization or any Federal, State, or local agency that provides aid in the areas of poverty relief, unemployment, shelter, or social welfare. Self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Al-Anon, and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) are also included in this category. Defense attorneys are included in this category.
- **Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI—**Any police official, judge, prosecutor, probation officer, or other person affiliated with a Federal, State, or county judicial system. Includes referral by a court for DWI/DUI, clients referred in lieu of or for deferred prosecution, or during pretrial release, or before or after official adjudication. Includes clients on pre-parole, pre-release, work or home furlough, or TASC. Client need not be officially designated as "on parole." Includes clients referred through civil commitment. Client referrals on this category are further defined in the TEDS Supplemental Data Set item *Detailed criminal justice referral*.

SUBSTANCE PROBLEM (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY)

These fields identify the client's primary, secondary, and tertiary substance problems. Each *Substance problem* (primary, secondary, and tertiary) has associated fields for *Route of administration, Frequency of use, Age at first use*, and the TEDS Supplemental Data Set item *Detailed drug code*.

- **None**
- **Alcohol**
- **Cocaine/crack**
- **Marijuana/hashish—**Includes THC and any other *cannabis sativa* preparations
- **Heroin**
- **Non-prescription methadone**
- **Other opiates and synthetics—**Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects
- **PCP—**Phencyclidine

- **Other hallucinogens—**Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.
- **Methamphetamine**
- **Other amphetamines—**Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs
- **Other stimulants—**Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants
- **Benzodiazepines—**Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines
- **Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers—**Includes meprobamate and other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers
- **Barbiturates—**Amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- **Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics—**Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, and other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics
- **Inhalants—**Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- **Over-the-counter medications—**Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other antihistamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained nonprescription medication
- **Other—**Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

GUIDELINES: Substance problems are further defined in the TEDS Supplemental Data Set item *Detailed drug code*. For guidance on which specific substances to include in the substance categories, please refer to the detailed drug categories listed for *Detailed drug code.*

- *Substance problem* and *Route of administration*:
  - For States that do not collect *Detailed drug code*—A record may not have duplicate *Substance problems* with identical *Routes of administration*
  - For States that do collect *Detailed drug code*—Records may have duplicate *Substance problems* and identical *Route of administration* IF the corresponding *Detailed drug codes* are different or are "multiple" drug codes

USUAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION (OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY SUBSTANCES)

These fields identify the usual route of administration of the respective *Substance problems.*

- **Oral**
- **Smoking**
- **Inhalation**
- **Injection (IV or intramuscular)**
- **Other**

FREQUENCY OF USE (OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY SUBSTANCES)

These fields identify the frequency of use of the respective *Substance problems*.

- **No use in the past month**
- **1-3 times in the past month**
- **1-2 times in the past week**
- **3-6 times in the past week**
- **Daily**

AGE OF FIRST USE (OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY SUBSTANCE)

For drugs other than alcohol, these fields identify the age at which the client first used the respective substance. For alcohol, these fields record the age of first intoxication.

- **0—**Indicates a newborn with a substance dependency problem
- **1-96—**Indicates the age at first use

TEDS Discharge Data Set

TYPE OF SERVICE AT DISCHARGE

See TEDS Minimum Data Set item *Type of service at admission* for definitions.

DATE OF LAST CONTACT

The date when the client was last seen for a treatment. The date may be the same as the date of discharge. In the event of a change of service or provider within an episode of treatment, it is the date the client transferred to another service or provider.

DATE OF DISCHARGE

The date when the client was formally discharged from the treatment facility or service. The date may be the same as the date of last contact. In the event of a change of service or provider within an episode of treatment, it is the date the service terminated or the date the treatment ended at a particular provider.

REASON FOR DISCHARGE, TRANSFER, OR DISCONTINUANCE OF TREATMENT

Indicates the outcome of treatment or the reason for transfer or discontinuance of treatment.

- **Treatment completed**—All parts of the treatment plan or program were completed
- **Transferred to another substance abuse program or facility**—Client was transferred to another substance abuse treatment service type, program, provider, or facility; client may or may not have reported to the new program or facility
- **Left against professional advice (dropped out)**—Client chose not to complete treatment program, with or without specific advice to continue treatment; includes clients who dropped out for unknown reasons and clients who did not receive a treatment service for some time and were discharged for administrative reasons
- **Terminated by facility**—Treatment terminated by action of facility, generally because of client non-compliance or violation of rules, laws, or procedures (excludes client drop-out, incarceration, or client-motivated reason for discontinuance)
- **Incarcerated**—Jail, prison, house confinement
- **Death**
- **Other**—Client moved, became ill, was hospitalized, or other reason somewhat out of client's control
- **Unknown**—Client status at discharge not known (e.g., record incomplete or lost); not to be used for clients who dropped out of treatment