Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 1999 - 2009

National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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Highlights

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2009 and trend data for 1999 to 2009. The report provides information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to treatment aged 12 and older for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual State administrative data systems.

For 2009, 1,963,089 substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 and older were reported to TEDS by 49 States and Puerto Rico. (Georgia and the District of Columbia did not report admissions for 2009.)

Major Substances of Abuse

- Five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the 1,963,089 TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009: alcohol (42 percent), opiates (21 percent), marijuana (18 percent), cocaine (9 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent) [Table 1.1b].

Alcohol

- Alcohol admissions declined steadily from 48 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 39 percent in 2005, but then increased steadily to 42 percent in 2009. In 2009, 44 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well [Table 1.1b].
- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone represented 23 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009, while admissions for primary alcohol abuse with secondary drug abuse represented 18 percent[1] [Table 1.1b].
- Almost three-quarters of admissions for abuse of alcohol alone and for abuse of alcohol with secondary drug abuse were male (73 percent each) [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among alcohol-only admissions was 40 years compared with 36 years among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (68 percent) of alcohol-only admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by admissions of Hispanic origin (13 percent) and non-Hispanic Blacks (12 percent). Among admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse, 59 percent were non-Hispanic White, followed by 23 percent who were non-Hispanic Black and 11 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

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[1] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Heroin

- Heroin admissions increased from 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 16 percent in 2001. They declined to 14 percent in 2005 and remained there through 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Heroin represented 92 percent of all opiate admissions in 1999 but declined steadily to 67 percent in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of primary heroin admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary heroin admissions, the average age at admission was 35 years [Table 2.1a].
- More than half (59 percent) of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 20 percent who were non-Hispanic Black and 19 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-seven percent of primary heroin admissions reported injection as the route of administration, and 29 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Opiates Other than Heroin[2]

- Opiates other than heroin increased steadily from 1 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 7 percent in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Opiates other than heroin represented 8 percent of all opiate admissions in 1999 but rose to 33 percent in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Just over half (54 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary non-heroin opiate admissions, the average age at admission was 31 years [Table 2.1a].
- Most primary non-heroin opiate admissions (88 percent) were non-Hispanic White [Table 2.2].
- Two-thirds (66 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions reported oral as the route of administration, while 18 percent reported inhalation and 13 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana admissions increased from 13 percent in 1999 to 18 percent in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary marijuana admissions, the average age at admission was 24 years [Table 2.1a].
- Almost half (48 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were non-Hispanic White, 31 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 16 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

---

[2] These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Cocaine/Crack

- Cocaine admissions declined from 14 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2009. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 72 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2009, down from 73 percent in 1999 [Table 1.1b].
- Fifty-seven percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were male compared with 66 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among smoked cocaine admissions was 40 years compared with 36 years among non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Among primary smoked cocaine admissions, 53 percent were non-Hispanic Black, 36 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 8 percent were of Hispanic origin. Among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions, 49 percent were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (28 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (19 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Eighty percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions reported inhalation as their route of administration and 11 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions increased from 4 percent of all admissions in 1999 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- For primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, the average age at admission was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Fifty-four percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 20 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-four percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported smoking as the route of administration, 21 percent reported injection, and 8 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

- TEDS data indicate that the number of admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent between 1999 and 2002, but declined by 5 percent between 2002 and 2009 [Table 3.1a].
- Almost half (49 percent) of adolescent treatment admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system [Table 3.3].
- About 6 in 7 (86 percent) of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance [Table 3.4].

Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

- The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from just over 1 in 5 (22 percent) in 1999 to almost 2 in 5 (38 percent) in 2009 [Table 3.5].
- The proportion of injectors aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from 1 in 4 (25 percent) in 1999 to almost 2 in 5 (37 percent) in 2009. During that period, the proportion of injectors aged 35 to 44 fell from 24 percent to 14 percent [Table 3.6].
- The proportion of heroin admissions with treatment plans that included receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy fell from 38 percent in 1999 to 28 percent in 2009 [Table 3.7].

Polydrug Abuse

- Polydrug abuse was reported by 54 percent of all TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 3.8].
    - Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (alcohol: 42 vs. 19 percent; opiates: 21 vs. 8 percent; methamphetamine/amphetamines: 6 vs. 4 percent).
    - Marijuana and cocaine were reported more often as secondary or tertiary substances than as primary substances (marijuana: 20 vs. 18 percent; cocaine: 15 vs. 9 percent).

Race/Ethnicity

Alcohol was the most frequently reported primary substance at treatment admission among all racial/ethnic groups except admissions of Puerto Rican origin. However, the proportions reporting primary use of the other four most common substances varied considerably by racial/ethnic group [Table 2.2].

- Among non-Hispanic Whites, alcohol (45 percent) was followed by opiates (25 percent), marijuana (14 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (7 percent), and cocaine (6 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks, alcohol (34 percent) was followed by marijuana (26 percent), cocaine (21 percent), opiates (15 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among persons of Mexican origin, alcohol (40 percent) was followed by marijuana (23 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (16 percent), opiates (13 percent), and cocaine (6 percent).
- Among persons of Puerto Rican origin, opiates (43 percent) were followed by alcohol (29 percent), marijuana (16 percent), cocaine (9 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, alcohol (67 percent) was followed by marijuana (13 percent), opiates (9 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, alcohol (40 percent) was followed by marijuana (21 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (20 percent), opiates (11 percent), and cocaine (6 percent).

Chapter 1

Trends in Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Aged 12 and Older: 1999-2009

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2009 and trend data for 1999 to 2009. It is a companion to the report *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 1999-2009 State Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment*. These reports provide information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to treatment aged 12 and older for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual State administrative data systems. Data include records for admissions during calendar years 1999 through 2009 that were received and processed through November 3, 2010.[1]

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

TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at 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.

This chapter details trends in the annual numbers and rates of admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 and trends for 1999 to 2009. Trend data are invaluable in monitoring changing patterns in substance abuse treatment admissions. These patterns reflect underlying changes in substance abuse in the population as well as changing priorities in the treatment/reporting system. (For example, limited resources and targeted programs may result in a shift of State funds from treatment of alcohol abusers to treatment to abusers of other drugs.) TEDS data thus have important implications for resource allocation and program planning.

Trends in Primary Substance of Abuse: 1999-2009

Admissions can report up to three substances of abuse. These represent the substances that led to the treatment episode and are not necessarily a complete enumeration of all substances used at the time of admission. Most of the information in this report is based on an admission's primary

[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.datafiles.samhsa.gov.
Summary 2010 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.

substance of abuse, although secondary and/or tertiary substances are mentioned in a couple of tables (see Appendix A for more details).

Table 1.1b and Figure 1. The number of admissions aged 12 and older increased by 14 percent from 1999 to 2009, commensurate with a similar increase in the U.S. population aged 12 and older.

- Between 1999 and 2009, five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older: alcohol, opiates (primarily heroin), marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine/amphetamines. However, the proportions of admissions by primary substance changed considerably over that period:
  - ***Alcohol*** admissions declined steadily from 48 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 39 percent in 2005, but then increased steadily to 42 percent in 2009. In 2009, 44 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well.
  - ***Opiate*** admissions increased from 16 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 21 percent in 2009.
    - ***Heroin*** admissions increased from 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 16 percent in 2001. They declined to 14 percent in 2005 and remained there through 2009. Heroin represented 92 percent of all opiate admissions in 1999 but declined steadily to 67 percent in 2009.
    - ***Opiates other than heroin***[2] increased from 1 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 1999 to 7 percent in 2009. Opiates other than heroin represented 8 percent of all opiate admissions in 1999 but rose to 33 percent in 2009.
  - ***Cocaine*** admissions declined from 14 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2009. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 72 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2009, down from 73 percent in 1999.
  - ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 13 percent in 1999 to 18 percent in 2009.
  - ***Stimulant*** admissions (98 to 99 percent of these admissions were for methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse) increased from 4 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2009.
  - ***Tranquilizers***, sedatives and hypnotics, hallucinogens, PCP, inhalants, and over-the-counter medications each accounted for less than 1 percent of TEDS admissions between 1999 and 2009.

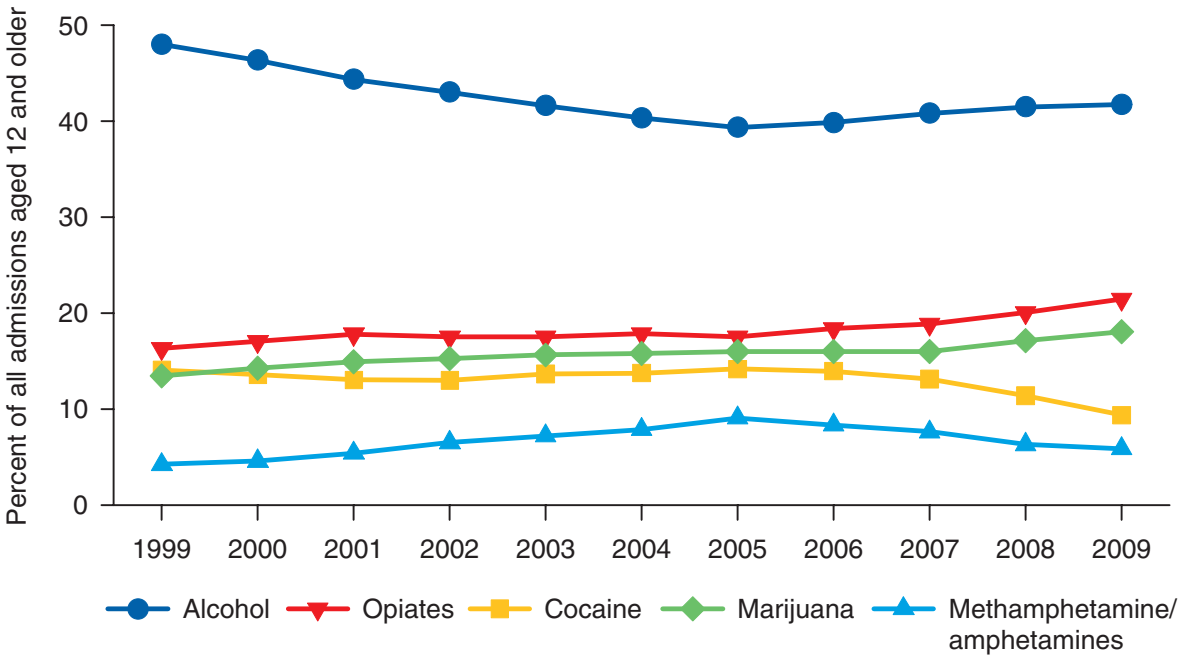
[2] These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Trends in the Co-Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs

Table 1.2. The concurrent abuse of alcohol and drugs continues to be a significant problem. Because TEDS collects a maximum of three substances of abuse and not all substances abused, alcohol use among polydrug abusers may be underreported.

- The proportion of admissions aged 12 and older reporting abuse of both alcohol and drugs declined from 43 percent in 1999 to 37 percent in 2009.
- The proportion reporting abuse of drugs only increased from 27 percent in 1999 to 38 percent in 2009, while the proportion reporting abuse of alcohol only fell slightly, from 27 percent in 1999 to 23 percent in 2009.

Figure 1. Primary substance of abuse at admission: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Trends in Demographic Characteristics

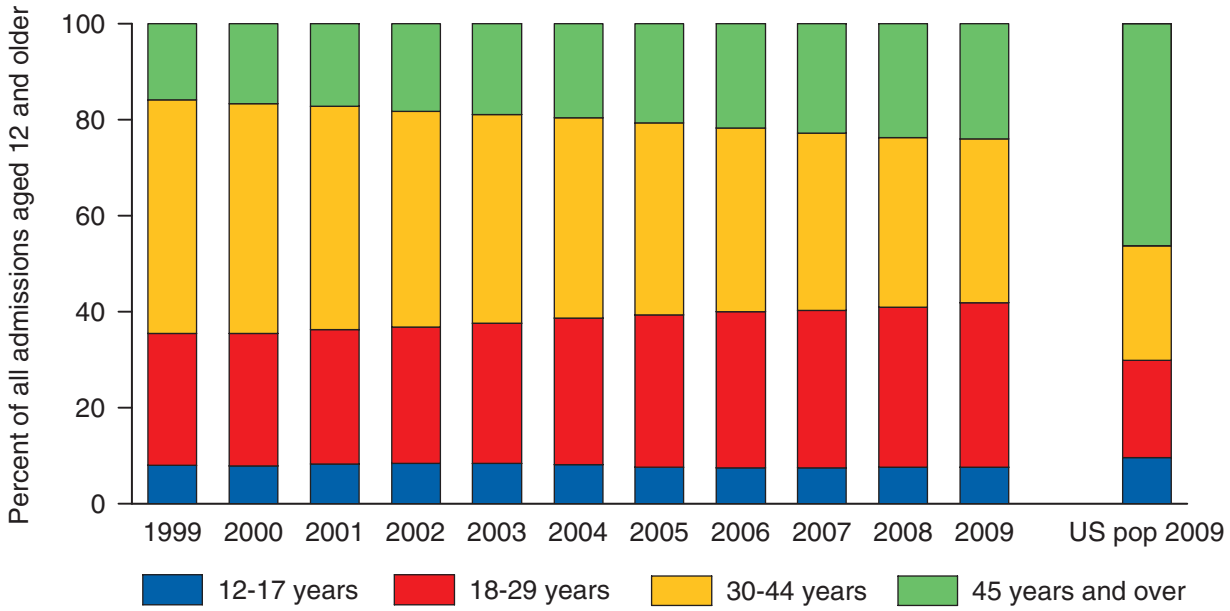
Table 1.3b. Males represented 68 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009, a proportion that declined slightly but steadily from 71 percent in 1999.

- The distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older differed markedly by gender from that of the U.S. population, where 49 percent of the population was male.

Table 1.3b and Figure 2. The age distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed between 1999 and 2009.

- Admissions aged 30 to 44 years made up 49 percent of TEDS admissions in 1999 but only 34 percent in 2009.
- The proportion of admissions aged 45 and older increased from 16 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2009.
- The proportion of admissions aged 18 to 29 years increased from 28 percent in 1999 to 34 percent in 2009. The proportion of admissions aged 12 to 17 was stable at about 8 percent.
- The age distribution of TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older differed considerably from that of the U.S. population. In 2009, some 68 percent of TEDS admissions were aged 18 to 44 years compared to 44 percent of the U.S. population. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 years made up 8 percent of TEDS admissions but 10 percent of the U.S. population. Admissions aged 45 and older made up 24 percent of TEDS admissions but 46 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 2. Age at admission: TEDS 1999-2009 and U.S. population 2009

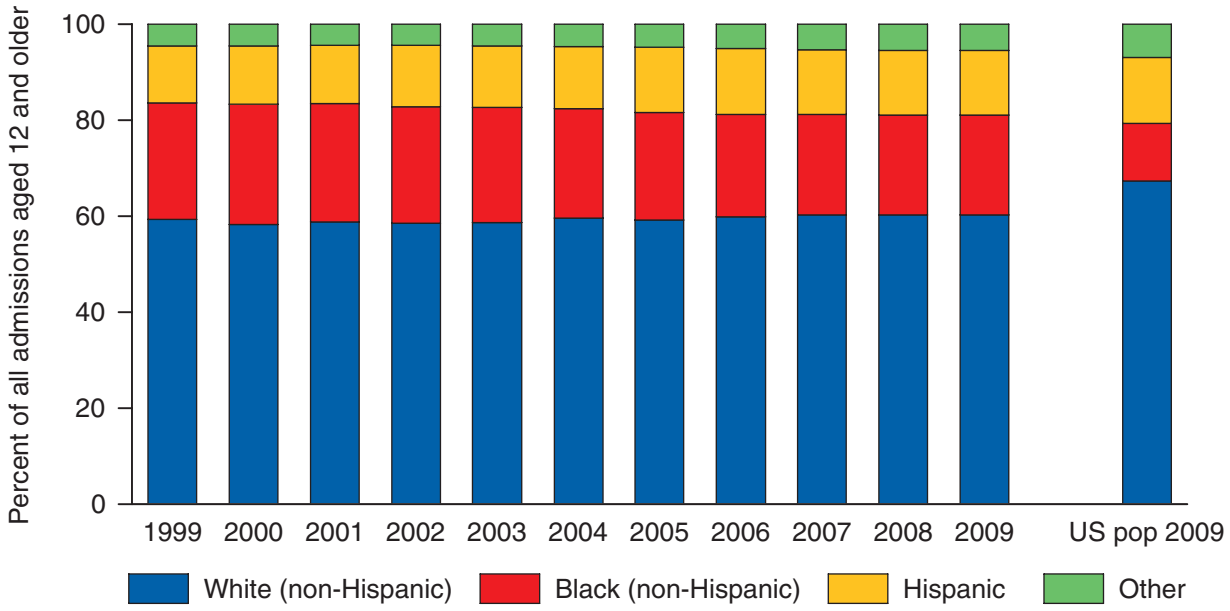


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SC-EST2009-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Table 1.4 and Figure 3. The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed very little between 1999 and 2009.

- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 58 to 60 percent of admissions throughout the time period.
- The proportion of non-Hispanic Blacks declined slightly, from 24 percent of admissions in 1999 to 21 percent in 2009.
- This was offset by increases in the proportions of admissions of Hispanic origin (from 12 percent in 1999 to 14 percent in 2009) and for other racial/ethnic groups combined (from 5 percent in 1999 to 6 percent in 2009).
- The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions differed from that of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Whites were the majority in both groups, but they represented 60 percent of TEDS admissions in 2009 compared to 67 percent of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 21 percent of TEDS admissions in 2009 and 12 percent of the U.S. population. However, the proportion of TEDS admissions of Hispanic origin (14 percent) was the same as the proportion of Hispanics in the U.S. population (14 percent). Other racial/ethnic groups made up 6 percent of TEDS admissions and 7 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 3. Race/ethnicity of admissions: TEDS 1999-2009 and U.S. population 2009



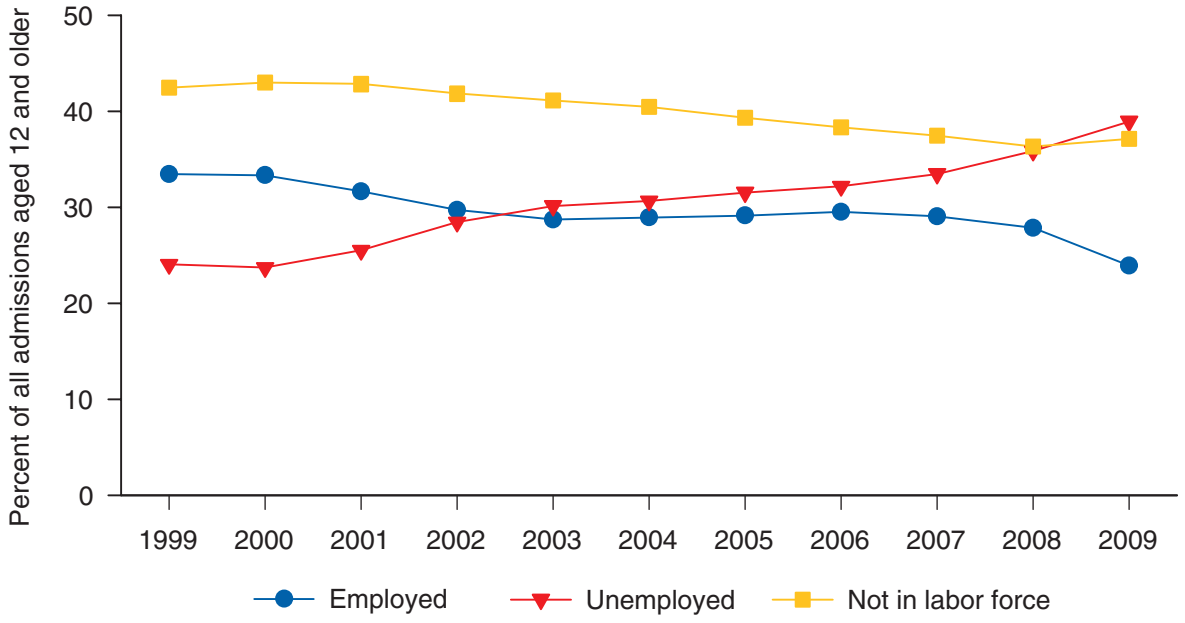
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SC-EST2009-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Trends in Employment Status

Table 1.5 and Figure 4. TEDS admissions aged 16 and older were less likely to be employed than the U.S. population aged 16 and older. This is evident in the unadjusted distributions of admissions by employment status (employed, unemployed, and not in labor force) shown in Table 1.5. Because TEDS admissions differ demographically from the U.S. population, Table 1.5 also shows distributions that have been statistically adjusted to provide a more valid comparison to the U.S. population.[3] The adjusted distributions indicate an even greater disparity in socioeconomic status than do the unadjusted.

- Unemployment as a proportion of TEDS admissions aged 16 and older rose sharply from a low of 24 percent in 1999 and 2000 to 39 percent in 2009. Between 1999 and 2009, unemployment grew from the least common employment status reported by treatment admissions aged 16 and older to the most common status.
- The most common employment status reported by TEDS admissions aged 16 and older between 1999 and 2008 was "not in the labor force." However, this proportion declined from a peak of 43 percent in 2000 to 37 percent in 2009.
- Among the U.S. population aged 16 and older in 2009, 34 percent were not in the labor force, 9 percent were unemployed, and 59 percent were employed.

Figure 4. Employment status at admission, aged 16 and older: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[3] The distributions have been adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the U.S. population. In essence, this technique compares the distributions under the assumption that the TEDS population and the U.S. population had the same age, gender, and racial/ethnic characteristics.

Chapter 2

Characteristics of Admissions by Primary Substance: 2009

This chapter highlights important findings in the 2009 TEDS data. The tables include all items in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets for 2009. (See Appendix B for a complete data dictionary.) Data are tabulated as percentage distributions of treatment admissions according to primary substance of abuse.

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 medication-assisted opioid therapy

The Supplemental Data Set consists of 15 items that include psychiatric, social, and economic measures.

Not all States report all data items in the Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets. Most States report the Minimum Data Set for all or nearly all TEDS admissions. However, the items reported from the Supplemental Data Set vary greatly across States.

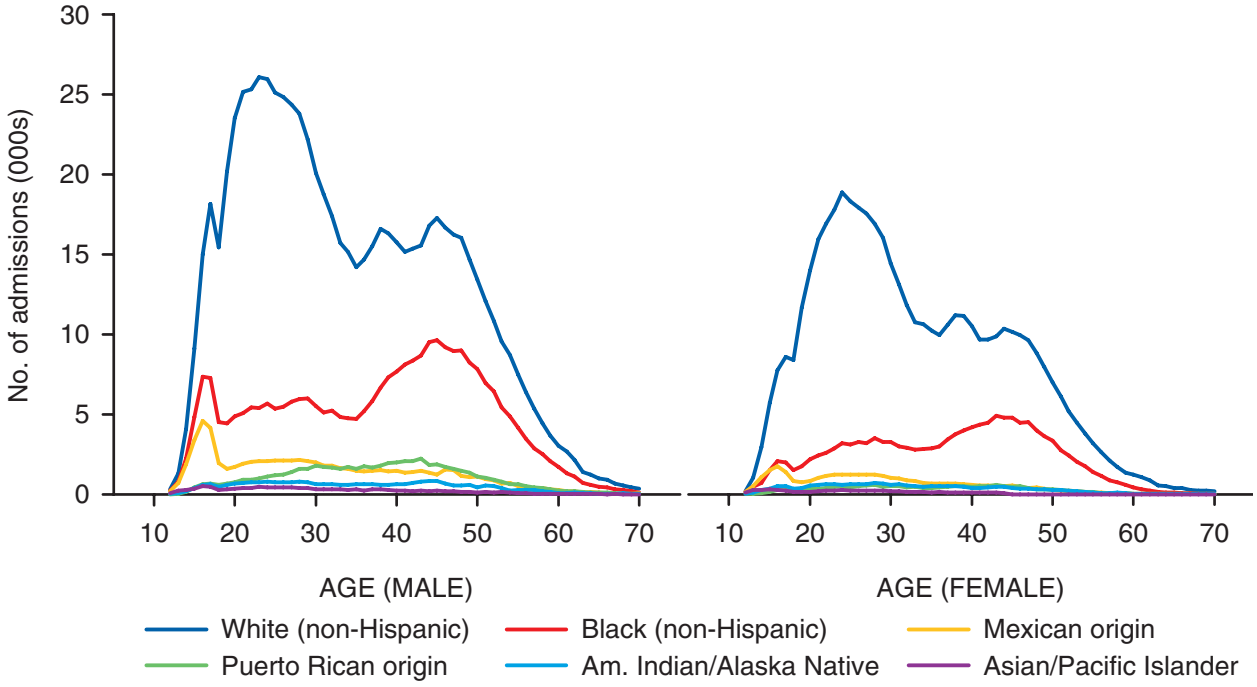
The figures in this chapter represent counts of admissions for each primary substance of abuse by gender, age, and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic of Mexican origin, Hispanic of Puerto Rican origin,[1] American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander).

[1] Hispanics of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin made up 68 percent of all admissions of Hispanic origin in 2009.

All Admissions Aged 12 and Older

- The average age at admission was 34 years; 8 percent of admissions were aged 12 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 60 percent of all treatment admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 (39 percent males and 21 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 21 percent of all admissions (15 percent males and 6 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-three percent of treatment admissions had not been in treatment before the current episode, while 12 percent had been in treatment five or more times previously [Table 2.5].
- Most admissions (63 percent) were to ambulatory treatment, 1 in 5 (20 percent) were to detoxification, and 17 percent were to rehabilitation/residential treatment [Table 2.7].
- The criminal justice system and self- or individual referrals were responsible for 38 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of referrals to treatment [Table 2.6].
- Less than one-quarter (24 percent) of admissions aged 16 and older were employed [Table 2.8].
- Thirty-three percent of admissions aged 18 and older had not completed high school or a GED [Table 2.9].

Figure 5. All admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

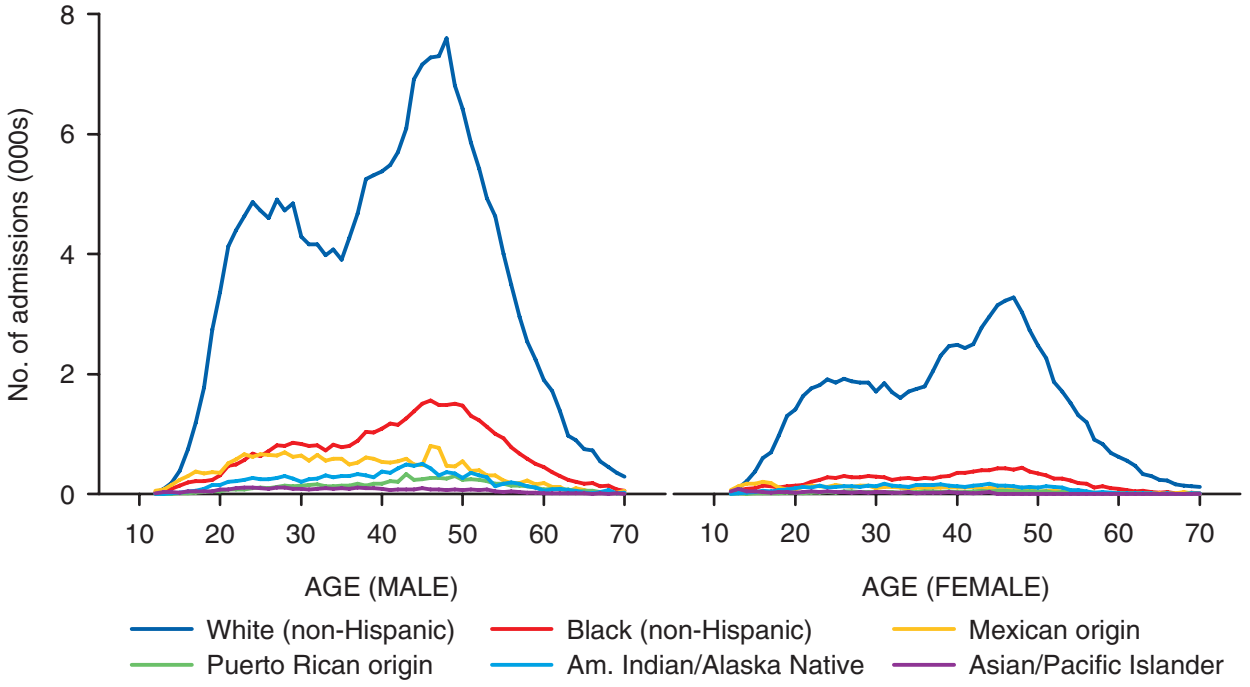


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Alcohol Only

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse, represented 23 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission was 40 years [Table 2.1a]. Abuse of alcohol alone was the problem most likely to be reported by admissions aged 30 and older [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 68 percent of all alcohol-only admissions (48 percent males and 20 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Eighty-eight percent of alcohol-only admissions reported that they first became intoxicated before age 21, the legal drinking age. Almost one-third (31 percent) first became intoxicated by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, alcohol-only admissions were more likely than admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse to have been referred as a result of a DUI/DWI offense (26 percent vs. 13 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Some 36 percent of alcohol-only admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 24 percent of all admissions [Table 2.8].

Figure 6. Alcohol-only admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

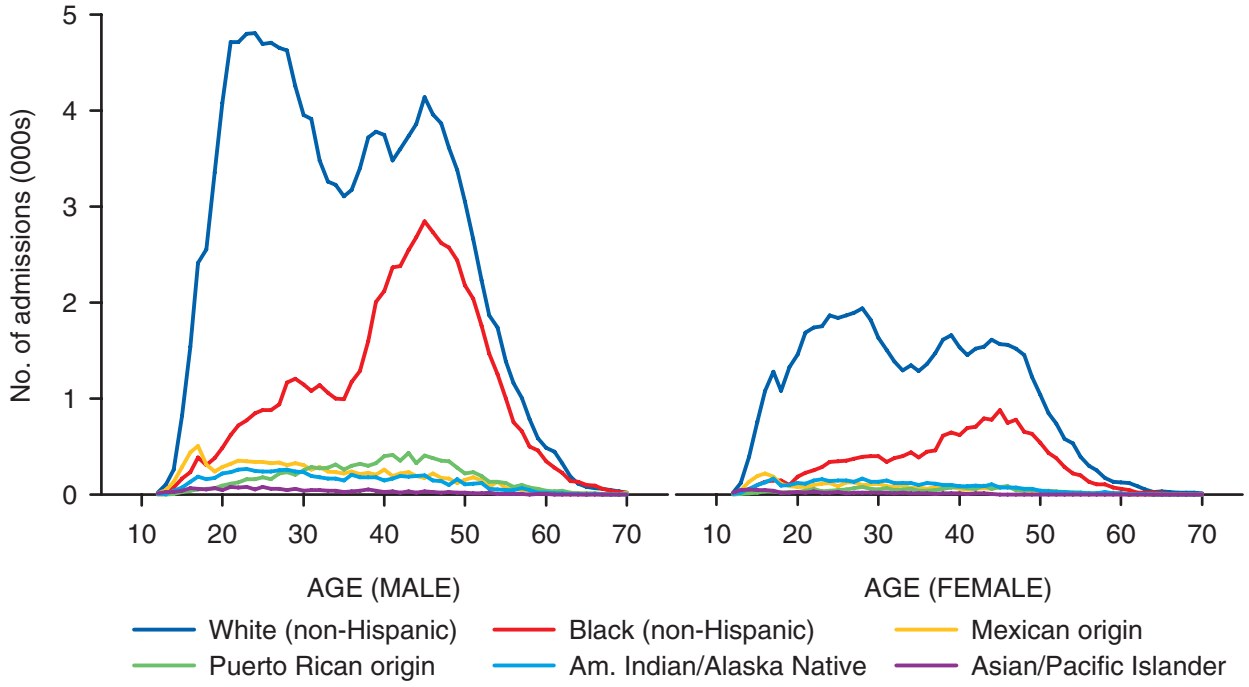


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Alcohol with Secondary Drug Abuse

- Admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs represented 18 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse was lower, at 36 years, than for abuse of alcohol alone (40 years) [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 60 percent of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse (43 percent males and 17 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 23 percent of admissions (18 percent males and 5 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Almost half (47 percent) of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse first became intoxicated by age 14, and 94 percent first became intoxicated before age 21 (the legal drinking age) [Table 2.5].
- Admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse were less likely to be in treatment for the first time than alcohol-only admissions (38 percent vs. 49 percent) [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse were more likely than alcohol-only admissions to have been referred to treatment as a condition of probation/parole (36 percent vs. 22 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Among admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse, marijuana and smoked cocaine were the most frequently reported secondary substances (25 percent and 9 percent, respectively) [Table 3.8].

Figure 7. Alcohol admissions with secondary drug abuse, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

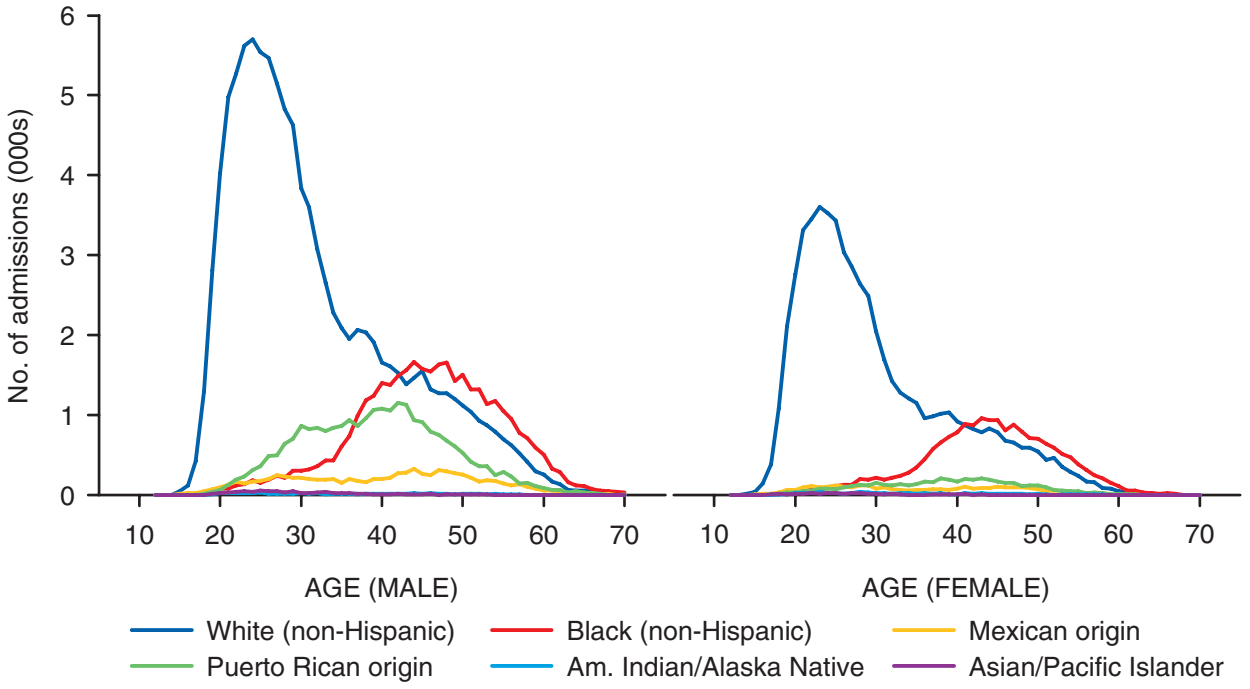


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Heroin

- Heroin was reported as the primary substance of abuse for 14 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Fifty-nine percent of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White (38 percent males and 21 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 20 percent (13 percent males and 7 percent females) [Table 2.3a]. Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin, 41 percent were for primary heroin abuse [Table 2.2]. See Chapter 3 for additional data on heroin admissions.
- Injection was reported as the usual route of administration by 67 percent of primary heroin admissions; inhalation was reported by 29 percent. Daily heroin use was reported by 70 percent of primary heroin admissions [Table 2.4].
- Most primary heroin admissions (77 percent) had been in treatment prior to the current episode, and 27 percent had been in treatment five or more times [Table 2.5].
- Primary heroin admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice system (15 percent vs. 38 percent) and more likely to be self-referred (55 percent vs. 33 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 28 percent of heroin admissions [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 16 and older were employed (vs. 24 percent of all admissions); 43 percent were unemployed (vs. 39 percent of all admissions) [Table 2.8].

Figure 8. Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

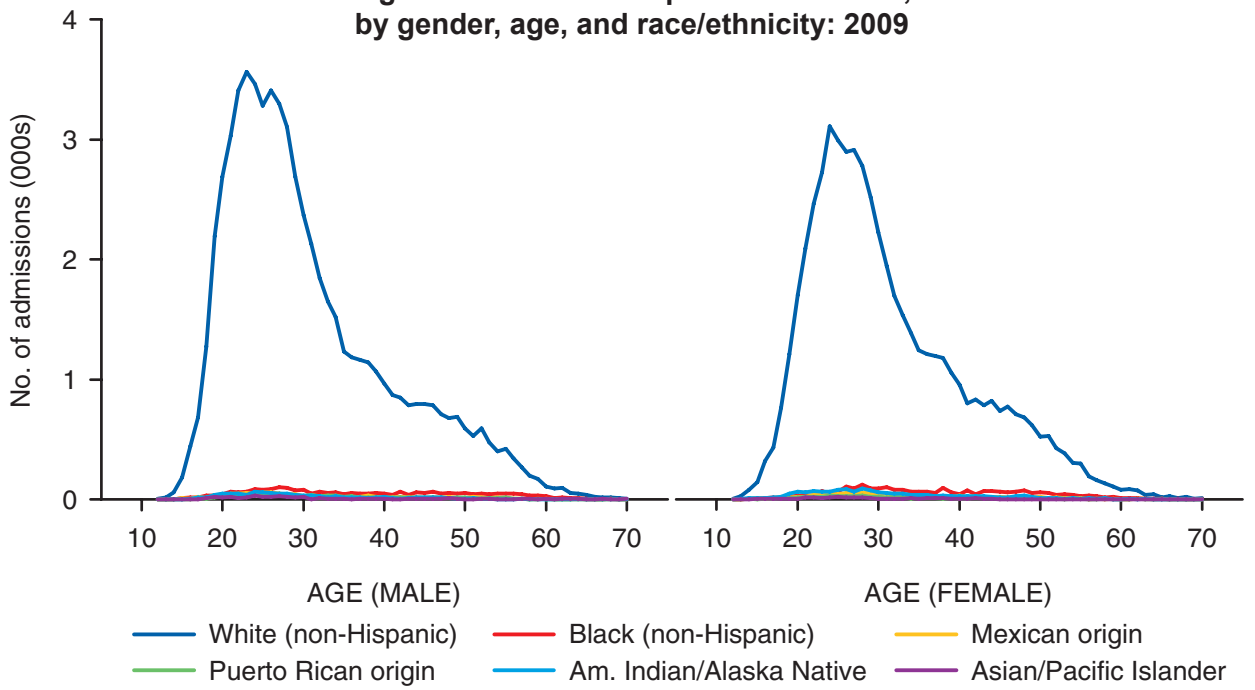


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Opiates Other than Heroin

- Opiates other than heroin were reported as the primary substance of abuse for 7 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b]. These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- Forty-eight percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin were aged 20 to 29 compared to 30 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a]. The peak age at admission for both males and females was about 25 years [Figure 9].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up approximately 88 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin (48 percent males and 41 percent females[2]) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary opiates other than heroin were most frequently used orally (66 percent), followed by inhalation (18 percent) and injection (13 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Use was initiated relatively late in life. Seventy-eight percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin reported first use after age 17 compared with 48 percent for all substances combined [Table 2.5].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 19 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-two percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were marijuana (25 percent), alcohol (22 percent), and tranquilizers (12 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 9. Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



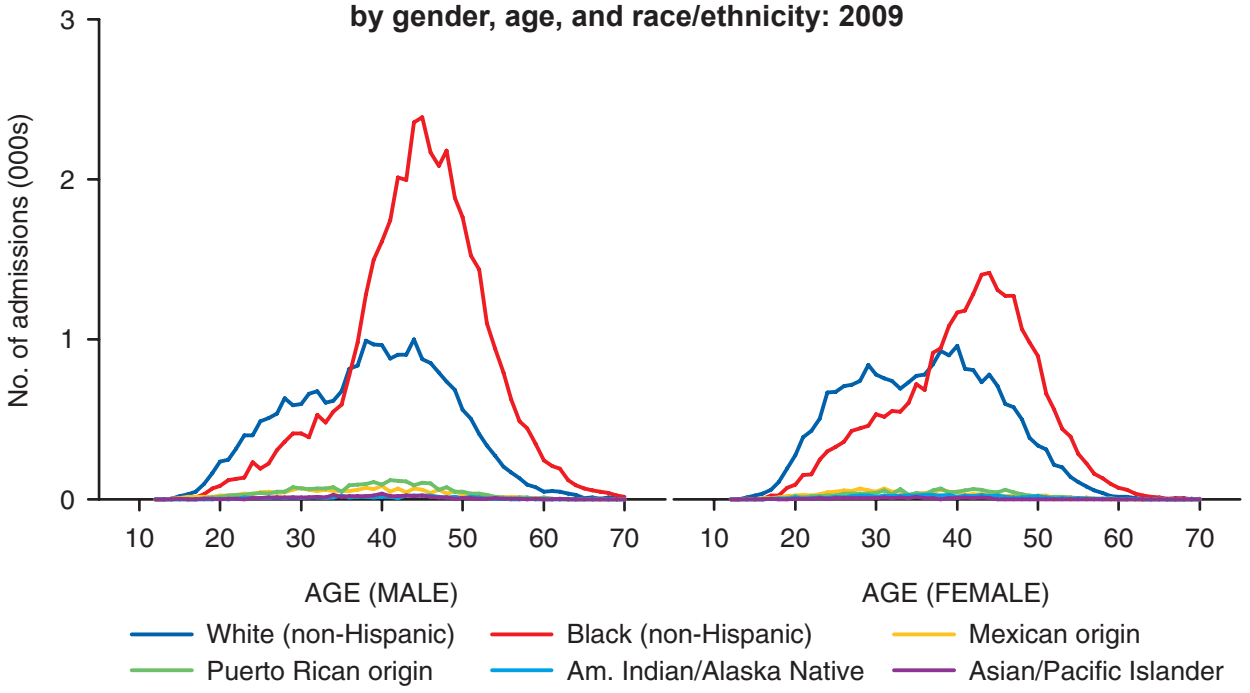
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[2] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Smoked Cocaine (Crack)

- Smoked cocaine (crack) was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 7 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Seventy-three percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were aged 35 or older compared with 46 percent of all admissions, and the average age at admission was 40 years [Table 2.1a]. Admissions among non-Hispanic Black males peaked at 45 years; admissions among non-Hispanic White males peaked at 44 years of age but had a secondary peak at 38 years of age [Figure 10].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 53 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions (32 percent males and 21 percent females), and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 36 percent (18 percent males and 18 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 13 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 24 percent of all admissions [Table 2.8].
- Sixty-eight percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were alcohol (47 percent) and marijuana (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 10. Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

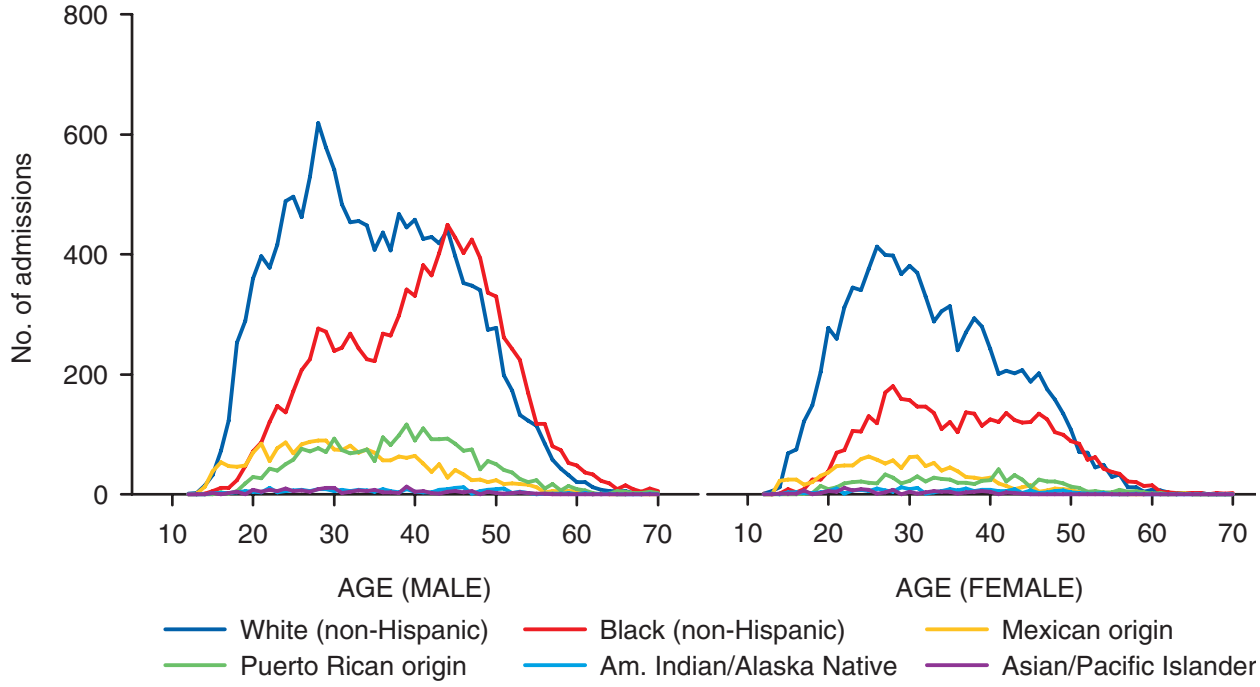


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Non-Smoked Cocaine

- Non-smoked cocaine was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 3 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary non-smoked cocaine admissions was 36 years [Table 2.1a]. However, the peak age among non-Hispanic White male admissions was 16 years younger than the peak age among non-Hispanic Black male admissions (28 vs. 44 years of age). Admissions among both Non-Hispanic White females and non-Hispanic Black females peaked in their mid-20s [Figure 11].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 49 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions (30 percent males and 19 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 20 percent. [Table 2.3a].
- Four-fifths (80 percent) of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported inhalation as the route of administration, followed by injection (11 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Non-smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by a community source other than school or employer (15 percent vs. 12 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Seventy percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was most common, reported by 42 percent, followed by marijuana (31 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 11. Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

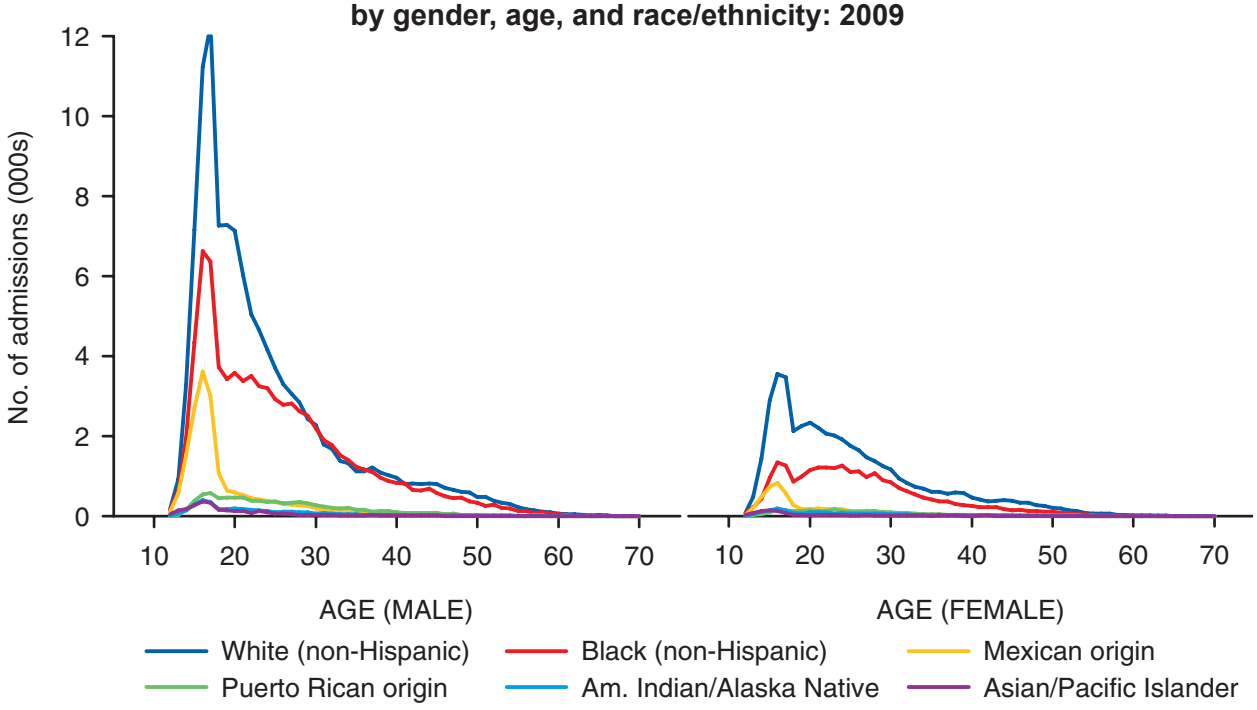


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 18 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary marijuana admissions was 24 years, although the peak age at admission for both sexes in all race/ethnicities was 15 to 17 years [Figure 12]. Forty percent of marijuana admissions were under age 20 (vs. 12 percent of all admissions), and primary marijuana abuse accounted for 70 percent of all admissions aged 12 to 14 years and 72 percent of admissions aged 15 to 17 years [Tables 2.1a-b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 48 percent of primary marijuana admissions (34 percent males and 14 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 23 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-five percent of marijuana admissions had first used marijuana by age 12 and another 31 percent by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Primary marijuana admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be self-or individually referred to treatment (15 percent vs. 33 percent) [Table 2.6].
- More than 4 in 5 marijuana admissions (84 percent) received ambulatory treatment compared with about 3 in 5 of all admissions combined (63 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Fifty-eight percent of primary marijuana admissions reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was reported by 44 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 12. Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009

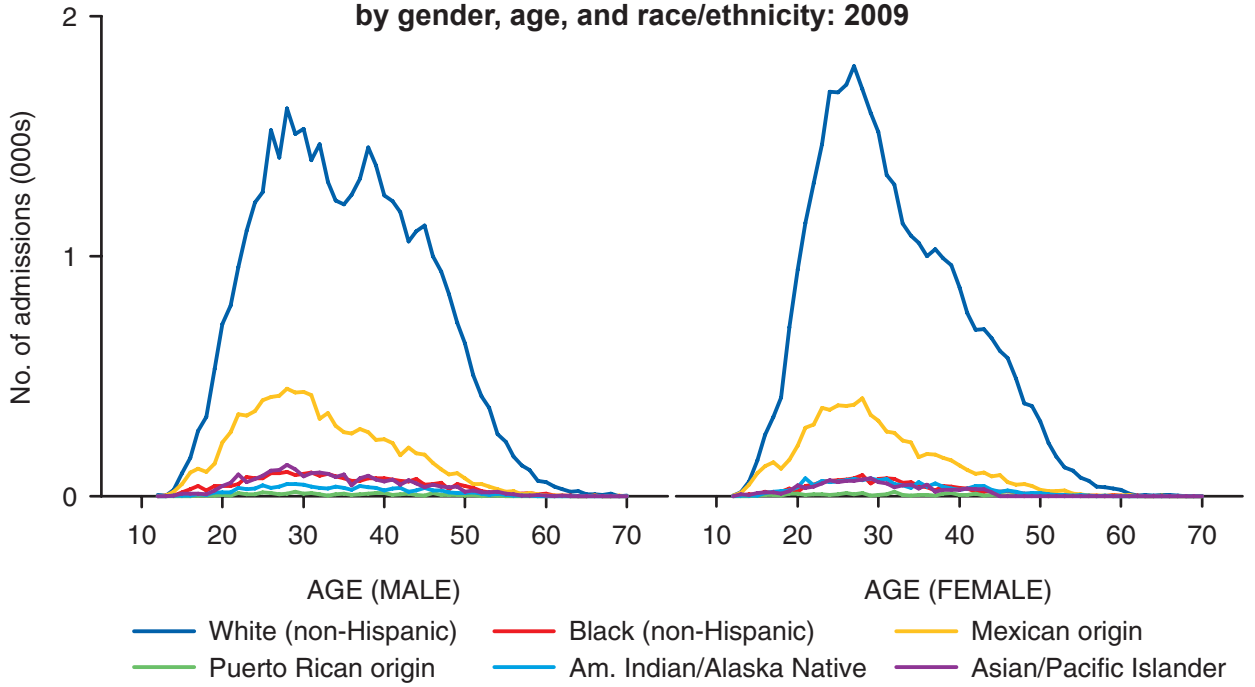


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 6 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b]. Methamphetamine admissions represented 93 percent of this group.
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions averaged 33 years old at admission [Table 2.1a]. Admissions for both sexes in all race/ethnicities peaked in the late 20s; non-Hispanic White male admissions had a secondary peak in their late 30s [Figure 13].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 67 percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions (35 percent males and 31 percent females[3]) [Table 2.3a]. Fourteen percent of all primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- The main routes of administration for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines were smoking (64 percent), injection (21 percent), and inhalation (8 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice system (54 percent vs. 38 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (16 percent vs. 8 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-five percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported secondary use of other substances, primarily marijuana (35 percent) and alcohol (31 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 13. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



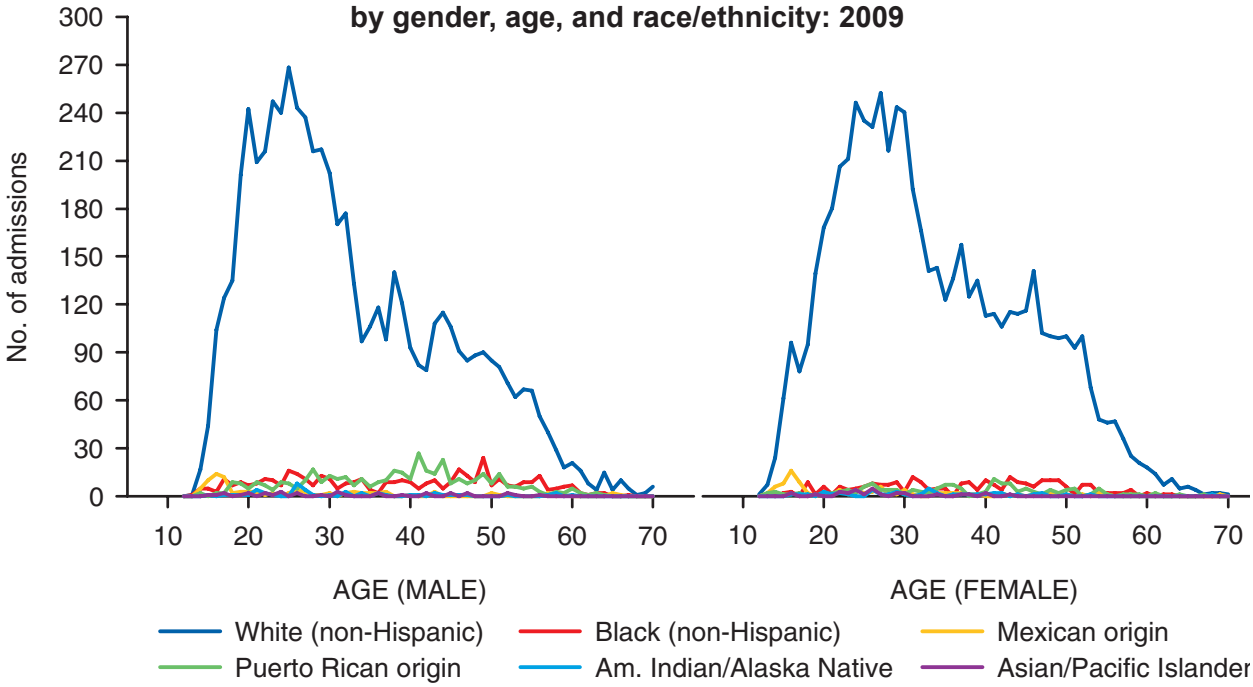
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[3] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Tranquilizers

- Tranquilizers were reported as the primary substance of abuse by less than 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary tranquilizers was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 84 percent of admissions for primary abuse of tranquilizers (42 percent males and 43 percent females[4]) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-two percent of primary tranquilizer admissions first used tranquilizers after age 30 [Table 2.5].
- Primary tranquilizer admissions were the least likely of all admissions to receive ambulatory treatment (44 percent vs. 50 percent or above). They were the most likely of all admissions to receive hospital inpatient detoxification (11 percent vs. 8 percent or below) [Table 2.7].
- Secondary abuse of another substance was reported by 71 percent of primary tranquilizer admissions. Secondary abuse of alcohol was reported by 27 percent, opiates other than heroin by 26 percent, and marijuana by 23 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 14. Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



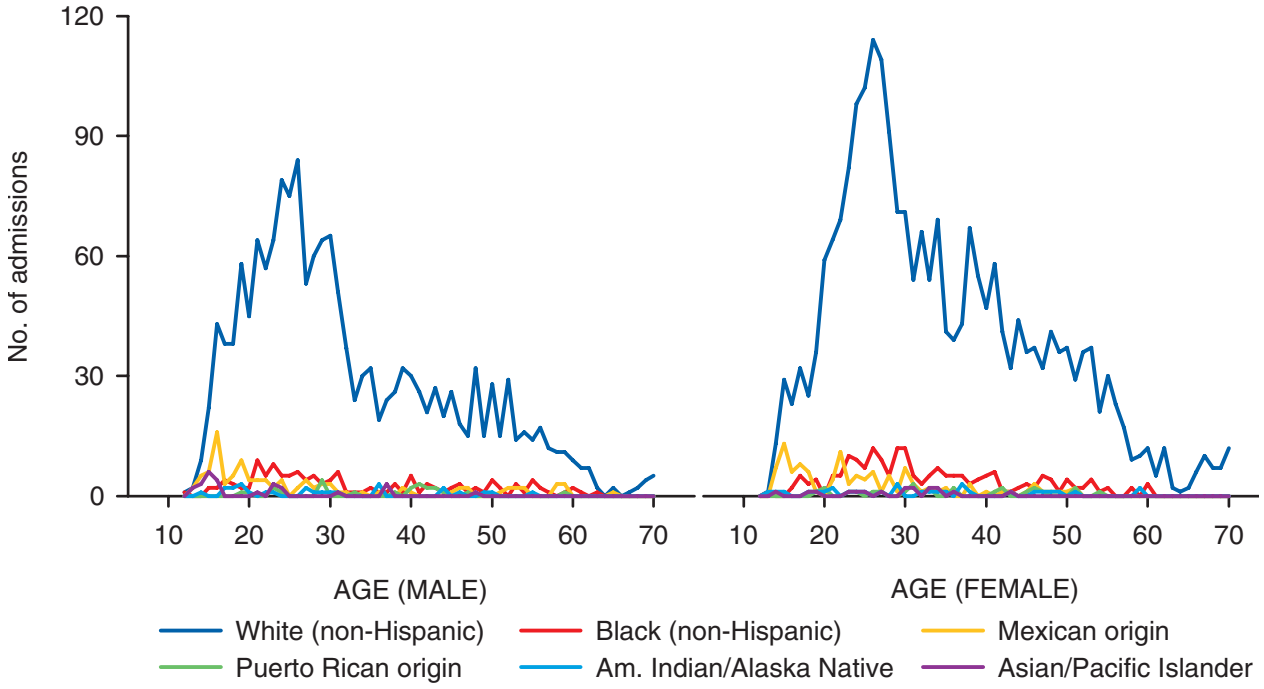
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[4] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Sedatives

- Admissions for primary sedative abuse were responsible for less than one-half of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- Three percent of primary sedative admissions were aged 65 and older compared to less than 1 percent of total admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 82 percent of primary sedative admissions (48 percent females and 33 percent males[5]) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-two percent of primary sedative admissions first used sedatives after age 30 [Table 2.5].
- Primary sedative admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive short-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (15 percent vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Almost one-third (32 percent) of primary sedative admissions aged 18 and older had more than 12 years of education (vs. 24 percent of all admissions) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty-two percent of primary sedative admissions reported abuse of other substances as well, primarily alcohol (23 percent), marijuana (22 percent), and opiates other than heroin (17 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 15. Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



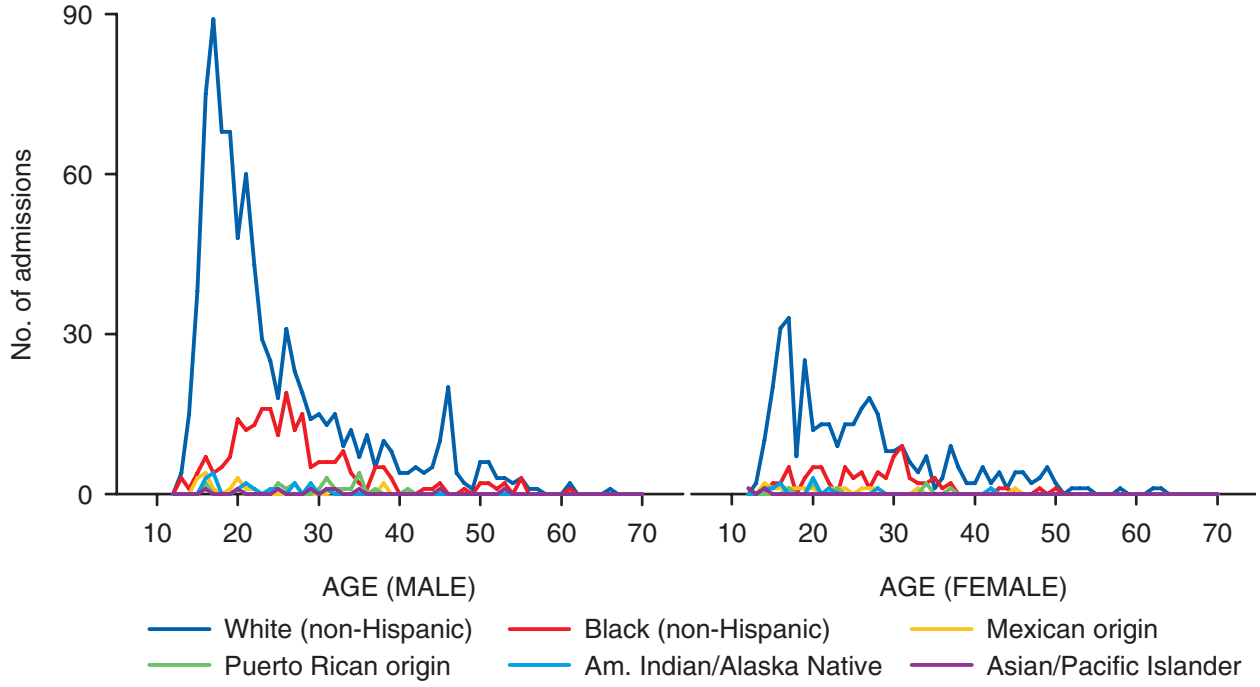
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[5] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Hallucinogens

- Hallucinogens were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b]. Hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- More than one-third (35 percent) of hallucinogen admissions were under age 20 compared to about one-eighth (12 percent) of all admissions combined. Only 25 percent were 30 years of age or older compared to 58 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (70 percent) of admissions for primary hallucinogen abuse were non-Hispanic Whites (49 percent males and 20 percent females[6]), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 13 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-seven percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported not using the drug in the past month [Table 2.4].
- Primary hallucinogen admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive residential treatment (27 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Seventy-four percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported abuse of drugs in addition to hallucinogens, mainly marijuana (43 percent), alcohol (31 percent), and non-smoked cocaine (10 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 16. Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



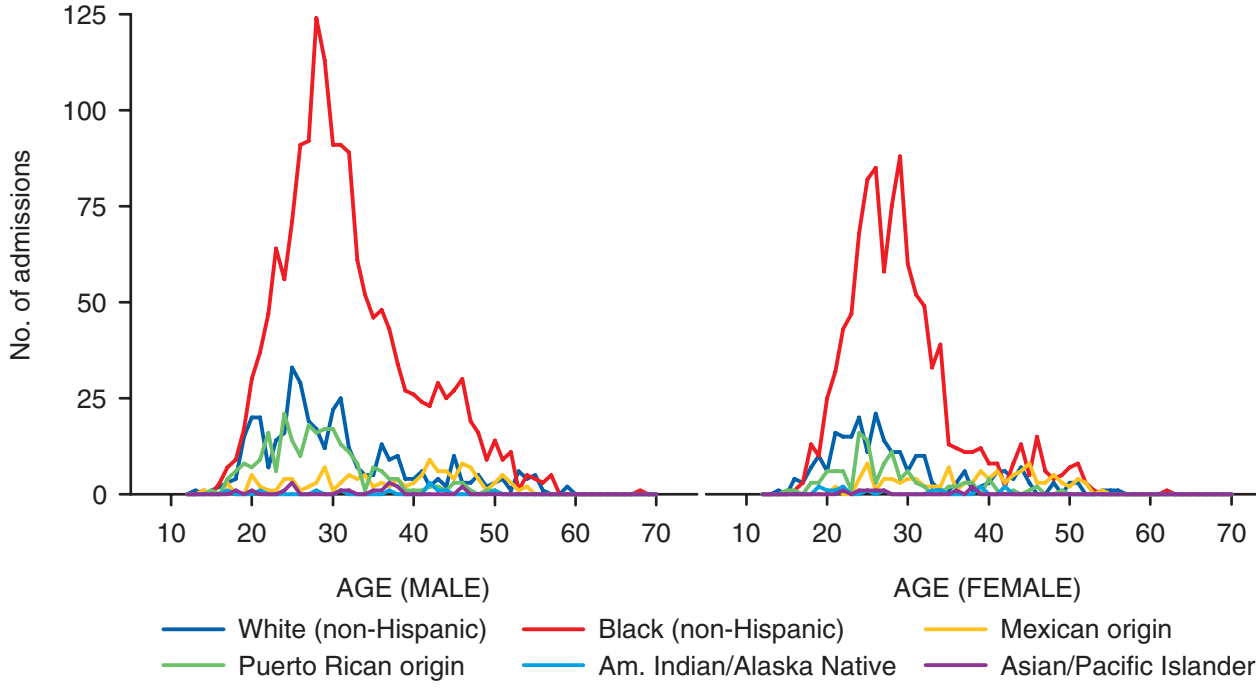
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[6] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

- Phencyclidine (PCP) was reported as a primary substance of abuse by less than one-half of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b].
- More than one-half (51 percent) of PCP admissions were aged 25 to 34 compared to about one-quarter (27 percent) of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 61 percent of primary PCP admissions (38 percent males and 24 percent females[7]) [Table 2.3a].
- Among admissions referred to treatment through the criminal justice system, primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred as a condition of probation/parole (54 percent vs. 38 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (31 percent vs. 17 percent), particularly long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (16 percent vs. 8 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 11 percent of PCP admissions aged 18 and older had more than a high school education (vs. 24 percent of all admissions combined) [Table 2.9].
- Seventy-two percent of primary PCP admissions reported abuse of other substances. Marijuana was reported as a secondary substance by 42 percent and alcohol by 35 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 17. Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



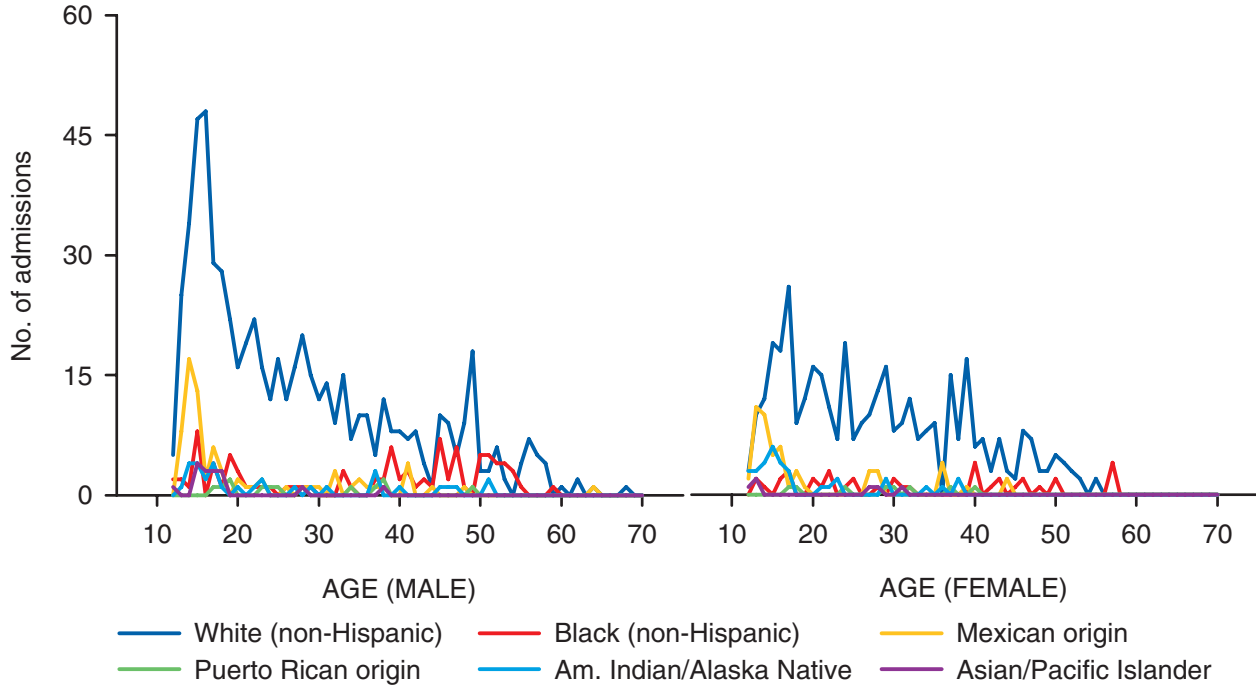
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[7] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Inhalants

- Inhalants were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2009 [Table 1.1b]. Inhalants include ether, glue, chloroform, nitrous oxide, gasoline, paint thinner, etc.
- Thirteen percent of primary inhalant admissions were aged 12 to 14 years, and another 20 percent were aged 15 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Two-thirds (69 percent) of primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic White (42 percent males and 26 percent females[8]) [Table 2.3a]. Nine percent of all primary inhalant admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- Primary inhalant admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by a health care provider other than a substance abuse counselor (11 percent vs. 6 percent) or through the schools (5 percent vs. 1 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Fifty-four percent of primary inhalant admissions reported abuse of other substances, principally alcohol (29 percent) and marijuana (27 percent) [Table 3.8].
- Reflecting their overall youth, inhalant admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to have a dependent living arrangement (39 percent vs. 22 percent) or Medicaid as the expected source of payment (24 percent vs. 15 percent) [Tables 2.10 and 2.13].

Figure 18. Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[8] Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Chapter 3

Topics of Special Interest

This chapter highlights topics that are of current or special interest:

- *Adolescent substance abuse 1999-2009*

  TEDS data indicate that admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent between 1999 and 2002, but declined by 5 percent between 2002 and 2009. In 2009, 86 percent of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance, and 43 percent were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system.

- *Heroin admissions and medication-assisted opioid therapy 1999-2009*

  The number of TEDS admissions for primary heroin abuse increased by 10 percent between 1999 and 2009.

  The proportion of heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined from 38 percent in 1999 to 28 percent in 2009.

- *Polydrug abuse*

  Polydrug abuse (the use of more than one substance) was more common among TEDS admissions than was abuse of a single substance.

- *Racial/ethnic subgroups*

  TEDS data indicate that substance abuse patterns differed widely among racial/ethnic subgroups; however, alcohol was the predominant substance for all racial/ethnic groups except persons of Puerto Rican origin, where the predominant substance was heroin.

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

Tables 3.1a and 3.1b and Figure 19. The number of adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent from 1999 to 2002, then declined by 5 percent from 2002 to 2009.

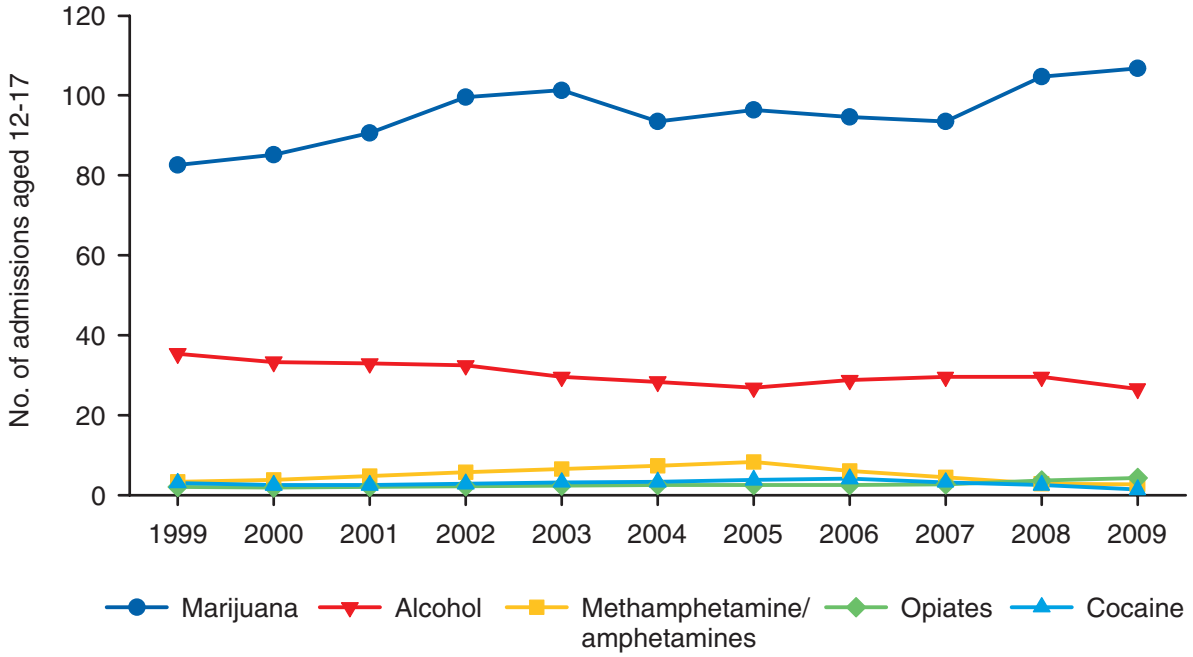
- Two primary substances—marijuana and alcohol—accounted for between 83 and 89 percent of adolescent admissions from 1999 to 2009.
- ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 60 percent of adolescent admissions in 1999 to 71 percent in 2009. The number of adolescent marijuana admissions increased by 29 percent between 1999 and 2009.

- ***Alcohol*** admissions declined from 26 percent of adolescent admissions in 1999 to 18 percent in 2009.
- ***Methamphetamine/amphetamine*** admissions increased from 2 percent in 1999 to 6 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 2 percent in 2009.
- ***Opiate*** admissions represented 1 to 2 percent of adolescent admissions from 1999 to 2008 but rose to 3 percent in 2009. ***Opiates other than heroin***[1] represented 11 percent of adolescent opiate admissions in 1999 but rose to 65 percent in 2009.
- ***Cocaine*** accounted for 1 to 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 1999 and 2009.
- ***All other substances combined*** accounted for 2 to 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 1999 and 2009.

Table 3.2. In 2009, overall 71 percent of adolescent admissions were male, a proportion heavily influenced by the 77 percent of marijuana admissions that were male. The proportion of female admissions was greater than 40 percent for most other substances. There were more female than male adolescent admissions for methamphetamine/amphetamines (57 percent).

Almost half (48 percent) of adolescent admissions were non-Hispanic White, 23 percent were of Hispanic origin, 20 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 9 percent were of other racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 19. Adolescent admissions, by primary substance: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

[1] These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

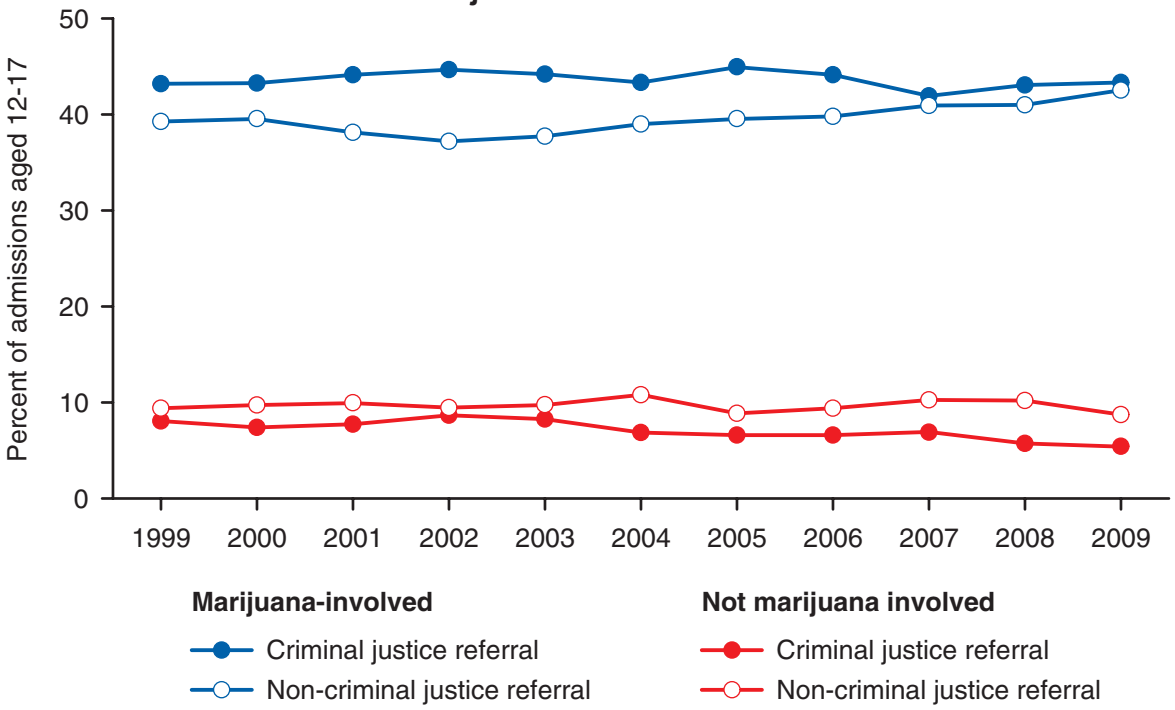
Table 3.3. The number of adolescent admissions increased with age; 1 percent were 12 years old, increasing to 33 percent who were age 17. Among admissions for inhalants, 21 percent were aged 12 or 13. Among admissions for heroin and for opiates other than heroin, 63 percent and 46 percent, respectively, were age 17.

In 2009, almost half (49 percent) of adolescent admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system. Sixteen percent were self- or individual referrals, and 12 percent were referred through schools.

Table 3.4 and Figure 20. An admission was considered marijuana-involved if marijuana was reported as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance. In 1999, 43 percent of all adolescent admissions were marijuana-involved admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, and 39 percent were marijuana involved but referred by other sources. Between 1999 and 2002, the proportion referred by the criminal justice system increased to 45 percent while the proportion referred by other sources decreased to 37 percent. The proportions started to converge in 2007.

Adolescent admissions not involving marijuana that were referred by the criminal justice system fell from 8 percent in 1999 to 5 percent in 2009. Admissions not involving marijuana that were referred from other sources were fairly stable, at between 9 and 11 percent of adolescent admissions.

Figure 20. Adolescent admissions, by marijuana involvement and criminal justice referral: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

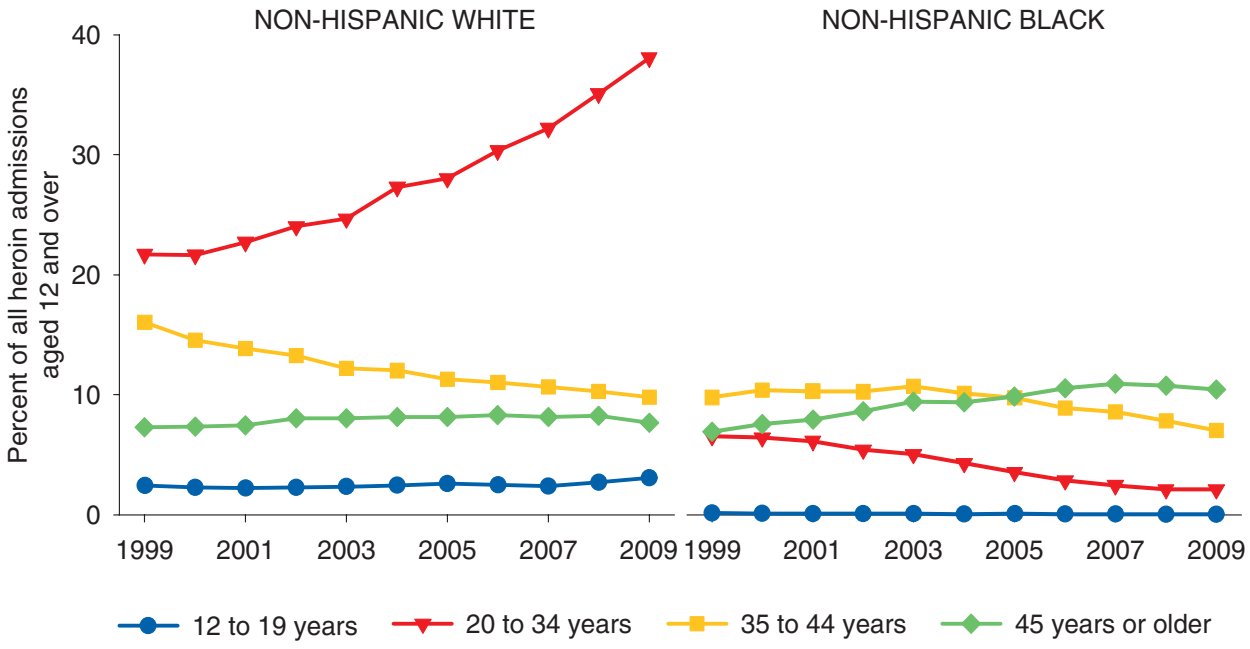
General measures of heroin abuse among treatment admissions were relatively consistent from 1999 through 2009. Primary heroin abuse accounted for 14 to 16 percent of TEDS admissions in every year from 1999 through 2009. Injection was the preferred route of administration for 60 to 67 percent of primary heroin admissions, inhalation for 29 to 34 percent, and smoking or other route for 4 to 5 percent. The majority of primary heroin admissions were 35 years of age or older (54 to 56 percent from 1999 through 2007 and 48 percent in 2009).

However, these measures conceal substantial changes in the age, race/ethnicity, and route of administration of heroin-using subpopulations.

Table 3.5 and Figure 21. TEDS data indicate that heroin abuse has been increasing among young non-Hispanic White adults. Among non-Hispanic Blacks, however, admissions have declined except among older admissions.

- In 1999, just over 1 in 5 heroin admissions (22 percent) was non-Hispanic White aged 20 to 34. By 2009, more than 1 in 3 primary heroin admissions (38 percent) belonged to this subgroup. The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were non-Hispanic White aged 35 to 44 fell from 16 percent to 10 percent in the same period, while the proportions of non-Hispanic White admissions aged 12 to 19 and older than 45 remained constant, at 2 to 3 percent and 7 to 8 percent, respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions that were non-Hispanic Black aged 20 to 34 fell from 7 percent to 2 percent between 1999 and 2009, while the proportion aged 35 to 44 fell from 10 percent to 7 percent.

Figure 21. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

- However, the proportion of non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 45 and older increased from 7 percent in 1999 to 10 percent in 2009. Non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 12 to 19 accounted for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of all primary heroin admissions.

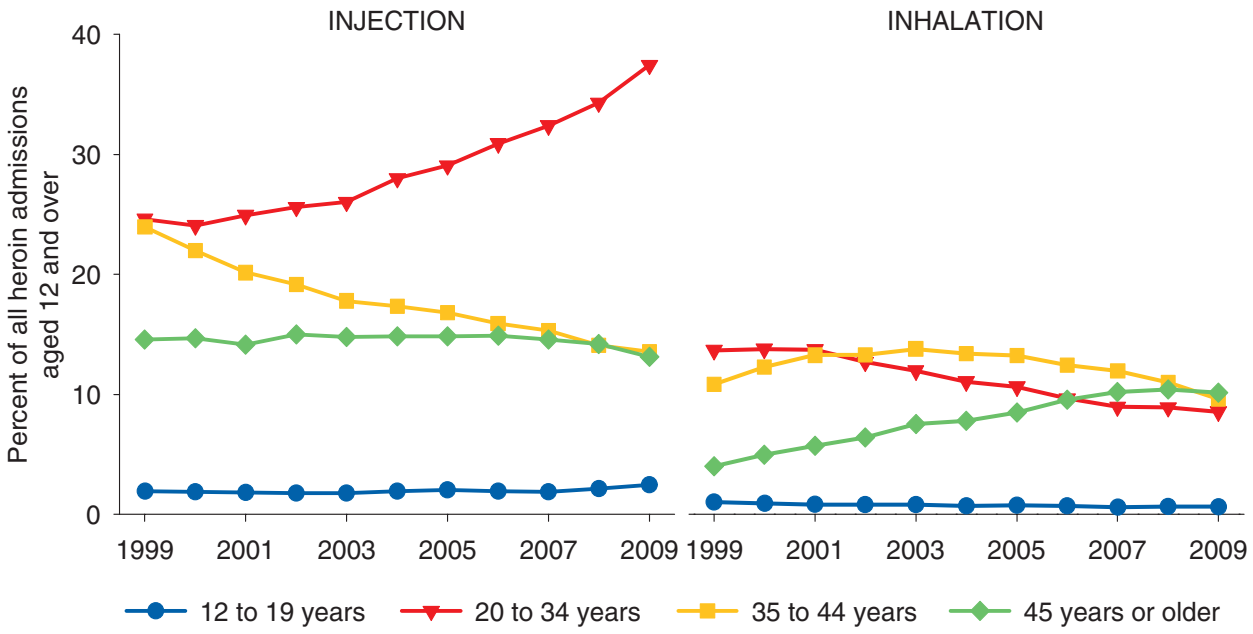
Table 3.6 and Figure 22. Route of administration of heroin was closely linked to age and race/ethnicity. Injection increased among young adults; inhalation increased among those 45 and older.

- In 1999, 1 in 4 primary heroin admissions (25 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34 and a similar proportion (24 percent) were injectors aged 35 to 44. By 2009, more than 1 in 3 primary heroin admissions (37 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34, but the proportion that were injectors aged 35 to 44 had dropped to about 1 in 7 (14 percent).
- The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were inhalers aged 20 to 34 fell from 14 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2009, while the proportion who were inhalers aged 45 and older rose from 4 percent to 10 percent.

Table 3.7 and Figures 23 and 24. Planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined among TEDS admissions for heroin abuse between 1999 and 2009.

- *Table 3.7 and Figure 23.* In 1999, 38 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy. The proportion varied by route of administration—50 percent of heroin smokers, 45 percent of heroin injectors, and 30 percent of heroin inhalers received it. By 2009, only 28 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, and there was little difference by the major routes of administration.

Figure 22. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

- *Figure 24*. Older heroin admissions were most likely to have medication-assisted opioid therapy planned. In 1999, opioid therapy was planned for 53 percent of admissions aged 45 and older, 42 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 31 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 15 percent of those aged 12 to 19. The proportions fell for all age groups, and by 2009, opioid therapy was planned for 40 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 45 and older, 31 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 22 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 14 percent of those aged 12 to 19.

Figure 23. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 1999-2009

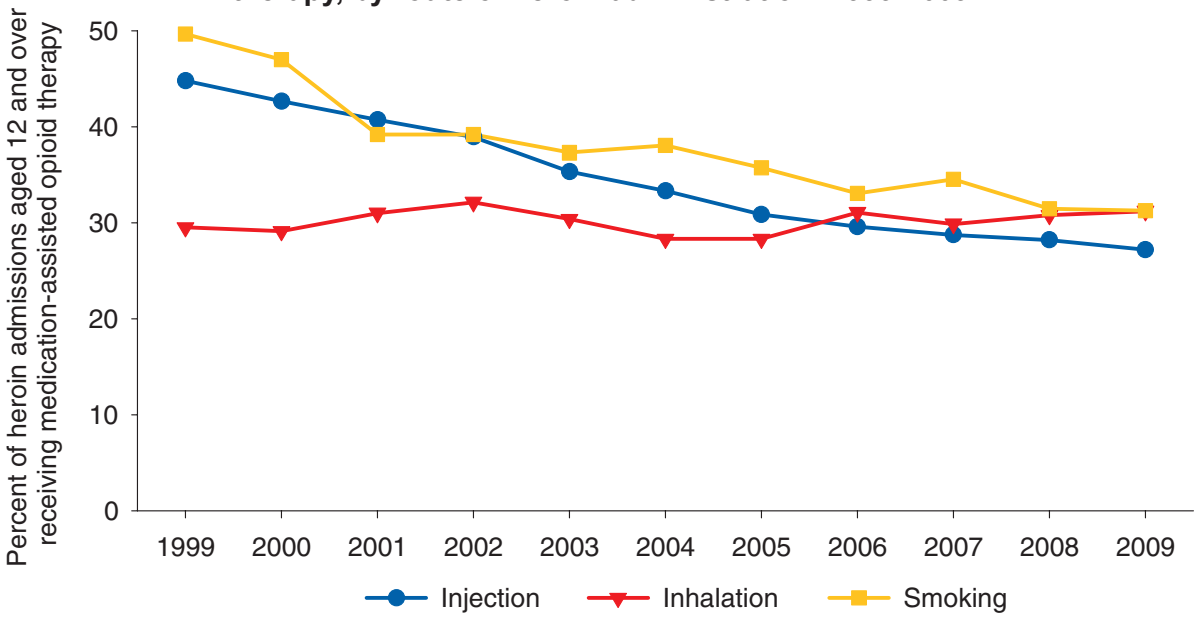
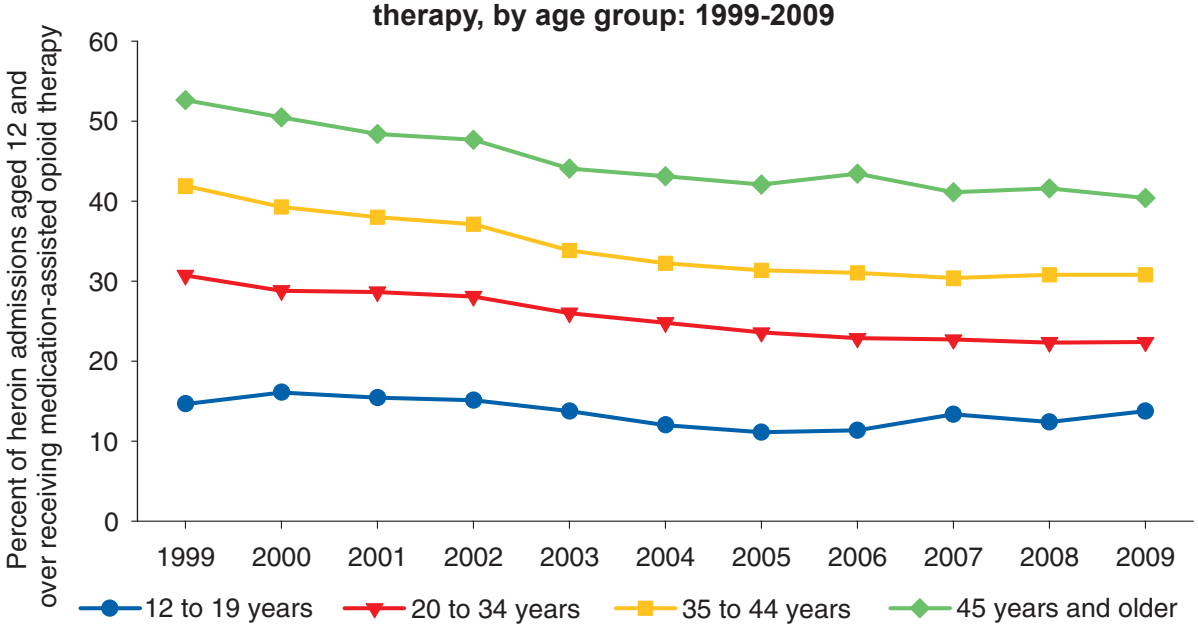


Figure 24. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 1999-2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Polydrug Abuse

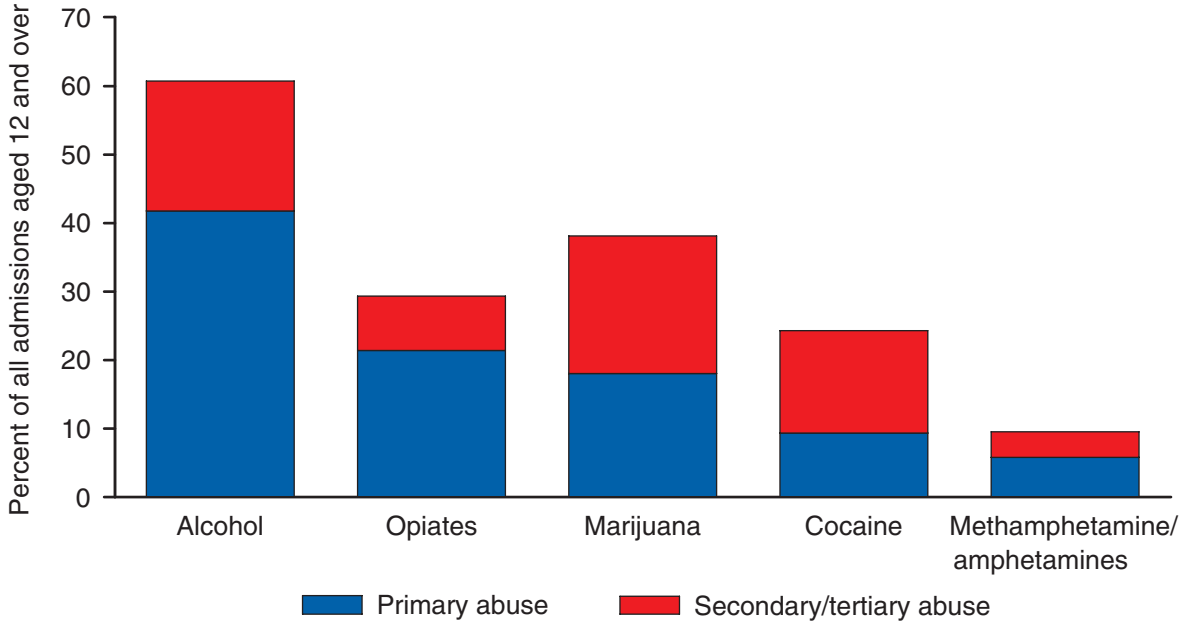
Polydrug abuse (the use of more than one substance) was more common among TEDS admissions than was abuse of a single substance.

Table 3.8 and Figure 25. Polydrug abuse was reported by 54 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 or older in 2009. Marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine were the most commonly reported secondary and tertiary substances.

Abuse of alcohol as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was characteristic of most treatment admissions. Forty-two percent of all treatment admissions were for primary alcohol abuse, and 19 percent of admissions for primary drug abuse reported that they also had an alcohol problem. Overall, 61 percent of all treatment admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse.

- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances. Twenty-nine percent of all admissions involved opiate abuse, with 21 percent reporting primary abuse and 8 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse. Ten percent of all admissions reported methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse, with 6 percent reporting primary abuse and 4 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse.
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported more often as secondary or tertiary substances than as primary substances. Marijuana was reported as a primary substance by 18 percent of all admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for another 20 percent, so that 38 percent of all treatment admissions reported marijuana as a substance of abuse. Cocaine was a primary substance for 9 percent of admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for an additional 15 percent. Thus 24 percent of all treatment admissions involved cocaine abuse.

Figure 25. Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.9. This table details the most common substance combinations for selected primary substances. For example, for primary alcohol admissions, 56 percent reported abuse of alcohol alone, 15 percent reported abuse of alcohol and marijuana but no other drugs, and 6 percent reported primary abuse of alcohol with abuse of cocaine and marijuana as secondary and tertiary substances.

Racial/Ethnic Subgroups

Table 2.3b and Figures 26-31. TEDS data indicate that substance abuse patterns differed widely among racial/ethnic subgroups. Among admissions of Hispanic origin, substance abuse patterns differed according to country of origin. Patterns also differed between men and women within subgroups.

- Among non-Hispanic Whites [Figure 26], alcohol as the primary substance accounted for 48 percent of male admissions and 37 percent of female admissions.
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit drugs among non-Hispanic White male admissions (22 percent and 16 percent, respectively), followed by cocaine (5 percent) and methamphetamine/amphetamines (5 percent).
  - Among non-Hispanic White female admissions, opiates were the primary illicit drug (29 percent), followed by marijuana (12 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent), and cocaine (8 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks [Figure 27], 36 percent of male admissions used alcohol as the primary substance. Among non-Hispanic Black female admissions, cocaine (28 percent) was more frequently reported as a primary substance than was alcohol (27 percent).
  - Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly reported illicit substances for male admissions (28 percent and 18 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (14 percent).
  - For female admissions, other primary substances were marijuana (22 percent) and opiates (18 percent).
  - Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported by about 1 percent each of non-Hispanic Black female and male admissions.
- Among persons of Mexican origin [Figure 28], alcohol was the primary substance involved in 44 percent of male admissions, but among female admissions, however, methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as a primary substance almost as frequently as was alcohol (25 and 30 percent, respectively).
  - Marijuana (25 percent) was the most commonly reported illicit substance for male admissions, followed by opiates and methamphetamine/amphetamines (13 percent and 12 percent, respectively).
  - For female admissions, other commonly reported primary substances were marijuana (19 percent), opiates (15 percent), and cocaine (9 percent).

- Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin [Figure 29], opiates were the main primary substances at treatment admission for both men and women (44 percent and 37 percent, respectively), followed by alcohol (30 percent and 24 percent, respectively).
  - For male admissions, other primary substances were marijuana (15 percent) and cocaine (8 percent).
  - For female admissions, other primary substances were marijuana (20 percent) and cocaine (15 percent).
  - Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse were 2 percent for women and 1 percent for men.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives together accounted for 2 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2] [Figure 30]. Among American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, 72 percent of men and 57 percent of women entered treatment because of primary alcohol abuse.
  - Marijuana was the most frequently reported illicit substance for male admissions (14 percent), followed by opiates (6 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (4 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit substances for female admissions (14 percent and 12 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent) and cocaine (5 percent).
- Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 1 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2]. Among this group [Figure 31], alcohol was the primary substance involved in 42 percent of male admissions and 36 percent of female admissions.
  - Marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit drugs for male admissions (22 percent and 18 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (11 percent) and cocaine (6 percent).
  - For female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit substance (24 percent), followed by marijuana (18 percent), opiates (13 percent), and cocaine (6 percent).

Figure 26. White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009

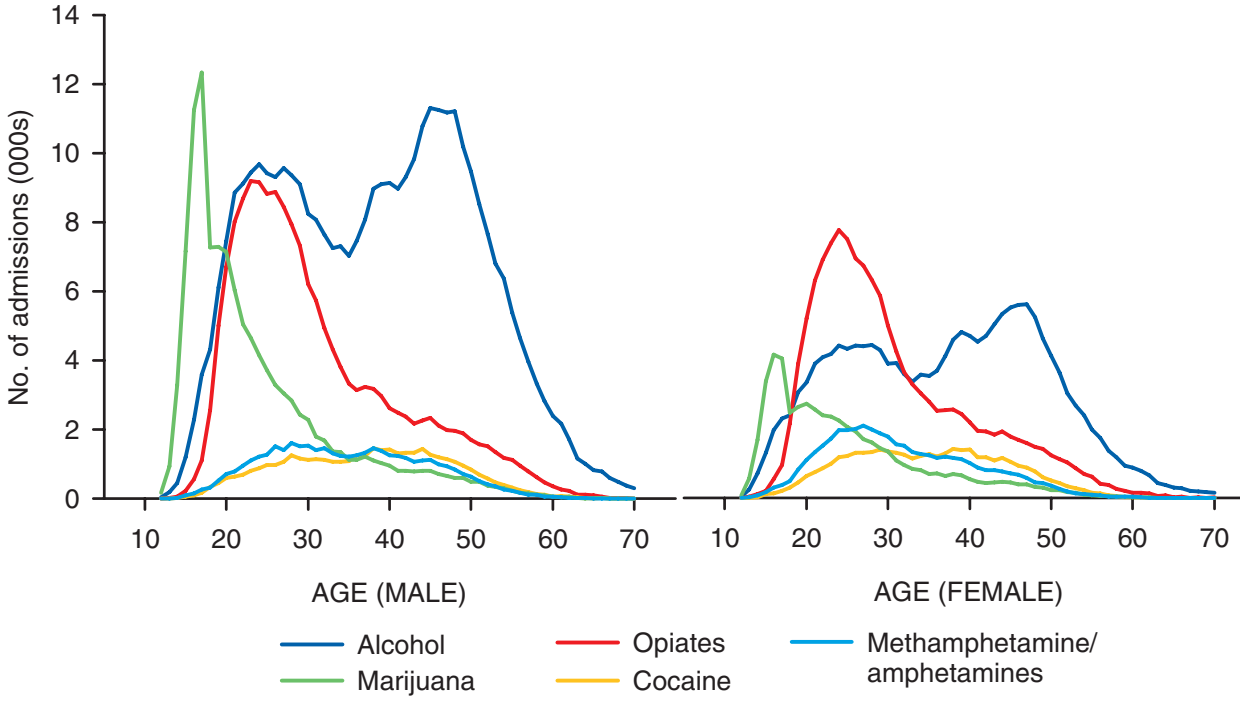
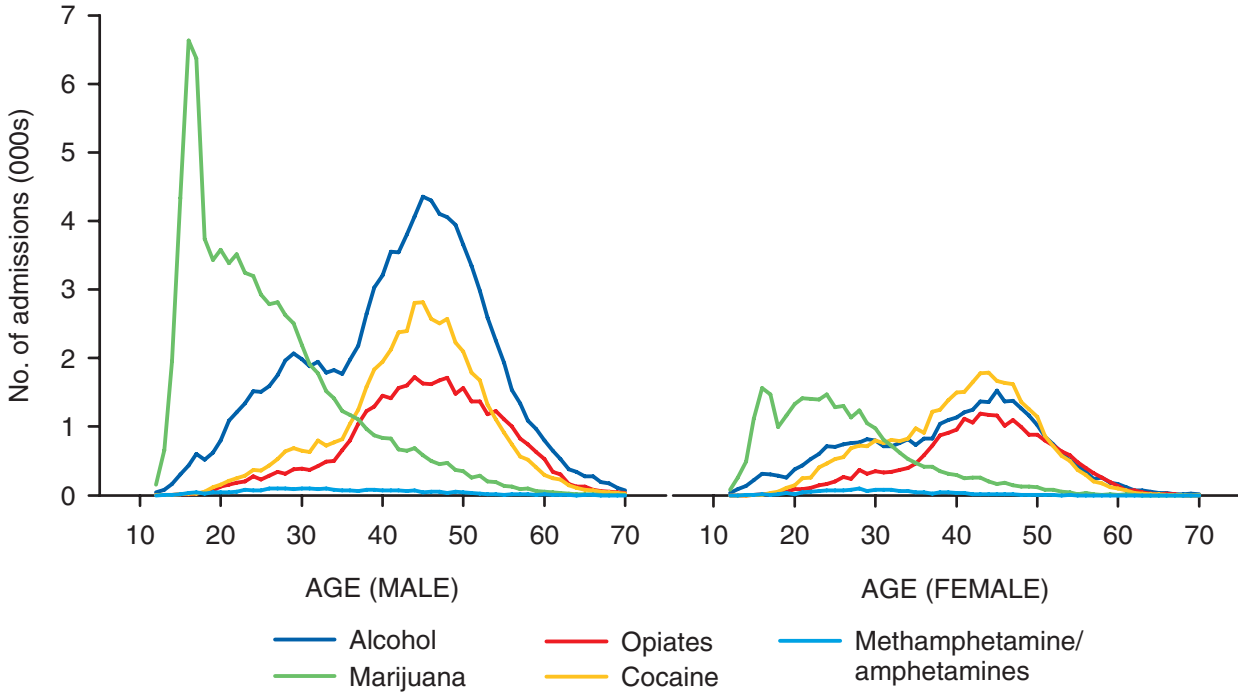


Figure 27. Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Figure 28. Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009

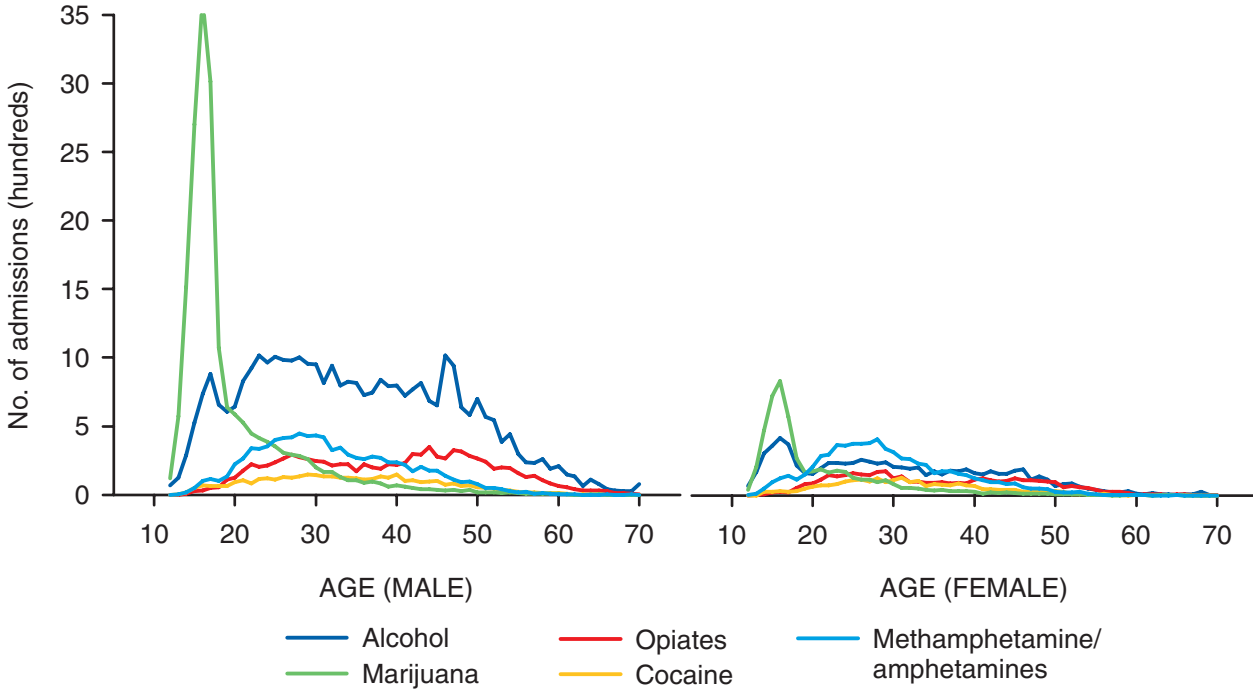
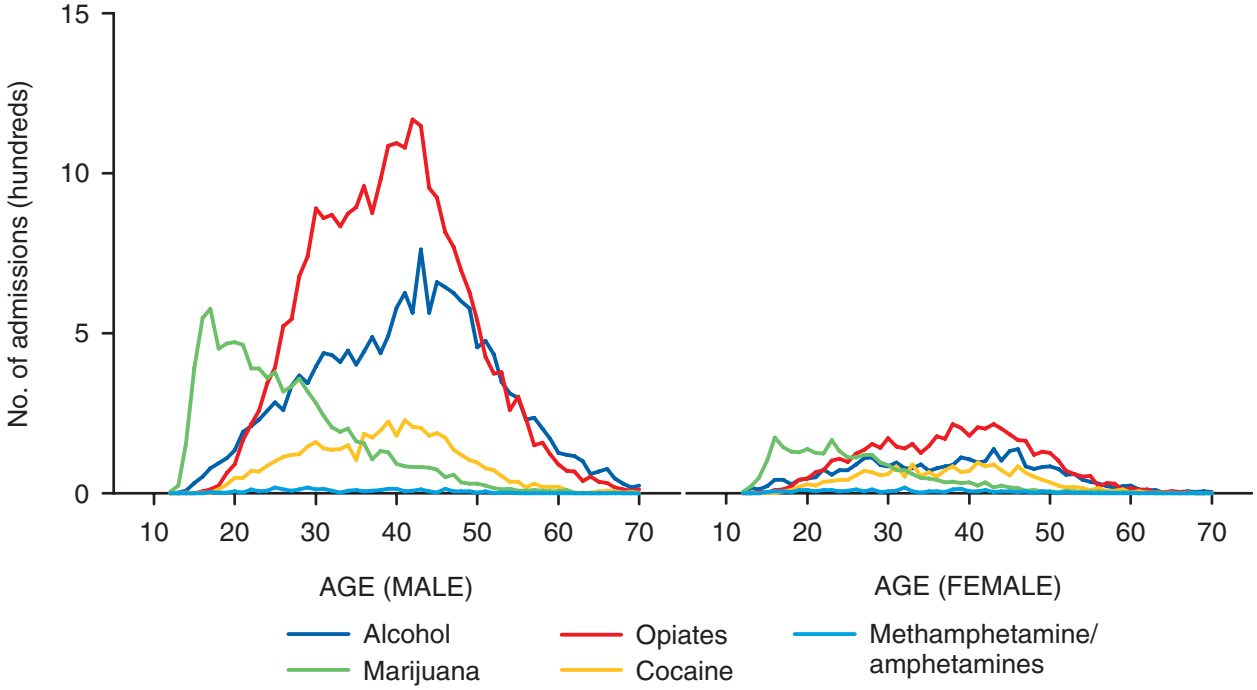


Figure 29. Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Figure 30. American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009

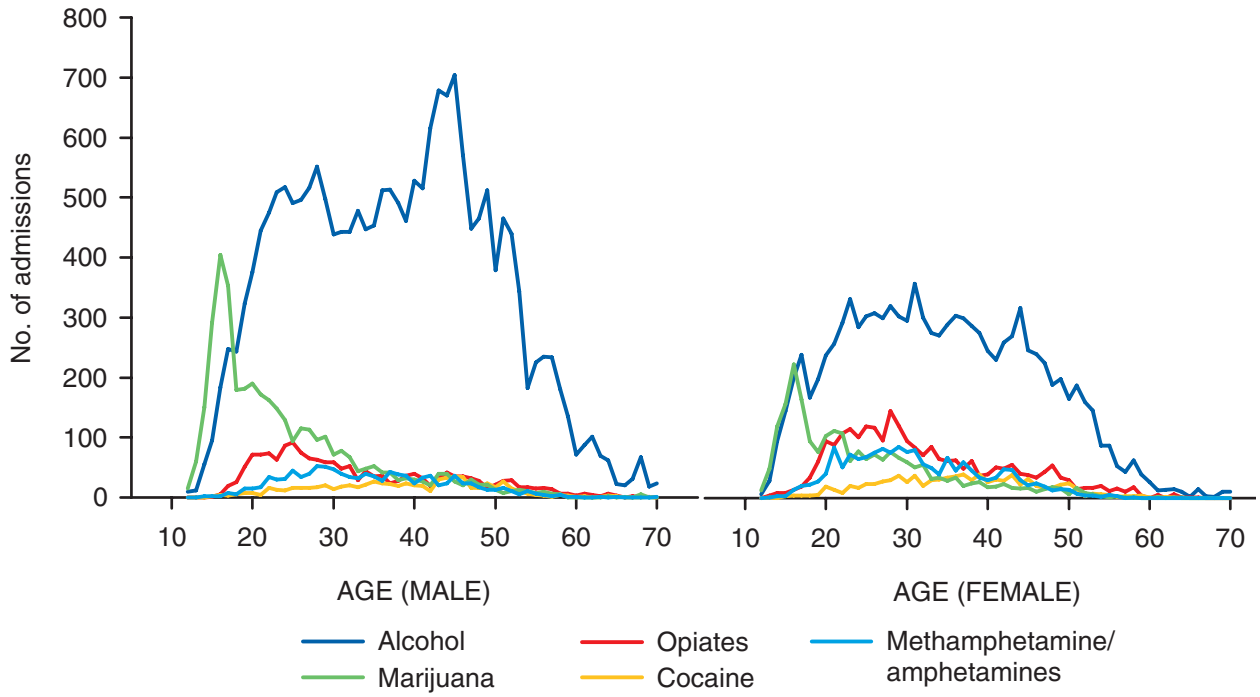
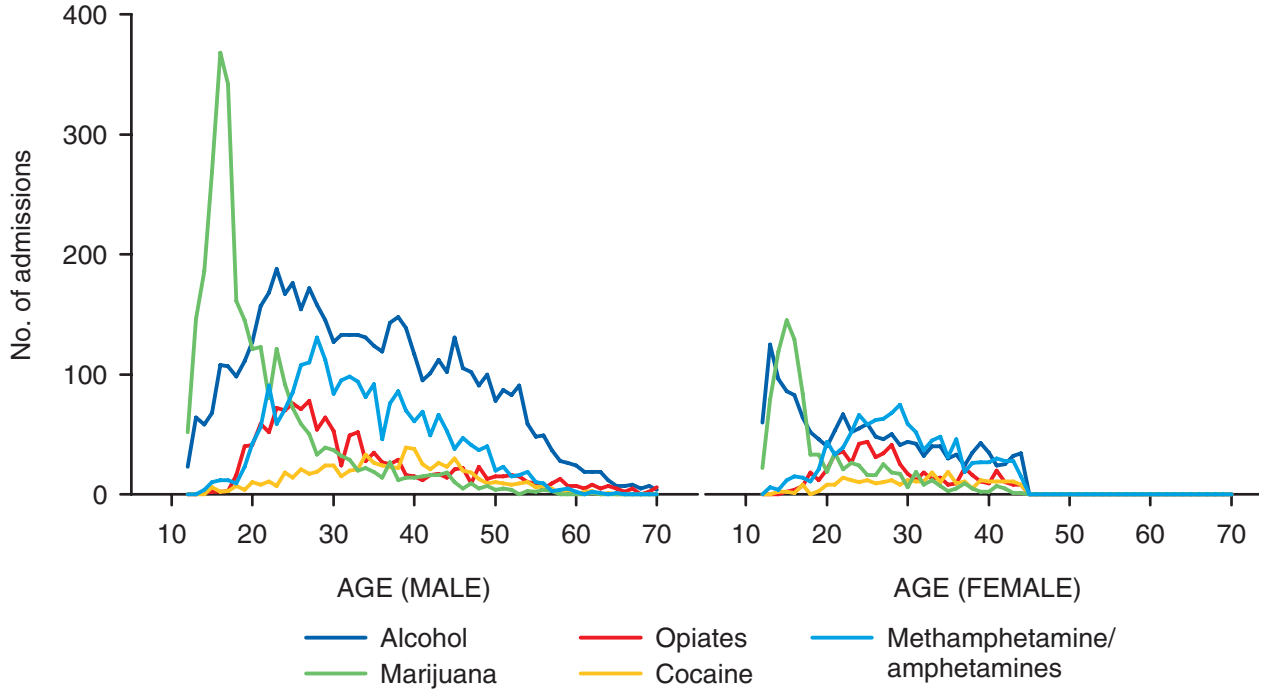


Figure 31. Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2009



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Chapter 4

Type of Service: 2009

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) records the type of service to which clients are admitted for treatment. The major categories are broadly defined as ambulatory, rehabilitation/residential, and detoxification. For this report, admissions for which medication-assisted opioid therapy (i.e., therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) was planned have been categorized as separate service types. The complete list of types of services detailed in this report include:

- **Ambulatory** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *Outpatient*—Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services; these may include pharmacological therapies.
  - *Intensive outpatient*—As a minimum, the client must receive treatment lasting two or more hours per day for three or more days per week.
- **Detoxification** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *Free-standing residential*—24-hour per day services in a non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.
  - *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.
  - *Ambulatory*—Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological).
- **Rehabilitation/residential** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *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.
  - *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.
  - *Hospital*—24-hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.
- **Medication-assisted opioid therapy**
  - *Outpatient*—Includes outpatient and intensive outpatient therapy (see above).
  - *Detoxification*—Includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and ambulatory detoxification (see above).
  - *Residential*—Includes short-term, long-term, and hospital inpatient therapy (see above).

Table 4.1b. The type of service received was associated with primary substance of abuse.

- Ambulatory treatment accounted for 57 percent of all admissions—46 percent to outpatient treatment and 11 percent to intensive outpatient treatment. Admissions for marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were more likely to be to ambulatory services than were all admissions (84 percent of marijuana admissions and 65 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamines admissions vs. 57 percent of all admissions).
- Detoxification services accounted for 20 percent of all admissions—16 percent to free-standing residential, 3 percent to hospital inpatient, and 1 percent to ambulatory. Admissions for tranquilizers, opiates, and alcohol were more likely to be to a detoxification service than were all admissions (33 percent of tranquilizer admissions, 28 percent of opiate admissions, and 27 percent of alcohol admissions vs. 20 percent of all admissions).
- Rehabilitation/residential treatment accounted for 17 percent of all admissions—9 percent to short-term, 8 percent to long-term, and less than 1 percent to hospital inpatient. Admissions for cocaine, methamphetamine/amphetamines, sedatives, and tranquilizers were more likely to be to residential/rehabilitation services than were all admissions (28 percent of cocaine admissions, 27 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, and 22 percent of both sedative and tranquilizer admissions vs. 17 percent of all admissions).
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy accounted for 6 percent of all admissions—4 percent to outpatient, 1 percent to detoxification, and less than 1 percent to residential. Medication assisted opioid therapy was planned for about one-quarter (24 percent) of admissions for opiates.

Table 4.3a. The type of service received was associated with the treatment referral source.

- Admissions receiving an ambulatory service were more likely than all admissions to have been referred through the criminal justice system (53 percent of outpatient admissions and 48 percent of intensive outpatient admissions vs. 38 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving a detoxification service were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (75 percent of hospital inpatient admissions, 55 percent of free-standing residential admissions, and 46 percent of ambulatory detoxification admissions vs. 33 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving short-term or long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment were more likely to have been referred by a substance abuse care provider (26 percent of short-term admissions and 20 percent of long-term admissions vs. 10 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving outpatient or detoxification medication-assisted opioid therapy were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (81 percent of detoxification admissions and 70 percent of outpatient admissions vs. 33 percent of all admissions).

TABLES

Table 1.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 1999-2009
Number

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

Primary substance	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total	1,715,336	1,749,709	1,767,424	1,885,446	1,861,654	1,807,101	1,891,276	1,905,507	1,906,412	1,996,591	1,963,089
Alcohol	823,059	810,927	783,988	810,971	774,852	728,854	744,191	759,168	778,421	828,142	819,112
Alcohol only	460,560	453,229	430,294	447,128	430,676	402,701	410,474	420,561	433,451	466,362	460,772
Alcohol w/secondary drug	362,499	357,698	353,694	363,843	344,176	326,153	333,717	338,607	344,970	361,780	358,340
Opiates	279,717	298,197	314,887	330,147	326,379	323,069	331,248	350,456	359,930	400,688	420,851
Heroin	257,208	269,875	277,268	284,324	273,756	262,278	260,591	268,731	262,579	281,159	282,212
Other opiates/synthetics	22,509	28,322	37,619	45,823	52,623	60,791	70,657	81,725	97,351	119,529	138,639
Non-RX methadone	1,593	1,859	2,034	2,537	2,715	3,149	4,104	4,735	5,457	6,023	5,876
Other opiates/synthetics	20,916	26,463	35,585	43,286	49,908	57,642	66,553	76,990	91,894	113,506	132,763
Cocaine	241,602	238,081	230,150	245,080	254,277	248,341	267,922	265,969	249,980	227,786	183,932
Smoked cocaine	176,136	174,166	168,541	179,118	184,592	178,995	192,884	189,725	179,171	162,526	131,886
Non-smoked cocaine	65,466	63,915	61,609	65,962	69,685	69,346	75,038	76,244	70,809	65,260	52,046
Marijuana/hashish	231,224	249,388	264,069	288,025	291,002	285,006	302,783	304,123	305,038	341,622	354,159
Stimulants	73,468	81,177	97,156	124,208	134,998	143,551	173,021	160,038	147,064	127,524	116,097
Methamphetamine	58,721	64,273	78,236	102,732	114,405	124,530	154,358	152,516	139,267	119,447	108,229
Other amphetamines[1]	13,877	15,670	17,486	20,118	19,311	18,007	17,698	6,460	6,217	6,475	6,953
Other stimulants	870	1,234	1,434	1,358	1,282	1,014	965	1,062	1,580	1,602	915
Other drugs	26,165	30,588	32,485	29,600	29,698	28,156	28,135	26,777	27,320	34,041	40,477
Tranquilizers	5,877	6,617	7,350	7,841	8,137	8,161	8,525	9,533	10,729	12,232	14,427
Benzodiazepine	5,015	5,748	6,411	6,927	7,372	7,492	7,994	9,040	10,242	11,756	13,892
Other tranquilizers	862	869	939	914	765	669	531	493	487	476	535
Sedatives/hypnotics	3,437	3,643	3,832	4,078	4,263	4,168	4,461	3,991	4,392	4,712	5,030
Barbiturates	1,142	1,240	1,168	1,253	1,334	1,287	1,387	1,022	1,061	1,177	1,326
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2,295	2,403	2,664	2,825	2,929	2,881	3,074	2,969	3,331	3,535	3,704
Hallucinogens	2,779	3,117	3,124	2,702	2,230	2,280	2,015	1,557	1,575	1,805	1,777
PCP	2,318	2,835	3,183	3,929	4,175	3,231	2,864	2,822	3,165	4,015	4,404
Inhalants	1,379	1,285	1,229	1,182	1,202	1,188	1,361	1,055	1,065	1,312	1,519
Over-the-counter	1,085	763	616	634	704	826	776	920	856	1,122	1,697
Other	9,290	12,328	13,151	9,234	8,987	8,302	8,133	6,899	5,538	8,843	11,623
None reported	40,101	41,351	44,689	57,415	50,448	50,124	43,976	38,976	38,659	36,788	28,461

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamine* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had used the category *Other amphetamines.*

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 1.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	48.0	46.3	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.8	41.5	41.7
Alcohol only	26.8	25.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.7	23.4	23.5
Alcohol w/secondary drug	21.1	20.4	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.3
Opiates	16.3	17.0	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.4	18.9	20.1	21.4
Heroin	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.1	14.7	14.5	13.8	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.4
Other opiates/synthetics	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	7.1
Non-RX methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other opiates/synthetics	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.8
Cocaine	14.1	13.6	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.4
Smoked cocaine	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.4	8.1	6.7
Non-smoked cocaine	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.7
Marijuana/hashish	13.5	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.1	18.0
Stimulants	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.3	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.9
Methamphetamine	3.4	3.7	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	8.2	8.0	7.3	6.0	5.5
Other amphetamines[1]	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Other drugs	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Benzodiazepine	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other tranquilizers	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Barbiturates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
None reported	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamine* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had used the category *Other amphetamines.*

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 1.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: 1999-2009
Number and percent distribution

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

Alcohol/drug co-abuse	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
						Number					
Total	1,715,336	1,749,709	1,767,424	1,885,446	1,861,654	1,807,101	1,891,276	1,905,507	1,906,412	1,996,591	1,963,089
Drug primary	852,176	897,431	938,747	1,017,060	1,036,354	1,028,123	1,103,109	1,107,363	1,089,332	1,131,661	1,115,516
Drug only	471,622	517,798	550,652	601,017	628,704	633,579	693,598	709,326	701,037	743,123	743,628
Drug w/secondary alcohol	380,554	379,633	388,095	416,043	407,650	394,544	409,511	398,037	388,295	388,538	371,888
Alcohol primary	823,059	810,927	783,988	810,971	774,852	728,854	744,191	759,168	778,421	828,142	819,112
Alcohol only	460,560	453,229	430,294	447,128	430,676	402,701	410,474	420,561	433,451	466,362	460,772
Alcohol w/secondary drug	362,499	357,698	353,694	363,843	344,176	326,153	333,717	338,607	344,970	361,780	358,340
No primary substance reported	40,101	41,351	44,689	57,415	50,448	50,124	43,976	38,976	38,659	36,788	28,461
						Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drug primary	49.7	51.3	53.1	53.9	55.7	56.9	58.3	58.1	57.1	56.7	56.8
Drug only	27.5	29.6	31.2	31.9	33.8	35.1	36.7	37.2	36.8	37.2	37.9
Drug w/secondary alcohol	22.2	21.7	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.7	20.9	20.4	19.5	18.9
Alcohol primary	48.0	46.3	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.8	41.5	41.7
Alcohol only	26.8	25.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.7	23.4	23.5
Alcohol w/secondary drug	21.1	20.4	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.3
No primary substance reported	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 1.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 1999-2009
Number and average age at admission

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions (excl. Puerto Rico).]

Gender and age at admission	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total	1,715,336	1,749,709	1,767,424	1,885,446	1,857,910	1,804,631	1,888,992	1,903,565	1,902,716	1,993,331	1,960,676
Gender											
Male	1,208,724	1,223,989	1,233,233	1,316,584	1,284,153	1,235,189	1,288,655	1,294,731	1,289,729	1,350,279	1,335,218
Female	504,806	522,296	531,986	568,339	573,367	568,732	599,849	608,404	612,447	642,667	625,089
No. of admissions	1,713,530	1,746,285	1,765,219	1,884,923	1,857,520	1,803,921	1,888,504	1,903,135	1,902,176	1,992,946	1,960,307
Age at admission											
12 to 17 years	137,596	137,769	145,369	157,744	156,976	146,353	145,009	142,887	141,289	152,182	149,276
18 to 19 years	69,627	72,815	73,444	77,586	76,443	75,536	77,520	77,091	76,546	81,795	82,266
20 to 24 years	188,581	204,743	221,410	245,651	249,301	253,973	271,402	274,735	272,599	287,976	291,582
25 to 29 years	213,835	206,712	201,483	213,942	216,313	223,457	250,194	266,819	275,022	294,419	298,138
30 to 34 years	274,559	266,266	257,669	259,362	244,413	225,298	224,243	215,672	212,648	224,859	228,443
35 to 39 years	314,697	313,171	301,989	304,786	281,905	257,076	256,743	248,726	237,177	231,648	212,679
40 to 44 years	244,952	257,131	262,429	281,723	279,820	268,548	274,396	264,858	253,780	249,069	228,041
45 to 49 years	144,957	155,887	163,585	185,663	188,147	186,761	202,351	211,338	217,888	228,915	222,101
50 to 54 years	68,581	75,104	80,679	92,207	95,775	98,559	110,320	118,107	126,854	141,219	142,919
55 to 59 years	32,101	33,516	33,276	39,229	41,056	41,792	47,245	53,207	56,475	64,941	66,963
60 to 64 years	14,198	14,762	15,073	16,413	16,627	16,515	18,129	18,735	20,700	23,467	25,079
65 years and older	11,652	11,833	11,018	11,140	11,134	10,763	11,440	11,390	11,738	12,841	13,189
No. of admissions	1,715,336	1,749,709	1,767,424	1,885,446	1,857,910	1,804,631	1,888,992	1,903,565	1,902,716	1,993,331	1,960,676
Average age at admission	33.8 yrs	33.9 yrs	33.8 yrs	33.9 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.1 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.3 yrs

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 1.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: TEDS 1999-2009 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions (excl. Puerto Rico).]

Gender and age at admission	*TEDS admissions*											*U.S. pop. aged 12 and older*
	1999	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2009*
Gender												
Male	70.5	70.1	69.9	69.8	69.1	68.5	68.2	68.0	67.8	67.8	68.1	49.0
Female	29.5	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.9	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.9	51.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	9.6
18 to 19 years	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.5
20 to 24 years	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.9	8.4
25 to 29 years	12.5	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.2	8.4
30 to 34 years	16.0	15.2	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	7.7
35 to 39 years	18.3	17.9	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.8	8.0
40 to 44 years	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.6	8.2
45 to 49 years	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	8.9
50 to 54 years	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	8.5
55 to 59 years	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	7.4
60 to 64 years	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	6.2
65 years and older	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10. U.S. population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SC-EST2009-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Table 1.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: TEDS 1999-2009 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2009
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions (excl. Puerto Rico).]

Race/ethnicity	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*U.S. pop. 2009 (000s)* [1]
	Number											
Total	1,715,336	1,749,709	1,767,424	1,885,446	1,857,910	1,804,631	1,888,992	1,903,565	1,902,716	1,993,331	1,960,676	
White (non-Hispanic)	1,005,135	1,008,999	1,029,219	1,094,399	1,080,767	1,067,841	1,103,886	1,133,441	1,134,965	1,176,961	1,143,731	173,049
Black (non-Hispanic)	412,171	434,544	431,674	454,693	442,970	409,183	418,822	403,503	392,455	406,908	395,794	30,862
Hispanic origin	202,994	210,632	214,345	240,207	236,789	230,232	254,876	258,264	253,874	264,726	256,740	35,111
Mexican	79,162	80,306	80,796	97,698	95,199	95,330	100,643	106,199	107,807	111,070	104,591	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	76,465	78,521	82,556	81,918	76,485	69,389	74,167	71,337	68,946	71,717	70,173	*n/a*
Cuban	4,436	4,632	4,197	5,448	7,070	5,563	9,481	8,167	3,791	4,291	4,310	*n/a*
Other/not specified	42,931	47,173	46,796	55,143	58,035	59,950	70,585	72,561	73,330	77,648	77,666	*n/a*
Other	76,760	79,726	77,259	82,494	83,784	85,410	89,933	98,057	101,608	108,721	105,507	18,188
American Indian/Alaska Native	39,874	37,549	37,533	39,271	35,475	35,834	39,040	41,667	42,104	45,016	43,856	1,919
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,565	14,618	14,079	16,426	17,712	16,057	19,026	18,432	17,725	18,973	18,367	11,854
Other	23,321	27,559	25,647	26,797	30,597	33,519	31,867	37,958	41,779	44,732	43,284	4,415
No. of admissions	1,697,060	1,733,901	1,752,497	1,871,793	1,844,310	1,792,666	1,867,517	1,893,265	1,882,902	1,957,316	1,901,772	257,210
	Percent distribution											
White (non-Hispanic)	59.2	58.2	58.7	58.5	58.6	59.6	59.1	59.9	60.3	60.1	60.1	67.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	24.3	25.1	24.6	24.3	24.0	22.8	22.4	21.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	12.0
Hispanic origin	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7
Mexican	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	*n/a*
Cuban	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	*n/a*
Other/not specified	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	*n/a*
Other	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	7.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.6
Other	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Resident population aged 12 and older.

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10. U.S. population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SC-EST2009-ALLDATA6, rel. June 2010).

Table 1.5. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status: TEDS 1999-2009 and U.S. population aged 16 and older 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions (excl. Puerto Rico).]

Employment status	*TEDS admissions*											*U.S. population aged 16 and older*
	1999	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2009*
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,659,550	1,693,622	1,709,328	1,823,316	1,796,113	1,746,934	1,833,085	1,850,163	1,850,007	1,936,306	1,905,840	
Employment status												
Employed	33.5	33.3	31.7	29.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.5	29.1	27.8	23.9	59.3
Full time	26.3	26.2	24.5	22.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	20.1	16.3	47.8
Part time	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	11.6
Unemployed	24.0	23.7	25.5	28.4	30.2	30.6	31.5	32.2	33.5	35.8	38.9	9.3
Not in labor force	42.5	43.0	42.8	41.8	41.1	40.4	39.3	38.3	37.5	36.3	37.1	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,582,543	1,607,689	1,617,296	1,726,904	1,690,350	1,658,756	1,790,116	1,824,545	1,824,756	1,912,269	1,887,222	
Employment status adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity[1]												
Employed	27.5	27.7	28.1	26.9	25.6	24.7	25.8	24.9	25.1	24.7	24.3	59.3
Full time	20.6	20.8	21.1	19.9	18.6	18.0	18.8	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.2	47.8
Part time	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	11.6
Unemployed	20.4	19.8	19.7	20.8	23.3	24.9	25.8	26.0	26.6	28.5	30.1	9.3
Not in labor force	52.1	52.5	52.2	52.3	51.1	50.3	48.5	49.1	48.3	46.8	45.6	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the 2009 U.S. resident population.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10. Employment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Tables 1 & 8, accessed at http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm.

Table 2.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Column percent distribution and average age at admission

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

Gender and age at admission		Primary substance of abuse at admission														
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine										
	All admissions	Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/ hashish	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/ none specified
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Gender															
Male	68.1	73.3	73.2	67.5	53.5	56.8	65.9	73.8	53.7	51.2	41.6	71.0	61.0	61.8	60.7
Female	31.9	26.7	26.8	32.5	46.5	43.2	34.1	26.2	46.3	48.8	58.4	29.0	39.0	38.2	39.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,962,720	460,700	358,290	282,167	138,624	131,877	52,038	354,105	115,152	14,424	5,030	1,777	4,403	1,519	42,614
Age at admission															
12 to 14 years	1.2	0.5	0.6	*	0.2	*	0.2	4.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.6	0.2	12.9	4.0
15 to 17 years	6.4	1.8	3.9	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.7	25.5	2.2	4.7	5.8	21.1	1.1	20.1	8.1
18 to 19 years	4.2	2.2	3.4	3.0	4.4	0.7	2.6	10.3	2.7	4.7	4.4	11.4	2.7	7.2	4.8
20 to 24 years	14.9	9.7	12.9	17.5	22.9	5.1	12.0	21.8	15.7	17.1	17.0	22.8	18.0	13.1	15.8
25 to 29 years	15.2	11.2	13.9	18.2	24.8	9.3	16.9	14.9	21.8	19.0	19.7	16.5	30.9	11.3	15.6
30 to 34 years	11.7	10.2	11.6	12.7	15.3	11.0	15.7	8.8	18.0	13.5	12.9	10.5	20.5	8.4	11.4
35 to 39 years	10.8	11.3	11.9	11.6	9.9	16.0	14.4	5.5	14.6	10.5	9.5	5.9	10.2	8.9	10.0
40 to 44 years	11.6	13.8	14.2	12.4	7.3	21.5	14.4	3.8	11.7	9.3	8.6	2.6	7.3	5.6	9.2
45 to 49 years	11.3	16.2	14.2	10.9	6.2	19.7	12.2	2.7	8.2	9.1	7.3	3.6	5.7	6.6	9.1
50 to 54 years	7.3	11.8	8.5	7.6	4.2	10.9	6.7	1.4	3.5	6.6	6.2	2.0	2.8	3.6	6.1
55 to 59 years	3.4	6.4	3.4	4.0	2.1	3.8	2.4	0.5	1.1	3.3	3.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	3.3
60 to 64 years	1.3	2.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	*	0.3	1.5
65 years and over	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	0.1	*	0.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Average age at admission	34 yrs	40 yrs	36 yrs	35 yrs	31 yrs	40 yrs	36 yrs	24 yrs	33 yrs	33 yrs	34 yrs	25 yrs	31 yrs	27 yrs	33 yrs

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Row percent distribution

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

Gender and age at admission	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	Total
Total	1,963,089	23.5		14.4	7.1	6.7	2.7	18.0	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	100.0
Gender																
Male	1,337,485	25.3	19.6	14.2	5.5	5.6	2.6	19.5	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0
Female	625,235	19.7	15.4	14.7	10.3	9.1	2.8	14.8	8.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.7	100.0
Age at admission																
12 to 14 years	23,760	9.8	9.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	69.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	*	0.8	7.2	100.0
15 to 17 years	125,517	6.6	11.1	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	71.9	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	2.8	100.0
18 to 19 years	82,320	12.6	14.8	10.2	7.5	1.2	1.6	44.3	3.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	291,865	15.3	15.9	16.9	10.9	2.3	2.1	26.4	6.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	298,495	17.3	16.7	17.2	11.5	4.1	3.0	17.7	8.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	228,765	20.4	18.2	15.7	9.3	6.4	3.6	13.6	9.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	212,985	24.5	20.1	15.3	6.4	9.9	3.5	9.1	7.9	0.7	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	2.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	228,345	27.9	22.2	15.3	4.4	12.4	3.3	5.8	5.9	0.6	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.7	100.0
45 to 49 years	222,363	33.6	22.9	13.8	3.9	11.7	2.9	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.8	100.0
50 to 54 years	143,135	37.9	21.2	15.0	4.1	10.1	2.4	3.6	2.9	0.7	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.8	100.0
55 to 59 years	67,124	43.8	18.0	16.7	4.3	7.6	1.8	2.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	*	*	*	2.1	100.0
60 to 64 years	25,162	53.6	15.4	13.4	3.6	5.9	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	*	*	*	2.5	100.0
65 years and over	13,253	65.9	9.3	8.8	3.1	3.6	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	*	*	*	4.2	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Column and row percent distribution

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

Race/ethnicity	All admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696	
Column percent distribution																
White (non-Hispanic)	60.1	68.2	59.5	58.5	88.1	36.2	48.6	47.6	66.7	84.5	81.7	69.8	14.9	68.6	62.1	
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.8	12.1	22.9	19.6	3.6	52.6	28.3	30.5	3.4	4.8	6.6	17.5	61.4	9.2	23.1	
Hispanic origin	13.6	12.8	11.5	19.0	4.4	8.2	19.3	15.9	19.9	8.1	7.9	7.4	19.5	13.9	10.2	
Mexican	5.5	6.3	4.1	4.3	1.6	2.4	6.8	7.1	14.3	1.3	4.5	1.9	5.8	8.6	1.2	
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.0	3.5	10.7	1.0	2.8	6.3	3.4	0.5	4.1	1.0	1.6	8.3	1.4	1.2	
Cuban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Other/not specified	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.8	1.7	2.6	5.6	5.0	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.5	5.4	3.7	7.7	
Other	5.5	6.9	6.1	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.7	6.0	10.1	2.6	3.9	5.4	4.2	8.3	4.5	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	3.9	3.4	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.6	4.4	1.7	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.7	
Other	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,904,176	445,940	347,847	276,941	135,505	128,172	51,031	342,176	114,379	14,164	4,904	1,736	4,303	1,475	35,603	
Row percent distribution																
All admissions	1,904,176	23.4	18.3	14.5	7.1	6.7	2.7	18.0	6.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	
White (non-Hispanic)	1,143,735	26.6	18.1	14.2	10.4	4.1	2.2	14.2	6.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	395,794	13.7	20.2	13.7	1.2	17.0	3.7	26.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	*	2.1	100.0
Hispanic origin	259,134	22.0	15.4	20.3	2.3	4.0	3.8	21.0	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.05	0.3	0.1	1.4	100.0
Mexican	104,591	26.7	13.7	11.3	2.0	3.0	3.3	23.2	15.6	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
Puerto Rican	72,548	12.2	16.7	40.9	1.8	5.0	4.4	16.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	*	0.5	*	0.6	100.0
Cuban	4,313	20.4	14.4	12.1	3.2	9.6	8.4	25.7	3.5	1.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0
Other/not specified	77,682	24.9	16.6	13.5	3.0	4.3	3.7	22.1	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.5	100.0
Other	105,513	29.2	20.1	7.5	5.0	3.6	1.8	19.4	10.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	43,856	39.7	26.8	3.4	5.6	2.4	1.0	13.3	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,367	25.9	13.9	7.1	4.3	4.2	1.6	20.7	20.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
Other	43,290	20.0	16.0	11.9	4.6	4.7	2.7	25.0	12.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
White (non-Hisp.) male	39.4	48.4	42.5	37.5	47.6	18.5	29.9	34.1	35.5	41.9	33.5	49.5	9.1	42.2	37.4
12 to 19 years	4.4	1.6	3.2	1.7	3.6	0.3	1.5	14.5	1.2	4.4	4.3	20.6	0.6	16.1	6.0
20 to 24 years	6.6	4.8	6.6	9.2	11.9	1.3	4.0	7.9	4.2	8.1	6.3	11.8	1.8	5.8	6.9
25 to 29 years	6.3	5.3	6.6	9.2	11.6	2.1	5.3	4.5	6.4	8.3	6.9	6.0	2.6	5.4	6.2
30 to 34 years	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.6	7.0	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.1	5.5	4.2	3.7	1.7	3.9	4.2
35 to 39 years	4.1	5.3	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.2	1.6	5.8	4.1	2.7	2.4	1.0	3.1	3.6
40 to 44 years	4.1	6.6	5.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	1.2	5.1	3.4	2.5	1.3	0.4	1.9	3.2
45 years and over	9.4	20.1	10.7	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9	1.9	6.6	8.0	6.6	3.7	1.1	6.1	7.1
White (non-Hisp.) female	20.6	19.8	17.0	21.0	40.6	17.7	18.7	13.5	31.2	42.6	48.2	20.3	5.8	26.4	24.8
12 to 19 years	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	0.3	1.2	4.8	1.7	3.5	3.2	7.4	0.6	7.4	3.6
20 to 24 years	3.7	1.9	2.4	6.0	8.9	1.8	3.0	3.1	5.7	7.1	7.6	3.5	1.7	4.6	4.0
25 to 29 years	3.8	2.1	2.7	5.2	10.4	2.9	3.8	2.2	7.4	8.3	9.9	4.0	1.6	3.7	4.3
30 to 34 years	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	6.5	2.9	3.3	1.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	2.0	0.7	3.0	3.1
35 to 39 years	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	4.3	3.3	2.7	0.9	4.4	4.8	5.0	1.2	0.3	3.3	2.6
40 to 44 years	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.1	3.2	2.1	0.6	3.2	4.0	4.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.3
45 years and over	4.0	7.6	3.7	2.3	5.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	3.2	8.7	11.5	1.5	0.3	2.6	4.9
Black (non-Hisp.) male	14.9	9.4	17.7	13.1	1.8	31.9	20.1	23.4	2.2	3.0	2.7	13.0	37.8	6.5	16.2
12 to 19 years	1.7	0.3	0.5	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.6	2.7
20 to 24 years	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.1	5.4	0.5	2.0
25 to 29 years	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.3	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.6	11.4	0.3	2.0
30 to 34 years	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	8.9	0.3	1.6
35 to 39 years	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	4.0	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.6	0.7	1.8
40 to 44 years	2.2	1.4	3.5	2.7	0.2	7.6	3.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.0	0.6	1.7
45 years and over	5.2	4.4	7.7	7.3	0.6	16.6	7.6	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	3.6	2.6	4.3

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
Black (non-Hisp.) female	5.9	2.8	5.3	6.6	1.8	20.7	8.3	7.1	1.2	1.8	3.9	4.5	23.6	2.6	6.9
12 to 19 years	0.4	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.2
20 to 24 years	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	5.0	0.5	0.9
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	9.0	0.2	0.9
30 to 34 years	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	5.4	0.3	0.7
35 to 39 years	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.4	- -	0.7
40 to 44 years	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.2	5.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8
45 years and over	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.1	0.5	7.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.7	1.7
Mexican-orig. male	4.0	5.2	3.1	3.1	0.8	1.4	4.4	5.5	8.1	0.7	2.1	1.0	3.1	5.1	0.9
12 to 19 years	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	- -	0.4	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	*	*	- -	0.7	0.3	*
45 years and over	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	- -	0.9	0.1	0.1
Mexican-orig. female	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.6	6.2	0.7	2.3	0.9	2.7	3.5	0.4
12 to 19 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	- -	2.6	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	- -	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	*
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	- -	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.7	0.1	0.1	- -	0.5	0.3	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	*	0.1	- -	0.6	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	- -	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
Puerto Rican-orig. male	3.1	1.7	2.9	9.0	0.6	1.8	4.9	2.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	1.2	5.6	0.9	0.9
12 to 19 years	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	*	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	*	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	- -	0.1
45 years and over	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	*	0.8	*	- -	0.2	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rican-orig. female	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	0.3
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	*
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	- -	0.9	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	*	0.2	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	*	0.3	0.1	- -	0.1	- -	*
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	1.5	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.9
12 to 19 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.5	*	*	0.2	0.4	*	1.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.3	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	- -	*	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	- -	*	0.3	0.2

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/ hashish	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/ none specified
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	1.6	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	- -	*	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.1	- -	*	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	- -	0.1
45 years and over	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	- -	- -	- -	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander male	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	*	0.9	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	- -	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	*	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	*	*	0.1	*	- -	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.3	*	- -	- -	- -	- -	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	*	- -	*
Asian/Pacific Islander female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	*	- -	*	- -	*
25 to 29 years	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.3	0.1	*	- -	0.1	0.1	*
30 to 34 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	- -	- -	0.1	*
35 to 39 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	- -	0.1	- -	*
40 to 44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	- -	- -	- -	*
45 years and over	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	- -	- -	- -	0.1
All other	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.8	3.3	4.5	8.5	8.5	9.7	4.2	4.2	7.0	8.5	6.3	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,903,903	445,875	347,802	276,896	135,490	128,163	51,024	342,128	114,350	14,162	4,904	1,736	4,302	1475	35,596

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine										
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	
Total	1,903,903	23.4	18.3	14.5	7.1	6.7	2.7	18.0	6.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) male	751,031	28.7	19.7	13.8	8.6	3.2	2.0	15.5	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
12 to 19 years	83,615	8.5	13.2	5.6	5.8	0.4	0.9	59.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	*	0.3	2.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	126,013	17.0	18.3	20.3	12.8	1.3	1.6	21.4	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	120,281	19.8	19.1	21.3	13.1	2.3	2.2	12.8	6.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	87,106	23.7	20.5	17.8	10.9	3.6	2.7	9.7	8.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
35 to 39 years	77,266	30.3	22.2	13.0	7.5	5.6	2.8	7.2	8.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	78,595	37.6	23.4	9.7	5.4	5.9	2.8	5.3	7.4	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	1.5	100.0
45 years and over	178,155	50.4	21.0	8.3	4.5	3.9	1.7	3.6	4.3	0.6	0.2	*	*	0.1	1.4	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) female	392,540	22.5	15.0	14.8	14.0	5.8	2.4	11.8	9.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	38,519	11.1	15.7	9.8	7.7	1.1	1.6	42.2	5.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	69,602	12.2	12.2	23.9	17.4	3.2	2.2	15.1	9.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	72,219	13.0	12.9	20.0	19.5	5.1	2.7	10.4	11.7	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	50,609	16.9	14.1	15.1	17.4	7.3	3.3	8.6	12.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	44,212	23.4	16.7	11.6	13.3	9.5	3.2	6.6	11.4	1.5	0.6	*	*	0.1	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	41,708	31.5	18.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	2.5	4.8	8.8	1.3	0.5	*	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
45 years and over	75,671	44.9	17.0	8.4	9.2	5.7	1.7	3.5	4.8	1.6	0.7	*	*	0.1	2.3	100.0
Black (non-Hisp.) male	283,889	14.7	21.7	12.7	0.9	14.4	3.6	28.2	0.9	0.2	*	0.1	0.6	*	2.0	100.0
12 to 19 years	31,712	3.7	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	86.0	0.5	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	26,480	9.5	13.0	2.3	1.2	2.7	2.1	63.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	*	2.7	100.0
25 to 29 years	28,559	13.3	17.8	3.9	1.5	5.2	4.0	47.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	*	2.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	25,482	15.7	21.3	7.3	1.2	9.3	4.8	34.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	*	2.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	29,736	15.2	23.8	16.0	0.8	17.2	4.7	18.0	1.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	*	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	42,374	14.3	28.6	17.7	0.6	22.9	4.6	8.6	0.8	0.1	*	*	0.3	*	1.5	100.0
45 years and over	99,546	19.8	26.9	20.3	0.8	21.4	3.9	4.4	0.4	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	1.5	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	Total
Black (non-Hisp.) female	111,875	11.0	16.3	16.2	2.2	23.8	3.8	21.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	*	2.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	8,497	8.9	8.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	72.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.1	100.0
20 to 24 years	11,022	9.1	11.7	2.9	1.9	8.5	3.5	54.8	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	13,602	10.4	13.7	5.5	3.4	14.8	5.6	38.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.9	*	2.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	12,334	10.7	15.9	9.3	3.4	22.3	5.6	25.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	*	2.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	14,161	9.5	18.0	19.4	2.3	30.7	4.3	12.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.4	- -	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	18,872	9.8	19.0	23.5	1.5	34.2	3.3	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.6	100.0
45 years and over	33,387	13.7	19.0	26.1	2.1	29.8	3.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.8	100.0
Mexican-orig. male	76,567	30.3	14.1	11.2	1.4	2.4	2.9	24.7	12.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
12 to 19 years	18,530	10.3	10.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	71.5	2.8	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.3	0.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	9,819	27.7	16.8	7.4	2.3	1.5	3.8	24.1	15.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	10,610	31.0	15.5	10.2	2.3	2.2	3.9	14.1	19.9	0.1	0.1	- -	0.2	*	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	8,818	34.1	15.1	11.5	1.6	3.3	4.2	8.7	20.6	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	7,347	38.3	15.1	12.3	1.5	4.1	4.2	6.0	17.9	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	7,051	38.2	15.5	18.6	1.2	4.4	3.3	3.7	14.3	0.1	*	- -	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	14,392	47.1	13.6	23.4	1.3	3.1	1.9	2.3	6.6	0.1	0.1	- -	0.3	*	0.3	100.0
Mexican-orig. female	28,007	16.9	12.6	11.5	3.7	4.6	4.3	19.1	25.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	6,614	16.6	14.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	2.1	49.7	10.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	- -	0.6	0.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,549	12.6	10.7	10.3	3.6	3.3	5.2	19.4	33.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	- -	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	5,063	13.2	10.6	11.0	4.8	5.4	5.4	11.1	37.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,625	14.1	12.1	10.1	5.0	6.6	7.3	7.7	35.8	0.2	0.4	*	0.4	- -	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,738	19.0	12.7	12.4	4.1	8.1	6.0	6.0	29.8	0.3	0.2	- -	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,213	22.5	13.5	20.0	4.6	7.2	3.5	4.1	22.9	0.1	0.1	- -	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
45 years and over	3,205	26.9	14.3	27.8	5.2	6.1	2.0	2.9	12.5	0.3	0.3	*	1.0	- -	0.5	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	Total
Puerto Rican-orig. male	58,703	12.8	17.2	42.6	1.4	4.0	4.2	15.4	0.5	0.7	*	*	0.4	*	0.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	3,265	3.9	7.7	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	80.3	0.3	0.7	*	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,676	8.0	13.9	20.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	44.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	*	1.3	*	0.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	7,025	8.4	14.2	38.4	2.5	3.5	5.0	24.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	*	0.6	100.0
30 to 34 years	8,509	8.4	16.6	49.1	1.8	4.0	4.5	13.2	0.5	0.6	*	0.1	0.6	*	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	8,795	8.6	17.1	53.4	1.1	5.0	5.1	7.8	0.5	0.6	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	10,152	11.4	19.1	52.8	0.8	5.2	4.7	4.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	*	0.1	- -	0.3	100.0
45 years and over	16,281	23.4	20.5	43.4	1.1	3.9	3.8	2.5	0.3	0.7	*	- -	0.1	*	0.3	100.0
Puerto Rican-orig. female	13,836	9.6	14.6	33.4	3.6	9.2	5.3	19.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,129	5.4	11.9	5.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	65.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,629	6.2	11.8	17.9	6.0	5.3	4.9	41.7	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,082	8.0	14.3	25.4	5.7	8.1	5.6	26.7	1.9	1.2	0.1	- -	1.9	*	1.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,911	7.7	14.4	34.2	4.1	11.0	6.6	17.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,930	9.0	13.2	44.6	2.5	12.1	5.2	9.4	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,153	8.9	16.2	44.5	2.0	12.4	6.5	5.9	1.2	1.5	0.1	- -	0.3	*	0.4	100.0
45 years and over	3,002	16.5	17.3	42.3	2.8	9.9	5.2	3.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	- -	0.1	- -	0.5	100.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	27,680	44.7	27.2	2.8	3.4	1.6	0.9	13.8	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	3,042	12.8	25.6	0.7	2.6	0.2	0.5	53.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	*	0.5	1.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,745	29.0	33.0	3.2	6.6	0.7	0.7	21.4	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,812	34.5	32.4	2.8	6.4	1.2	1.0	13.6	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,118	41.7	30.4	3.1	4.3	1.8	1.1	9.9	6.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	1.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	3,119	49.0	28.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.0	6.3	5.8	0.1	0.1	- -	*	0.1	1.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	3,618	58.5	24.6	2.7	1.9	2.4	0.7	4.3	3.8	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	*	0.8	100.0
45 years and over	7,226	64.2	21.2	3.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	- -	*	0.1	0.9	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine										
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	16,171	31.1	26.1	4.5	9.3	3.7	1.2	12.4	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,048	14.2	32.1	1.1	5.4	0.3	0.7	38.3	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,483	22.7	26.7	5.3	12.6	1.7	1.1	16.3	11.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,709	23.3	26.3	5.0	14.4	3.3	1.3	11.2	12.5	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,311	29.7	27.1	4.7	10.5	4.3	1.2	8.8	11.5	0.4	0.1	- -	0.1	*	1.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,056	35.9	26.0	4.3	7.3	6.0	1.7	5.7	10.7	0.2	0.2	- -	0.1	0.1	1.6	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,772	40.1	25.2	4.9	6.8	5.8	1.5	4.7	9.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -	1.1	100.0
45 years and over	2,792	50.8	20.8	5.8	6.2	4.9	1.1	4.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	- -	- -	- -	1.5	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander male	12,940	27.5	14.0	7.1	3.7	4.1	1.4	21.8	18.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,550	10.7	14.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	65.5	2.7	0.2	0.6	*	*	0.5	2.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,055	23.2	16.1	9.4	4.9	0.9	1.8	26.1	15.5	0.4	0.3	*	0.1	- -	1.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,073	23.7	15.1	11.4	5.2	2.8	1.7	12.2	26.3	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	*	1.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,587	27.5	13.9	9.9	3.1	5.3	1.8	8.8	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -	0.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,424	34.0	13.3	7.1	2.2	7.4	2.0	6.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,121	34.1	12.9	5.1	1.5	10.4	1.4	7.0	26.6	0.2	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.7	100.0
45 years and over	2,130	47.6	11.9	7.0	6.2	6.3	1.4	2.9	15.6	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.6	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander female	5,423	22.3	13.4	7.1	5.8	4.3	2.2	18.1	23.7	0.6	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,442	22.9	19.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	44.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	- -	0.2	2.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	856	18.6	12.6	12.0	6.4	2.2	3.9	14.6	27.3	1.1	0.2	- -	0.2	- -	0.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	918	16.4	10.1	11.1	8.0	3.6	2.0	10.0	35.5	1.0	0.2	- -	0.3	0.2	1.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	652	18.7	11.7	7.7	3.7	6.9	2.6	8.0	37.0	0.5	1.2	- -	- -	0.2	2.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	477	22.2	12.4	6.9	6.9	8.2	3.6	5.0	31.2	0.4	0.2	- -	0.6	- -	2.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	409	24.9	11.7	7.3	6.1	10.3	2.4	3.9	31.3	0.7	0.2	- -	- -	- -	1.0	100.0
45 years and over	669	35.4	9.4	5.4	13.6	7.3	2.1	4.6	18.5	0.4	0.1	- -	- -	- -	3.0	100.0
All other	125,241	23.1	16.3	12.9	3.6	4.6	3.5	23.2	8.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.8	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 11.03.10.

Table 2.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of use and usual route of administration according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Frequency of use and usual route of administration		*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Frequency of use															
No use in the past month	28.7	26.6	27.1	16.6	21.1	30.8	43.0	36.9	47.2	19.9	25.6	47.4	41.2	28.5	33.6
1-3 times in the past month	12.6	16.0	13.5	3.7	5.6	12.2	15.4	16.7	15.0	8.0	8.5	12.5	16.0	15.1	6.3
1-2 times in the past week	9.3	13.5	10.7	2.7	3.6	9.3	9.6	10.2	9.0	4.7	6.9	8.6	10.4	10.6	6.4
3-6 times in the past week	11.6	12.8	13.3	7.1	9.6	13.9	11.1	12.2	11.5	9.5	13.0	9.4	10.8	12.3	8.9
Daily	37.8	31.1	35.5	70.0	60.0	33.8	21.0	24.0	17.3	57.9	46.1	22.1	21.7	33.4	44.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,919,670	455,465	355,764	281,298	137,246	130,675	51,217	350,252	114,267	14,286	4,970	1,758	4,377	1,492	16,603
Usual route of administration															
Oral	49.4	99.4	99.6	1.2	66.2	- -	6.8	2.3	5.7	93.4	89.0	68.4	4.9	6.6	51.7
Smoking	29.4	0.3	0.2	2.7	2.2	100.0		96.7	64.4	1.6	2.2	19.6	92.5	4.6	20.7
Inhalation	8.5	0.1	0.1	28.9	18.1	- -	80.3	0.8	8.3	3.8	4.9	5.1	1.9	75.1	14.7
Injection	12.3	0.1	0.1	66.6	12.5	- -	10.5	0.1	20.8	0.8	3.3	6.0	0.3	12.7	6.0
Other	0.4	0.1	*	0.4	1.1	- -	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,927,200	459,513	357,631	281,411	137,778	131,886	50,954	352,800	114,553	14,346	4,988	1,756	4,371	1,507	13,706

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 2.5. Admissions aged 12 and older, by age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Age of first use[1]															
12 years or under	13.8	14.7	22.9	2.4	4.1	2.5	4.5	24.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	9.3	4.6	15.5	11.7
13 to 14 years	16.8	16.7	24.0	5.7	5.7	4.3	7.0	31.1	12.7	8.0	9.0	17.7	11.7	21.2	10.5
15 to 16 years	21.3	27.1	26.8	12.4	12.3	9.8	14.9	25.3	18.3	14.9	14.4	26.3	20.1	16.7	17.1
17 to 18 years	16.8	21.8	15.3	19.0	15.4	13.7	18.7	11.4	16.7	13.3	12.2	18.7	21.3	11.9	14.8
19 to 20 years	8.3	7.8	4.5	14.8	12.1	11.6	13.3	3.3	10.2	9.5	9.1	9.5	12.0	8.2	9.7
21 to 25 years	11.8	8.6	4.6	22.5	21.5	24.2	21.1	2.8	16.3	15.6	16.1	9.8	17.8	8.6	14.9
26 to 30 years	5.4	1.7	1.1	11.8	12.0	16.0	10.4	0.7	9.0	10.8	11.1	4.4	8.2	6.0	8.1
Over 30 years	6.0	1.7	0.9	11.3	16.9	18.0	10.1	0.5	10.6	22.4	22.4	4.3	4.3	12.0	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,920,196	456,669	356,318	281,521	137,292	130,966	51,359	350,912	114,291	14,249	4,975	1,761	4,383	1,506	13,994
No. of prior treatment episodes															
None	43.2	48.7	38.1	23.1	43.0	30.7	41.7	58.1	44.9	38.1	58.9	47.6	35.6	55.8	65.3
1	21.3	20.4	21.4	19.2	24.2	20.5	22.2	22.5	24.1	21.0	18.5	23.6	24.3	21.3	15.2
2	12.1	10.4	13.3	14.1	13.5	14.7	13.8	10.0	13.8	12.8	8.6	12.2	15.2	10.7	6.6
3	7.0	5.6	8.1	10.4	7.1	10.0	7.8	4.1	7.0	7.4	5.0	6.2	10.0	3.5	3.4
4	4.0	3.3	4.7	6.4	3.9	6.1	4.2	1.9	3.8	4.5	2.8	3.2	4.8	2.6	1.8
5 or more	12.4	11.6	14.4	26.8	8.3	18.0	10.3	3.4	6.4	16.3	6.1	7.3	10.2	6.1	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,785,919	413,266	311,774	252,321	128,881	122,400	48,440	339,462	111,443	12,183	4,799	1,719	4,303	1,481	33,447

[1] For drugs other than alcohol, this is the age at which the client first used the substance. For alcohol, this is the age at first intoxication.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.6. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral [1]	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI (see detail, below)	37.8	43.5	36.1	15.0	19.4	29.2	40.5	56.2	54.4	20.9	24.0	42.0	48.2	24.6	31.6
Self or individual	32.5	28.9	31.4	54.9	50.0	36.1	27.2	15.3	22.7	41.6	41.0	27.7	23.2	42.6	38.9
Substance abuse care provider	10.1	7.8	11.1	17.1	12.6	14.5	11.1	5.7	5.9	14.4	12.9	9.0	9.5	7.2	5.0
Other health care provider	6.4	7.9	7.6	5.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	4.0	2.9	11.4	8.2	7.7	3.3	10.8	9.2
School (educational)	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	4.8	3.4
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other community referral	11.6	10.5	12.5	7.3	9.2	13.6	14.6	14.5	13.6	10.7	12.5	12.3	15.4	10.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,937,385	455,623	354,575	278,391	136,721	130,490	51,372	350,036	113,748	14,291	4,938	1,760	4,368	1,490	39,582
Detailed criminal justice referral[1]															
Total	731,695	197,982	128,137	41,669	26,498	38,117	20,829	196,738	61,846	2,986	1,186	740	2,106	366	12,495
Probation/parole	38.5	21.7	36.1	46.8	36.5	46.2	51.9	47.5	49.4	32.6	37.6	45.0	53.8	30.3	27.2
State/Federal court	12.2	10.4	14.3	11.8	17.4	12.9	10.6	13.0	7.7	17.0	16.9	13.7	6.7	16.8	28.0
Formal adjudication	12.7	14.4	12.7	11.0	19.4	11.6	9.9	10.7	13.4	22.3	22.1	9.6	9.5	15.2	14.8
Other legal entity	7.9	10.9	6.2	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.4	9.4	2.9	8.3	5.8	5.1	6.8	15.2	12.6
DUI/DWI	9.8	25.8	12.8	1.3	3.7	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.5	5.7	5.2	2.9	1.3	3.3	3.6
Diversionary program	3.5	1.5	3.1	9.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.5	0.6	5.0	1.5	2.7	6.8	0.8	2.3
Prison	2.4	1.1	2.5	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	10.6	4.1	5.3	1.9
Other	13.0	14.2	12.2	9.2	8.4	12.6	10.4	11.1	22.5	6.2	9.1	10.4	11.0	13.1	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	549,752	142,548	91,985	34,924	19,082	29,812	16,555	148,872	54,600	2,401	872	489	1,748	244	5,620

[1] *Detailed criminal justice referral* is a Supplemental Data Set item. Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.7. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service at admission and medication-assisted opioid therapy according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Type of service at admission and medication-assisted opioid therapy		*Primary substance at admission*														
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*										
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Type of service at admission															
Ambulatory	62.6	58.7	58.3	49.6	59.3	54.2	68.1	84.0	65.6	44.2	60.3	66.6	63.8	66.9	77.3
Outpatient	49.9	47.6	45.8	39.3	46.1	40.6	53.3	67.9	51.0	34.2	46.0	49.8	43.0	53.3	70.0
Intensive outpatient	11.5	10.0	11.9	6.7	10.3	13.2	14.4	16.0	14.5	9.4	13.1	16.5	20.7	13.5	7.0
Detoxification	1.2	1.2	0.5	3.6	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rehabilitation/residential	17.4	12.3	18.5	17.3	19.4	30.2	22.6	13.8	26.7	22.0	22.5	26.9	30.6	20.3	10.9
Short-term (<31 days)	9.4	7.6	10.8	8.9	11.4	15.0	11.7	7.1	10.1	14.0	15.0	13.9	14.0	12.0	6.3
Long-term (31+ days)	7.7	4.3	7.3	8.1	7.5	15.0	10.8	6.6	16.3	7.4	6.7	12.7	16.5	8.0	4.2
Hospital (non-detox)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Detoxification (24-hour service)	20.0	28.9	23.3	33.1	21.2	15.6	9.3	2.2	7.7	33.8	17.2	6.5	5.6	12.8	11.8
Free-standing residential	16.3	24.4	17.6	25.0	17.5	14.8	8.3	2.1	7.4	22.3	14.3	6.2	5.0	11.8	11.1
Hospital inpatient	3.7	4.5	5.6	8.1	3.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	11.5	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,085	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,156	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,695
Medication-assisted opioid therapy[1]															
Yes	6.0	0.5	0.8	28.5	19.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.5	4.7	2.2	0.4	6.9	2.1
No	94.0	99.5	99.2	71.5	80.7	99.2	98.9	99.6	99.6	96.5	95.3	97.8	99.6	93.1	97.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,905,900	446,940	350,508	276,944	134,011	129,458	50,666	345,171	110,106	13,993	4,898	1,723	4,358	1,481	35,643

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.8. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,908,253	456,611	353,173	282,032	137,980	131,767	51,751	314,191	114,374	14,196	4,887	1,654	4,391	1205	40,041
Employment status															
Employed	23.9	35.9	24.0	12.5	23.2	12.6	25.1	24.0	19.0	16.1	19.6	18.0	16.3	19.7	24.5
Full time	16.3	27.2	16.3	7.6	15.7	7.9	17.3	14.3	11.5	10.5	13.0	12.1	9.5	12.0	16.0
Part time	7.6	8.7	7.8	4.9	7.5	4.7	7.8	9.7	7.5	5.6	6.6	5.8	6.8	7.7	8.5
Unemployed	39.0	35.6	37.8	43.1	44.1	42.4	38.0	35.6	42.2	40.4	39.5	41.9	39.6	43.9	46.9
Not in labor force (see detail, below)	37.1	28.5	38.2	44.5	32.7	45.0	37.0	40.3	38.8	43.5	40.9	40.2	44.1	36.3	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admissions aged 16 and older	1,889,603	451,333	350,424	279,013	136,527	130,924	51,145	312,173	114,043	14,033	4,847	1,631	4,345	1190	37,975
Detailed not-in-labor-force category[1]															
Total admissions aged 16 and over and not in labor force	701,058	128,529	133,745	124,154	44,677	58,943	18,912	125,887	44,281	6,099	1,983	655	1,916	432	10,845
Disabled	19.6	26.9	22.5	16.5	24.4	27.1	20.3	8.5	21.0	22.1	21.0	7.8	8.6	10.7	23.3
Student	19.0	10.3	11.4	2.8	10.3	2.9	6.8	55.4	8.9	14.2	18.2	44.5	5.6	58.0	40.3
Inmate of institution	6.7	5.3	6.2	4.7	7.1	9.2	10.7	6.9	19.9	3.4	4.9	20.1	20.4	3.9	4.6
Homemaker	3.2	4.0	2.1	1.3	8.6	3.2	4.2	2.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	5.1
Retired	2.1	7.7	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.4
Other	49.4	45.8	56.4	74.1	48.2	56.7	57.1	26.5	43.4	52.4	47.7	26.3	63.5	23.8	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	629,379	114,322	123,148	107,983	39,623	49,384	17,457	135,979	18,616	5,935	1,856	696	1,488	614	12,278

[1] *Detailed not in labor force* is a Supplemental Data Set item. Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.9. Admissions aged 18 and older, by education according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Education	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 18 and older	1,813,812	450,195	342,230	280,708	135,793	131,433	51,072	247,426	112,359	13,660	4,684	1,355	4,348	1018	37,531
Highest school grade completed															
0 to 8	8.9	8.6	7.8	12.6	8.0	9.3	10.5	7.8	5.8	9.6	6.2	9.8	11.1	8.2	7.4
9 to 11	24.3	16.2	24.6	24.5	19.8	28.3	25.4	35.3	31.0	20.7	21.2	26.9	41.0	19.4	22.8
12 (or GED)	42.9	42.7	43.4	43.8	43.5	41.0	41.1	41.6	45.8	40.9	40.2	43.7	37.0	42.6	41.4
More than 12	24.0	32.5	24.2	19.1	28.7	21.3	23.0	15.2	17.3	28.9	32.4	19.6	11.0	29.8	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admissions aged 18 and older	1,764,628	436,166	335,612	276,021	131,261	128,008	49,126	239,844	110,034	13,104	4,574	1,329	4,307	992	34,250

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.10. Admissions aged 12 and older, by marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status		*Primary substance at admission*														
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*										
	All admissions	*Alcohol only*	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Marital status															
Never married	62.4	48.3	60.6	72.2	57.7	56.8	59.4	81.5	51.6	59.6	54.3	81.0	82.4	73.7	66.7
Divorced	15.2	22.5	17.2	9.9	14.1	19.3	16.0	5.5	22.4	14.2	16.6	6.9	5.3	10.8	12.6
Now married	14.9	20.4	14.0	10.8	20.5	13.1	16.5	9.5	17.2	16.8	20.0	7.9	8.4	9.9	13.2
Separated	5.8	6.4	6.6	5.3	6.3	8.6	6.8	3.0	7.6	7.3	6.4	4.0	3.5	4.6	6.0
Widowed	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,528,511	374,398	272,962	215,111	115,211	104,640	43,906	286,110	63,502	11,374	4,368	1,515	3,312	1,273	30,829
Living arrangements															
Independent living	65.7	73.4	64.2	66.1	76.8	57.1	69.6	58.4	52.8	71.6	76.3	53.8	66.4	52.7	74.6
Dependent living	21.7	13.3	19.1	16.9	17.2	21.2	19.9	37.4	34.2	17.3	17.3	38.7	23.4	39.1	16.9
Homeless	12.6	13.3	16.7	17.0	6.0	21.6	10.5	4.2	13.0	11.1	6.4	7.4	10.2	8.2	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,871,612	438,680	344,113	266,453	131,067	124,443	48,920	339,206	113,857	13,700	4,821	1,652	4,164	1,459	39,077
Pregnant (female only)															
Yes	3.9	1.6	2.5	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.5	5.9	6.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.2	1.2	3.4
No	96.1	98.4	97.5	96.0	95.0	95.8	95.6	94.1	93.3	96.9	97.2	95.8	94.8	98.8	96.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of female admissions	591,685	116,335	88,735	83,237	61,367	55,031	16,988	90,310	52,401	6,335	2,836	499	1,625	564	15,422
Veteran															
Yes	3.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	2.8	4.8	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.9
No	96.1	93.4	95.3	97.7	97.2	95.2	96.3	98.3	97.3	97.6	98.0	97.7	98.6	97.5	97.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,707,042	389,652	316,048	248,512	117,781	117,527	46,850	311,979	101,717	12,986	4,480	1,536	3,625	1,379	32,970

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.11. Admissions aged 12 and older, by psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis		*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem															
Yes	30.5	25.6	34.3	28.9	38.0	36.9	36.6	28.7	19.9	50.6	41.3	35.8	30.7	47.6	44.9
No	69.5	74.4	65.7	71.1	62.0	63.1	63.4	71.3	80.1	49.4	58.7	64.2	69.3	52.4	55.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,401,614	307,222	238,956	200,602	101,246	102,951	38,572	272,676	90,127	10,026	3,284	1,131	3,185	1,170	30,466
DSM criteria diagnosis															
Alcohol dependence	22.7	45.1	52.2	1.3	1.2	4.3	5.0	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.6	4.4	10.9
Alcohol intoxication	7.6	22.4	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.1	- -	- -	0.2	0.4	0.2
Alcohol abuse	8.7	20.7	14.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.2	5.5
Alcohol-induced disorder	1.2	2.8	1.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	- -	1.1	2.0
Opioid dependence	14.4	0.2	1.3	82.7	68.4	1.7	3.1	0.8	0.9	9.1	18.0	8.6	2.6	14.0	6.3
Opioid abuse	0.6	*	0.1	1.5	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.8
Cocaine dependence	7.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.5	66.0	50.4	3.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	3.8	4.7
Cocaine abuse	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	6.8	16.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.3
Cannabis dependence	9.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.9	43.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	6.4	5.0	6.2	6.4
Cannabis abuse	7.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	33.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.2	3.5	5.7
Other substance dependence	8.8	0.7	7.3	4.9	14.2	7.3	9.0	4.4	74.2	56.8	49.5	37.0	48.4	33.9	11.3
Other substance abuse	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	12.0	12.3	10.2	24.6	17.4	12.5	3.6
Substance-induced disorder	1.9	0.3	0.4	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	1.5	3.0	5.9	5.4	4.2	0.6	6.5	4.3
Mood disorder	2.5	1.7	3.1	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	3.3	2.9	2.0	4.5	2.1	10.5
Schizophrenia/psychotic disorder	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.0	2.1	3.2	6.2	5.9	4.8	0.9	7.9	8.8
Other mental health condition	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.0	5.6
Other condition/no diagnosis	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.5	8.9	4.6	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	809,326	215,303	140,730	75,619	65,905	58,266	21,014	155,532	31,815	6,332	2,520	840	984	906	33,560

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 2.12. Admissions aged 16 and older, by source of income support according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Source of income support	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 16 and over	1,908,253	456,611	353,173	282,032	137,980	131,767	51,751	314,191	114,374	14,196	4,887	1,654	4,391	1,205	40,041
Source of income support															
None	34.8	28.1	35.0	41.7	34.2	41.8	34.2	35.0	41.8	37.9	27.1	41.8	37.1	38.3	32.3
Wages/salary	29.0	41.9	28.1	14.8	28.0	14.6	26.7	29.5	26.7	19.7	25.4	26.4	19.3	23.4	29.4
Public assistance	8.2	5.5	8.4	12.4	7.8	11.8	8.9	7.7	7.0	8.2	6.4	5.1	11.9	7.8	5.3
Disability	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.6	5.7	9.5	5.6	3.5	3.9	6.8	6.0	2.7	3.6	8.2	11.7
Retirement/pension	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.8
Other	21.6	17.2	22.4	24.2	23.5	21.5	23.9	23.9	20.2	26.6	34.2	24.0	27.9	21.9	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,262,771	324,581	251,434	168,987	90,889	89,171	37,002	212,900	50,832	10,110	3,238	943	2,195	668	19,821

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.13. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment		*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Type of health insurance															
None	59.8	61.7	63.4	52.9	56.9	66.2	63.9	56.0	72.6	49.7	65.6	62.8	66.1	51.3	40.9
Medicaid	19.4	11.1	16.0	32.3	21.0	21.2	18.9	23.0	12.9	28.8	14.3	16.3	21.5	23.6	40.1
Private insurance	5.6	8.3	5.9	2.1	5.1	2.2	4.2	6.0	4.4	4.1	5.7	6.3	0.9	6.6	6.0
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	3.1	4.2	3.4	1.7	4.2	0.9	2.5	3.6	1.1	4.2	2.8	4.2	0.8	5.0	1.7
HMO	2.9	4.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.4	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	3.3
Medicare	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.0
Other	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.0	8.0	5.8	7.0	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.5	10.6	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	917,769	252,291	153,356	137,373	66,259	53,880	22,080	153,730	49,643	6,782	2,578	731	2,087	679	16,300
Expected/actual primary source of payment[2]															
Self-pay	20.0	29.3	22.0	11.2	17.6	11.3	16.3	14.3	16.0	17.1	14.3	12.5	3.9	15.2	23.4
Medicaid	14.8	7.7	12.7	20.7	17.6	18.9	13.4	22.3	9.8	19.4	12.4	14.2	13.1	24.3	21.1
Medicare	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.5	- -	0.9	1.2
Other govt. payments	36.9	30.4	35.5	43.8	40.0	40.2	47.7	38.7	49.5	34.4	51.6	41.9	62.0	33.9	16.5
No charge	10.4	6.9	11.6	12.7	9.4	17.5	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.0	13.4	14.2	7.6	18.1
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	0.1	2.8	1.5
Other health insurance	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.6	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.4	5.1	3.1	5.2	1.0	5.1	3.7
Workers' Compensation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*
Other	11.9	18.4	12.0	7.1	7.2	8.5	7.9	8.5	11.3	10.3	6.1	9.9	5.6	10.1	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	713,666	202,788	125,053	73,635	51,580	43,809	18,146	135,880	38,428	4,982	2,197	618	1,457	643	14,450

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

[2] This information is collected at admission and may not correspond to the actual source of payment.

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 2.14. Admissions aged 12 and older, by arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment		*Primary substance at admission*														
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*										
	All admissions	*Alcohol only*	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,963,089	460,772	358,340	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Arrests in 30 days prior to admission															
None	88.7	88.6	88.1	91.6	90.1	89.1	89.9	86.9	86.8	87.2	90.2	89.5	90.0	87.3	90.1
One or more	11.3	11.4	11.9	8.4	9.9	10.9	10.1	13.1	13.2	12.8	9.9	10.5	10.0	12.7	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,753,617	411,560	306,496	237,464	122,523	119,282	47,164	334,453	113,591	11,694	4,670	1,642	4,125	1,437	37,516
Days waiting to enter treatment															
None	60.2	60.2	58.2	57.2	58.3	63.6	58.8	60.0	66.3	54.5	69.1	57.6	55.7	66.3	69.4
1-7 days	23.0	22.6	22.9	30.7	27.7	21.6	22.3	20.2	17.4	29.7	18.6	21.7	27.8	19.1	15.0
8-14 days	6.5	6.9	7.2	5.1	5.8	5.5	6.4	7.6	5.7	6.0	4.6	6.6	7.3	6.1	5.0
15-30 days	5.7	5.9	6.7	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.3	8.3	5.7	4.3	5.3
More than 30 days	5.3	5.1	5.9	3.5	4.4	5.1	7.5	6.4	6.0	5.3	4.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,008,061	229,531	157,193	141,425	70,580	69,183	25,039	192,912	85,732	6,067	2,625	714	2,230	727	24,103

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2009
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Detailed drug	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*
	Number				*Percent distribution*			
All admissions reporting detailed drug(s)	1,554,001	876,649	485,205	192,147	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	567,420	399,032	126,267	42,121	36.5	45.5	26.0	21.9
Marijuana/hashish	343,451	162,130	130,769	50,552	22.1	18.5	27.0	26.3
Cocaine	246,456	87,730	119,019	39,707	15.9	10.0	24.5	20.7
Crack	126,368	56,098	55,344	14,926	8.1	6.4	11.4	7.8
Other cocaine	120,088	31,632	63,675	24,781	7.7	3.6	13.1	12.9
Opiates	264,973	188,092	54,919	21,962	17.1	21.5	11.3	11.4
Heroin	153,146	124,091	21,494	7,561	9.9	14.2	4.4	3.9
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet)	37,048	22,341	10,899	3,808	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0
Non-prescription methadone	7,114	3,004	2,804	1,306	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	5,230	2,708	1,769	753	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Codeine	1,247	657	389	201	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	1,151	708	368	75	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Propoxyphene (Darvon)	134	64	56	14	*	*	*	*
Tramadol (Ultram)	97	57	30	10	*	*	*	*
Meperidine (Demerol)	95	58	28	9	*	*	*	*
Pentazocine (Talwin)	63	28	15	20	*	*	*	*
Other opiates or synthetics	59,648	34,376	17,067	8,205	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.3
Stimulants	49,986	24,741	14,233	11,012	3.2	2.8	2.9	5.7
Methamphetamine/speed	38,883	21,963	10,309	6,611	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.4
MDMA (Ecstasy)	4,873	717	1,826	2,330	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2
Amphetamine	3,262	1,274	1,045	943	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other amphetamines	1,290	357	478	455	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	156	47	61	48	*	*	*	*
Other stimulants	1,522	383	514	625	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Tranquilizers	42,193	7,887	20,789	13,517	2.7	0.9	4.3	7.0
Alprazolam (Xanax)	19,330	3,685	9,354	6,291	1.2	0.4	1.9	3.3
Diazepam (Valium)	4,999	766	2,620	1,613	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	1,012	202	508	302	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Lorazepam (Ativan)	404	92	200	112	*	*	*	0.1
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	85	19	47	19	*	*	*	*
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	66	12	33	21	*	*	*	*
Triazolam (Halcion)	26	6	13	7	*	*	*	*
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	20	4	10	6	*	*	*	*
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	21	8	10	3	*	*	*	*
Other benzodiazepines	15,591	2,943	7,753	4,895	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.5
Meprobamate (Miltown)	52	27	15	10	*	*	*	*
Other tranquilizers	587	123	226	238	*	*	*	0.1

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2009 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions - Supplemental Data Set.[1]]

Detailed drug	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*
	Number				*Percent distribution*			
Sedatives/hypnotics	5,217	1,291	2,264	1,662	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9
Secobarbital (Seconal)	4	- -	3	1	*	- -	*	*
Phenobarbital	181	43	73	65	*	*	*	*
Secobarbital/amobarbital (Tuinal)	6	3	1	2	*	*	*	*
Other barbiturate sedatives	1,061	380	412	269	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
Methaqualone	22	6	10	6	*	*	*	*
Glutethimide (Doriden)	10	4	4	2	*	*	*	*
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	32	7	13	12	*	*	*	*
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	607	181	235	191	*	*	*	0.1
Other sedatives	3,294	667	1,513	1,114	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
Hallucinogens	4,037	528	1,256	2,253	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2
LSD	1,016	149	310	557	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Other hallucinogens	3,021	379	946	1,696	0.2	*	0.2	0.9
PCP/PCP combinations	5,168	2,287	1,668	1,213	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Inhalants	1,556	511	435	610	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Aerosols	478	162	121	195	*	*	*	0.1
Anesthetics	13	4	6	3	*	*	*	*
Solvents	64	15	23	26	*	*	*	*
Nitrites	31	13	10	8	*	*	*	*
Other inhalants	970	317	275	378	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Other drugs	23,455	2,392	13,558	7,505	1.5	0.3	2.8	3.9
Diphenhydramine	89	28	28	33	*	*	*	*
Other over-the-counter	1,502	335	564	603	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Ketamine	308	116	94	98	*	*	*	0.1
Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin	51	14	26	11	*	*	*	*
GHB/GBL	146	33	70	43	*	*	*	*
Other drugs	21,448	1,894	12,804	6,750	1.4	0.2	2.6	3.5

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.

[2] Admissions can report up to three substances of abuse, so in the total column an individual admission may be counted up to three times. The approximately 877,000 admisssions aged 12 and older who supplied detailed drug information reported 1.5 million substances (average 1.8 substances per admission).

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 3.1a. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 1999-2009
Number

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

Primary substance	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total admissions aged 12-17	137,596	137,769	145,369	157,744	156,976	146,356	145,009	142,890	141,290	152,221	149,277
Marijuana/hashish	82,614	85,168	90,620	99,548	101,267	93,446	96,244	94,565	93,256	104,668	106,733
Alcohol	35,456	33,408	32,965	32,482	29,650	28,441	26,855	28,710	29,413	29,573	26,687
Alcohol only	11,163	10,729	10,959	10,794	10,604	10,401	9,998	11,060	11,708	11,634	10,577
Alcohol w/secondary drug	24,293	22,679	22,006	21,688	19,046	18,040	16,857	17,650	17,705	17,939	16,110
Stimulants	3,471	4,094	5,079	5,986	6,694	7,493	8,517	6,375	5,162	3,799	3,065
Methamphetamine	2,546	2,965	3,708	4,542	5,321	6,071	7,130	5,475	3,767	2,191	1,957
Other amphetamines[1]	787	940	1,125	1,250	1,209	1,302	1,279	583	681	701	866
Other stimulants	138	189	246	194	164	120	108	317	714	907	242
Opiates	2,111	1,966	2,022	2,224	2,453	2,527	2,566	2,578	2,726	3,692	4,350
Heroin	1,872	1,578	1,439	1,515	1,487	1,442	1,337	1,229	1,135	1,344	1,504
Other opiates/synthetics	239	388	583	709	966	1,085	1,229	1,349	1,591	2,348	2,846
Non-RX methadone	36	38	39	46	55	47	61	48	58	78	72
Other opiates/synthetics	203	350	544	663	911	1,038	1,168	1,301	1,533	2,270	2,774
Cocaine	3,167	2,577	2,567	2,927	3,278	3,353	3,799	4,150	3,256	2,535	1,427
Smoked cocaine	1,367	1,082	1,009	1,114	1,236	1,133	1,225	1,312	878	728	453
Non-smoked cocaine	1,800	1,495	1,558	1,813	2,042	2,220	2,574	2,838	2,378	1,807	974
Other drugs	4,692	4,548	4,643	3,292	3,038	2,915	2,686	2,651	2,946	3,143	3,257
Tranquilizers	225	274	400	389	399	422	431	388	555	599	767
Benzodiazepine	131	157	251	245	303	310	368	344	488	533	697
Other tranquilizers	94	117	149	144	96	112	63	44	67	66	70
Inhalants	610	529	462	466	517	521	474	446	464	514	501
Hallucinogens	1,097	985	860	666	440	421	327	306	401	414	422
Sedatives/hypnotics	113	172	216	254	280	278	252	293	401	377	346
Barbiturates	29	49	43	43	71	63	28	37	49	59	58
Other sedatives/hypnotics	84	123	173	211	209	215	224	256	352	318	288
Over-the-counter	89	87	164	172	256	276	281	404	353	340	412
PCP	182	167	162	192	168	94	85	90	58	66	56
Other	2,376	2,334	2,379	1,153	978	903	836	724	714	833	753
None reported	6,085	6,008	7,473	11,285	10,596	8,181	4,342	3,861	4,531	4,811	3,758

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamine* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had used the category *Other amphetamines.*

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.1b. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marijuana/hashish	60.0	61.8	62.3	63.1	64.5	63.8	66.4	66.2	66.0	68.8	71.5
Alcohol	25.8	24.2	22.7	20.6	18.9	19.4	18.5	20.1	20.8	19.4	17.9
Alcohol only	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.1
Alcohol w/secondary drug	17.7	16.5	15.1	13.7	12.1	12.3	11.6	12.4	12.5	11.8	10.8
Stimulants	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.5	3.7	2.5	2.1
Methamphetamine	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3
Other amphetamines[1]	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2
Opiates	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.9
Heroin	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Other opiates/synthetics	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9
Non-RX methadone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
Other opiates/synthetics	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9
Cocaine	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.0
Smoked cocaine	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
Non-smoked cocaine	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7
Other drugs	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Benzodiazepine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other tranquilizers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Inhalants	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Other	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
None reported	4.4	4.4	5.1	7.2	6.8	5.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamine* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had used the category *Other amphetamines.*

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.2. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by gender and race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity	All admissions aged 12-17	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine									
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/ hashish	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/ none specified
Total admissions aged 12-17	149,277	10,577	16,110	1,504	2,846	453	974	106,733	2,823	767	346	422	56	501	5,165
Gender															
Male	71.3	55.3	59.4	51.1	57.4	53.4	53.2	77.1	42.9	52.9	54.6	68.2	67.9	62.5	60.4
Female	28.7	44.7	40.6	48.9	42.6	46.6	46.8	22.9	57.1	47.1	45.4	31.8	32.1	37.5	39.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	149,255	10,575	16,108	1,504	2,846	453	974	106,718	2,823	766	346	422	56	501	5,163
Race/ethnicity															
White (non-Hispanic)	48.4	45.4	56.3	81.9	86.3	53.6	54.3	45.3	49.1	73.7	62.3	77.1	26.8	56.8	55.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	19.8	12.3	8.6	1.7	2.7	16.2	5.2	23.5	5.0	4.1	5.0	7.1	26.8	5.1	25.4
Hispanic origin	22.7	30.0	21.8	12.6	5.4	22.2	32.5	22.9	33.8	18.3	22.5	7.1	32.1	23.7	11.2
Mexican	14.1	20.9	14.0	8.2	2.6	14.3	24.7	13.9	25.4	10.8	19.3	3.2	7.1	16.7	3.1
Puerto Rican	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.0	- -	0.7	12.5	0.4	1.6
Cuban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	- -	0.7	- -	- -	0.6
Other/not specified	6.4	8.2	6.2	2.9	2.0	5.5	7.2	6.5	7.6	5.2	3.2	2.4	12.5	6.6	5.9
Other	9.1	12.3	13.3	3.7	5.6	8.1	8.0	8.3	12.1	4.0	10.2	8.8	14.3	14.4	8.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	3.0	5.9	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.8	2.7	1.8	7.8	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2	4.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.2	0.8	4.7	0.7	- -	2.9	2.0
Other	4.6	4.8	4.4	2.7	2.7	4.2	5.1	4.6	7.1	2.6	3.8	5.4	12.5	3.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	144,268	10,146	15,664	1,455	2,765	433	968	103,780	2,803	756	342	411	56	486	4,203

- - 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 11.03.10.

Table 3.3. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by age at admission and treatment referral source according to primary substance of abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

Age at admission and treatment referral source	*All admissions aged 12-17*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 12-17	149,277	10,577	16,110	1,504	2,846	453	974	106,733	2,823	767	346	422	56	501	5,165
Age at admission															
12 years	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.6	5.4	7.0
13 years	4.2	7.1	3.5	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	3.9	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.1	3.6	15.2	11.3
14 years	10.6	11.8	8.9	2.2	6.3	6.2	7.6	10.8	7.4	8.6	11.8	8.5	7.1	18.6	14.9
15 years	20.8	17.4	18.9	9.1	14.7	18.3	21.4	22.0	18.8	19.2	25.4	18.0	8.9	23.6	18.3
16 years	30.6	27.0	29.4	24.5	31.0	28.7	28.6	31.5	30.7	35.1	30.3	34.1	21.4	19.0	24.9
17 years	32.7	33.7	38.5	63.5	45.9	45.0	41.1	31.1	40.6	34.8	28.3	36.7	55.4	18.4	23.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	149,277	10,577	16,110	1,504	2,846	453	974	106,733	2,823	767	346	422	56	501	5,165
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI	48.8	41.0	47.0	26.4	32.2	43.1	39.5	51.8	42.0	35.0	40.7	37.7	47.3	27.1	34.7
Self or individual	16.0	15.6	17.0	35.1	27.7	18.6	17.4	14.8	20.0	18.9	21.2	20.5	21.8	27.3	22.3
School (educational)	11.9	22.1	10.8	2.2	6.3	5.0	7.8	10.9	8.4	8.3	11.8	4.3	7.3	14.2	25.7
Alcohol/drug abuse care provider	6.4	3.3	6.5	18.7	12.8	13.8	14.9	6.3	8.3	12.8	8.9	11.0	5.5	7.2	2.1
Other health care provider	5.0	4.6	6.0	8.0	11.0	7.3	7.2	4.4	6.2	15.2	8.0	13.1	9.1	11.5	6.2
Employer/EAP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	- -	0.1	0.1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.2
Other community referral	11.8	13.3	12.7	9.6	9.6	12.0	13.2	11.7	15.1	9.7	9.4	13.4	9.1	12.7	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	147,002	10,409	15,888	1,483	2,797	441	964	105,278	2,777	755	339	419	55	487	4,910

- - 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 11.03.10.

Table 3.4. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

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

Marijuana involvement[1] and treatment referral source	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total admissions aged 12-17	137,596	137,769	145,369	157,744	156,976	146,418	145,196	143,111	141,781	152,204	149,277
Marijuana-involved admissions	82.5	82.9	82.3	81.9	82.0	82.3	84.5	84.0	82.8	84.1	85.9
Criminal justice referral	43.2	43.3	44.1	44.7	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.1	41.9	43.1	43.3
Both alcohol and marijuana	29.7	28.4	27.9	27.0	25.7	24.3	24.5	24.3	23.0	22.7	21.9
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	12.3	13.6	14.8	16.2	17.0	17.3	18.6	18.1	17.6	19.4	20.4
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0
Other referral source	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.2	37.7	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	42.5
Both alcohol and marijuana	27.0	26.2	24.2	23.2	22.6	22.9	22.3	22.6	23.2	22.4	22.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	10.7	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.7	14.8	15.7	16.8	18.3
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
All other admissions	17.5	17.1	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.7	15.5	16.0	17.2	15.9	14.1
Criminal justice referral	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.9	5.7	5.4
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.2
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
No substance reported	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
Other referral source	9.4	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.8	10.8	8.9	9.4	10.3	10.2	8.7
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.7
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.5
No substance reported	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	131,996	133,444	140,761	152,848	151,500	142,144	140,821	140,256	139,686	149,407	147,002

[1] Admissions reporting marijuana as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance were considered to be marijuana-involved.

[2] Drug combinations includes combinations of alcohol and drugs.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.5. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

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

Age group and race/ethnicity	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total heroin admissions	257,208	269,875	277,268	284,361	273,756	262,283	260,598	268,747	262,681	280,679	282,212
12 to 19 years	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5
White (non-Hispanic)	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Puerto Rican-origin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
20 to 34 years	41.3	40.8	41.4	40.9	40.8	41.7	41.6	42.4	43.4	45.4	48.1
White (non-Hispanic)	21.7	21.7	22.7	24.0	24.6	27.3	28.0	30.3	32.2	35.1	38.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1
Puerto Rican-origin	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.4
Other	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6
35 to 44 years	36.6	36.1	35.3	34.2	33.4	32.2	31.1	29.4	28.3	26.1	24.2
White (non-Hispanic)	16.0	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	9.8	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.0
Puerto Rican-origin	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3
Other	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.1
45 years and older	18.9	20.1	20.5	22.1	23.1	23.2	24.3	25.3	25.6	25.4	24.3
White (non-Hispanic)	7.3	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.5
Puerto Rican-origin	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	256,252	268,270	276,055	283,124	272,073	260,473	258,921	267,750	261,294	278,044	276,941

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.6. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

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

Usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total heroin admissions	257,208	269,875	277,268	284,324	273,756	262,278	260,591	268,731	262,579	281,159	282,212
Injection	65.1	62.6	61.0	61.6	60.4	62.1	62.8	63.6	64.2	64.7	66.6
Age group											
12 to 19 years	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5
20 to 34 years	24.6	24.1	24.9	25.6	26.0	28.0	29.1	30.9	32.4	34.3	37.4
35 to 44 years	24.0	22.0	20.2	19.2	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.1	13.6
45 years and older	14.6	14.7	14.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.6	14.2	13.2
First treatment episode (%)	19.5	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.9	19.4	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.6	21.3
Average years of use before first treatment episode	14.1	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.4	12.5	11.6
Inhalation	29.6	31.9	33.6	33.2	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.4	31.7	31.0	28.9
Age group											
12 to 19 years	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
20 to 34 years	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.7	12.0	11.1	10.6	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.5
35 to 44 years	10.8	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.0	9.6
45 years and older	4.0	5.0	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.1
First treatment episode (%)	24.4	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.0	25.6	29.0	28.0	24.1	23.6	24.7
Average years of use before first treatment episode	9.9	11.1	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.0	14.9	14.2	14.2
Other	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	240,165	252,280	259,156	265,701	255,613	243,953	258,318	266,865	261,147	279,576	281,411

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.7. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy,[1] by usual route of administration and age group: 1999-2009
Percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. See Table 4.2a.]

Usual route of administration and age group	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
Total heroin admissions	257,208	269,875	277,268	284,324	273,756	262,278	260,591	268,731	262,579	281,159	282,212
Total medication-assisted opioid therapy admissions	38.5	36.6	35.6	35.1	32.4	31.1	30.1	30.1	29.3	29.2	28.5
Usual route of administration											
Injection	44.8	42.7	40.8	39.0	35.3	33.3	30.9	29.6	28.8	28.3	27.2
Inhalation	29.5	29.1	31.0	32.2	30.4	28.3	28.3	31.1	29.9	30.9	31.2
Smoking	49.7	47.0	39.2	39.2	37.3	38.1	35.7	33.1	34.5	31.4	31.3
Other	25.4	20.1	21.1	23.1	23.0	32.0	26.8	26.2	23.7	23.2	21.2
No. of admissions	234,868	250,645	257,476	264,297	252,019	238,830	253,019	260,826	255,920	274,485	276,176
Age group											
12 to 19 years	14.7	16.1	15.5	15.1	13.8	12.0	11.1	11.3	13.4	12.4	13.8
20 to 34 years	30.8	28.8	28.7	28.1	26.0	24.8	23.6	22.9	22.7	22.4	22.4
35 to 44 years	41.9	39.3	38.0	37.1	33.8	32.2	31.4	31.1	30.4	30.8	30.8
45 years and older	52.7	50.5	48.4	47.7	44.1	43.1	42.1	43.5	41.1	41.7	40.4
No. of admissions	251,807	268,216	275,576	282,895	269,976	256,878	254,957	262,455	257,160	275,961	276,944

[1] Medication-assisted opioid therapy with methadone or buprenorphine planned as part of the client's treatment.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 3.8. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse according to additional substance abuse: 2009
Percent distribution

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

		Primary substance at admission												
			Opiates		*Cocaine*									
	All admissions	*Alcohol*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,963,089	819,112	282,212	138,639	131,886	52,046	354,159	115,182	14,427	5,030	1,777	4,404	1,519	42,696
Average no. of substances per admission	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.3
Primary use of substance	100.0	41.7	14.4	7.1	6.7	2.7	18.0	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
Any use of substance	*n/a*	60.7	17.2	12.1	14.1	10.2	38.1	9.7	4.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.5
Substance in addition to primary substance	*Percent of admissions reporting abuse of additional substance* [1]													
None	46.1	56.3	36.1	37.7	32.1	30.1	42.2	34.7	28.6	38.0	25.9	27.8	46.0	82.0
Marijuana/hashish	20.1	25.2	16.6	24.6	30.1	31.4	- -	35.5	23.2	21.9	43.0	41.5	27.3	6.0
Alcohol	19.0	- -	20.0	21.7	47.2	42.3	43.7	30.9	26.6	23.4	30.8	34.7	28.7	8.4
Non-smoked cocaine	7.5	7.2	16.9	7.6	- -	- -	6.4	4.5	7.2	6.3	9.6	7.6	2.6	1.9
Smoked cocaine	7.4	9.5	14.5	4.6	- -	- -	3.9	3.3	5.7	3.0	3.6	7.3	2.4	0.9
Opiates other than heroin	5.1	3.6	10.9	3.1	3.7	6.3	4.6	4.2	25.6	16.5	8.0	1.7	5.6	2.6
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	3.8	3.6	2.5	4.3	2.4	4.1	6.8	0.7	3.5	6.8	8.4	3.9	3.4	0.7
Tranquilizers	3.3	1.7	6.9	12.4	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.5	4.4	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.5
Heroin	2.8	2.8	- -	6.9	6.0	8.4	1.3	2.3	8.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.2	1.6
Sedatives	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.3
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	- -	0.9	0.9	0.1
PCP	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	- -	- -	*
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	- -	0.1
Other	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	0.9	3.4	2.9	3.0	1.0	4.3	0.7

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

n/a Not applicable.

* 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 11.03.10.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2009
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions See Table 4.2a..]

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
All admissions aged 12 and older		1,963,089	100.0	
Alcohol		819,112	41.7	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	460,772	23.5	56.3
1 other substance	Marijuana	125,302	6.4	15.3
	Cocaine	67,467	3.4	8.2
	Opiates	19,228	1.0	2.3
	Meth/amp	12,089	0.6	1.5
	Other	21,329	1.1	2.6
2 other substances	Cocaine & marijuana	46,911	2.4	5.7
	Cocaine & opiates	13,732	0.7	1.7
	Marijuana & meth/amp	12,121	0.6	1.5
	Marijuana & other	11,213	0.6	1.4
	Marijuana & opiates	11,122	0.6	1.4
	Cocaine & other	5,501	0.3	0.7
	Opiates & other	5,198	0.3	0.6
	Cocaine & meth/amp	3,188	0.2	0.4
	Meth/amp & opiates	1,395	0.1	0.2
	Heroin and other opiates	1,001	0.1	0.1
	Meth/amp & other	731	*	0.1
	Two other drugs	626	*	0.1
	Methadone & other opiates	113	*	*
	Methamphetamine & amphetamines	54	*	*
	Two different tranquilizers	16	*	*
	Two different sedatives	3	*	*
Cocaine		183,932	9.4	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	58,022	3.0	31.5
1 other substance	Alcohol	44,960	2.3	24.4
	Marijuana	19,950	1.0	10.8
	Opiates	7,715	0.4	4.2
	Meth/amp	2,075	0.1	1.1
	Other	2,200	0.1	1.2
2 other substances	Alcohol & marijuana	29,263	1.5	15.9
	Alcohol & opiates	6,081	0.3	3.3
	Marijuana & opiates	3,661	0.2	2.0
	Alcohol & other	2,634	0.1	1.4
	Marijuana & other	1,832	0.1	1.0
	Opiates & other	1,543	0.1	0.8
	Alcohol & meth/amp	1,350	0.1	0.7
	Marijuana & meth/amp	1,317	0.1	0.7
	Heroin and other opiates	554	*	0.3
	Meth/amp & opiates	428	*	0.2
	Meth/amp & other	189	*	0.1
	Two other drugs	94	*	0.1
	Methadone & other opiates	45	*	*
	Methamphetamine & amphetamines	16	*	*
	Two different tranquilizers	2	*	*
	Two different sedatives	1	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. See Table 4.2a.]

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
Opiates		420,851	21.4	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	154,019	7.8	36.6
1 other substance	Cocaine	46,040	2.3	10.9
	Alcohol	29,755	1.5	7.1
	Marijuana	27,392	1.4	6.5
	Opiates	18,908	1.0	4.5
	Meth/amp	6,225	0.3	1.5
	Other	19,975	1.0	4.7
2 other substances	Alcohol & cocaine	24,378	1.2	5.8
	Alcohol & marijuana	18,102	0.9	4.3
	Cocaine & marijuana	17,425	0.9	4.1
	Cocaine & other	9,215	0.5	2.2
	Marijuana & other	8,676	0.4	2.1
	Alcohol & other	8,027	0.4	1.9
	Marijuana & opiates	7,250	0.4	1.7
	Cocaine & opiates	6,754	0.3	1.6
	Opiates & other	4,873	0.2	1.2
	Alcohol & opiates	4,796	0.2	1.1
	Marijuana & meth/amp	2,147	0.1	0.5
	Alcohol & meth/amp	1,524	0.1	0.4
	Cocaine & meth/amp	1,488	0.1	0.4
	Two other drugs	1,204	0.1	0.3
	Meth/amp & other	962	*	0.2
	Meth/amp & opiates	685	*	0.2
	Methadone & other opiates	528	*	0.1
	Heroin & other opiates	357	*	0.1
	Two different tranquilizers	91	*	*
	Methamphetamine & amphetamines	37	*	*
	Two different sedatives	18	*	*
Marijuana		354,159	18.0	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	149,281	7.6	42.2
1 other substance	Alcohol	108,695	5.5	30.7
	Cocaine	12,668	0.6	3.6
	Meth/amp	11,169	0.6	3.2
	Opiates	5,948	0.3	1.7
	Other	7,592	0.4	2.1
2 other substances	Alcohol & cocaine	17,575	0.9	5.0
	Alcohol & other	11,818	0.6	3.3
	Alcohol & meth/amp	8,794	0.4	2.5
	Alcohol & opiates	8,001	0.4	2.3
	Opiates & other	2,752	0.1	0.8
	Cocaine & opiates	2,555	0.1	0.7
	Cocaine & other	2,058	0.1	0.6
	Cocaine & meth/amp	1,839	0.1	0.5
	Meth/amp & other	1,092	0.1	0.3
	Meth/amp & opiates	1,035	0.1	0.3
	Two other drugs	748	*	0.2
	Heroin & other opiates	378	*	0.1
	Methamphetamine & amphetamines	76	*	*
	Methadone & other opiates	69	*	*
	Two different tranquilizers	9	*	*
	Two different sedatives	7	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2009 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. See Table 4.2a.]

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
Methamphetamine/Amphetamines		115,182	5.9	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	39,914	2.0	34.7
1 other substance	Marijuana	24,035	1.2	20.9
	Alcohol	19,959	1.0	17.3
	Cocaine	3,449	0.2	3.0
	Opiates	3,182	0.2	2.8
	Meth/amp	413	*	0.4
	Other	1,410	0.1	1.2
2 other substances	Alcohol & marijuana	11,461	0.6	10.0
	Cocaine & marijuana	2,346	0.1	2.0
	Alcohol & cocaine	2,214	0.1	1.9
	Marijuana & opiates	1,615	0.1	1.4
	Marijuana & other	1,257	0.1	1.1
	Alcohol & opiates	1,158	0.1	1.0
	Alcohol & other	726	*	0.6
	Cocaine & opiates	637	*	0.6
	Opiates & other	508	*	0.4
	Cocaine & other	289	*	0.3
	Heroin & other opiates	139	*	0.1
	Marijuana & meth/amp	128	*	0.1
	Two other drugs	82	*	0.1
	Alcohol & meth/amp	75	*	0.1
	Cocaine & meth/amp	63	*	0.1
	Meth/amp & other	53	*	*
	Meth/amp & opiates	39	*	*
	Methadone & other opiates	30	*	*
Other		27,354	1.4	

n/a Not applicable.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 4.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2009
Column percent distribution

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

Primary substance and age at admission		*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]		
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978
Primary substance												
Alcohol	41.7	42.6	39.6	55.7	59.6	57.9	40.6	30.7	54.5	2.6	9.2	14.4
Opiates	21.4	10.8	13.6	28.8	34.0	32.9	21.6	21.2	21.1	93.5	87.4	69.0
Marijuana	18.0	26.7	25.4	2.3	0.7	1.8	13.8	15.7	5.8	1.4	0.3	4.1
Cocaine	9.4	9.0	11.1	7.6	2.1	5.1	14.1	16.9	8.9	1.1	1.1	7.8
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	5.9	6.5	7.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	6.4	12.7	4.7	0.2	0.3	2.0
Tranquilizers	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.3
Sedatives	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other	2.6	3.7	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.8	0.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	7.6	11.3	9.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	6.2	8.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.0
18 to 19 years	4.2	5.3	4.5	2.7	1.3	2.1	3.9	3.9	3.1	1.7	2.8	3.4
20 to 24 years	14.9	16.2	16.3	12.7	7.5	10.2	14.8	14.2	11.8	12.8	16.0	16.9
25 to 29 years	15.2	15.4	16.3	14.0	10.2	13.8	15.2	15.6	12.7	17.4	16.4	18.9
30 to 34 years	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.2	10.1	10.4	11.8	12.0	11.4	13.1	11.8	13.9
35 to 39 years	10.8	10.1	10.8	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	13.1	11.9	11.3	11.3
40 to 44 years	11.6	10.1	10.6	14.3	17.5	15.3	12.4	12.4	13.9	12.4	12.3	11.2
45 to 49 years	11.3	9.5	10.0	15.2	18.4	15.5	12.1	11.2	15.4	11.7	12.8	9.7
50 to 54 years	7.3	6.0	6.0	10.1	12.2	10.5	7.4	6.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	7.9
55 to 59 years	3.4	2.8	2.6	4.7	6.3	5.8	3.2	2.8	4.5	5.8	4.9	3.6
60 to 64 years	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.1
65 years and older	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978
Average age at admission	34 yrs	32 yrs	33 yrs	38 yrs	41 yrs	39 yrs	35 yrs	34 yrs	38 yrs	37 yrs	37 yrs	35 yrs

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 4.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2009
Row percent distribution

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

Primary substance and age at admission		*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]			
	All admissions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,963,085	45.7	11.3	15.9	3.4	0.7	9.2	7.6	0.3	4.4	1.1	0.3	100.0
Primary substance													
Alcohol	819,112	46.6	10.8	21.3	4.9	0.9	9.0	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Opiates	420,851	23.0	7.2	21.4	5.5	1.0	9.3	7.5	0.3	19.2	4.7	1.0	100.0
Marijuana	354,156	67.6	16.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	6.6	0.1	0.3	- -	0.1	100.0
Cocaine	183,932	43.9	13.4	12.9	0.8	0.4	13.9	13.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	115,182	50.9	14.4	7.3	0.3	0.1	10.1	16.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tranquilizers	14,427	33.0	9.3	21.4	10.8	0.6	13.7	7.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.5	100.0
Sedatives	5,030	43.2	12.6	14.0	2.7	0.8	14.8	6.7	0.6	3.2	0.9	0.4	100.0
Other	50,395	65.1	8.7	10.3	0.6	0.2	7.3	5.7	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978	
Age at admission													
12 to 17 years	149,274	67.7	13.9	1.6	0.1	- -	7.5	8.8	- -	0.3	- -	0.1	100.0
18 to 19 years	82,320	57.8	12.1	10.1	1.1	0.3	8.7	7.1	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	291,865	49.7	12.4	13.7	1.7	0.4	9.2	7.2	0.2	3.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	298,495	46.4	12.2	14.7	2.3	0.6	9.2	7.7	0.2	5.1	1.2	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	228,765	45.3	11.9	15.3	3.0	0.6	9.4	7.8	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	212,985	42.7	11.3	17.5	3.8	0.7	9.6	7.8	0.3	4.9	1.2	0.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	228,345	39.6	10.3	19.6	5.2	0.9	9.9	8.0	0.3	4.7	1.2	0.3	100.0
45 to 49 years	222,363	38.3	10.0	21.4	5.6	0.9	9.8	7.5	0.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	100.0
50 to 54 years	143,135	37.5	9.4	22.1	5.8	0.9	9.3	6.9	0.4	5.9	1.5	0.3	100.0
55 to 59 years	67,124	37.3	8.7	21.8	6.3	1.1	8.7	6.2	0.4	7.5	1.7	0.3	100.0
60 to 64 years	25,162	38.6	8.2	21.9	7.3	1.3	8.6	5.2	0.4	6.7	1.5	0.3	100.0
65 years and older	13,252	46.7	8.0	16.2	8.2	1.9	8.0	3.7	0.5	5.8	1.0	0.1	100.0
No. of admissions	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978	

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

- - 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 11.03.10.

Table 4.2a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2009
Column percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity		*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]		
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978
Gender												
Male	68.1	67.9	64.1	74.4	77.1	70.3	66.9	65.7	67.8	59.6	67.4	57.2
Female	31.9	32.1	35.9	25.6	22.9	29.7	33.1	34.3	32.2	40.4	32.6	42.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,962,716	896,704	222,348	312,857	67,584	12,801	181,535	148,222	5,625	86,516	22,548	5,976
Race/ethnicity												
White (non-Hispanic)	60.1	59.7	60.2	62.0	48.8	50.2	65.8	55.6	73.7	60.1	60.6	66.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.8	20.4	23.3	19.2	27.7	13.1	20.7	22.9	14.9	17.9	16.0	20.6
Hispanic origin	13.6	14.2	10.1	14.3	19.8	8.7	9.3	14.3	6.6	18.1	17.3	8.7
Mexican	5.5	5.9	5.1	7.1	0.4	3.7	3.1	5.7	0.7	4.7	10.0	0.5
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.9	1.8	4.2	13.5	2.4	3.1	4.1	2.1	9.8	4.9	6.4
Other/not specified	4.3	5.4	3.2	3.1	5.9	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.9
Other	5.5	5.7	6.4	4.4	3.7	28.0	4.2	7.2	4.8	4.0	6.1	4.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.2	0.9	26.1	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.6	2.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3
Other	2.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,904,172	855,323	216,455	306,645	67,224	12,553	180,663	145,586	5,538	85,770	22,506	5,909

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 4.2b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2009
Row percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity		*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]			
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,963,085	45.7	11.3	15.9	3.4	0.7	9.2	7.6	0.3	4.4	1.1	0.3	100.0
Gender													
Male	1,337,482	45.5	10.7	17.4	3.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	0.3	3.9	1.1	0.3	100.0
Female	625,234	46.1	12.8	12.8	2.5	0.6	9.6	8.1	0.3	5.6	1.2	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,962,716	896,704	222,348	312,857	67,584	12,801	181,535	148,222	5,625	86,516	22,548	5,976	
Race/ethnicity													
White (non-Hispanic)	1,143,735	44.7	11.4	16.6	2.9	0.6	10.4	7.1	0.4	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	395,791	44.1	12.7	14.9	4.7	0.4	9.5	8.4	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.3	100.0
Hispanic origin	259,134	46.7	8.4	17.0	5.1	0.4	6.5	8.1	0.1	6.0	1.5	0.2	100.0
Mexican	104,591	48.5	10.5	20.8	0.3	0.4	5.4	8.0	- -	3.9	2.1	- -	100.0
Puerto Rican	72,548	34.4	5.4	17.7	12.5	0.4	7.6	8.2	0.2	11.6	1.5	0.5	100.0
Other/not specified	81,995	55.4	8.4	11.3	4.8	0.4	6.8	8.1	0.3	3.7	0.7	0.1	100.0
Other	105,512	46.2	13.2	12.9	2.4	3.3	7.1	9.9	0.3	3.2	1.3	0.2	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	43,856	36.9	15.1	15.7	1.3	7.5	9.3	9.9	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,366	53.0	14.7	12.0	2.0	0.2	4.1	9.7	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
Other	43,290	52.8	10.6	10.4	3.6	0.4	6.2	10.0	0.2	4.2	1.4	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,904,172	855,323	216,455	306,645	67,224	12,553	180,663	145,586	5,538	85,770	22,506	5,909	

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

- - 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 11.03.10.

Table 4.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2009
Column percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy*[1]		
		Out-patient	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,963,085	896,912	222,398	312,901	67,584	12,802	181,554	148,252	5,625	86,528	22,551	5,978
Treatment referral source												
Criminal justice/DUI	37.8	52.8	48.4	16.0	3.6	28.2	23.7	36.8	14.9	5.5	2.3	15.0
Self or individual	32.5	20.1	23.2	54.8	74.8	45.9	30.0	27.2	42.5	70.4	81.1	35.7
Substance abuse care provider	10.1	6.2	7.8	9.7	3.7	7.5	25.7	19.9	3.5	14.6	7.7	27.9
Other health care provider	6.4	5.6	4.9	8.7	11.1	12.6	8.4	4.5	26.5	4.1	3.0	7.9
School (educational)	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other community referral	11.6	12.5	14.1	10.6	6.6	5.3	11.4	11.3	12.5	5.3	5.8	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,937,384	883,818	218,783	311,652	66,935	12,740	179,266	146,060	5,105	84,830	22,275	5,920
Frequency of use												
No use in the past month	28.7	42.5	39.8	2.0	1.0	2.6	13.6	32.9	7.2	16.8	1.6	16.8
1-3 times in the past month	12.6	17.7	14.2	8.0	1.1	8.1	7.9	8.8	4.9	3.8	1.1	5.1
1-2 times in the past week	9.3	10.9	9.9	9.8	1.3	12.2	8.3	7.4	7.5	3.0	1.5	4.4
3-6 times in the past week	11.6	10.5	12.7	11.9	4.5	18.9	17.6	14.1	12.2	7.6	5.4	10.3
Daily	37.8	18.3	23.3	68.2	92.1	58.2	52.6	36.8	68.2	68.9	90.4	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,920,014	868,358	215,879	310,837	67,459	12,608	178,818	146,812	5,474	85,557	22,437	5,775
No. of prior treatment episodes												
None	43.2	52.2	42.7	35.4	36.8	43.9	33.5	31.2	35.2	25.3	31.5	24.1
1	21.3	21.9	22.1	16.6	18.9	18.9	21.3	23.7	17.7	24.9	18.7	18.9
2	12.1	10.5	14.9	10.3	13.2	10.1	14.9	15.4	12.7	15.6	13.6	18.1
3	7.0	5.5	7.5	6.8	8.0	6.9	9.3	9.2	8.7	10.3	12.2	10.8
4	4.0	2.9	4.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	7.0
5 or more	12.4	7.0	8.7	26.3	17.5	16.1	15.7	15.0	19.6	18.2	18.8	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,785,916	843,659	216,111	261,193	13,999	11,521	177,888	142,864	5,304	84,978	22,452	5,947

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Table 4.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2009
Row percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy [1]*			
		Out-patient	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,963,085	45.7	11.3	15.9	3.4	0.7	9.2	7.6	0.3	4.4	1.1	0.3	100.0
Treatment referral source													
Criminal justice/DUI	731,695	63.8	14.5	6.8	0.3	0.5	5.8	7.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Self or individual	630,420	28.2	8.1	27.1	7.9	0.9	8.5	6.3	0.3	9.5	2.9	0.3	100.0
Substance abuse care provider	196,359	27.8	8.7	15.4	1.3	0.5	23.4	14.8	0.1	6.3	0.9	0.8	100.0
Other health care provider	123,759	39.8	8.6	22.0	6.0	1.3	12.2	5.3	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	100.0
School (educational)	20,996	86.9	9.5	0.9	0.2	*	1.2	0.8	*	0.3	*	*	100.0
Employer/EAP	10,119	62.3	15.6	4.3	1.0	0.6	12.7	2.3	*	1.0	0.2	*	100.0
Other community referral	224,036	49.5	13.8	14.8	2.0	0.3	9.1	7.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,937,384	883,818	218,783	311,652	66,935	12,740	179,266	146,060	5,105	84,830	22,275	5,920	
Frequency of use													
No use in the past month	551,159	67.0	15.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	8.8	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-3 times in the past month	242,475	63.5	12.6	10.3	0.3	0.4	5.8	5.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
1-2 times in the past week	177,934	53.0	12.1	17.2	0.5	0.9	8.3	6.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
3-6 times in the past week	222,551	41.1	12.4	16.6	1.4	1.1	14.2	9.3	0.3	2.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
Daily	725,895	21.9	6.9	29.2	8.6	1.0	13.0	7.5	0.5	8.1	2.8	0.5	100.0
No. of admissions	1,920,014	868,358	215,879	310,837	67,459	12,608	178,818	146,812	5,474	85,557	22,437	5,775	
No. of prior treatment episodes													
None	771,083	57.1	12.0	12.0	0.7	0.7	7.7	5.8	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.2	100.0
1	379,770	48.6	12.6	11.4	0.7	0.6	10.0	8.9	0.2	5.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
2	216,696	40.7	14.8	12.4	0.9	0.5	12.2	10.2	0.3	6.1	1.4	0.5	100.0
3	124,670	37.5	12.9	14.2	0.9	0.6	13.2	10.5	0.4	7.0	2.2	0.5	100.0
4	71,377	34.7	12.5	17.1	1.1	0.7	13.6	11.1	0.4	6.7	1.6	0.6	100.0
5 or more	222,320	26.6	8.5	30.9	1.1	0.8	12.5	9.7	0.5	7.0	1.9	0.6	100.0
No. of admissions	1,785,916	843,659	216,111	261,193	13,999	11,521	177,888	142,864	5,304	84,978	22,452	5,947	.

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Appendix A

About the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Introduction

This report presents data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to 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 Treatment Episode Data Set (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 consists of 16 items that include psychiatric, social, and economic measures.

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 2009. 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 rehabilitation/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 1999 through 2009, 83 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, rehabilitation/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).

- *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 (State report only).

  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 Tables 2 and 3 indicate the proportions of records by State or jurisdiction for which valid data were received for 2009. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set (Appendix Table 2). Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are collected at the States' option (Appendix Table 3).

Report-Specific Considerations

- The report focuses on treatment admissions for substance abusers, so admissions for treatment as a codependent of a substance abuser are excluded. Records for identifiable transfers within a single treatment episode are also excluded.

- 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 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.
- Records with partially complete data have been retained. If a variable is coded with a value indicating the data were missing or miscoded, the record is excluded from tabulations of that variable. The total number of records on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.
- Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are not collected by all States. States that did not collect a specific variable are excluded from tabulations of that variable. The total number of admissions 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.
- Primary alcohol admissions are classified as "Alcohol only" or "Alcohol with secondary drug abuse." The latter indicates a primary alcohol admission with a specified secondary and/or tertiary drug. All other primary alcohol admissions are classified as "Alcohol only."
- Cocaine admissions are classified according to route of administration as smoked and other route. Smoked cocaine primarily represents crack or rock cocaine, but can also include cocaine hydrochloride (powder cocaine) when it is free-based. Non-smoked cocaine includes all cocaine admissions where cocaine is injected, inhaled, or taken orally; it also includes admissions where the route of administration is unknown or not collected. Thus the TEDS estimate of admissions for smoked cocaine is conservative.
- Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions include admissions for both substances, but are primarily for methamphetamine. Methamphetamine constitutes about 94 percent of combined methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions. Oregon and Texas, States with large numbers of methamphetamine admissions, reported them as *Other amphetamines* until 2005 and 2006, respectively.
- For this report, secondary and tertiary substances (see Appendix B) are grouped and referred to as secondary substances.
- Significant changes in the clients or facilities reported to TEDS by some States and jurisdictions can result in changes in the number of admissions large enough to influence trends.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2009

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. State data system reporting characteristics: 2009 (continued)

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. State data system reporting characteristics: 2009 (continued)

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. State data system reporting characteristics: 2009 (continued)

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 2010.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2009

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Prior treatment	Referral source	Age	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Education	Employment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Type of service	Opioid replacement
									Substance	Route [1]	Frequency [1]	Age at 1st use [1]	Substance	Route [2]	Frequency [2]	Age at 1st use [2]	Substance	Route [3]	Frequency [3]	Age at 1st use [3]		
Total	91	99	100	100	97	96	97	99	100	99	99	99	97	94	95	93	86	88	92	87	100	97
Alabama	86	92	100	100	95	84	- -	97	99	95	70	63	88	96	56	57	80	95	41	54	100	63
Alaska	100	97	100	100	98	80	89	92	98	99	93	88	98	97	95	95	97	98	98	98	100	100
Arizona	- -	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	- -
Arkansas	100	99	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	66	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
California	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	97
Colorado	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connecticut	100	96	100	100	100	99	100	94	99	98	100	100	95	98	100	100	94	99	100	100	100	100
Delaware	3	93	100	100	100	100	98	99	100	94	99	95	98	66	99	66	97	28	98	28	100	97
Dist. of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	86	98	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	99	98	100	100	99	100	100
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	100	99	100	100	99	93	99	99	100	100	99	98	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100	100	99	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	100	100
Indiana	98	98	100	100	97	97	93	97	100	98	98	97	100	97	99	95	100	95	99	94	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	89	89	89	100	80	80	80	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Louisiana	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	100
Maine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	60	60	60	100	32	32	32	100	100
Maryland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	100	63	100	31	100	31	100	100
Massachusetts	100	99	100	100	99	99	97	97	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	53	53	53	100	19	19	19	100	100
Minnesota	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	100	92	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	99	94	100	100	98	57	100	99	99	28	100	100
Missouri	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	100	61	99	95	100	99	99	89	100	100	30	28	100	100	13	13	100	100	100
Nevada	100	100	100	100	99	93	99	100	100	97	97	100	100	48	98	50	100	16	99	17	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2009 (continued)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Prior treatment	Referral source	Age	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Education	Employment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Type of service	Opioid replacement
									Substance	Route [1]	Frequency [1]	Age at 1st use [1]	Substance	Route [2]	Frequency [2]	Age at 1st use [2]	Substance	Route [3]	Frequency [3]	Age at 1st use [3]		
New Jersey	100	97	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
New Mexico	72	72	100	99	84	88	78	84	99	95	85	90	99	98	95	97	99	99	98	99	100	64
New York	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	81	100	100	100	99
North Dakota	98	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	66	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	98	100	100	100	53	53	100	100	99	94	93	94	96	71	71	72	94	50	50	50	100	98
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon	100	93	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	98	81	81	96	100	100	96	100	49	100	96	100	20	100	95	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	45	96	100	100	84	100	98	99	100	100	98	95	100	100	98	37	100	100	99	17	100	100
Rhode Island	100	98	100	100	89	100	99	96	99	100	100	100	98	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	100	100
South Carolina	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	100	98	100	100	100	80	99	98	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	83	100	100
Texas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
Utah	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vermont	97	97	100	100	99	97	99	92	100	100	100	99	60	86	97	99	29	71	93	99	100	100
Virginia	85	91	100	100	99	96	93	95	96	98	95	96	91	98	95	97	86	98	97	98	100	100
Washington	100	95	100	100	99	95	98	100	100	99	99	99	94	100	99	78	90	100	99	43	100	75
West Virginia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -
Wisconsin	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	100	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	94	100	96	96	54	81	58	94	23	68	30	100	100

[1] Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

[2] Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

[3] Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

- - Quantity is zero.

‡ No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2009

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Primary detailed drug [1]	Secondary detailed drug [2]	Tertiary detailed drug [3]	DSM diag-nosis	Psych-iatric problem	Preg-nant [4]	Veteran	Living arrange-ment	Income source	Health insur-ance	Pay-ment source	Detailed not-in-labor-force [5]	Detailed criminal justice referral [6]	Marital status	Days waiting for treat-ment	Arrests in past 30 days
Total	41	42	47	34	62	82	76	84	58	40	31	73	65	68	44	78
Alabama	98	87	95	90	66	92	67	79	70	69	74	91	100	59	24	93
Alaska	**	24	36	83	61	94	90	88	79	77	100	40	41	91	100	91
Arizona	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	96	- -	100	- -	100	- -	91	100	100
Arkansas	- -	- -	- -	76	98	100	99	99	95	87	99	17	96	98	100	100
California	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	99	99	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100
Colorado	100	100	100	98	72	99	100	100	95	96	100	100	100	100	66	100
Connecticut	- -	- -	- -	95	- -	94	88	95	- -	- -	- -	78	- -	70	- -	100
Delaware	- -	- -	- -	59	98	96	96	99	96	100	99	93	79	99	3	98
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	99	91	- -	- -	100	100	98	100	100
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	100	100	100	93	77	97	100	99	95	88	100	100	100	99	100	99
Idaho	100	47	100	98	100	78	100	100	100	15	100	100	73	99	95	100
Illinois	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	35	100	100	100	99	98
Indiana	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	91	98	- -	86	- -	97	89	98	- -	99
Iowa	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	75	99	100	- -	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	95	99	100	100	100	100	100	- -	100
Louisiana	- -	- -	- -	92	100	100	100	100	99	100	73	100	100	100	100	100
Maine	99	99	99	- -	100	100	100	100	87	100	12	83	- -	100	37	100
Maryland	100	100	100	- -	99	98	- -	100	66	99	- -	100	100	99	100	100
Massachusetts	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	98	67	100	- -	100	100	98	55	92
Michigan	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100	100
Minnesota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	99	99	96	- -	- -	100	- -	99	- -	99
Mississippi	95	80	71	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	53	73	100	100	16
Missouri	100	100	100	- -	99	97	99	97	99	99	99	100	100	99	- -	99
Montana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	94	62	100	99	100	100	94	100	100
Nevada	- -	- -	- -	63	- -	97	99	99	98	95	95	46	93	97	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	- -	- -	40	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2009 (continued)

[Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting States and jurisdictions. Comparisons among States should be made with caution.]

State or jurisdiction	Primary detailed drug [1]	Secondary detailed drug [2]	Tertiary detailed drug [3]	DSM diag-nosis	Psych-iatric problem	Preg-nant [4]	Veteran	Living arrange-ment	Income source	Health insur-ance	Pay-ment source	Detailed not-in-labor-force [5]	Detailed criminal justice referral [6]	Marital status	Days waiting for treat-ment	Arrests in past 30 days
New Jersey	100	100	100	- -	63	69	100	100	**	94	83	100	95	99	87	100
New Mexico	100	100	100	91	94	60	77	83	71	83	62	85	69	85	90	57
New York	100	100	100	- -	70	77	100	100	100	- -	- -	100	97	70	- -	70
North Carolina	- -	- -	- -	98	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	100
North Dakota	100	100	100	99	100	99	98	99	97	97	95	94	97	98	100	100
Ohio	68	81	92	97	100	100	99	95	99	- -	91	100	66	44	74	93
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	26	100	100	100	100	- -	100	- -	100	99	100	- -	100
Oregon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100	100	- -	100	100	90	- -	98
Pennsylvania	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	- -	90	93	96	100	71	100	- -	- -
Puerto Rico	100	94	97	96	96	100	98	95	92	98	99	97	47	84	100	100
Rhode Island	23	22	22	22	22	4	22	22	21	22	22	14	21	19	23	23
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	7	37	36	4	38	31	- -	38	17	26	38	- -	37
South Dakota	100	100	100	99	95	97	100	100	97	96	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	58	58	58	100	100	97	43	98	87	55	- -	100	- -	99	14	100
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	98	100	100	99	99	100	99	100	99	100	100
Utah	- -	- -	- -	70	100	100	- -	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	99	100
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	96	- -	97	- -	98	- -	- -	97	90	- -	- -	- -	12
Virginia	- -	- -	- -	91	- -	91	- -	94	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	92
Washington	- -	- -	- -	- -	31	100	95	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	93
West Virginia	- -	- -	- -	99	51	98	- -	99	78	100	100	100	86	100	- -	- -
Wisconsin	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	78	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	78
Wyoming	- -	- -	- -	100	100	94	96	100	95	100	25	100	100	98	100	94

[1] Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

[2] Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

[3] Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

[4] Percent of female admissions.

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

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

** Less than 1 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

‡ No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.10.

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 Supplemental Data Set

PREGNANT AT TIME OF ADMISSION

Specifies whether the client was pregnant at the time of admission.

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **Not applicable.** Use this code for male clients

VETERAN STATUS

Identifies whether the client has served in the uniformed services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, etc.).

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

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM IN ADDITION TO ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM

Identifies whether the client has a psychiatric problem in addition to his or her alcohol or drug use problem.

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

DSM CRITERIA DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of the substance abuse problem from the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. DSM-IV is preferred, but use of the Third Edition or ICD codes is permissible.

MARITAL STATUS

Describes the client's marital status. The following categories are compatible with the U.S. Census.

- **Never married.** Includes clients whose only marriage was annulled

- **Now married.** Includes those living together as married
- **Separated.** Includes those separated legally or otherwise absent from spouse because of marital discord
- **Divorced**
- **Widowed**

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Specifies whether the client is homeless, living with parents, in a supervised setting, or living on his or her own.

- **Homeless.** Clients with no fixed address; includes shelters
- **Dependent living.** Clients living in a supervised setting such as a residential institution, halfway house, or group home, and children (under age 18) living with parents, relatives, or guardians, or in foster care
- **Independent living.** Clients living alone or with others without supervision

SOURCE OF INCOME SUPPORT

Identifies the client's principal source of financial support. For children under 18, this field indicates the parents' primary source of income/support.

- **Wages/salary**
- **Public assistance**
- **Retirement/pension**
- **Disability**
- **Other**
- **None**

HEALTH INSURANCE

Specifies the client's health insurance (if any). The insurance may or may not cover alcohol or drug treatment.

- **Private insurance** (other than Blue Cross/Blue Shield or an HMO)
- **Blue Cross/Blue Shield**
- **Medicare**
- **Medicaid**
- **Health maintenance organization (HMO)**

- **Other** (e.g., TRICARE, CHAMPUS)
- **None**

EXPECTED/ACTUAL PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Identifies the primary source of payment for this treatment episode.

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

DETAILED "NOT IN LABOR FORCE"

This item gives more detailed information about those clients who are coded as "Not in labor force" in the TEDS Minimum Data Set item *Employment Status.*

- **Homemaker**
- **Student**
- **Retired**
- **Disabled**
- **Inmate of institution** (prison or institution that keeps a person, otherwise able, from entering the labor force)
- **Other**
- **Not applicable**

DETAILED CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRAL

This item gives more detailed information about those clients who are coded as "Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI" in the TEDS Minimum Data Set item *Principal source of referral.*

- **State/Federal court**
- **Other court (not State or Federal)**

- **Probation/parole**
- **Other recognized legal entity** (e.g., local law enforcement agency, corrections agency, youth services, review board/agency)
- **Diversionary program** (e.g., TASC)
- **Prison**
- **DUI/DWI**
- **Other**
- **Not applicable**

DAYS WAITING TO ENTER TREATMENT

Indicates the number of days from the first contact or request for service until the client was admitted and the first clinical service was provided.

- **0-996.** Number of days waiting

GUIDELINES: This item is intended to capture the number of days the client must wait to begin treatment because of program capacity, treatment availability, admissions requirements, or other program requirements. It should not include time delays caused by client unavailability or client failure to meet any requirement or obligation.

DETAILED DRUG CODE (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY)

These fields identify, in greater detail, the drug problems recorded in the TEDS Minimum Data Set item *Substance problem*.

- **Alcohol**
- **Crack**
- **Other cocaine**
- **Marijuana/hashish**
- **Heroin**
- **Methadone (non-prescription)**
- **Codeine**
- **Hydrocodone** (Vicodin)
- **Hydromorphone** (Dilaudid)
- **Meperidine** (Demerol)
- **Oxycodone** (Oxycontin)
- **Pentazocine** (Talwin)
- **Propoxyphene** (Darvon)
- **Tramadol** (Ultram)
- **Other opiates or synthetics**

- **PCP or PCP combination**

- **LSD**
- **Other hallucinogens**

- **Methamphetamine/speed**
- **Amphetamine**
- **Methylenedioxymethamphetamine** (MDMA, Ecstasy)
- **Other amphetamines**

- **Methylphenidate** (Ritalin)
- **Other stimulants**

- **Alprazolam** (Xanax)
- **Chlordiazepoxide** (Librium)
- **Clonazepam** (Klonopin, Rivotril)
- **Clorazepate** (Tranxene)
- **Diazepam** (Valium)
- **Flunitrazepam** (Rohypnol)
- **Flurazepam** (Dalmane)
- **Lorazepam** (Ativan)
- **Triazolam** (Halcion)
- **Other benzodiazepines**
- **Meprobamate** (Miltown)
- **Other tranquilizers**

- **Phenobarbital**
- **Secobarbital/amobarbital** (Tuinal)
- **Secobarbital** (Seconal)
- **Other barbiturate sedatives**

- **Ethchlorvynol** (Placidyl)
- **Glutethimide** (Doriden)
- **Methaqualone**
- **Other non-barbiturate sedatives**

- **Other sedatives**

- **Aerosols**
- **Anesthetics**
- **Nitrites**
- **Solvents**
- **Other inhalants**

- **Diphenhydramine**
- **Other over-the-counter**

- **Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin** (Dilantin)
- **GHB/GBL** (gamma-hydroxybutyrate, gamma-butyrolactone)
- **Ketamine** (Special K)
- **Other drugs**