Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2001 - 2011

National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services

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

Acknowledgments

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Highlights

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2011 and trend data for 2001 to 2011. 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. It is important to note that values in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions are calculated using actual raw numbers and rounded for presentation in this report; calculations using rounded values may produce different results.

For 2011, 1,844,719 substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 and older were reported to TEDS by 46 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, and Mississippi had submitted no data or incomplete data for 2011 by October 15, 2012, and are excluded from this report.)

Major Substances of Abuse

- Five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances reported by the 1,844,719 TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011: alcohol (39 percent), opiates (25 percent), marijuana (18 percent), cocaine (8 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent) [Table 1.1b].

Alcohol

- Primary alcohol admissions declined steadily from 44 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 39 percent in 2005, but then increased steadily to 42 percent in 2009. In 2010 alcohol admissions fell to 41 percent and, in 2011, to 39 percent. In 2011, 45 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 22 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011, while admissions for primary alcohol abuse with secondary drug abuse represented 18 percent [Table 1.1b].
- Almost three-quarters of admissions for abuse of alcohol alone and for abuse of alcohol with secondary drug abuse were male (72 percent each) [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among alcohol-only admissions was 41 years compared with 37 years among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (67 percent) of alcohol-only admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by admissions of non-Hispanic Blacks (13 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (12 percent). Among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse, 59 percent

were non-Hispanic White, 23 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 12 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

Heroin

- Admissions for primary heroin were fairly steady over this time period; they were 16 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001, 15 percent from 2002 to 2004, 14 percent from 2005 to 2010, and again 15 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Heroin represented 88 percent of all opiate admissions in 2001 but declined steadily to 60 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1a].
- About two-thirds (66 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 (62 percent) of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics, both at 17 percent [Table 2.2].
- Seventy percent of primary heroin admissions reported injection as the route of administration, and 25 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Opiates Other than Heroin[1]

- Admissions for primary opiates other than heroin increased steadily from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 10 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Opiates other than heroin represented 12 percent of all opiate admissions in 2001 but rose steadily to 40 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1a].
- Just over half (53 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].
- More than half (58 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions reported oral as the route of administration, while 22 percent reported inhalation and 16 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Marijuana/Hashish

- Admissions for primary marijuana increased from 15 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2001 to 18 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Nearly three-quarters (73 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].
- Slightly less than half (45 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were non-Hispanic White, 31 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 17 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

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

Cocaine/Crack

- Admissions for primary cocaine declined from 13 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2001 to 8 percent in 2011. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 69 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2011, down from 73 percent in 2001 [Tables 1.1a-b].
- Fifty-seven percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were male compared with 67 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among smoked cocaine admissions was 42 years compared with 36 years among non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Among primary smoked cocaine admissions, 55 percent were non-Hispanic Black, 34 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 8 percent were of Hispanic origin. Among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions, 47 percent were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (30 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (19 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Seventy-nine percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions reported inhalation as their route of administration, and 11 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines increased from 5 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2001 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- For primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, the average age at admission was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Fifty-three percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- About two-thirds (68 percent) of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 18 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-three percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported smoking as the route of administration, 22 percent reported injection, and 8 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

- The number of admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 9 percent between 2001 and 2002 (from 145,438 to 157,896), but declined by 13 percent (to 137,868) between 2002 and 2011 [Table 3.1a].
- Forty-three percent of adolescent treatment admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system [Table 3.3].
- Approximately 9 out of 10 (88 percent) adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance in 2011 [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 (23 percent) in 2001 to more than 2 in 5 (43 percent) in 2011 [Table 3.5].
- The proportion of injectors aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from 1 in 4 (25 percent) in 2001 to more than 2 in 5 (42 percent) in 2011. During that period, the proportion of injectors aged 35 to 44 fell from 20 percent to 13 percent [Table 3.6].
- The proportion of heroin admissions with treatment plans that included receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy fell from 36 percent in 2001 to 27 percent in 2011 [Table 3.7].

Polydrug Abuse

Polydrug abuse was reported by 55 percent of all TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 3.8].

- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (alcohol: 39 vs. 18 percent; opiates: 25 vs. 9 percent; methamphetamine/amphetamines: 6 vs. 4 percent).
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported less often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (marijuana: 18 vs. 20 percent; cocaine: 8 vs. 14 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 major substance groups varied considerably by racial/ethnic group [Table 2.2].

- Among non-Hispanic Whites, alcohol (41 percent) was followed by opiates (30 percent), marijuana (13 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (7 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks, alcohol (34 percent) was followed by marijuana (28 percent), cocaine (18 percent), opiates (15 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among persons of Mexican origin, alcohol (37 percent) was followed by marijuana (27 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (18 percent), opiates (13 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among persons of Puerto Rican origin, opiates (40 percent) were followed by alcohol (30 percent), marijuana (17 percent), cocaine (9 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, alcohol (63 percent) was followed by marijuana (14 percent), opiates (12 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, alcohol (42 percent) was followed by marijuana (21 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (18 percent), opiates (12 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).

Chapter 1

Trends in Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Aged 12 and Older: 2001-2011

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2011 and trend data for 2001 to 2011. It is a companion to the report *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2001-2011 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 2001 through 2011 that were received and processed through October 15, 2012.[1] It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

TEDS is an admission-based system, and TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. Thus, 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 for 2001 to 2011. 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.

Trends in Primary Substance of Abuse: 2001-2011

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 substance of abuse. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Tables 1.1a-b and Figure 1. The number of admissions aged 12 and older increased by 4 percent from 2001 to 2011. The U.S. population aged 12 and older increased by 10 percent during this time period.

[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 data for individual States that have submitted the full year of data are available online through the Quick Statistics website at http://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/NewMapv1.htm.

- Between 2001 and 2011, five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances of abuse reported by 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 aged 12 and over fluctuated between 2001 and 2011 from a high of 44 percent in 2001 to a low of 39 percent in 2005 and 2011. In 2011, 45 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well.
  - ***Opiate*** admissions increased from 18 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 25 percent in 2011.
    - Admissions for primary heroin were fairly steady over this time period: they were 16 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001, 15 percent from 2002 to 2004, and 14 percent from 2005 to 2010, and 15 percent in 2011. Heroin represented 88 percent of all opiate admissions in 2001 but declined steadily to 60 percent in 2011.
    - ***Opiates other than heroin***[2] increased from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 10 percent in 2011. Opiates other than heroin represented 12 percent of all opiate admissions in 2001 but rose steadily to 40 percent in 2011.
  - ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 18 percent in 2011.
  - ***Cocaine*** admissions declined from 13 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 8 percent in 2011. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 69 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2011, down from 73 percent in 2001.
  - ***Stimulant*** admissions (98 to 99 percent of these admissions were for methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse) increased from 5 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2001 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2011.
  - ***Tranquilizers***, ***sedatives and hypnotics***, ***hallucinogens***, ***PCP***, ***inhalants***, and ***over-the-counter medications*** each accounted for 1 percent or less of TEDS admissions between 2001 and 2011.

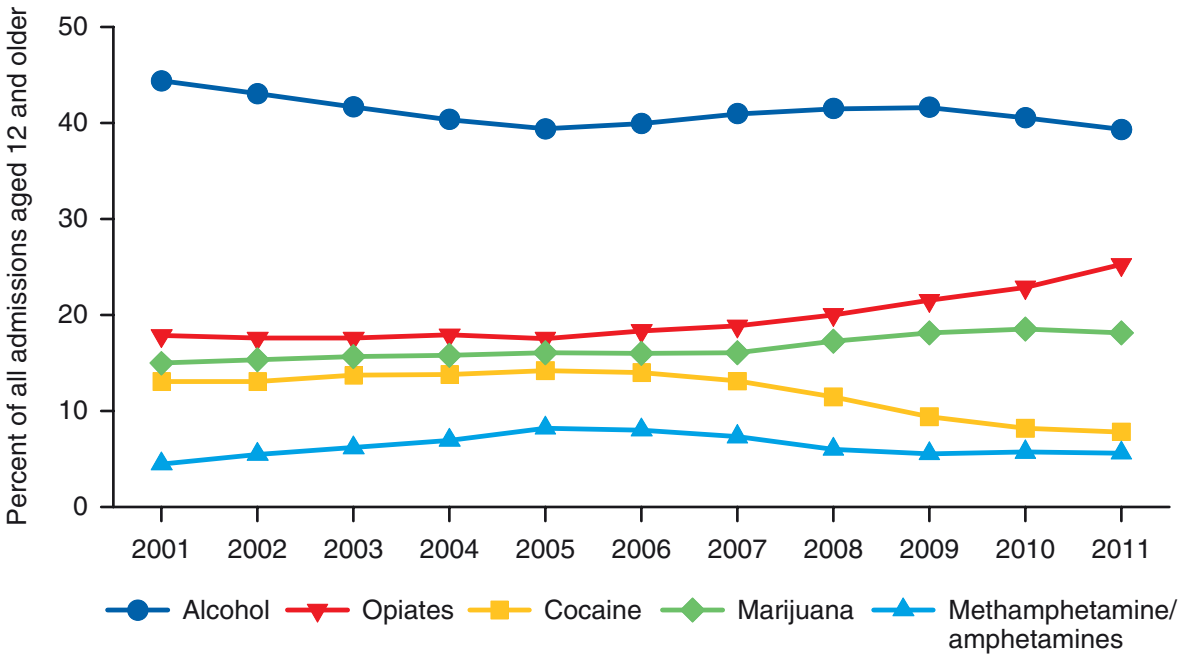
[2] These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

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 42 percent in 2001 to 36 percent in 2011.
- The proportion reporting abuse of drugs only increased from 31 percent in 2001 to 42 percent in 2011, while the proportion reporting abuse of alcohol only fell slightly, from 24 percent in 2001 to 22 percent in 2011.

Figure 1. Primary substance of abuse at admission: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Trends in Demographic Characteristics

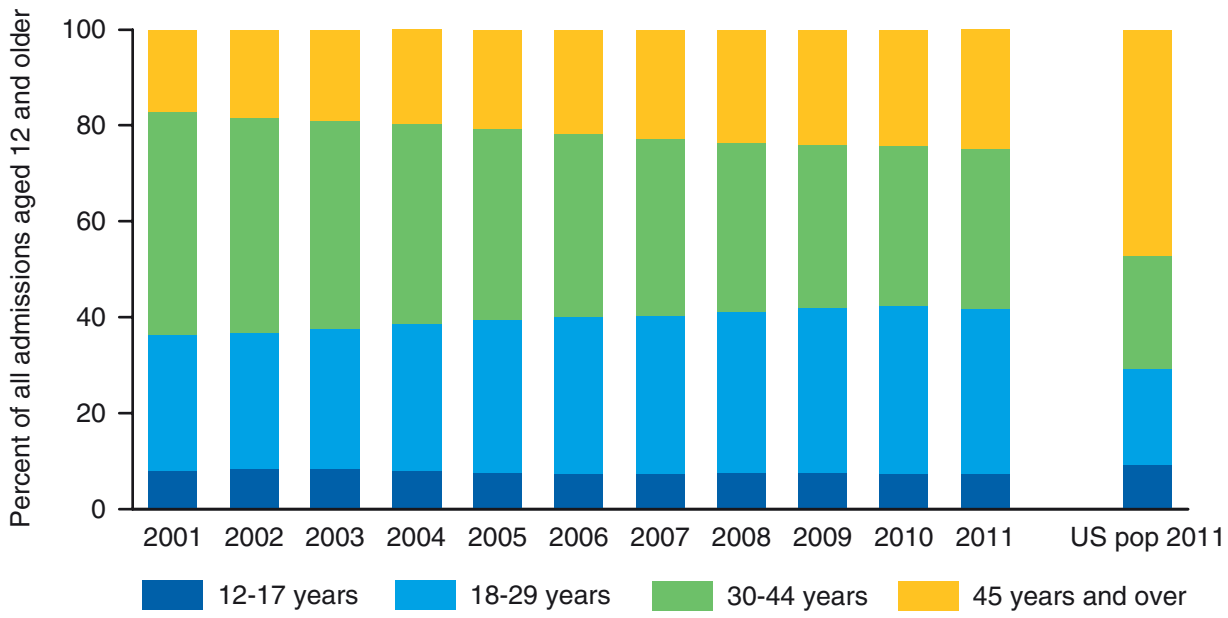
Table 1.3b. Males represented 67 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011, a proportion that declined steadily, if slightly, from 70 percent in 2001.

- 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 2001 and 2011.

- The proportion of admissions aged 18 to 29 years increased from 28 percent in 2001 to 34 percent in 2011. The proportion of admissions aged 12 to 17 decreased slightly from 8 percent in 2001 to 7 percent in 2011.
- Admissions aged 30 to 44 years made up 47 percent of TEDS admissions in 2001 but only 33 percent in 2011.
- The proportion of admissions aged 45 and older increased from 17 percent in 2001 to 25 percent in 2011.
- The age distribution of TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older differed considerably from that of the U.S. population. In 2011, some 68 percent of TEDS admissions were aged 18 to 44 years compared with 44 percent of the U.S. population. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 years made up 7 percent of TEDS admissions but 9 percent of the U.S. population. Admissions aged 45 and older made up 25 percent of TEDS admissions but 47 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 2. Age at admission: TEDS 2001-2011 and U.S. population 2011

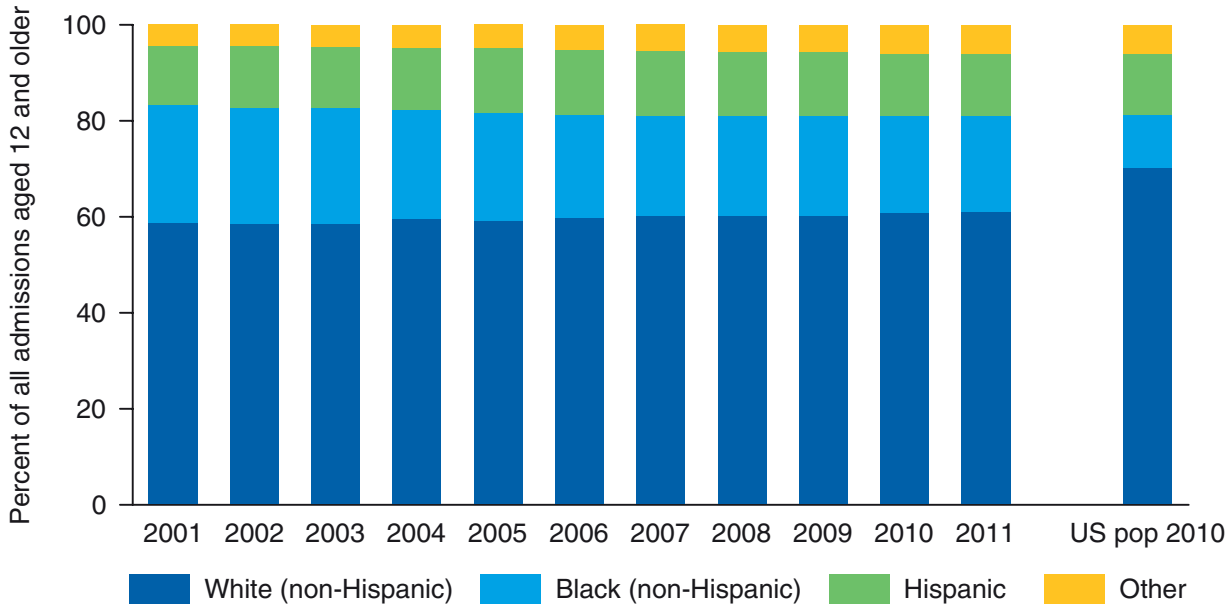


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections 2000-2050.

Table 1.4 and Figure 3. The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed very little between 2001 and 2011.

- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 58 to 61 percent of admissions throughout the time period.
- The proportion of non-Hispanic Blacks declined, from 25 percent of admissions in 2001 to 20 percent in 2011.
- The decline in non-Hispanic Blacks was offset slightly by increases in the proportions of admissions of Hispanic origin (from 12 percent in 2001 to 13 percent in 2011) and for other racial/ethnic groups combined (from 4 percent in 2001 to 6 percent in 2011).
- 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 61 percent of TEDS admissions in 2011 compared to 70 percent of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 20 percent of TEDS admissions in 2011 and 11 percent of the U.S. population. However, the proportion of TEDS admissions of Hispanic origin (13 percent) was the same as the proportion of Hispanics in the U.S. population (13 percent). Other racial/ethnic groups made up 6 percent of TEDS admissions and 6 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 3. Race/ethnicity of admissions: TEDS 2001-2011 and U.S. population 2010



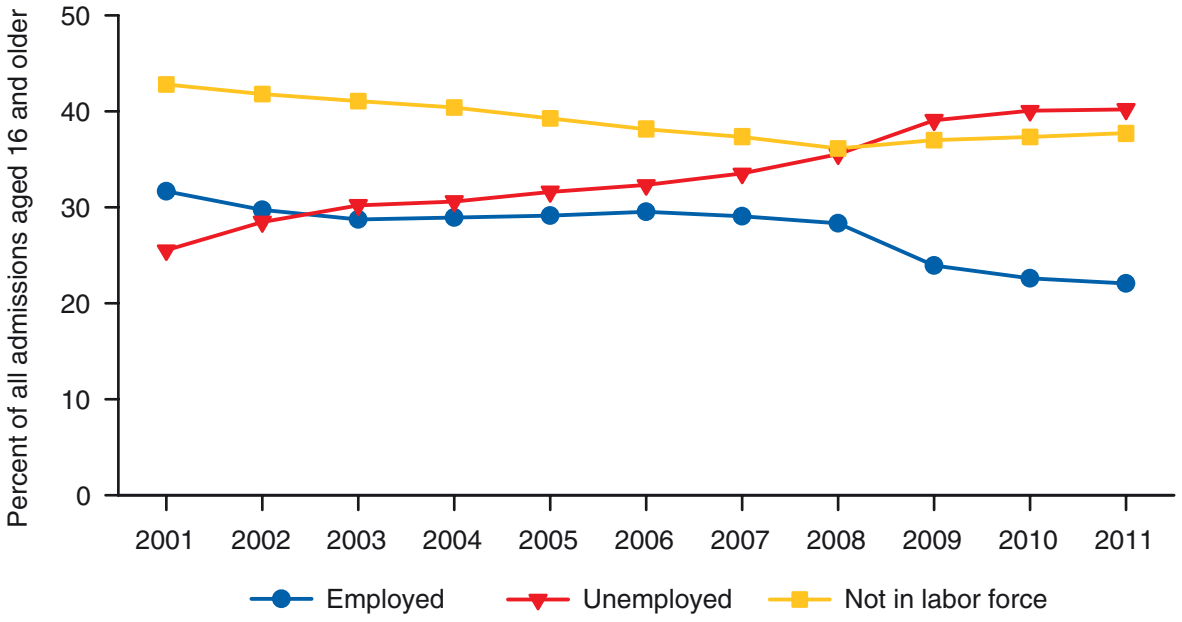
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (SC-EST2010-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.

- Between 2001 and 2011, unemployment grew from the least common employment status reported (26 percent) by treatment admissions aged 16 and older to the most common treatment admission status (40 percent).
- The most common employment status reported by TEDS admissions aged 16 and older between 2001 and 2008 was "not in labor force." However, this proportion declined from a peak of 43 percent in 2001 to 38 percent in 2011.
- Among the U.S. population aged 16 and older in 2011, 36 percent were not in the labor force.

Figure 4. Employment status at admission, aged 16 and older: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

[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: 2011

This chapter highlights important findings in the 2011 TEDS data. The tables include items in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets for 2011. (See Appendix B for a complete data dictionary.) Data are tabulated as percentage distributions of treatment admissions according to primary substance of abuse. It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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 17 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.

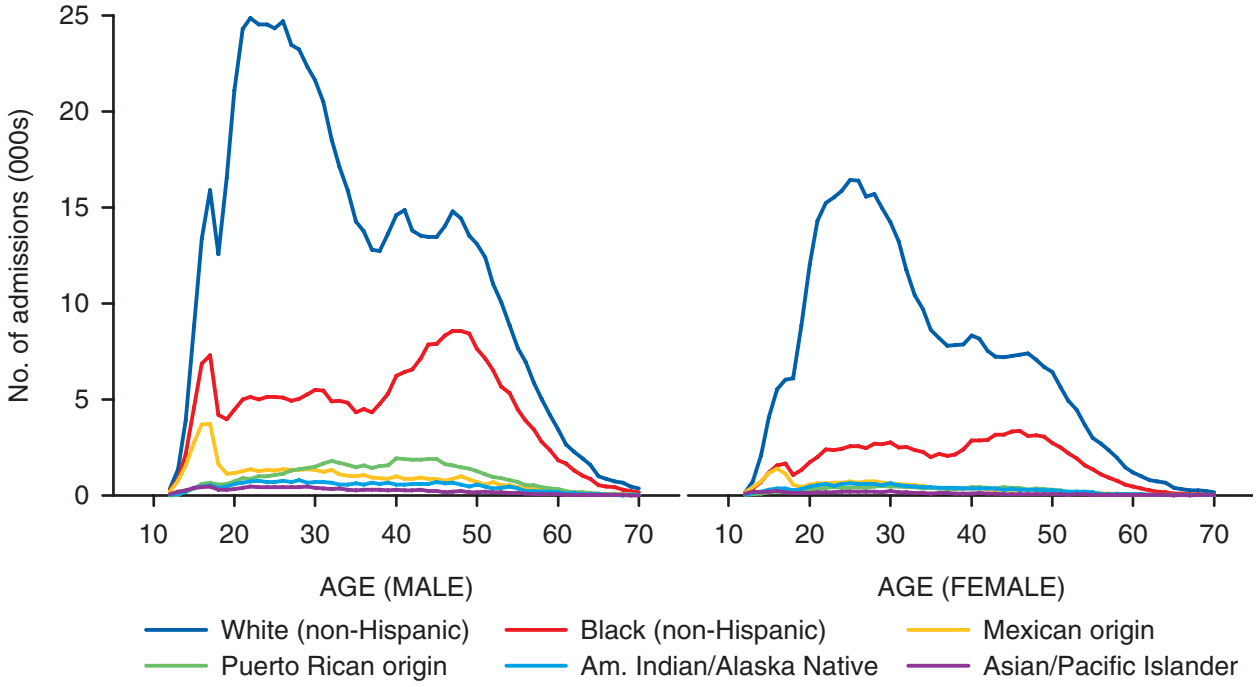
The figures in this chapter represent counts of admissions for each primary substance of abuse by gender, age, and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic of Mexican origin, Hispanic of Puerto Rican origin,[1] American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander).

[1] Hispanics of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin made up 60 percent of all admissions of Hispanic origin in 2011.

All Admissions Aged 12 and Older

- The average age at admission was 34 years; 7 percent of admissions were aged 12 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 61 percent of all treatment admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 (39 percent males and 22 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 20 percent of all admissions (14 percent males and 6 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-one percent of treatment admissions had not been in treatment before the current episode, while 13 percent had been in treatment five or more times previously [Table 2.5].
- Most admissions (62 percent) received ambulatory treatment, 1 in 5 (21 percent) received detoxification, and 17 percent received rehabilitation/residential treatment [Table 2.7].
- Self- or individual referrals and the criminal justice system were responsible for 35 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of referrals to treatment [Table 2.6].
- Less than one-quarter (22 percent) of admissions aged 16 and older were employed [Table 2.8].
- Thirty percent of admissions aged 18 and older had not completed high school or attained a GED [Table 2.9].

Figure 5. All admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

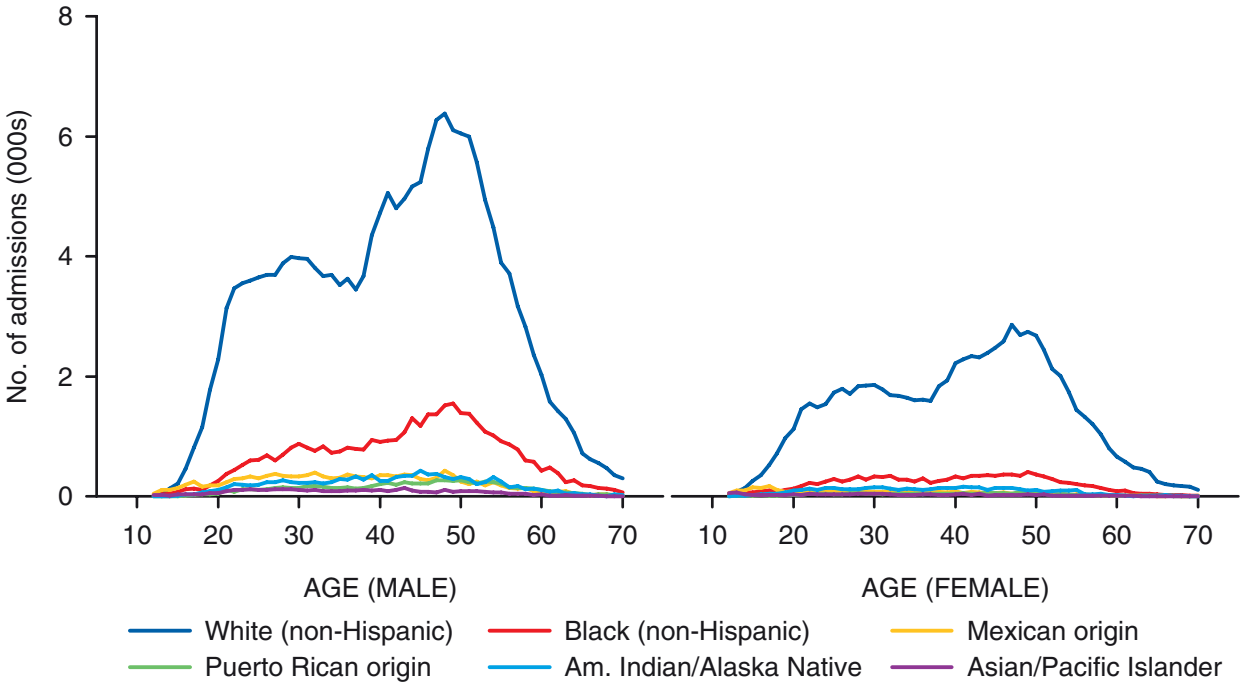


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Alcohol Only

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse, represented 22 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission was 41 years [Table 2.1a]. Abuse of alcohol (alone or with secondary drug) was the problem most likely to be reported by admissions aged 30 and older [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 67 percent of all alcohol-only admissions (approximately 47 percent males and 21 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Eighty-seven 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 (27 percent vs. 15 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Some 34 percent of alcohol-only admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 22 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].

Figure 6. Alcohol-only admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

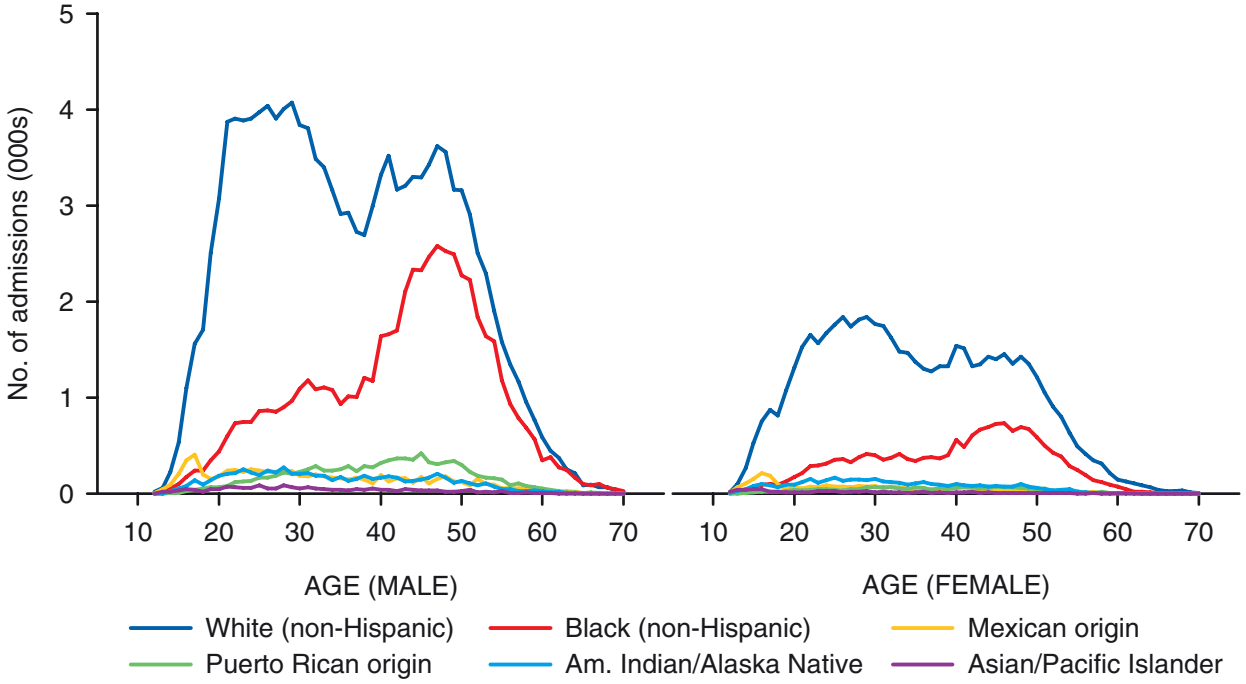


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

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 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse was lower, at 37 years, than for abuse of alcohol alone (41 years) [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 59 percent of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse (41 percent males and 18 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 23 percent of admissions (18 percent males and 5 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Almost half (46 percent) of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse first became intoxicated by age 14, and 93 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 (36 percent vs. 47 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 (32 percent vs. 20 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: 2011

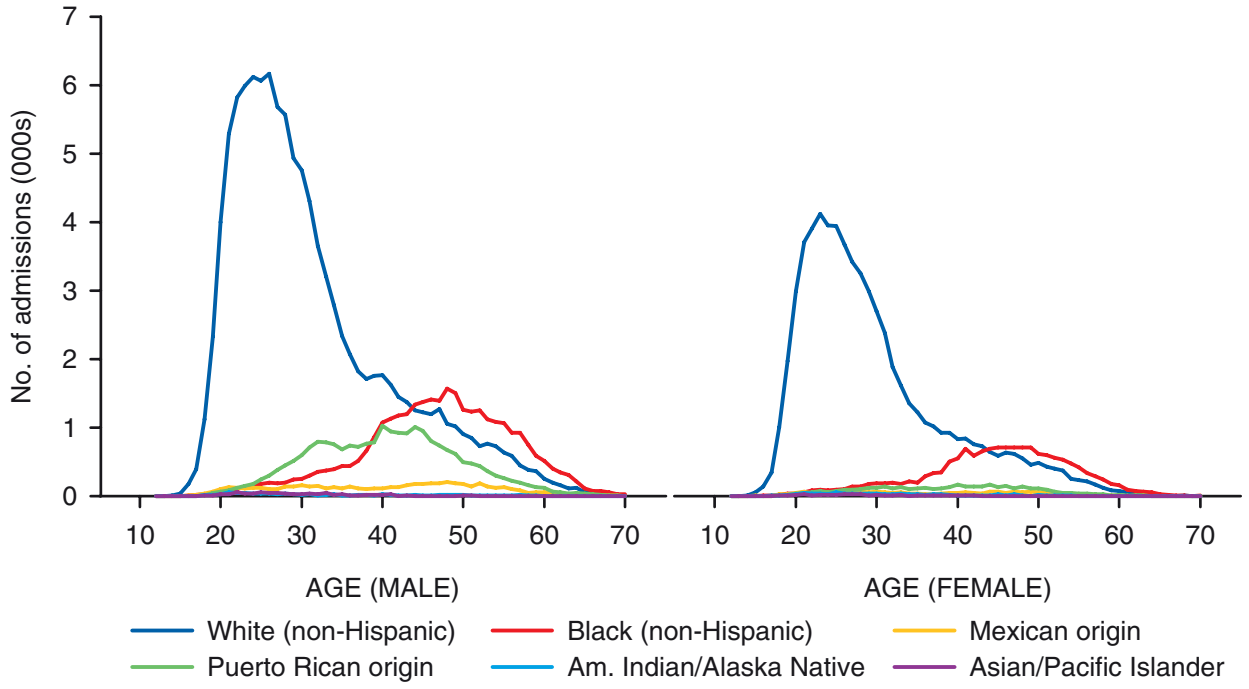


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Heroin

- Heroin was reported as the primary substance of abuse for 15 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Sixty-two percent of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White (39 percent males and 23 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 17 percent (12 percent males and 5 percent females) [Table 2.3a]. Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin, 37 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 70 percent of primary heroin admissions; inhalation was reported by 25 percent. Daily heroin use was reported by 67 percent of primary heroin admissions [Table 2.4].
- Most primary heroin admissions (80 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. 34 percent) and more likely to be self- or individually referred (56 percent vs. 35 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 27 percent of heroin admissions [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 16 and older were employed (vs. 22 percent of all admissions that age); 43 percent were unemployed (vs. 40 percent of all admissions that age) [Table 2.8].

Figure 8. Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

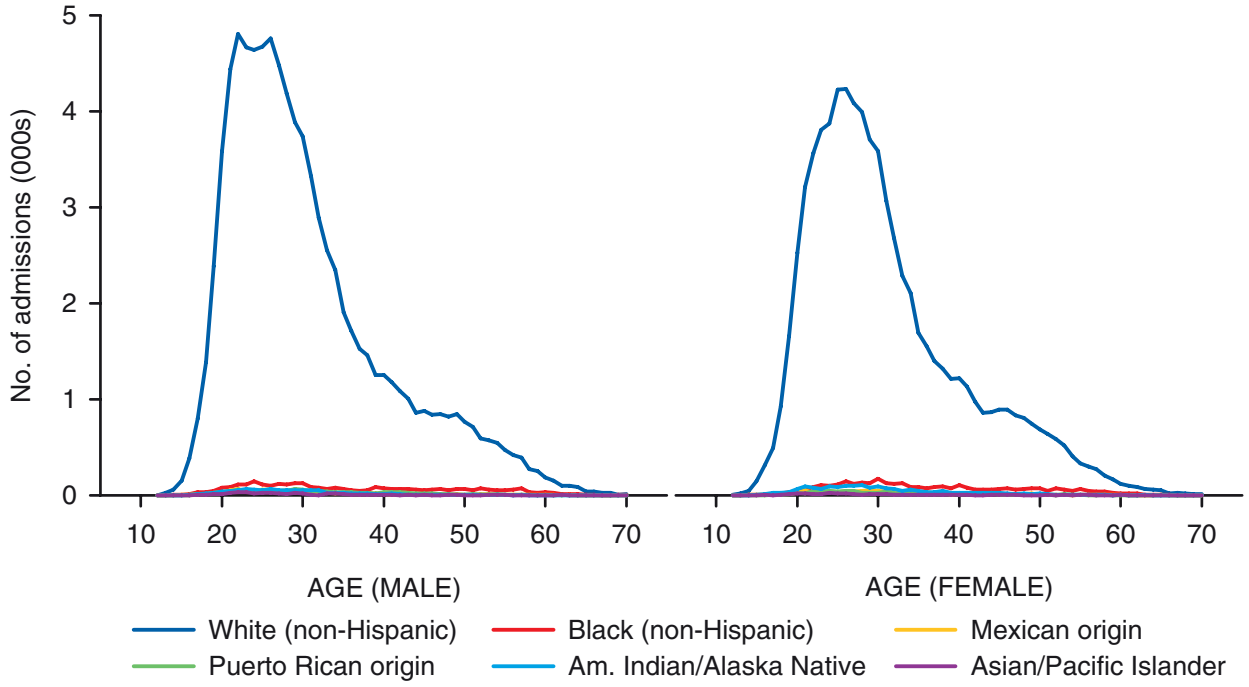


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Opiates Other than Heroin

- Opiates other than heroin were reported as the primary substance of abuse for 10 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [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-nine percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin were aged 20 to 29 compared with 31 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 (47 percent males and 41 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary opiates other than heroin were most frequently used orally (58 percent), followed by inhalation (22 percent) and injection (16 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Seventy-nine percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin reported first use after age 16 compared with 49 percent for all substances combined [Table 2.5].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 17 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-five percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were marijuana (26 percent), alcohol (20 percent), and tranquilizers (17 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 9. Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

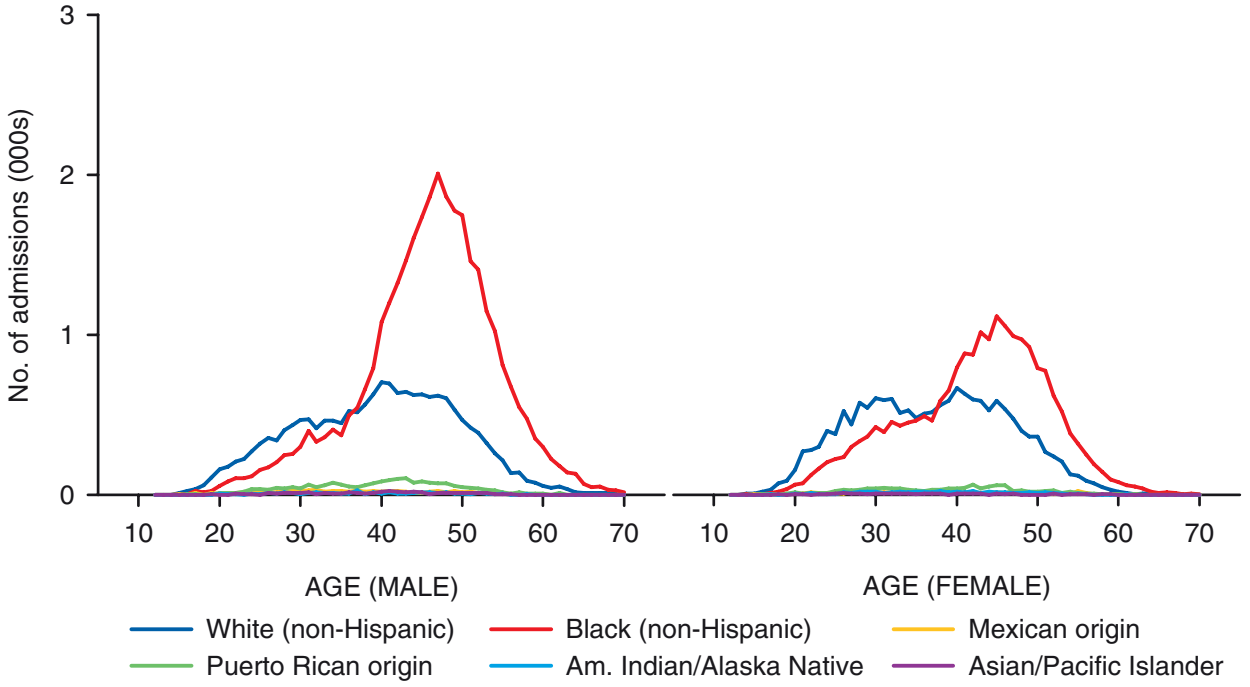


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Smoked Cocaine (Crack)

- Smoked cocaine (crack) was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 5 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Seventy-six percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were aged 35 or older compared with 45 percent of all admissions, and the average age at admission was 42 years [Table 2.1a]. Admissions among non-Hispanic Black males peaked at 45 years; admissions among non-Hispanic White males peaked at 40 years of age [Figure 10].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 55 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions (33 percent males and 21 percent females), and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 34 percent (17 percent males and 17 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (31 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 10 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 22 percent of all admissions that age [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 (46 percent) and marijuana (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 10. Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

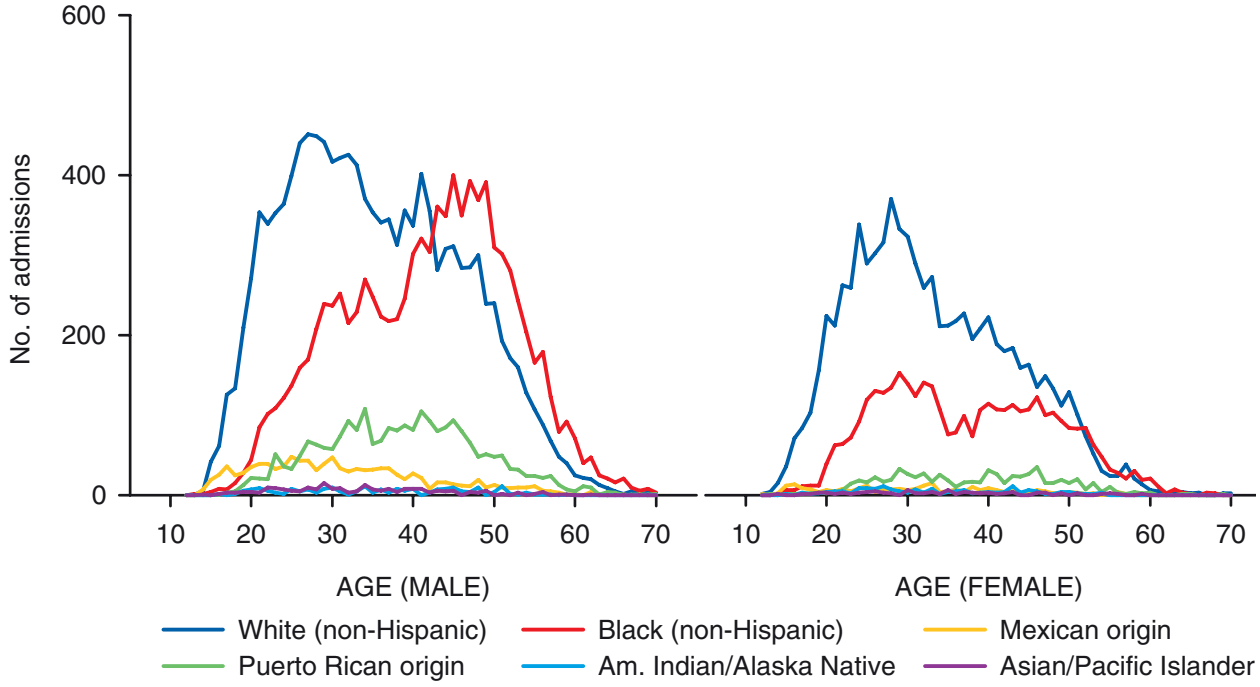


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Non-Smoked Cocaine

- Non-smoked cocaine was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 2 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [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 18 years younger than the peak age among non-Hispanic Black male admissions (28 vs. 46 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 47 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions (29 percent males and 18 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 22 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Seventy-nine percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported inhalation as the usual route of administration, followed by injection (11 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Non-smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than smoked cocaine admissions to be referred to treatment by a criminal justice/DUI source (37 percent vs. 26 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Seventy percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was most common, reported by 40 percent, followed by marijuana (31 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 11. Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

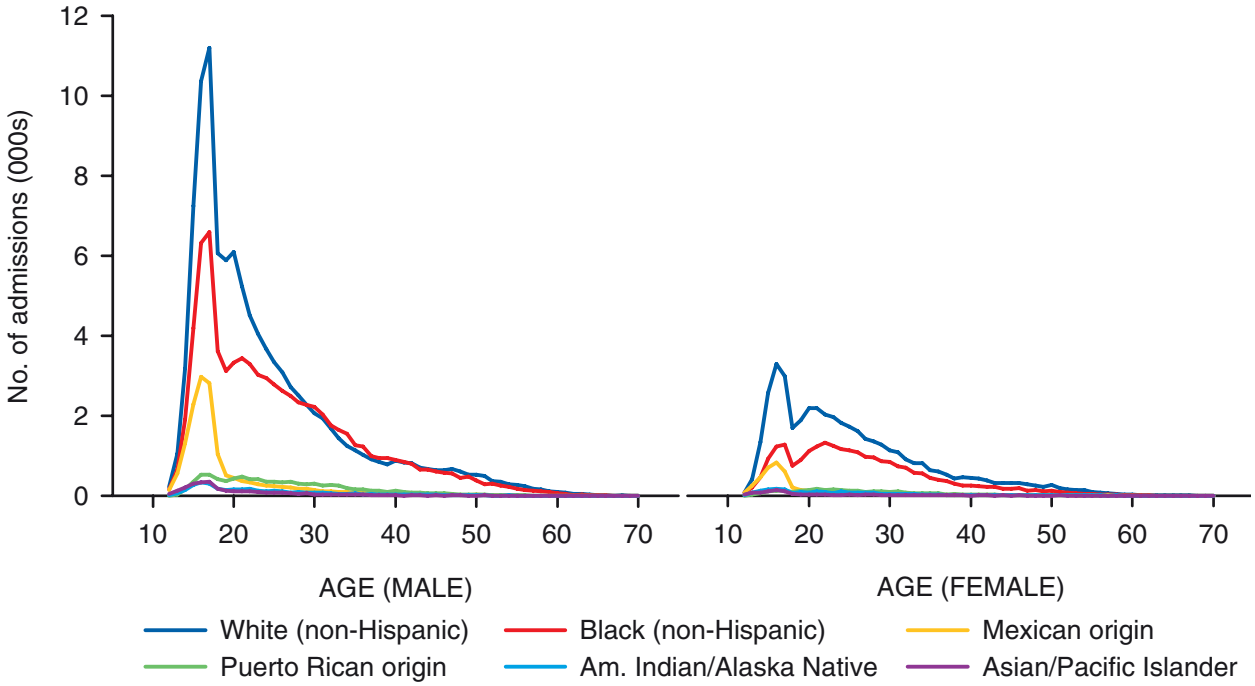


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 18 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary marijuana admissions was 24 years [Table 2.1a], although the peak age at admission for both genders in all race/ethnicities was 15 to 17 years [Figure 12]. Forty percent of marijuana admissions were under age 20 (vs. 11 percent of all admissions), and primary marijuana abuse accounted for 74 percent of all admissions aged 12 to 14 years and 76 percent of admissions aged 15 to 17 years [Tables 2.1a-b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 45 percent of primary marijuana admissions (32 percent males and 13 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 24 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-five percent of primary marijuana admissions had first used marijuana by age 12 and another 32 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 (16 percent vs. 35 percent). Primary marijuana admissions were most likely to be referred by a criminal justice/DUI source (52 percent) [Table 2.6].
- More than 4 in 5 marijuana admissions (85 percent) received ambulatory treatment compared with about 3 in 5 of all admissions combined (62 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Fifty-six percent of primary marijuana admissions reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was reported by 41 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 12. Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

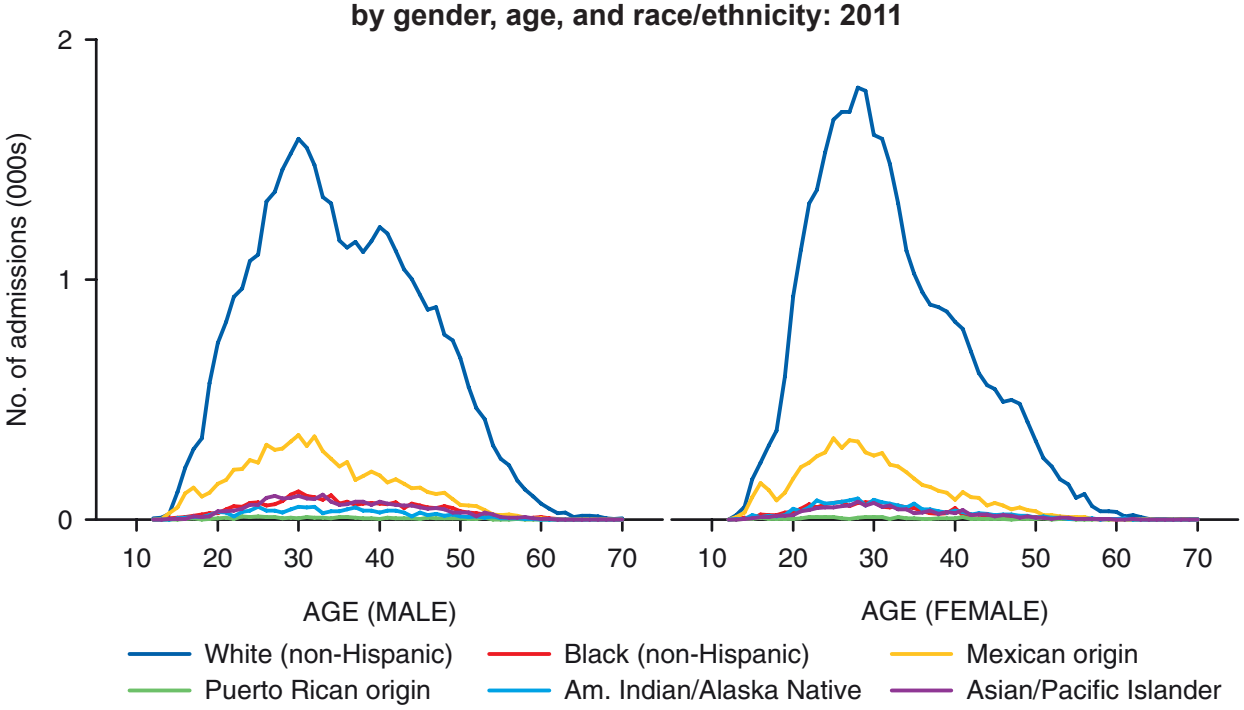


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 6 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b]. Methamphetamine admissions represented 92 percent of this group [Table 1.1a].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were on average 33 years old at admission [Table 2.1a]. Admissions for both genders 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 68 percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions (36 percent males and 33 percent females) [Table 2.3a]. Twelve percent of all primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- The usual routes of administration for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines were smoking (63 percent), injection (22 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 (50 percent vs. 34 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. 7 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-six percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported secondary use of other substances, primarily marijuana (36 percent) and alcohol (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 13. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

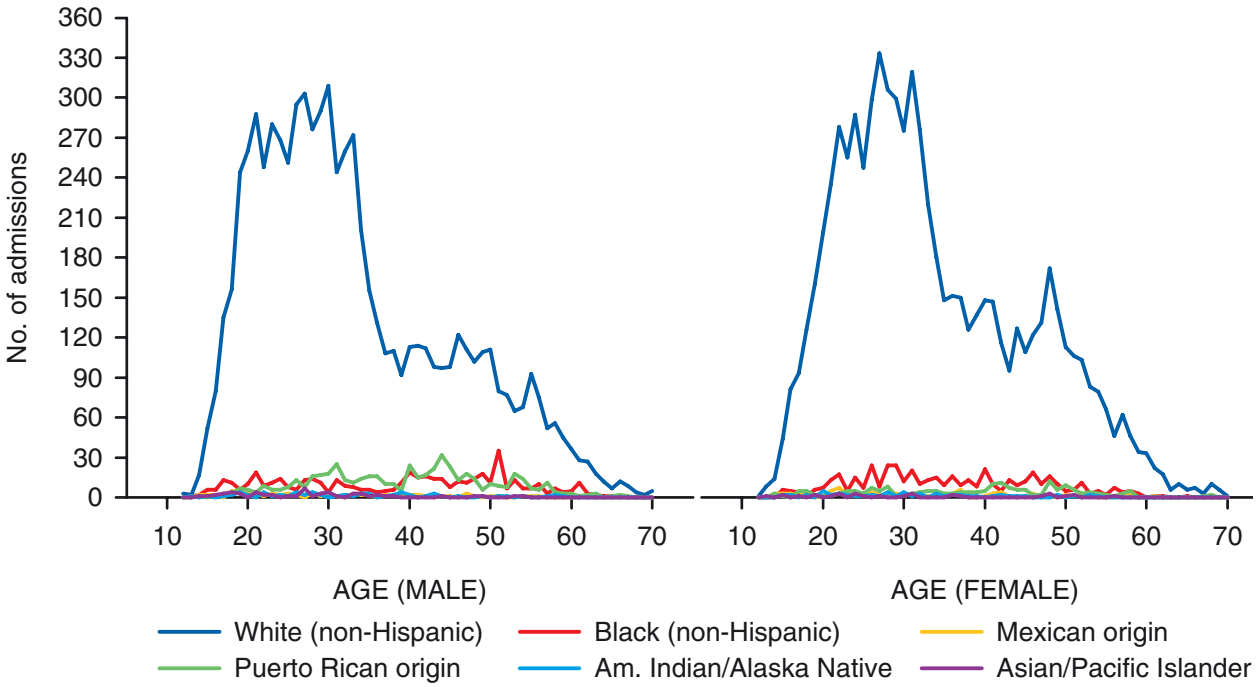


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Tranquilizers

- Tranquilizers were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary tranquilizers was 34 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 83 percent of admissions for primary abuse of tranquilizers (41 percent males and 42 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-three 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 (39 percent vs. 49 percent or above). They were the most likely of all admissions to receive hospital inpatient detoxification (11 percent vs. 6 percent or below) [Table 2.7].
- Secondary abuse of another substance was reported by 73 percent of primary tranquilizer admissions. Secondary abuse of opiates other than heroin was reported by 29 percent, alcohol by 24 percent, and marijuana by 23 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 14. Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

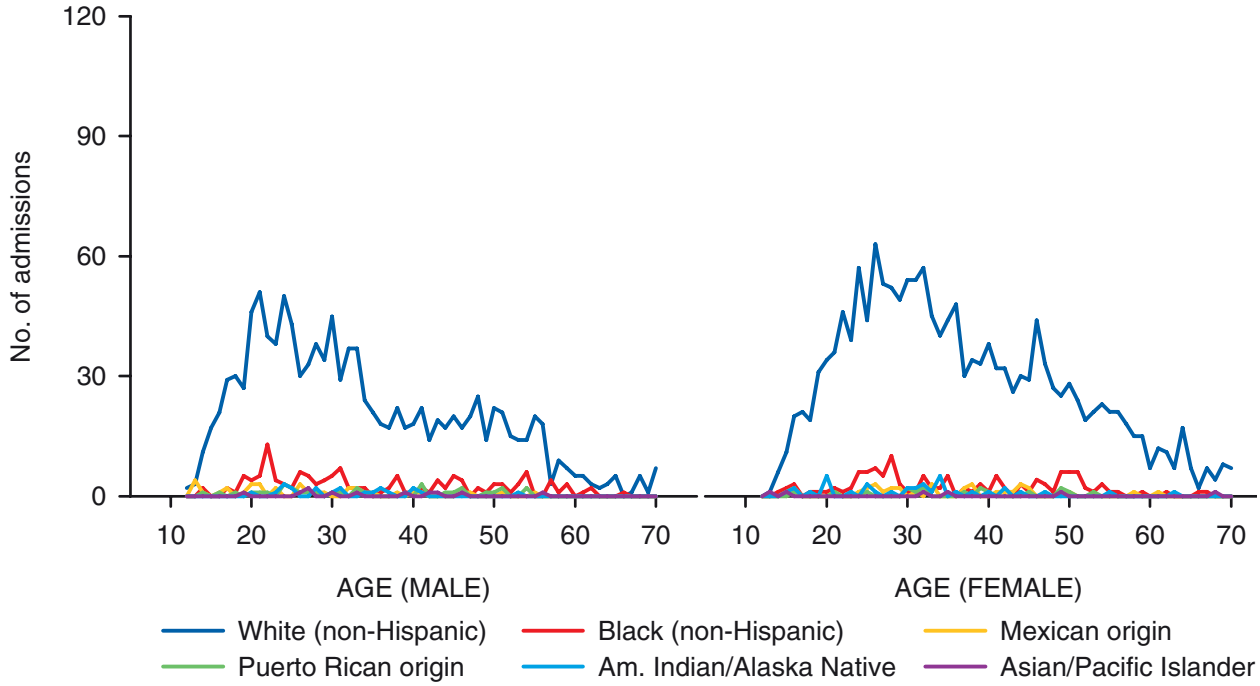


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Sedatives

- Admissions for primary sedative abuse were responsible for less than one-quarter of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- Four percent of primary sedative admissions were aged 65 and older compared with 1 percent of total admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 80 percent of primary sedative admissions (47 percent females and 33 percent males) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-five 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 (13 percent vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- More than one-third (34 percent) of primary sedative admissions aged 18 and older had more than 12 years of education (vs. 26 percent of all admissions) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty percent of primary sedative admissions reported abuse of other substances as well, primarily alcohol (22 percent), marijuana (21 percent), and opiates other than heroin (17 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 15. Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

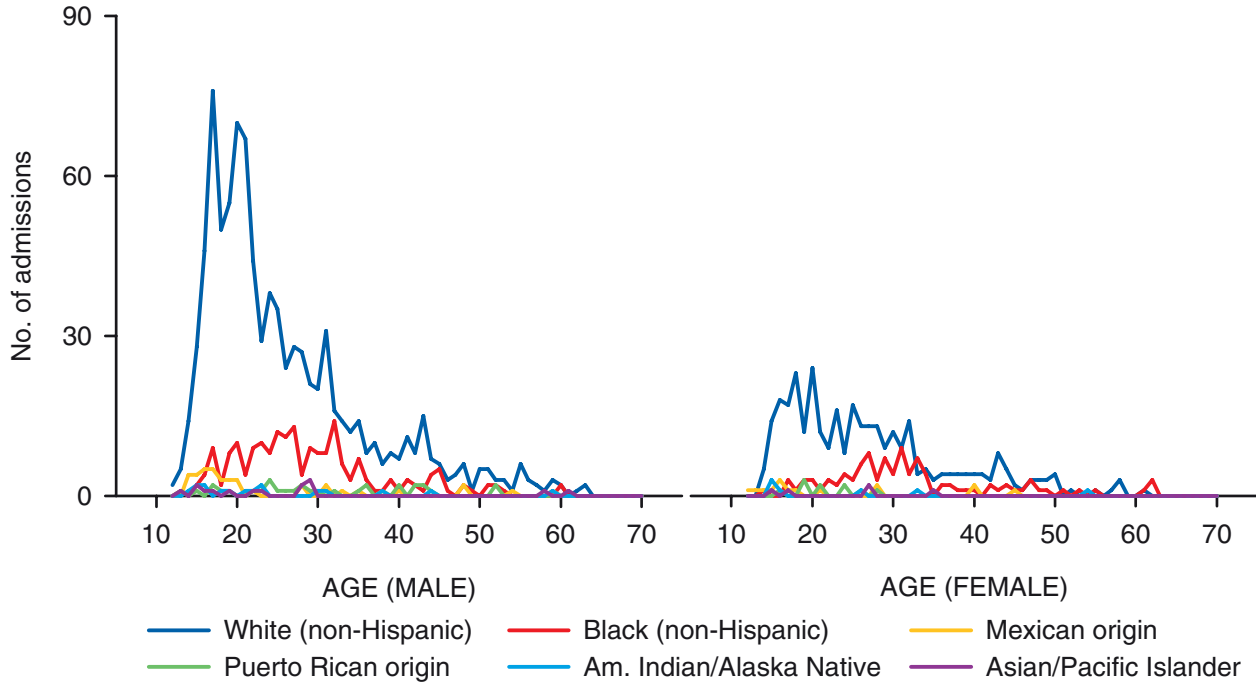


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Hallucinogens

- Hallucinogens were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b]. Hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- Twenty-nine percent of hallucinogen admissions were under age 20 compared with 11 percent of all admissions combined. Only 30 percent were 30 years of age or older compared with 58 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (69 percent) of admissions for primary hallucinogen abuse were non-Hispanic Whites (50 percent males and 19 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 11 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-four 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 rehabilitation/residential treatment (26 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Seventy-four percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported abuse of drugs in addition to hallucinogens, mainly marijuana (42 percent), alcohol (30 percent), opiates other than heroin and methamphetamine/amphetamines (10 percent each), and non-smoked cocaine (9 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 16. Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

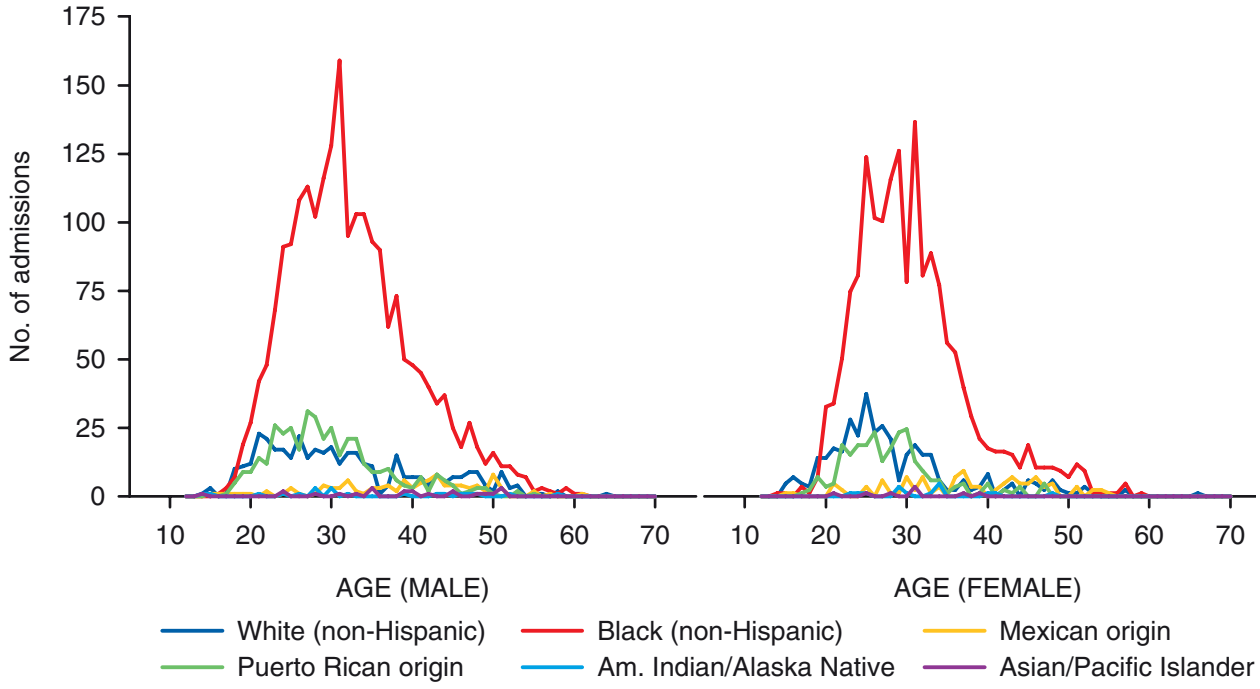


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

- Phencyclidine (PCP) was reported as a primary substance of abuse by less than one-third of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b].
- More than one-half (52 percent) of PCP admissions were aged 25 to 34 compared with about one-quarter (29 percent) of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 63 percent of primary PCP admissions (38 percent males and 25 percent females) [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 (51 percent vs. 35 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 percent vs. 17 percent), particularly short-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (16 percent vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of PCP admissions aged 18 and older had more than a high school education (vs. 26 percent of all admissions combined) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty-seven percent of primary PCP admissions reported abuse of other substances. Marijuana was reported as a secondary substance by 39 percent and alcohol by 32 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 17. Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011

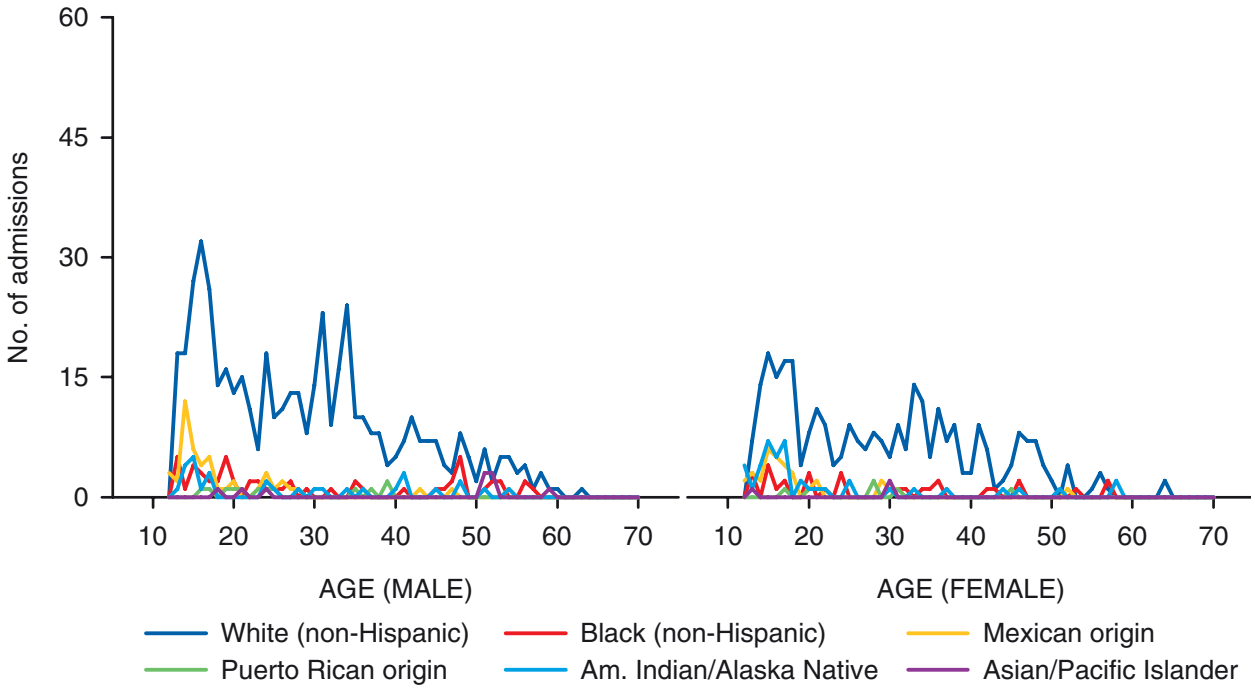


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Inhalants

- Inhalants were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2011 [Table 1.1b]. Inhalants include ether, glue, chloroform, nitrous oxide, gasoline, paint thinner, etc.
- Eleven 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 (67 percent) of primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic White (41 percent males and 26 percent females). Five percent of all primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic Black males [Table 2.3a].
- Primary inhalant admissions were equally as likely as all admissions combined to be a self- or individual referral (36 percent vs. 35 percent) and less likely to be a criminal justice/DUI referral (29 percent vs. 34 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Sixty-four percent of primary inhalant admissions reported abuse of other substances, principally alcohol (35 percent) and marijuana (31 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 (32 percent vs. 17 percent) [Tables 2.10 and 2.13].

Figure 18. Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Chapter 3

Topics of Special Interest

This chapter highlights topics that are of current or special interest. It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- *Adolescent substance abuse 2001-2011*

  TEDS data indicate that admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 9 percent (from 145,438 to 157,896) between 2001 and 2002, but declined by 13 percent (to 137,868) between 2002 and 2011 [Table 3.1a]. In 2011, 88 percent of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance, and 39 percent of these marijuana-involved admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system [Table 3.4].

- *Heroin admissions and medication-assisted opioid therapy 2001-2011*

  The number of TEDS admissions for primary heroin abuse decreased by 21 percent between 2001 and 2007 then increased by 32 percent between 2007 and 2011 [Table 3.1a].

  The proportion of heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined from 36 percent in 2001 to 27 percent in 2011 [Table 3.7].[1]

- *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].

- *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 [Table 2.2].

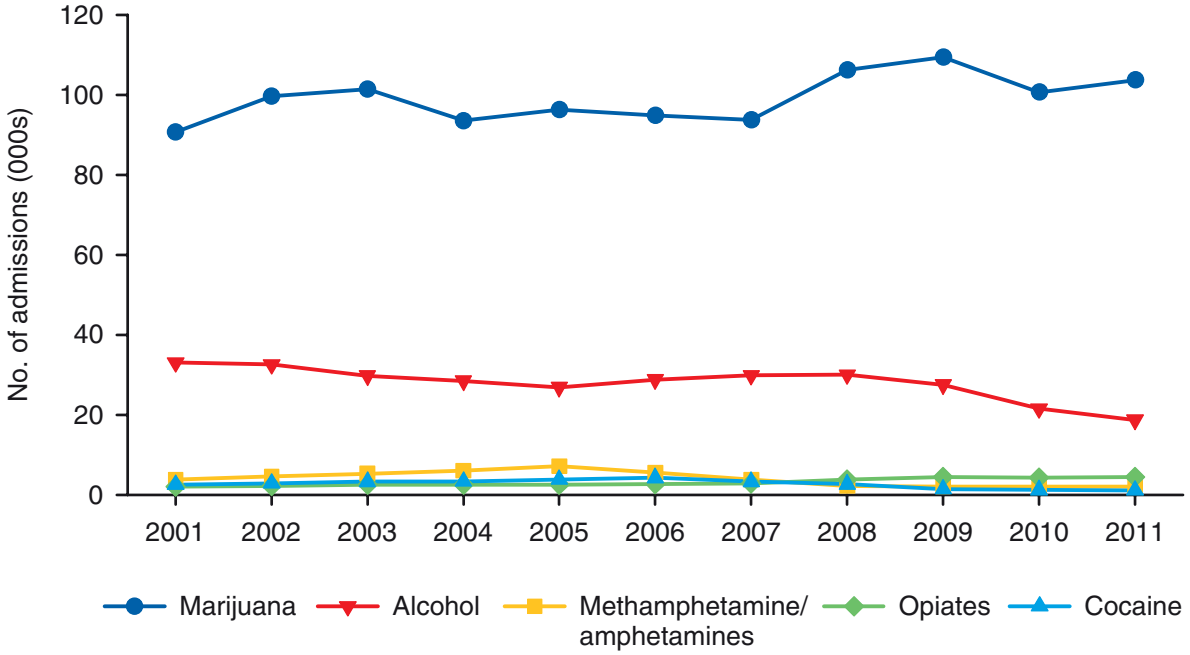
[1] Comparisons between the TEDS heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy and the N-SSATS clients that used methadone or buprenorphine in the treatment of opioids should be avoided for the following reasons: (i) private for-profit treatment facilities do not report to TEDS but do report to N-SSATS; (ii) TEDS data are calculated based on a full year's data, while N-SSATS data are calculated based on a reference date (March 31); and (iii) both the data collection method and the manner in which the question is asked are different for both N-SSATS and TEDS data—in TEDS information is collected on planned treatment and in N-SSATS facilities report clients who received methadone or buprenorphine for detoxification or maintenance purposes.

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 9 percent from 2001 to 2002, then declined by 13 percent from 2002 to 2011.

- Two primary substances—marijuana and alcohol—accounted for between 83 and 89 percent of adolescent admissions from 2001 to 2011.
- ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 62 percent of adolescent admissions in 2001 to 75 percent in 2011. The number of adolescent marijuana admissions increased by 14 percent between 2001 and 2011.
- ***Alcohol*** admissions declined from 23 percent of adolescent admissions in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011.
- ***Methamphetamine/amphetamine*** admissions increased from 3 percent in 2001 to 6 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 2 percent in 2011.
- ***Opiate*** admissions represented 1 to 2 percent of adolescent admissions from 2001 to 2008 but rose to 3 percent in 2009 where it remained in 2011.
  - ***Opiates other than heroin***[2] represented 29 percent of adolescent opiate admissions in 2001 but rose to 66 percent in 2011.
- ***Cocaine*** accounted for between 2 and 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2001 and 2008. Beginning in 2009, cocaine accounted for 1 percent of adolescent admissions.

Figure 19. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

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

- ***All other substances combined*** accounted for 2 to 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.2. In 2011, overall 72 percent of adolescent admissions were male, a proportion heavily influenced by the 78 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 (56 percent vs. 44 percent).

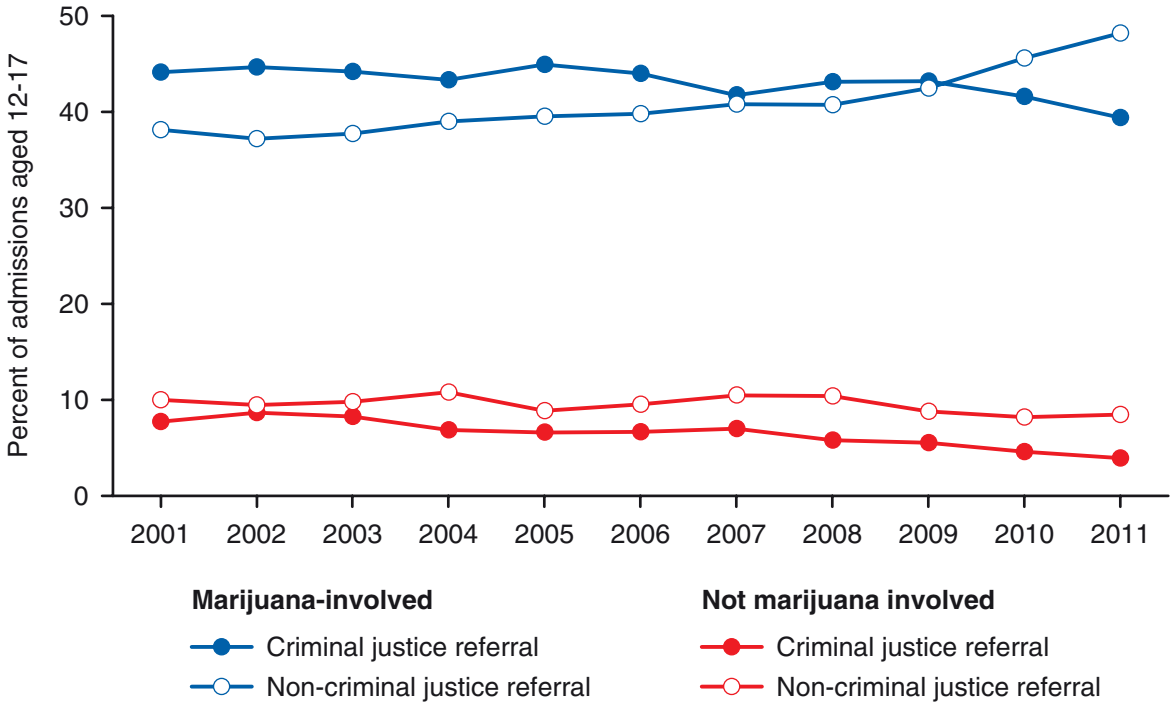
Forty-five percent of adolescent admissions were non-Hispanic White, 24 percent were of Hispanic origin, 20 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 10 percent were of other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 3.3. The number of adolescent admissions increased with age; 1 percent were 12 years old, increasing to 32 percent who were 17 years old. Among admissions for inhalants, 18 percent were aged 12 or 13. Among admissions for heroin and for opiates other than heroin, 60 percent and 52 percent, respectively, were age 17.

In 2011, 43 percent of adolescent admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system, 17 percent were self- or individual referrals, and 14 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 2001, 44 percent of all adolescent admissions were marijuana involved and referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, and 38 percent were marijuana involved but referred by other sources. By 2011, the proportion referred by the criminal

Figure 20. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and criminal justice referral: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

justice system decreased to 39 percent, while the proportion referred by other sources increased to 48 percent. The proportions nearly converged in 2007 and 2009.

Adolescent admissions not involving marijuana that were referred by the criminal justice system fell from 8 percent in 2001 to 4 percent in 2011. Admissions not involving marijuana that were referred from other sources were fairly stable, at between 8 and 11 percent of adolescent admissions.

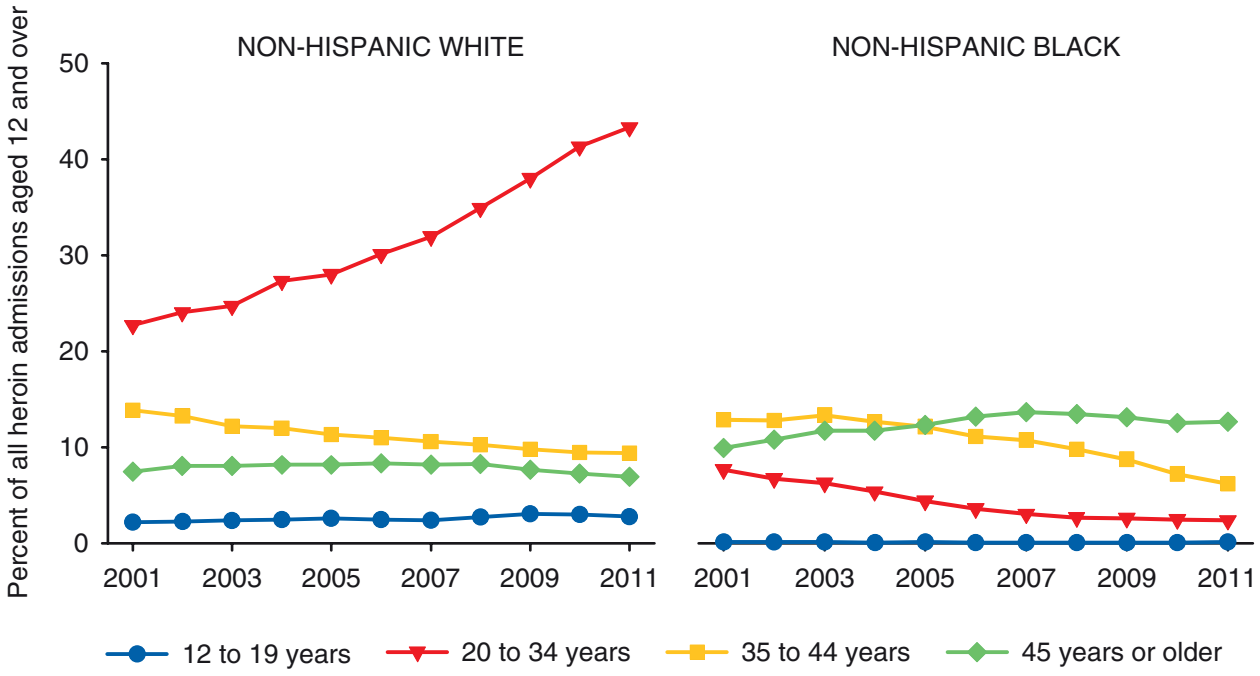
Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

General measures of heroin abuse among treatment admissions aged 12 and older were relatively consistent from 2001 through 2011. Primary heroin abuse accounted for 14 to 16 percent of TEDS admissions in every year from 2001 through 2011 [Table 1.1b]. In 2011, injection was the preferred route of administration for 70 percent of primary heroin admissions, inhalation for 25 percent, and smoking or other route for 4 percent [Table 2.4]. The majority of primary heroin admissions from 2001 to 2011 were 20 to 34 years of age or older (41 to 43 percent from 2001 through 2007 and 53 percent in 2011) [Table 3.5].

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

Table 3.5 and Figure 21. TEDS data show an increase in heroin admissions among young non-Hispanic White adults. Among non-Hispanic Blacks, however, admissions have declined except among older admissions.

Figure 21. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2001-2011



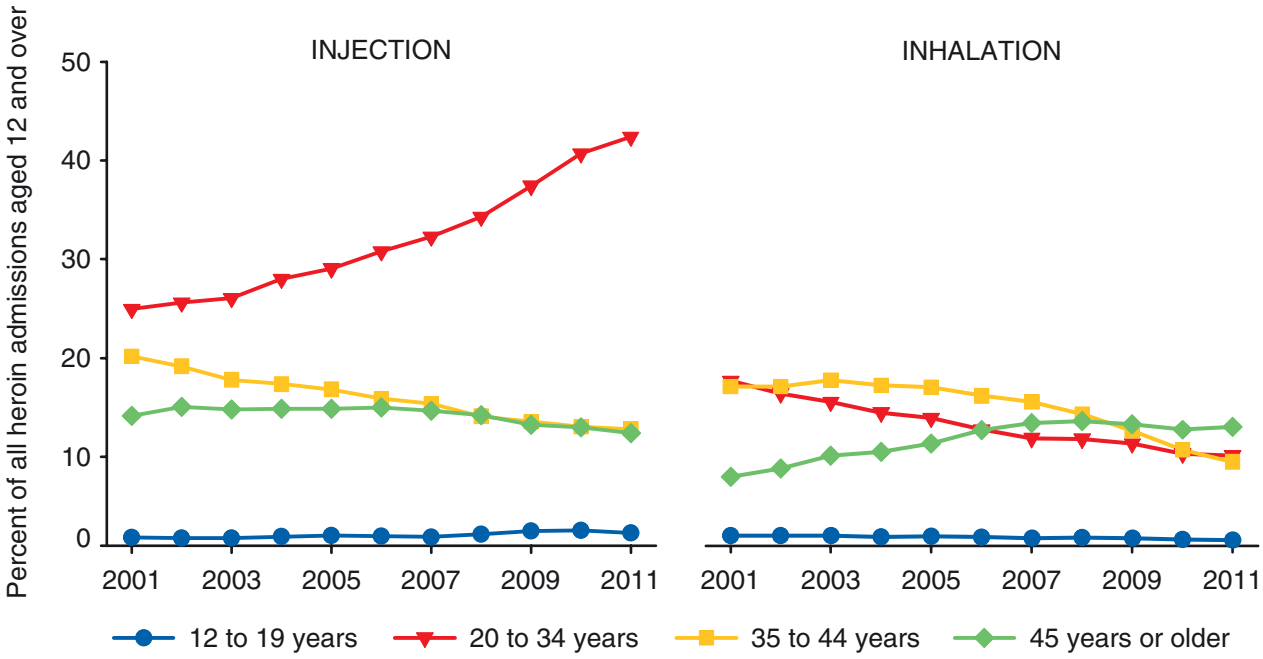
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

- In 2001, just over 1 in 5 heroin admissions (23 percent) were non-Hispanic White aged 20 to 34. By 2011, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (43 percent) belonged to this subgroup. The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were non-Hispanic White aged 35 to 44 fell from 14 percent to 9 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 6 percent to 2 percent between 2001 and 2011, while the proportion aged 35 to 44 fell from 10 percent to 5 percent. However, the proportion of non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 45 and older increased from 8 percent in 2001 to 10 percent in 2011. Non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 12 to 19 accounted for 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. Injection increased among young adults; inhalation increased among those 45 and older.

- In 2001, 1 in 4 primary heroin admissions (25 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34 and 1 in 5 (20 percent) were injectors aged 35 to 44. By 2011, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (42 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34, but the proportion that were injectors aged 35 to 44 had dropped to 13 percent.
- The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were inhalers aged 20 to 34 fell from 14 percent in 2001 to 8 percent in 2011, while the proportion who were inhalers aged 45 and older rose from 6 percent in 2001 to 10 percent in 2011.

Figure 22. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

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 2001 and 2011.

Figure 23. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 2001-2011

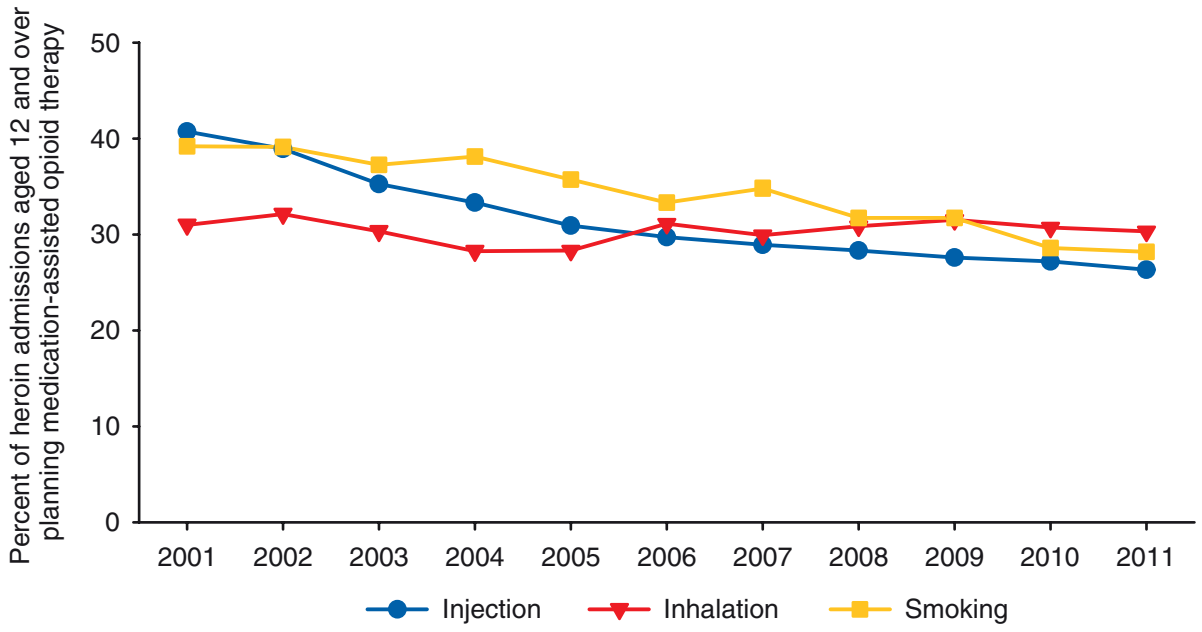
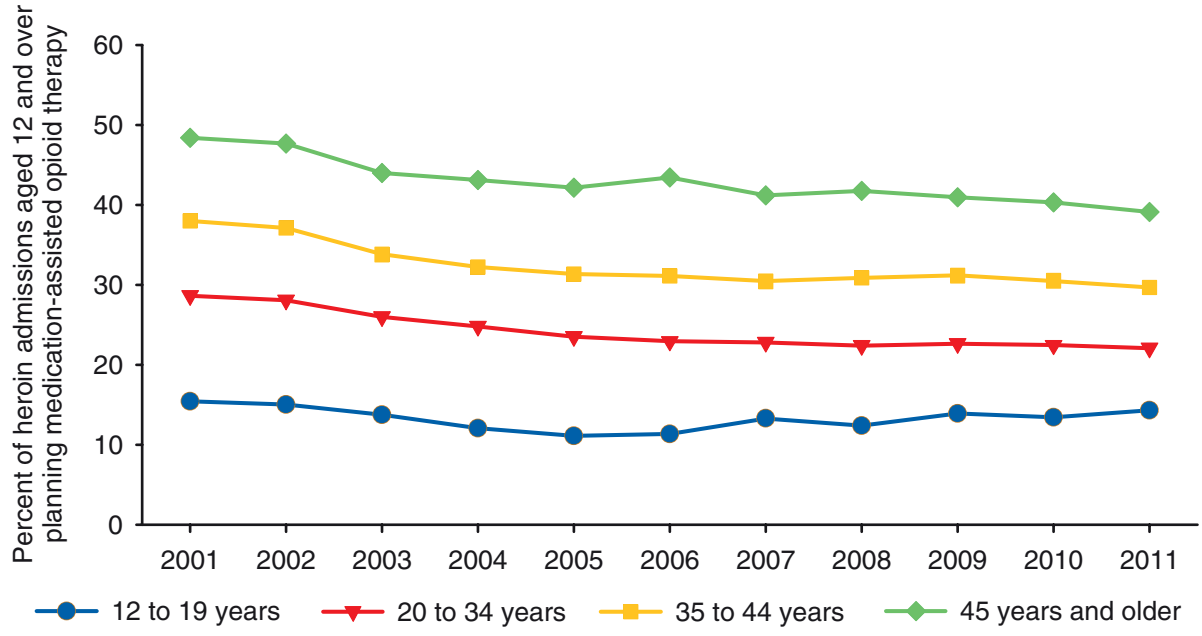


Figure 24. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 2001-2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

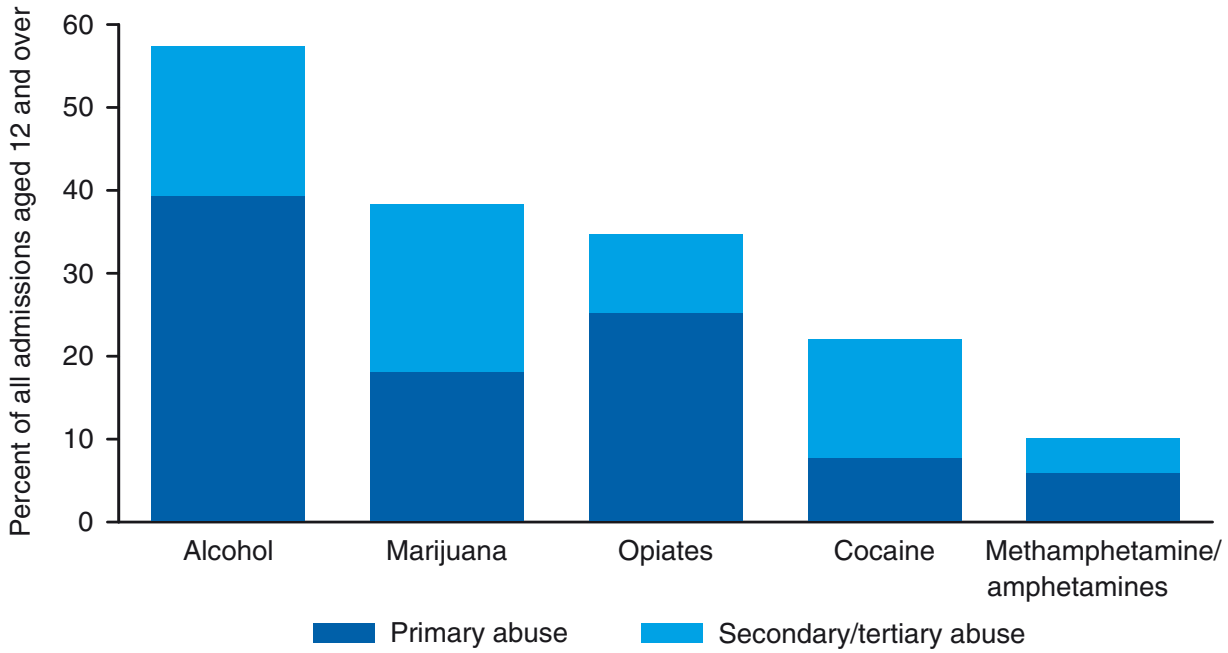
- *Table 3.7 and Figure 23.* In 2001, 36 percent of primary heroin admissions overall had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, although the proportion varied by route of administration—41 percent of heroin injectors, 39 percent of heroin smokers, and 31 percent of heroin inhalers. By 2011, only 27 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, with 26 percent being heroin injectors, 30 percent being inhalers, and 28 percent being smokers (see footnote 1 on page 27).
- *Figure 24.* Older heroin admissions were most likely to have medication-assisted opioid therapy planned. In 2001, opioid therapy was planned for 48 percent of admissions aged 45 and older, 38 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 29 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 2011, opioid therapy was planned for 39 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 45 and older, 30 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 22 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 14 percent of those aged 12 to 19.

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 55 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 or older in 2011. Marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine were the most commonly reported secondary and tertiary substances.

Figure 25. Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Abuse of alcohol as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was characteristic of most treatment admissions. Thirty-nine percent of all treatment admissions were for primary alcohol abuse, and 18 percent of admissions for primary drug abuse reported that they also had an alcohol problem. Overall, 57 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. Thirty-five percent of all admissions involved opiate abuse, with 25 percent reporting primary abuse and 9 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 8 percent of admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for an additional 14 percent. Thus 22 percent of all treatment admissions involved cocaine abuse.

Table 3.9. This table details the most common substance combinations for selected primary substances. For example, for primary alcohol admissions, 55 percent reported abuse of alcohol alone, 15 percent reported abuse of alcohol and marijuana but no other drugs, and 5 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 was the primary substance reported by 45 percent of male admissions and 35 percent of female admissions.
    - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit drugs among non-Hispanic White male admissions (28 percent and 15 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (5 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
    - Among non-Hispanic White female admissions, opiates were the primary illicit drug (35 percent), followed by marijuana (11 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent), and cocaine (6 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks [Figure 27], 37 percent of male admissions used alcohol as the primary substance. Among non-Hispanic Black female admissions, alcohol (28 percent) was more frequently reported as a primary substance than was cocaine (24 percent).
    - Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly reported illicit substances for non-Hispanic Black male admissions (30 percent and 16 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (13 percent).

- For non-Hispanic Black female admissions, other primary substances were cocaine and marijuana (24 percent each).
- 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 reported by 40 percent of male admissions, but among female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as a primary substance as frequently as was alcohol (29 percent each).
  - Marijuana (29 percent) was the most commonly reported illicit substance for male admissions of Mexican origin, followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines and opiates (13 percent each).
  - For female admissions of Mexican origin, other commonly reported primary substances were marijuana (22 percent), opiates (14 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).
- Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin [Figure 29], opiates were the main primary substances at treatment admission for both men and women (42 percent and 34 percent, respectively), followed by alcohol (31 percent and 27 percent, respectively).
  - For both male and female admissions of Puerto Rican origin, other primary substances were marijuana (16 percent and 20 percent, respectively) and cocaine (8 percent and 13 percent, respectively).
  - Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse were 1 percent for women of Puerto Rican origin and less than 1 percent for men of Puerto Rican origin.
- 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, 69 percent of men and 54 percent of women entered treatment because of primary alcohol abuse.
  - Marijuana was the most frequently reported illicit substance for American Indian or Alaska Native male admissions (14 percent), followed by opiates (8 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (5 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit substances for American Indian or Alaska Native female admissions (17 percent and 13 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (10 percent) and cocaine (4 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 reported by 44 percent of male admissions and 37 percent of female admissions.
  - Marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit drugs for Asian or Pacific Islander male admissions (22 percent and 16 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (11 percent) and cocaine (5 percent).
  - For Asian or Pacific Islander female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit substance (23 percent), followed by marijuana (18 percent), opiates (14 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).

Figure 26. White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011

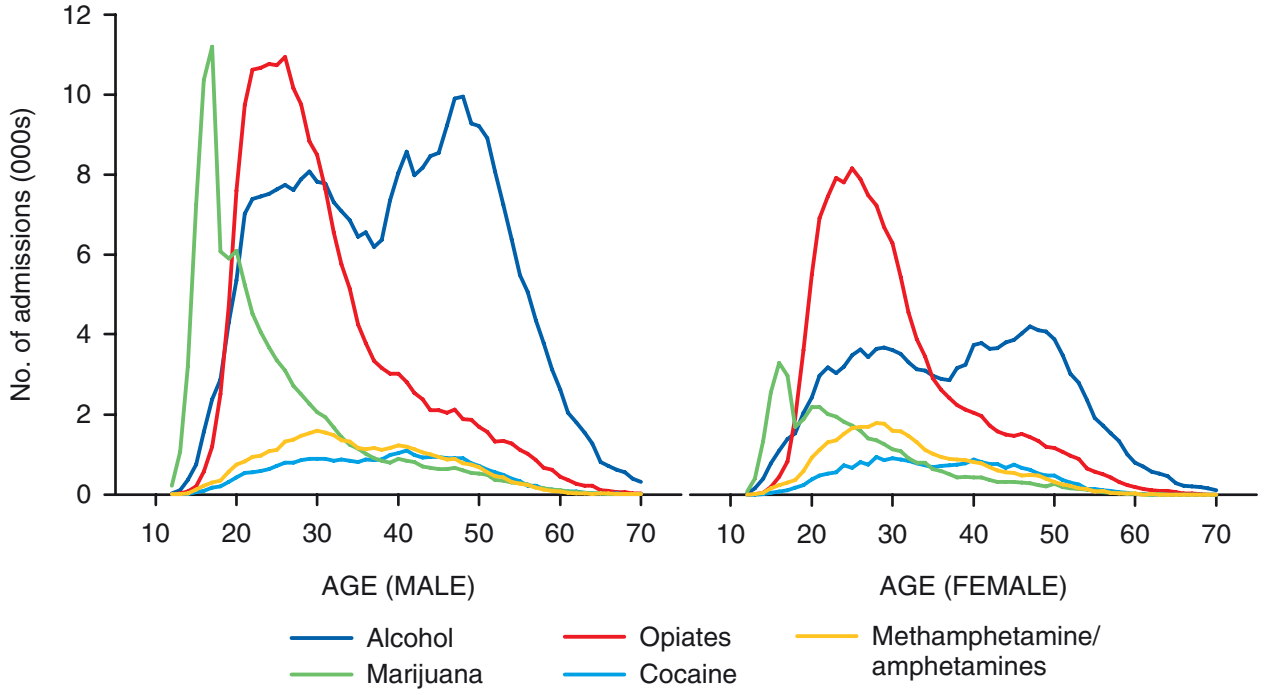
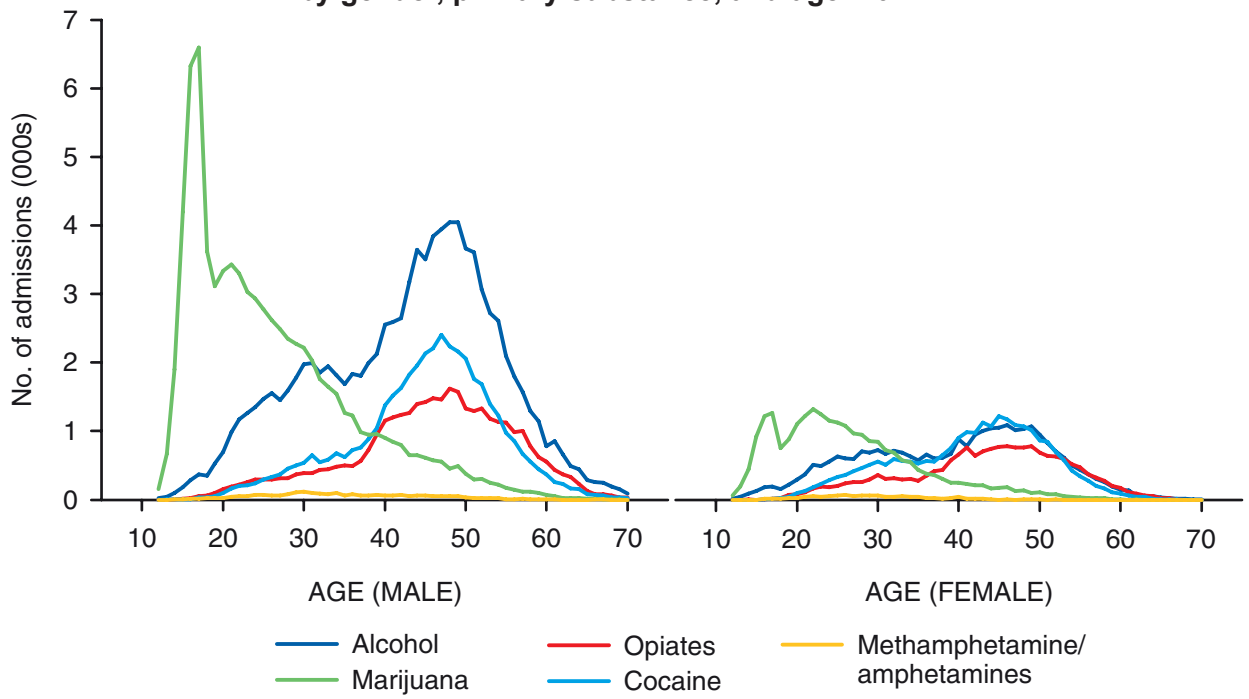


Figure 27. Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Figure 28. Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011

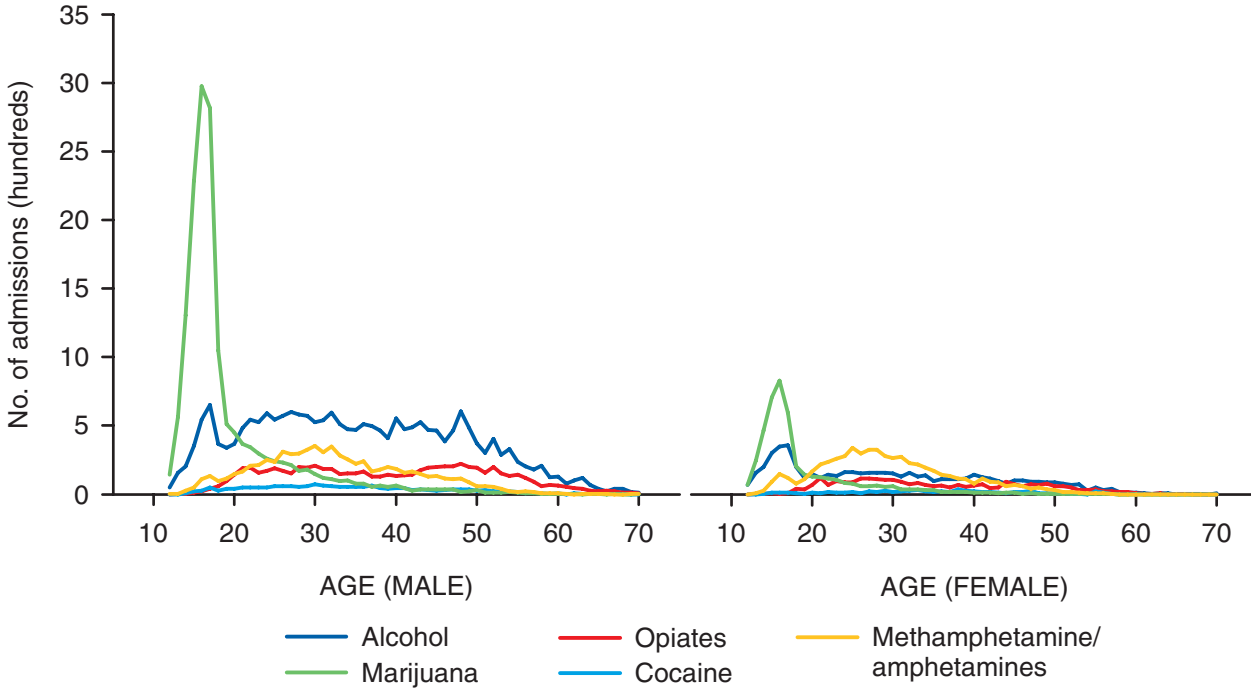
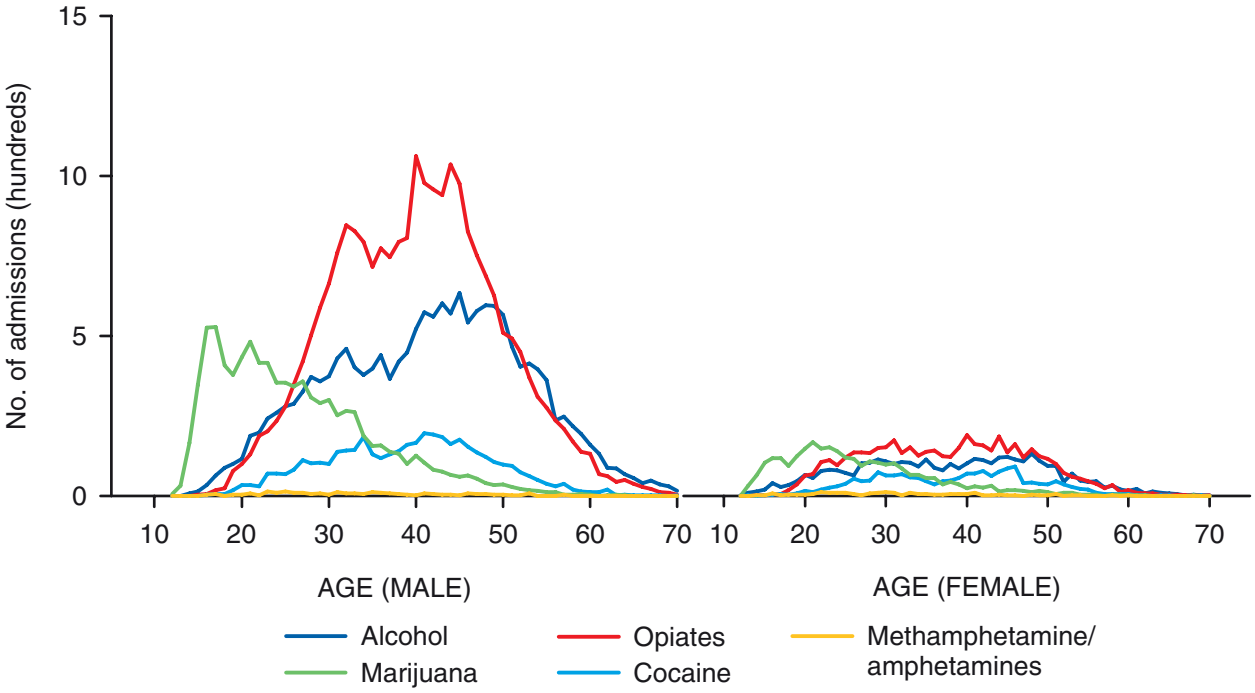


Figure 29. Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Figure 30. American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011

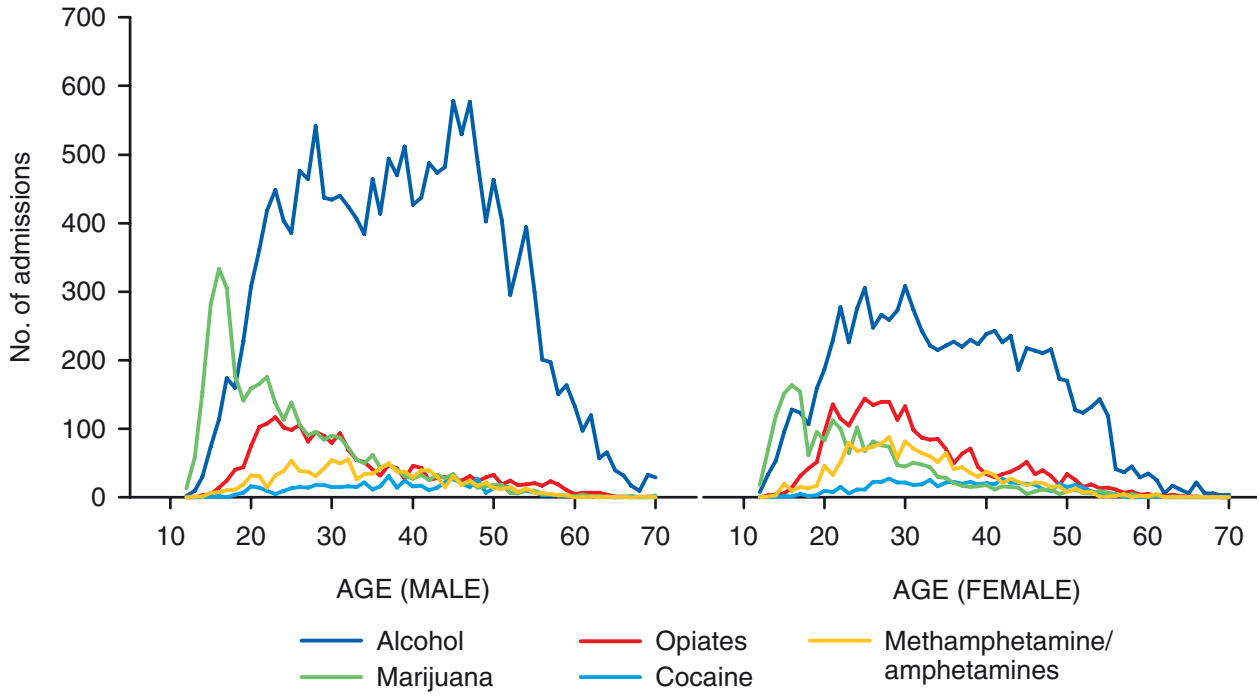
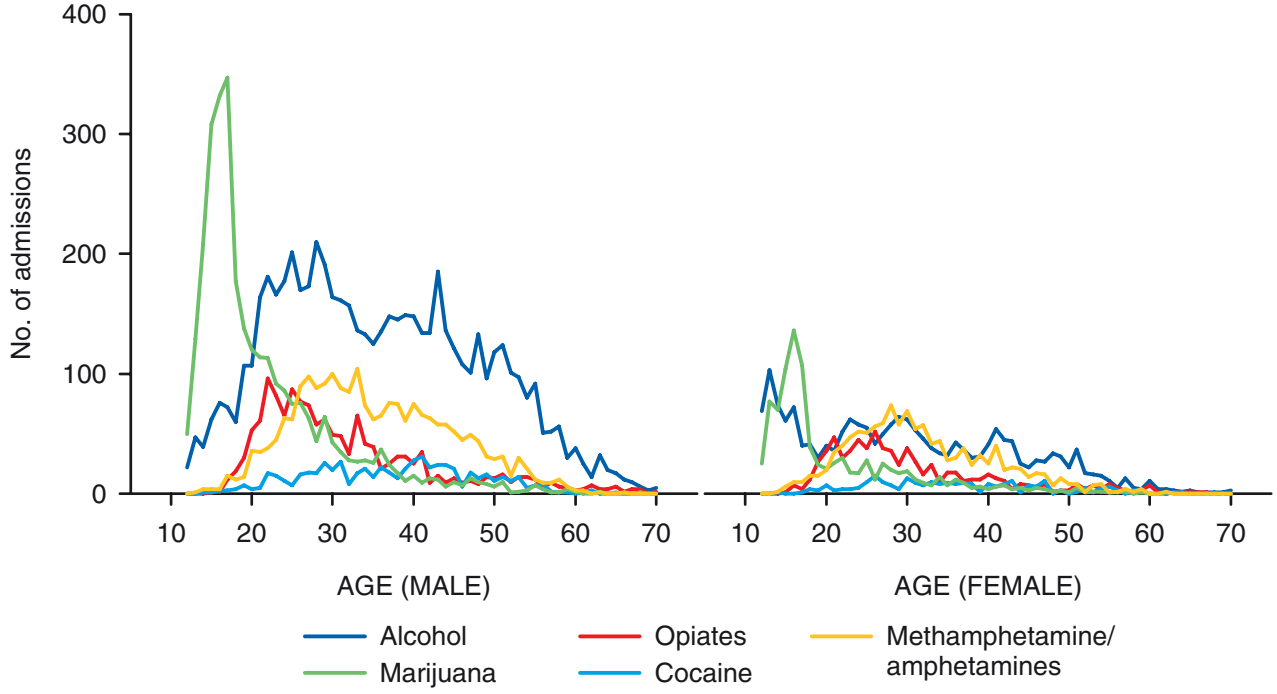


Figure 31. Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2011



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Chapter 4

Type of Service: 2011

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 a separate service type. It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. 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 56 percent of all admissions—45 percent to outpatient treatment and 11 percent to intensive outpatient treatment. Admissions for marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were more likely to receive ambulatory services than were all admissions (85 percent of marijuana admissions and 64 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions vs. 56 percent of all admissions).
- Detoxification services (excluding detoxification involving medication-assisted opioid therapy) accounted for 21 percent of all admissions—17 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 receive a detoxification service than were all admissions (38 percent of tranquilizer admissions, 28 percent of opiate admissions, and 28 percent of alcohol admissions vs. 21 percent of all admissions).
- Rehabilitation/residential treatment accounted for 17 percent of all admissions—9 percent to short-term, 7 percent to long-term, and less than 1 percent to hospital inpatient. Admissions for cocaine, methamphetamine/amphetamines, tranquilizers, and sedatives were more likely to receive rehabilitation/residential services than were all admissions (28 percent of cocaine admissions, 26 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, 21 percent of tranquilizer admissions, and 18 percent of sedative admissions vs. 17 percent of all admissions).
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy accounted for 6 percent of all admissions—5 percent to outpatient, 1 percent to detoxification, and less than 1 percent to residential. Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for about one-quarter (23 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 (49 percent of outpatient admissions and 44 percent of intensive outpatient admissions vs. 34 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving a detoxification service were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (75 percent of hospital inpatient admissions, 58 percent of free-standing residential admissions, and 48 percent of ambulatory admissions vs. 35 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 75 percent of outpatient admissions vs. 35 percent of all admissions).

TABLES

Table 1.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2001-2011
Number

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

Primary substance	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total	1,768,827	1,887,912	1,865,149	1,808,035	1,896,023	1,914,338	1,918,943	2,016,672	2,000,684	1,871,981	1,844,719
Alcohol	784,504	811,846	776,314	729,146	745,915	763,525	784,949	835,771	831,721	758,034	724,382
Alcohol only	430,610	447,594	431,404	402,888	412,249	424,485	438,875	472,131	467,786	419,495	400,012
Alcohol w/secondary drug	353,894	364,252	344,910	326,258	333,666	339,040	346,074	363,640	363,935	338,539	324,370
Opiates	315,239	330,993	327,267	323,359	332,024	350,386	360,860	403,325	429,387	427,721	465,467
Heroin	277,556	285,036	274,502	262,506	260,690	267,511	261,952	280,692	285,983	264,277	278,481
Other opiates/synthetics	37,683	45,957	52,765	60,853	71,334	82,875	98,908	122,633	143,404	163,444	186,986
Non-RX methadone	2,035	2,540	2,716	3,153	4,128	4,769	5,506	6,072	5,988	6,049	6,278
Other opiates/synthetics	35,648	43,417	50,049	57,700	67,206	78,106	93,402	116,561	137,416	157,395	180,708
Cocaine	230,398	245,444	254,880	248,448	268,525	267,256	250,761	230,568	186,994	152,404	143,827
Smoked cocaine	168,745	179,432	185,080	179,061	193,116	190,272	179,357	164,164	134,094	107,421	99,401
Non-smoked cocaine	61,653	66,012	69,800	69,387	75,409	76,984	71,404	66,404	52,900	44,983	44,426
Marijuana/hashish	264,239	288,307	291,428	285,136	303,727	305,807	307,053	347,755	362,335	346,268	333,578
Stimulants	97,175	124,215	135,016	143,553	173,089	160,449	147,835	129,135	117,799	116,206	111,885
Methamphetamine	78,248	102,734	114,417	124,529	154,364	152,754	139,669	120,494	109,746	106,292	102,384
Other amphetamines[1]	17,492	20,122	19,316	18,009	17,728	6,500	6,267	6,643	7,047	8,730	8,087
Other stimulants	1,435	1,359	1,283	1,015	997	1,195	1,899	1,998	1,006	1,184	1,414
Other drugs	32,554	29,651	29,765	28,245	28,760	27,684	28,353	35,175	41,644	45,304	44,560
Tranquilizers	7,354	7,845	8,144	8,162	8,710	9,786	10,967	12,755	14,758	16,142	17,875
Benzodiazepine	6,415	6,929	7,377	7,493	8,161	9,265	10,453	12,249	14,213	15,642	17,460
Other tranquilizers	939	916	767	669	549	521	514	506	545	500	415
Sedatives/hypnotics	3,835	4,085	4,272	4,173	4,509	4,095	4,483	4,827	5,160	4,239	3,657
Barbiturates	1,169	1,257	1,337	1,289	1,399	1,048	1,089	1,193	1,342	1,389	946
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2,666	2,828	2,935	2,884	3,110	3,047	3,394	3,634	3,818	2,850	2,711
Hallucinogens	3,126	2,703	2,232	2,280	2,039	1,604	1,621	1,865	1,836	1,715	1,818
PCP	3,191	3,939	4,179	3,233	2,888	2,864	3,197	3,984	4,436	4,556	5,784
Inhalants	1,229	1,183	1,203	1,190	1,372	1,076	1,094	1,326	1,561	1,482	1,203
Over-the-counter	617	636	704	826	809	979	911	1,144	1,717	2,272	1,306
Other	13,202	9,260	9,031	8,381	8,433	7,280	6,080	9,274	12,176	14,898	12,917
None reported	44,718	57,456	50,479	50,148	43,983	39,231	39,132	34,943	30,804	26,044	21,020

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamines* 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 10.15.12.

Table 1.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2001-2011
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	40.9	41.4	41.6	40.5	39.3
Alcohol only	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.4	22.4	21.7
Alcohol w/secondary drug	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.1	17.6
Opiates	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.3	18.8	20.0	21.5	22.8	25.2
Heroin	15.7	15.1	14.7	14.5	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.1	15.1
Other opiates/synthetics	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.2	6.1	7.2	8.7	10.1
Non-RX methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other opiates/synthetics	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.8	6.9	8.4	9.8
Cocaine	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.3	8.1	7.8
Smoked cocaine	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.3	8.1	6.7	5.7	5.4
Non-smoked cocaine	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
Marijuana/hashish	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.2	18.1	18.5	18.1
Stimulants	5.5	6.6	7.2	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.1
Methamphetamine	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.6
Other amphetamines[1]	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other drugs	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Tranquilizers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Benzodiazepine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Other tranquilizers	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
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	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
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	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
None reported	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamines* 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 10.15.12.

Table 1.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: 2001-2011
Number and percent distribution

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

Alcohol/drug co-abuse	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
						Number					
Total	1,768,827	1,887,912	1,865,149	1,808,035	1,896,023	1,914,338	1,918,943	2,016,672	2,000,684	1,871,981	1,844,719
Drug primary	939,605	1,018,610	1,038,356	1,028,741	1,106,125	1,111,582	1,094,862	1,145,958	1,138,159	1,087,903	1,099,317
Drug only	551,268	602,105	630,149	634,089	696,710	714,181	707,026	755,182	759,654	737,625	766,224
Drug w/secondary alcohol	388,337	416,505	408,207	394,652	409,415	397,401	387,836	390,776	378,505	350,278	333,093
Alcohol primary	784,504	811,846	776,314	729,146	745,915	763,525	784,949	835,771	831,721	758,034	724,382
Alcohol only	430,610	447,594	431,404	402,888	412,249	424,485	438,875	472,131	467,786	419,495	400,012
Alcohol w/secondary drug	353,894	364,252	344,910	326,258	333,666	339,040	346,074	363,640	363,935	338,539	324,370
No primary substance reported	44,718	57,456	50,479	50,148	43,983	39,231	39,132	34,943	30,804	26,044	21,020
						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	53.1	54.0	55.7	56.9	58.3	58.1	57.1	56.8	56.9	58.1	59.6
Drug only	31.2	31.9	33.8	35.1	36.7	37.3	36.8	37.4	38.0	39.4	41.5
Drug w/secondary alcohol	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.6	20.8	20.2	19.4	18.9	18.7	18.1
Alcohol primary	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	40.9	41.4	41.6	40.5	39.3
Alcohol only	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.4	22.4	21.7
Alcohol w/secondary drug	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.1	17.6
No primary substance reported	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 1.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2001-2011
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	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total	1,768,827	1,887,912	1,865,149	1,808,035	1,896,023	1,914,338	1,918,943	2,016,672	2,000,684	1,871,981	1,844,719
Gender											
Male	1,234,280	1,318,225	1,286,348	1,235,809	1,291,716	1,300,492	1,297,635	1,363,296	1,357,445	1,257,997	1,231,524
Female	532,342	569,164	574,667	569,045	601,535	611,491	617,083	649,756	639,238	609,694	609,023
No. of admissions	1,766,622	1,887,389	1,861,015	1,804,854	1,893,251	1,911,983	1,914,718	2,013,052	1,996,683	1,867,691	1,840,547
Age at admission											
12 to 17 years	145,438	157,896	157,177	146,405	145,203	143,490	142,640	154,601	153,475	137,407	137,867
18 to 19 years	73,499	77,688	76,582	75,558	77,693	77,417	77,077	82,755	84,348	76,603	69,140
20 to 24 years	221,595	246,006	249,781	254,107	272,183	275,987	274,400	291,371	297,462	284,808	275,592
25 to 29 years	201,679	214,243	216,711	223,585	250,948	268,234	276,951	298,213	304,232	291,175	287,686
30 to 34 years	257,847	259,685	244,912	225,400	224,861	216,816	214,049	227,709	232,971	230,323	238,574
35 to 39 years	302,242	305,175	282,439	257,209	257,327	249,773	238,542	233,998	216,540	192,284	179,025
40 to 44 years	262,645	282,062	280,383	268,674	274,989	265,926	255,052	250,695	231,491	205,147	196,049
45 to 49 years	163,723	185,946	188,535	186,872	202,848	212,206	219,219	230,200	225,496	204,902	196,929
50 to 54 years	80,752	92,338	95,954	98,637	110,623	118,669	127,633	141,991	145,229	139,813	146,223
55 to 59 years	33,297	39,280	41,128	41,823	47,399	53,547	56,977	65,340	68,118	68,685	73,944
60 to 64 years	15,083	16,441	16,649	16,523	18,184	18,841	20,867	23,614	25,518	25,891	28,708
65 years and older	11,027	11,152	11,154	10,772	11,481	11,490	11,840	12,925	13,391	13,106	13,039
No. of admissions	1,768,827	1,887,912	1,861,405	1,805,565	1,893,739	1,912,396	1,915,247	2,013,412	1,998,271	1,870,144	1,842,776
Average age at admission	33.8 yrs	33.9 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.1 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.4 yrs

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 1.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2001-2011 and U.S. population aged 12 and older: 2011
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*
	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2011*
Gender												
Male	69.9	69.8	69.1	68.5	68.2	68.0	67.8	67.7	68.0	67.4	66.9	48.8
Female	30.1	30.2	30.9	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.0	32.6	33.1	51.2
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
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.5	9.3
18 to 19 years	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.3
20 to 24 years	12.5	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.0	8.4
25 to 29 years	11.4	11.3	11.6	12.4	13.3	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.6	8.2
30 to 34 years	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.3	12.9	8.0
35 to 39 years	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.8	10.3	9.7	7.6
40 to 44 years	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.6	8.1
45 to 49 years	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	8.5
50 to 54 years	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.6
55 to 59 years	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	7.7
60 to 64 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	6.6
65 years and older	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.8
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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population projections data 2000-2050.

Table 1.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: 2001-2011 and U.S. population aged 12 and older: 2010
Number and percent distribution

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

Race/ethnicity	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*U.S. pop. 2010 (000s)* [1]
	Number											
Total	1,768,827	1,887,912	1,865,149	1,808,035	1,896,023	1,914,338	1,918,943	2,016,672	2,000,684	1,871,981	1,844,719	
White (non-Hispanic)	1,029,928	1,096,017	1,082,913	1,068,405	1,107,484	1,138,856	1,141,910	1,190,883	1,167,807	1,129,259	1,116,634	168,115
Black (non-Hispanic)	432,145	455,332	444,070	409,411	419,373	404,368	393,404	410,024	403,184	373,673	366,339	26,699
Hispanic origin	214,488	240,324	236,918	230,268	254,788	258,669	254,382	264,596	258,013	241,330	238,626	30,552
Mexican	80,816	97,703	95,233	95,351	100,492	106,308	108,068	111,410	106,011	80,974	74,934	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	82,666	82,021	76,560	69,394	74,200	70,344	67,984	71,244	69,295	65,524	67,908	*n/a*
Cuban	4,199	5,448	7,070	5,563	9,483	8,155	3,791	4,300	4,338	4,001	6,193	*n/a*
Other/not specified	46,807	55,152	58,055	59,960	70,613	73,862	74,539	77,642	78,369	90,831	89,591	*n/a*
Other	77,331	82,567	83,870	85,510	90,591	100,187	106,001	111,402	108,783	112,916	110,890	14,425
American Indian/Alaska Native	37,547	39,288	35,492	35,837	39,047	42,073	44,045	45,195	44,108	43,053	42,321	1,812
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,087	16,433	17,725	16,058	19,035	18,375	17,784	18,951	18,442	18,873	18,813	11,597
Other	25,697	26,846	30,653	33,615	32,509	39,739	44,172	47,256	46,233	50,990	49,756	1,017
No. of admissions	1,753,892	1,874,240	1,847,771	1,793,594	1,872,236	1,902,080	1,895,697	1,976,905	1,937,787	1,857,178	1,832,489	239,791
	Percent distribution											
White (non-Hispanic)	58.7	58.5	58.6	59.6	59.2	59.9	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.8	60.9	70.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	24.6	24.3	24.0	22.8	22.4	21.3	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.1	20.0	11.1
Hispanic origin	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.7
Mexican	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.4	4.1	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	*n/a*
Cuban	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*n/a*
Other/not specified	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.9	*n/a*
Other	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8
Other	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	0.4
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

[1] Resident population aged 12 and older. The population calculations exclude the population of the States and jurisdictions that did not report data to TEDS in 2010 (District of Columbia, Georgia, and Mississippi).

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 10.15.12. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6: Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010. File: 7/1/2010 State Characteristics Population Estimates, 6 Race Groups.

Table 1.5. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status: 2001-2011 and U.S. population aged 16 and older: 2011
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*
	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2011*
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,704,567	1,821,306	1,790,081	1,765,427	1,882,960	1,876,012	1,862,348	1,957,620	1,945,613	1,811,157	1,765,700	
Employment status												
Employed	31.7	29.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.5	29.1	28.3	23.9	22.6	22.1	58.4
Full time	24.5	22.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	20.7	16.3	15.0	14.7	47.0
Part time	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	11.4
Unemployed	25.5	28.5	30.2	30.6	31.6	32.3	33.5	35.5	39.1	40.1	40.2	5.7
Not in labor force	42.8	41.8	41.1	40.4	39.3	38.2	37.4	36.1	37.0	37.3	37.7	35.9
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
No. of admissions	1,618,640	1,729,278	1,693,669	1,659,660	1,794,783	1,833,070	1,836,713	1,932,015	1,921,649	1,792,199	1,741,554	
Employment status adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity[1]												
Employed	26.7	25.5	24.6	24.6	24.7	25.1	24.8	24.4	21.1	20.0	19.6	58.4
Full time	19.8	18.5	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.9	17.6	17.3	14.0	13.0	12.7	47.0
Part time	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	11.4
Unemployed	20.7	23.2	24.9	25.3	26.0	26.6	27.3	28.8	31.4	32.7	33.0	5.7
Not in labor force	52.6	51.3	50.5	50.1	49.4	48.3	47.9	46.7	47.5	47.3	47.4	35.9
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

[1] Adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the 2001-2011 U.S. resident population with 2010 population data used for 2011 data.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12. 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 and US Bureau of Census, for population projections by state, age, gender, race.

Table 2.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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 at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Meth-amphet-amine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Gender															
Male	66.9	71.8	72.2	66.5	53.4	57.5	66.9	73.4	52.5	51.0	43.7	71.6	59.7	59.8	61.3
Female	33.1	28.2	27.8	33.5	46.6	42.5	33.1	26.6	47.5	49.0	56.3	28.4	40.3	40.2	38.7
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	1,842,490	399,960	324,332	278,436	186,955	99,385	44,412	333,510	110,429	17,872	3,656	1,818	5,782	1,203	34,740
Age at admission															
12 to 14 years	1.2	0.4	0.5	*	0.1	*	0.2	5.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.5	0.1	11.4	4.9
15 to 17 years	6.2	1.4	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.7	26.0	2.4	3.7	4.2	16.3	0.8	20.3	9.6
18 to 19 years	3.8	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.5	2.1	9.4	2.6	4.7	3.4	10.6	1.9	6.3	4.8
20 to 24 years	15.0	8.5	11.9	18.9	23.5	4.3	11.3	21.0	14.7	17.0	15.2	22.8	16.3	12.2	15.9
25 to 29 years	15.6	10.6	13.6	19.9	25.5	8.3	16.1	14.5	21.1	18.9	15.3	17.5	27.6	10.1	15.1
30 to 34 years	12.9	10.8	12.7	14.5	17.5	10.9	16.0	9.5	19.6	16.6	14.6	12.2	24.6	13.1	12.6
35 to 39 years	9.7	10.5	10.8	9.8	9.3	12.7	13.2	5.3	13.6	8.9	9.7	5.4	12.8	7.8	8.8
40 to 44 years	10.6	13.4	13.4	10.7	6.6	19.9	14.0	3.8	11.5	8.7	8.9	5.8	7.6	5.7	8.7
45 to 49 years	10.7	15.6	14.5	9.8	5.3	21.6	12.7	2.8	8.2	8.6	8.7	3.1	5.2	6.5	7.9
50 to 54 years	7.9	13.5	10.4	7.1	3.9	14.1	8.1	1.7	4.3	6.4	7.1	1.9	2.4	3.8	5.9
55 to 59 years	4.0	7.8	4.5	4.1	2.1	5.3	3.4	0.7	1.4	3.9	4.8	1.3	0.6	2.3	3.4
60 to 64 years	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.5
65 years and over	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.5	- -	*	- -	0.9
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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Average age at admission	34 yrs	41 yrs	37 yrs	35 yrs	31 yrs	42 yrs	36 yrs	24 yrs	33 yrs	34 yrs	36 yrs	26 yrs	31 yrs	27 yrs	32 yrs

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 2.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	1,844,719	21.7	17.6	15.1	10.1	5.4	2.4	18.1	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	100.0
Gender																
Male	1,233,306	23.3	19.0	15.0	8.1	4.6	2.4	19.9	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0
Female	609,184	18.5	14.8	15.3	14.3	6.9	2.4	14.6	8.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.2	100.0
Age at admission																
12 to 14 years	23,055	7.4	7.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	73.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.6	7.7	100.0
15 to 17 years	114,813	4.7	8.7	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.7	75.5	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	3.1	100.0
18 to 19 years	69,191	9.8	13.0	11.0	10.3	0.8	1.4	45.2	4.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	275,812	12.4	14.0	19.1	15.9	1.6	1.8	25.4	5.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	287,956	14.7	15.3	19.2	16.5	2.9	2.5	16.8	8.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	*	1.9	100.0
30 to 34 years	238,882	18.2	17.3	16.9	13.7	4.5	3.0	13.3	9.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	179,274	23.5	19.5	15.3	9.7	7.0	3.3	9.9	8.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	196,278	27.3	22.1	15.1	6.3	10.1	3.2	6.5	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	1.6	100.0
45 to 49 years	197,146	31.7	23.8	13.9	5.0	10.9	2.9	4.7	4.6	0.8	0.2	*	0.2	*	1.5	100.0
50 to 54 years	146,374	36.9	23.0	13.5	5.0	9.6	2.5	3.8	3.2	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.5	100.0
55 to 59 years	74,061	42.2	19.6	15.5	5.3	7.1	2.0	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.2	*	*	*	1.7	100.0
60 to 64 years	28,786	50.0	16.5	14.8	4.8	5.6	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	2.0	100.0
65 years and over	13,091	63.5	10.9	9.2	4.1	3.7	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	- -	*	- -	2.6	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 10.15.12.

Table 2.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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
Total	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657	
Column percent distribution																
White (non-Hispanic)	60.9	67.4	58.8	62.4	87.9	34.1	46.6	45.2	68.2	82.6	80.0	68.7	12.6	67.1	63.9	
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.0	12.9	23.0	17.0	3.7	54.5	30.1	31.1	3.4	5.5	7.2	16.6	62.6	7.3	20.7	
Hispanic origin	13.1	12.0	11.6	17.0	4.7	8.0	18.9	17.1	18.2	8.8	7.9	9.6	20.3	15.4	8.6	
Mexican	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.9	1.1	1.2	3.0	6.2	12.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	3.6	6.8	1.3	
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.3	3.6	9.4	1.1	3.1	6.8	3.6	0.4	4.1	1.4	2.3	10.6	1.7	2.8	
Cuban	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	
Other/not specified	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	2.3	3.3	8.4	7.0	5.6	3.5	4.3	3.5	5.9	6.4	4.1	
Other	6.0	7.7	6.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.4	6.7	10.2	3.2	4.8	5.1	4.5	10.3	6.8	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	4.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.6	6.2	1.4	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.8	
Other	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.6	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.0	4.6	
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	1,834,421	398,307	323,103	277,423	185,840	99,140	44,247	332,017	110,112	17,831	3,629	1,799	5,767	1,197	34,009	
Row percent distribution																
All admissions	1,834,421	21.7	17.6	15.1	10.1	5.4	2.4	18.1	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	100.0
White (non-Hispanic)	1,116,636	24.1	17.0	15.5	14.6	3.0	1.8	13.4	6.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	366,339	14.0	20.3	12.9	1.9	14.8	3.6	28.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	*	1.9	100.0
Hispanic origin	240,553	19.8	15.6	19.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	23.6	8.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	100.0
Mexican	74,936	22.3	14.5	10.6	2.8	1.6	1.8	27.3	17.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
Puerto Rican	69,811	13.4	16.5	37.3	2.9	4.4	4.3	17.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	*	1.3	100.0
Cuban	6,194	29.2	14.1	14.8	5.3	4.8	4.2	21.1	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	100.0
Other/not specified	89,612	22.1	16.0	13.8	4.7	3.6	4.2	25.8	6.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	100.0
Other	110,893	27.7	19.0	8.9	6.3	3.1	1.7	19.9	10.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	42,321	37.3	26.2	4.6	7.0	2.0	0.9	13.7	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,813	27.9	14.2	7.1	4.7	3.0	1.6	20.8	18.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0
Other	49,759	19.5	14.7	13.3	6.2	4.0	2.5	24.9	10.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.1	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 10.15.12.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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		*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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
White (non-Hispanic) male	38.9	46.8	41.1	39.2	47.1	17.4	28.6	32.0	35.6	40.9	32.9	50.2	7.0	41.1	37.9
12 to 19 years	4.0	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.2	1.3	13.6	1.4	3.9	3.9	15.3	0.5	12.6	6.7
20 to 24 years	6.5	4.0	5.8	9.8	11.9	1.1	3.8	7.1	4.1	7.5	6.2	13.8	1.6	5.3	7.3
25 to 29 years	6.4	4.8	6.2	10.2	11.8	1.9	4.9	4.2	6.2	7.9	4.9	7.5	1.4	4.6	6.1
30 to 34 years	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.7	8.0	2.3	4.6	2.5	6.6	7.2	4.7	5.2	1.3	7.2	4.8
35 to 39 years	3.7	4.7	4.4	3.5	4.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	5.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	0.7	3.3	3.2
40 to 44 years	3.8	6.2	5.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.8	1.2	5.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	0.5	3.0	2.8
45 years and over	9.4	21.2	11.8	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.3	1.9	7.0	8.0	8.1	3.2	1.0	5.1	7.1
White (non-Hispanic) female	21.9	20.6	17.7	23.2	40.7	16.7	18.0	13.2	32.6	41.7	47.1	18.5	5.6	26.0	26.0
12 to 19 years	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.1	4.3	1.6	3.0	3.0	4.9	0.5	7.7	3.9
20 to 24 years	4.0	1.8	2.4	6.7	9.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	5.7	7.0	5.8	3.8	1.5	3.1	4.6
25 to 29 years	4.3	2.2	2.8	6.2	10.9	2.5	3.6	2.2	7.9	8.3	7.2	3.6	1.7	3.1	4.6
30 to 34 years	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.6	7.4	2.9	3.1	1.4	6.5	7.1	6.9	2.4	1.0	3.8	3.5
35 to 39 years	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	3.9	2.7	2.4	0.8	4.2	4.0	5.2	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.4
40 to 44 years	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.1	0.6	3.2	3.6	4.4	1.3	0.2	1.8	2.1
45 years and over	4.3	8.6	4.4	2.1	4.8	4.0	2.8	0.8	3.6	8.7	14.6	1.3	0.5	3.6	4.9
Black (non-Hispanic) male	14.4	9.9	17.7	11.5	1.8	33.4	21.7	23.7	2.1	2.8	3.8	11.0	37.5	4.7	14.0
12 to 19 years	1.6	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.8	3.3
20 to 24 years	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	4.8	0.6	1.4
25 to 29 years	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.7	9.2	0.4	1.4
30 to 34 years	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.2	10.2	0.1	1.4
35 to 39 years	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	6.4	0.3	1.1
40 to 44 years	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.1	0.2	6.7	3.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.1	1.6
45 years and over	5.5	4.9	8.7	7.1	0.6	20.4	9.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	3.9

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2011 (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		*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*
Black (non-Hispanic) female	5.6	3.0	5.3	5.5	1.9	21.1	8.4	7.4	1.2	2.6	3.4	5.7	25.1	2.6	6.7
12 to 19 years	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.8
20 to 24 years	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.0	0.6	0.7
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	8.4	- -	0.7
30 to 34 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	6.9	0.3	0.8
35 to 39 years	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.6
40 to 44 years	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	4.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.7
45 years and over	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.0	0.5	9.5	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.5
Mexican-origin male	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.7	2.5	4.8	6.6	0.4	1.0	2.2	1.9	4.0	0.8
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	2.8	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	- -	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	- -	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Mexican-origin female	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	5.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.8	0.5
12 to 19 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	*	2.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	*	0.1	- -	0.3	0.2	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	- -	0.3	- -	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	- -	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2011 (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		*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*
Puerto Rican-origin male	3.0	1.9	2.9	8.0	0.7	2.0	5.3	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.9	1.7	6.9	1.0	2.0
12 to 19 years	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.3
25 to 29 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.3
30 to 34 years	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	*	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	- -	0.3
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3
40 to 44 years	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	- -	0.2
45 years and over	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	- -	0.3
Puerto Rican-origin female	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	3.7	0.7	0.8
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.9	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.2	- -	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	*	0.2	*	- -	0.2	- -	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	1.4	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	- -	0.4	*	1.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1
45 years and over	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2011 (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		*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	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	- -	2.5	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	- -	*	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	- -	- -	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	- -	*	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander male	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	- -	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	- -	*
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	- -	*	- -	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	- -	0.1	- -	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.1	- -	0.1	- -	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	*
Asian/Pacific Islander female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*	- -	- -	*	- -	*
25 to 29 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	- -	0.1	*	- -	*
30 to 34 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	- -	0.1	0.2	*
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	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.2	4.1	5.6	11.9	11.1	10.4	5.8	7.3	6.9	9.5	9.9	9.1
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	1,834,073	398,257	323,069	277,378	185,812	99,124	44,235	331,958	110,070	17,829	3,628	1,799	5,765	1197	33,952

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	1,834,073	21.7	17.6	15.1	10.1	5.4	2.4	18.1	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	100.0
White (non-Hispanic) male	714,203	26.1	18.6	15.2	12.3	2.4	1.8	14.9	5.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
12 to 19 years	72,824	6.3	10.6	5.6	7.2	0.3	0.8	62.1	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	3.1	100.0
20 to 24 years	119,315	13.4	15.6	22.8	18.6	0.9	1.4	19.7	3.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	118,035	16.0	17.0	24.1	18.6	1.6	1.8	11.8	5.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	93,683	20.4	18.9	20.0	15.9	2.4	2.2	8.9	7.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	67,190	27.7	21.2	14.4	11.7	4.0	2.5	7.0	8.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	100.0
40 to 44 years	70,233	35.2	23.5	10.6	7.7	4.7	2.4	5.5	7.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	1.4	100.0
45 years and over	172,923	48.8	22.0	7.7	5.8	3.3	1.6	3.7	4.5	0.8	0.2	*	*	*	1.4	100.0
White (non-Hispanic) female	402,242	20.4	14.2	16.0	18.8	4.1	2.0	10.9	8.9	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	33,490	9.1	13.2	10.5	10.8	0.7	1.4	42.6	5.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	72,886	9.8	10.6	25.6	23.3	1.9	1.8	14.0	8.6	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	78,993	11.3	11.4	21.8	25.6	3.1	2.0	9.4	11.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	2.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	59,275	14.6	13.6	16.8	23.2	4.8	2.3	8.0	12.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	40,282	21.3	16.4	12.8	17.8	6.6	2.6	6.6	11.5	1.8	0.5	*	*	0.1	2.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	38,414	30.0	18.6	9.9	13.2	7.8	2.4	4.9	9.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	1.9	100.0
45 years and over	78,902	43.5	17.9	7.5	11.3	5.0	1.6	3.4	5.0	2.0	0.7	*	*	0.1	2.1	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic) male	263,574	14.9	21.8	12.1	1.3	12.6	3.6	29.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	*	1.8	100.0
12 to 19 years	30,223	2.4	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	87.9	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	24,698	8.9	13.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	64.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	*	1.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	25,424	13.3	17.5	4.0	2.3	4.1	3.6	49.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	*	1.9	100.0
30 to 34 years	25,596	15.7	21.7	6.6	1.7	7.0	4.7	36.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	*	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	23,216	17.6	23.0	12.6	1.4	12.4	5.0	23.2	1.5	0.1	*	0.1	1.6	*	1.6	100.0
40 to 44 years	34,203	15.1	27.6	17.3	1.0	19.5	4.8	11.3	0.9	0.2	*	*	0.6	*	1.6	100.0
45 years and over	100,214	19.6	28.0	19.7	1.0	20.1	4.2	5.0	0.5	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	1.3	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: 2011 (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	
Black (non-Hispanic) female	102,699	11.6	16.6	14.8	3.4	20.4	3.6	23.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	*	2.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	7,919	6.8	6.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	73.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	10,840	8.9	11.8	3.3	3.7	5.8	3.0	56.1	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	12,872	11.1	14.2	5.1	5.0	11.3	5.2	38.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.8	- -	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	12,313	12.6	15.4	7.9	5.1	17.5	5.3	27.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.2	*	2.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	10,679	12.1	17.4	15.7	3.8	24.9	4.0	16.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	*	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	14,893	11.2	20.2	21.3	2.5	30.5	3.7	7.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	*	0.4	*	1.6	100.0
45 years and over	33,183	13.6	20.1	25.1	2.9	28.4	3.2	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	*	0.3	*	1.5	100.0
Mexican-origin male	53,883	24.8	14.9	11.0	2.1	1.3	2.0	29.3	13.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	15,422	7.7	9.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	75.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	6,376	21.1	18.2	9.5	3.9	0.8	2.9	26.9	15.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0
25 to 29 years	6,649	25.7	17.6	9.4	4.2	1.4	3.1	15.6	22.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,008	28.5	15.4	11.9	2.7	2.1	2.9	9.6	25.7	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	- -	0.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	4,723	34.3	15.5	12.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	6.9	21.4	0.2	*	*	0.4	- -	0.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	4,536	38.6	16.8	15.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	4.5	17.4	0.1	*	*	0.6	*	0.5	100.0
45 years and over	10,169	39.9	17.7	24.8	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.7	8.7	0.1	*	*	0.3	*	0.3	100.0
Mexican-origin female	21,018	16.0	13.5	9.5	4.5	2.4	1.2	22.1	28.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	100.0
12 to 19 years	5,922	14.9	14.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	55.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	0.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,048	12.3	11.5	8.9	6.0	1.5	1.1	18.6	38.3	0.6	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,404	12.6	10.8	9.6	6.3	1.9	1.1	9.7	46.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,718	14.1	12.2	9.3	6.6	3.1	1.7	7.8	43.8	0.3	0.1	- -	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,823	17.4	13.0	10.6	6.3	5.2	1.8	5.9	37.3	0.6	0.3	- -	1.1	- -	0.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,541	21.0	15.8	16.7	5.1	4.2	1.6	4.3	28.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	- -	0.6	100.0
45 years and over	2,562	25.1	16.4	24.7	5.4	5.4	1.3	3.7	15.5	0.6	0.2	*	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: 2011 (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	
Puerto Rican-origin male	55,816	13.7	17.1	39.6	2.3	3.6	4.2	16.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	*	1.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	3,002	3.3	7.1	2.3	2.2	0.5	0.7	79.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,466	10.7	11.9	13.8	5.4	2.0	3.4	47.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	6,242	10.7	15.3	30.4	3.8	3.2	4.3	26.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	*	1.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	8,254	9.7	15.1	44.4	2.8	3.5	5.0	15.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	*	1.1	- -	1.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	7,523	9.7	17.8	49.1	1.9	3.9	5.1	9.1	0.5	0.8	*	*	0.5	0.1	1.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	9,424	11.3	18.8	51.2	1.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	0.3	1.2	*	0.1	0.3	- -	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	16,905	22.5	20.5	43.4	1.1	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	*	0.1	- -	0.6	100.0
Puerto Rican-origin female	13,989	12.1	14.4	28.2	5.5	8.0	4.8	20.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,015	8.0	10.5	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.0	64.2	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	3.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,811	8.4	11.4	14.9	9.6	3.3	2.4	41.7	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,109	10.1	11.4	23.0	8.8	7.1	5.1	25.6	1.6	1.1	*	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,120	9.8	14.2	28.6	6.0	9.0	5.5	19.6	1.8	0.8	0.2	- -	2.4	*	2.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,680	11.4	16.3	34.8	5.3	9.1	4.6	13.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	- -	0.5	- -	2.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,962	12.7	15.3	38.8	3.7	11.9	6.1	6.3	1.0	2.0	0.1	- -	0.5	- -	1.6	100.0
45 years and over	3,292	18.3	18.0	36.7	2.9	9.7	6.0	4.2	0.6	2.1	0.2	- -	0.1	*	1.3	100.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	25,928	42.4	26.8	4.0	4.4	1.5	0.8	14.1	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,525	9.4	21.9	1.9	3.2	0.2	0.4	57.9	2.3	0.4	- -	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,453	24.3	31.8	6.7	7.8	0.8	0.8	21.7	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,623	32.2	31.4	5.0	8.0	1.3	0.9	14.2	5.5	0.4	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,150	36.5	29.8	4.0	7.0	1.6	1.0	11.2	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	3,103	49.6	26.3	2.6	3.4	2.2	0.9	7.2	6.5	0.3	0.1	*	*	*	0.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,889	52.7	27.1	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.9	5.1	5.3	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0
45 years and over	7,185	63.2	22.6	3.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	2.9	2.8	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	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: 2011 (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
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	16388.0	29.4	25.1	5.5	11.1	2.9	1.0	13.1	9.5	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	1862.0	11.5	26.6	2.3	5.9	0.3	0.4	44.8	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	- -	1.6	1.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	2625.0	21.7	23.8	6.8	15.2	1.0	1.0	17.6	10.6	0.5	0.2	- -	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	2912.0	21.3	25.1	7.0	16.0	2.3	1.4	11.9	12.6	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	2460.0	26.5	24.8	6.1	13.7	3.2	0.9	8.9	13.4	0.4	0.5	*	0.2	0.1	1.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	1875.0	33.2	26.7	6.2	9.7	4.6	1.1	5.2	11.5	0.4	0.1	- -	- -	0.1	1.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	1664.0	41.7	26.1	3.0	7.7	5.1	1.5	4.5	8.5	0.3	0.2	- -	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0
45 years and over	2990.0	48.1	24.1	5.2	6.3	4.3	0.9	3.7	4.9	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	1.8	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander male	13520.0	29.7	14.4	6.9	4.0	2.9	1.6	21.9	16.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	100.0
12 to 19 years	2396.0	10.3	9.9	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	70.5	2.3	0.6	*	0.3	*	*	2.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	1996.0	24.2	15.6	10.7	7.2	1.0	1.7	26.3	10.9	0.4	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	2176.0	27.1	16.3	10.8	5.7	1.9	2.0	14.8	19.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	*	- -	0.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	1735.0	28.0	15.3	9.3	4.4	3.2	2.2	9.3	26.0	0.6	0.1	- -	0.1	- -	1.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	1412.0	34.4	15.3	7.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	8.1	24.0	0.4	0.1	- -	0.4	- -	0.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	1352.0	39.8	14.7	5.3	1.6	7.3	2.2	4.1	23.7	0.1	0.1	- -	0.2	- -	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	2453.0	48.6	14.8	4.7	3.9	4.9	1.3	3.8	16.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander female	5289.0	23.3	13.7	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.6	18.1	22.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	100.0
12 to 19 years	1235.0	20.1	19.6	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	47.1	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	- -	0.1	2.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	789.0	19.4	12.0	12.5	12.0	1.5	1.4	14.2	24.6	0.9	- -	- -	0.1	- -	1.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	917.0	17.6	11.8	12.2	8.3	3.5	1.5	11.1	32.5	0.2	- -	0.2	0.2	- -	0.9	100.0
30 to 34 years	743.0	21.7	9.7	8.1	7.4	4.3	2.0	8.2	35.8	0.5	0.1	- -	0.4	0.3	1.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	490.0	23.7	11.6	9.4	5.1	4.1	3.3	8.0	31.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	- -	2.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	453.0	30.5	15.7	7.9	3.5	5.3	2.2	5.7	28.3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	662.0	38.2	11.6	4.8	8.9	6.3	2.3	5.1	17.4	1.2	0.3	- -	- -	- -	3.8	100.0
All other	145524.0	21.5	15.5	13.7	5.2	3.8	3.6	25.3	7.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	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 10.15.12.

Table 2.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of use and usual route of administration according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Frequency of use															
No use in the past month	28.0	26.0	27.4	17.8	21.8	27.5	39.5	36.0	46.0	18.3	23.8	43.9	33.7	34.3	26.9
1-3 times in the past month	12.2	14.9	13.6	4.0	5.8	13.1	17.3	17.1	14.2	7.8	9.0	12.3	16.5	15.4	6.1
1-2 times in the past week	8.8	12.3	10.6	2.9	3.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	9.2	4.3	5.2	7.4	11.9	10.4	5.4
3-6 times in the past week	11.2	12.2	12.7	7.9	8.4	13.8	11.0	12.1	11.9	9.1	12.1	11.1	12.3	12.4	8.9
Daily	39.8	34.6	35.8	67.4	60.5	35.7	22.0	24.3	18.7	60.5	50.0	25.2	25.5	27.4	52.7
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	1,809,272	395,260	322,194	277,488	185,362	98,864	43,716	330,451	109,603	17,766	3,607	1,800	5,752	1,182	16,227
Usual route of administration															
Oral	48.2	99.4	99.6	1.1	58.0	- -	6.5	2.2	6.1	92.3	90.4	58.2	4.4	6.0	44.2
Smoking	28.4	0.2	0.2	3.8	2.4	100.0	- -	96.8	62.7	1.1	2.5	21.0	93.3	6.6	19.8
Inhalation	8.9	0.1	0.1	24.9	22.2	- -	79.4	0.7	8.0	5.2	3.5	8.8	1.8	77.3	17.5
Injection	14.1	0.1	*	69.8	16.3	- -	11.1	*	22.4	1.1	2.6	10.3	0.2	7.9	6.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	- -	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.3	2.1	12.5
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	1,815,611	398,788	323,828	277,556	185,730	99,401	43,637	331,413	109,668	17,809	3,622	1,802	5,763	1,192	15,402

* 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 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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	12.9	13.9	22.0	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.5	24.7	6.2	3.6	4.7	7.0	4.0	15.5	19.7
13 to 14 years	16.6	17.0	23.9	5.7	5.8	4.3	7.1	31.6	12.7	7.5	7.9	15.4	10.5	20.5	9.5
15 to 16 years	21.0	27.3	27.0	12.4	12.9	9.3	14.9	25.3	17.9	14.4	13.9	22.9	19.7	18.8	14.3
17 to 18 years	16.7	21.6	15.3	19.0	15.8	13.8	18.9	11.3	18.2	13.9	12.4	18.4	20.9	9.9	15.2
19 to 20 years	8.6	7.7	4.8	15.0	12.9	11.7	13.3	3.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	11.3	13.2	4.6	8.4
21 to 25 years	12.3	8.9	4.9	23.2	22.0	25.0	21.4	2.7	15.9	15.7	14.9	11.5	18.9	8.8	13.4
26 to 30 years	5.7	1.8	1.1	12.1	12.3	16.5	10.6	0.7	8.7	11.8	11.6	6.2	7.8	5.0	7.7
Over 30 years	6.1	1.9	1.0	10.5	15.7	17.1	10.2	0.5	10.3	23.0	24.6	7.2	4.9	16.9	11.8
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	1,816,670	397,959	323,444	277,462	185,889	99,119	44,048	331,931	110,204	17,787	3,623	1,810	5,751	1,196	16,447
No. of prior treatment episodes															
None	41.1	47.3	35.6	19.8	43.5	26.1	37.0	57.6	41.7	40.6	53.0	45.6	29.4	46.9	55.7
1	21.9	20.5	21.7	20.1	24.0	20.6	23.2	23.2	25.2	20.1	21.8	22.7	26.3	24.0	18.1
2	12.4	10.6	13.4	15.0	13.0	15.3	14.4	9.8	13.9	12.0	10.4	12.1	17.7	12.5	8.7
3	7.4	5.8	8.4	11.0	7.3	10.9	8.9	4.4	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.9	10.8	6.4	4.8
4	4.3	3.5	5.1	6.9	4.0	7.1	4.9	2.0	4.3	4.5	2.5	3.9	5.8	3.3	2.9
5 or more	13.0	12.4	15.8	27.3	8.2	20.0	11.6	3.0	7.4	15.6	6.4	9.9	10.1	6.9	9.8
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	1,689,338	358,710	283,553	250,073	174,321	91,992	41,564	323,392	109,129	15,283	3,484	1,751	5,603	1,156	29,327

[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 10.15.12.

Table 2.6. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
Percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral	*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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Treatment referral source															
Self or individual	35.1	32.0	33.0	56.0	51.7	37.9	28.7	16.4	25.6	47.3	42.8	30.7	23.5	35.5	40.0
Criminal justice/DUI (see detail below)	34.1	39.5	33.5	15.4	18.5	25.7	36.8	51.6	49.6	19.1	25.3	36.1	41.3	28.7	25.2
Other community referral	12.3	10.3	13.0	7.1	9.9	13.6	16.0	17.6	15.0	11.5	11.9	13.3	16.3	11.7	14.5
Substance abuse care provider	10.2	8.2	11.1	16.8	11.4	15.5	11.2	5.3	5.4	11.9	9.6	10.1	14.9	7.7	7.1
Other health care provider	6.6	8.6	8.2	4.6	7.9	7.1	6.1	3.9	3.8	9.6	8.8	7.8	3.6	13.0	7.7
School (educational)	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.1	3.2	4.9
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	1,812,030	393,273	318,967	274,183	184,297	98,121	43,616	328,238	108,864	17,647	3,604	1,766	5,636	1,183	32,635
Detailed criminal justice referral[1]															
Total	618,684	155,300	106,755	42,122	34,167	25,187	16,062	169,259	54,036	3,370	912	638	2,326	339	8,211
Probation/parole	35.1	19.5	32.0	42.1	35.1	43.8	46.4	44.4	41.2	34.9	26.9	39.2	50.8	31.6	36.0
State/Federal court	14.5	10.8	15.7	15.2	19.5	16.9	17.6	16.0	12.6	18.1	23.2	17.1	10.4	20.0	9.4
Formal adjudication	14.4	15.6	14.3	13.5	20.3	12.8	9.9	12.3	15.7	19.5	27.3	13.8	8.1	21.8	22.9
DUI/DWI	10.4	27.2	15.1	1.6	3.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.7	6.4	6.1	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.2
Other legal entity	8.9	12.5	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.8	10.1	3.3	10.1	6.8	8.7	6.8	9.3	16.4
Diversionary program	2.3	0.8	1.6	7.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	0.7	2.7	0.9	0.5	6.6	1.3	1.8
Prison	2.3	1.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.9	3.8	0.9	2.2
Other	12.1	12.5	11.8	9.4	7.0	11.6	10.0	10.0	23.2	6.2	7.1	17.1	11.7	12.4	8.1
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	458,340	113,374	75,693	33,336	23,436	18,158	12,074	124,202	47,717	2,593	651	426	1,836	225	4,619

[1] *Detailed criminal justice referral* is a Supplemental Data Set item. Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 2.7. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service at admission and planned medication-assisted opioid therapy according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Type of service at admission															
Ambulatory	61.6	57.4	57.4	49.4	56.5	53.0	66.6	85.1	64.8	39.2	61.6	64.9	64.2	62.3	68.6
Outpatient	49.1	46.5	44.5	38.5	44.3	39.4	53.7	70.3	49.1	30.0	49.1	47.5	41.5	46.8	61.1
Intensive outpatient	11.5	9.7	12.4	7.7	10.0	13.5	12.8	14.8	15.6	8.6	11.8	17.1	22.7	15.3	7.0
Detoxification	1.1	1.2	0.4	3.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	*	0.2	0.5
Rehabilitation/residential	17.1	12.2	17.9	18.4	18.3	31.0	22.7	11.9	26.4	22.0	18.8	26.1	29.6	23.8	14.1
Short-term (<31 days)	9.2	7.4	10.5	9.5	11.1	16.6	12.5	5.7	9.9	15.1	12.6	14.7	16.1	14.0	7.9
Long-term (31+ days)	7.5	4.4	7.0	8.6	6.8	14.0	10.0	6.1	16.4	6.2	5.8	11.0	13.4	9.7	5.8
Hospital (non-detox)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Detoxification (24-hour service)	21.3	30.4	24.7	32.2	25.1	15.9	10.7	3.0	8.8	38.7	19.6	9.0	6.2	14.0	17.4
Free-standing residential	17.8	25.7	18.9	26.0	21.9	15.2	9.6	2.9	8.7	27.8	17.3	7.9	5.8	13.6	16.5
Hospital inpatient	3.5	4.8	5.8	6.2	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	11.0	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9
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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy[1]															
Yes	6.4	0.5	0.7	27.4	17.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.0	1.9	3.4
No	93.6	99.5	99.3	72.6	82.5	99.1	98.9	99.7	99.7	96.9	97.0	96.6	99.0	98.1	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 admissions	1,815,249	393,077	319,951	274,285	183,355	98,736	43,980	329,658	108,872	17,520	3,592	1,793	5,709	1,183	33,538

[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 10.15.12.

Table 2.8. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
Percent distribution

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

Employment status and detailed not in labor force	*All admissions aged 16+*	*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	1,792,311	397,117	320,530	278,298	186,409	99,338	44,196	293,347	109,656	17,654	3,584	1,705	5,765	975	33,737
Employment status															
Employed	22.1	33.7	23.1	11.9	21.5	10.1	21.9	22.2	17.0	15.1	18.9	16.8	14.4	17.0	21.4
Full time	14.7	25.1	15.5	7.2	14.1	6.1	15.0	12.7	10.0	9.7	12.4	9.4	8.0	10.5	14.0
Part time	7.4	8.6	7.6	4.7	7.4	4.0	6.9	9.5	7.1	5.4	6.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.4
Unemployed	40.2	36.4	38.9	43.4	46.8	43.0	41.7	36.3	45.2	40.5	43.4	41.1	46.0	39.7	42.6
Not in labor force (see detail, below)	37.7	29.8	38.0	44.7	31.8	46.9	36.4	41.5	37.7	44.4	37.7	42.1	39.6	43.3	36.0
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	1,743,469	384,236	315,181	273,271	173,712	97,765	43,438	289,753	109,040	16,575	3,281	1,635	5,710	947	28,925
Detailed not in labor force[1]															
Total admissions aged 16 and over and not in labor force	657,162	114,583	119,820	122,266	55,156	45,814	15,819	120,215	41,121	7,353	1,238	688	2,264	410	10,415
Disabled	21.7	27.5	26.0	16.6	23.5	30.9	22.5	11.3	25.7	23.4	36.7	11.2	12.6	23.7	21.0
Student	13.9	7.8	8.1	2.7	8.6	1.8	5.5	46.9	7.3	8.5	10.4	27.6	4.9	30.4	24.9
Inmate of institution	7.0	4.8	6.2	5.3	8.7	7.3	9.9	7.5	21.4	4.1	6.0	17.8	18.4	9.3	10.6
Homemaker	3.1	3.3	2.0	1.2	8.9	2.1	3.4	2.7	6.0	5.6	6.5	2.4	1.5	3.9	5.4
Retired	2.3	8.1	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.9	4.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.6
Other	52.0	48.4	56.1	73.6	49.0	57.0	57.6	31.3	39.1	56.5	35.7	40.9	62.4	31.5	35.5
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	565,075	101,996	108,760	107,356	49,979	40,110	14,914	102,758	18,633	7,088	1,038	624	1,964	355	9,500

[1] *Detailed not in labor force* is a Supplemental Data Set item. Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 2.9. Admissions aged 18 and older, by education according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
Percent distribution

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

Education in years	*All admissions aged 18+*	*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	1,706,851	392,893	312,742	276,978	184,065	99,117	43,601	229,877	107,585	17,144	3,464	1,477	5,735	822	31,351
Highest school grade completed															
0 to 8	6.0	5.6	5.5	8.3	4.4	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.5	6.4	4.6	5.3	6.3	4.1	9.4
9 to 11	23.6	15.7	23.7	23.4	20.2	29.0	26.0	34.8	29.9	19.3	20.1	26.2	41.2	21.5	18.1
12 (or GED)	44.6	43.8	44.5	46.8	45.8	42.4	43.7	43.7	45.3	43.2	40.9	46.5	40.9	41.1	46.8
More than 12	25.8	34.9	26.4	21.5	29.7	21.9	24.0	16.5	19.3	31.1	34.5	22.0	11.6	33.3	25.6
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	1,676,174	383,721	308,975	273,315	181,187	98,138	42,882	227,428	106,783	16,806	3,410	1,437	5,625	810	25,657

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 2.10. Admissions aged 12 and older, by marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	*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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Marital status															
Never married	64.1	48.8	60.8	73.4	61.6	58.5	61.8	83.0	53.3	60.8	52.4	81.2	82.0	74.8	68.9
Divorced	14.0	22.1	16.7	9.1	12.2	17.7	14.2	4.8	19.9	14.3	17.0	6.9	5.0	10.1	10.6
Now married	14.1	19.9	13.6	10.3	18.1	12.1	15.0	8.5	16.9	15.6	20.0	8.5	8.7	9.7	13.2
Separated	6.1	6.8	7.1	5.5	6.6	9.2	7.5	3.1	8.6	7.2	6.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	5.7
Widowed	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	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	1,493,453	332,013	258,357	219,786	160,502	82,614	38,750	281,213	65,534	14,391	3,185	1,569	4,911	1,035	29,593
Living arrangements															
Independent living	65.1	72.6	65.2	63.8	75.2	56.5	68.1	58.2	51.3	70.7	73.0	58.7	65.5	52.4	66.2
Dependent living	21.8	13.4	17.9	18.6	17.7	21.1	20.3	37.0	32.7	17.1	18.4	33.2	21.6	39.2	22.6
Homeless	13.1	14.0	16.9	17.5	7.1	22.5	11.6	4.8	16.0	12.2	8.6	8.2	12.9	8.5	11.1
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	1,762,852	381,947	312,288	263,215	177,628	94,712	41,967	321,654	109,530	17,079	3,473	1,662	5,539	1,157	31,001
Pregnant (female only)															
Yes	4.0	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.8	3.7	4.0	5.3	6.1	2.7	2.4	4.4	4.8	1.1	2.6
No	96.0	98.5	97.5	95.5	94.2	96.3	96.0	94.7	93.9	97.3	97.6	95.6	95.2	98.9	97.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of female admissions	577,262	106,557	83,665	85,533	82,816	40,645	14,114	86,528	51,721	7,882	2,001	503	2,216	468	12,613
Veteran															
Yes	3.4	6.3	4.2	1.9	2.3	4.2	3.3	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.0	2.1
No	96.6	93.7	95.8	98.1	97.7	95.8	96.7	98.8	97.4	98.0	98.1	97.7	99.2	99.0	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	1,625,305	343,498	288,246	246,588	165,687	89,894	40,799	294,376	97,693	16,470	3,214	1,556	4,980	1,094	31,210

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem															
Yes	31.1	26.4	36.7	32.4	34.2	41.0	37.1	25.9	25.5	47.4	40.7	42.1	37.7	46.8	32.1
No	68.9	73.6	63.3	67.6	65.8	59.0	62.9	74.1	74.5	52.6	59.3	57.9	62.3	53.2	67.9
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	1,362,145	282,676	223,309	200,020	144,503	77,613	32,929	264,163	89,450	12,250	2,754	1,209	4,102	918	26,249
DSM criteria diagnosis															
Alcohol dependence	22.3	51.0	51.0	1.0	1.1	4.6	5.2	1.6	1.8	2.7	12.2	2.4	2.1	5.0	15.2
Alcohol intoxication	6.6	19.7	11.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.2	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alcohol abuse	7.7	20.0	13.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	4.8
Alcohol-induced disorder	0.8	2.1	1.6	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	- -	- -	0.3	0.8
Opioid dependence	18.9	0.6	2.4	83.6	70.7	2.9	6.2	1.2	1.5	12.5	13.3	10.6	3.1	8.7	10.2
Opioid abuse	1.0	*	0.2	2.4	5.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Cocaine dependence	6.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.6	63.8	45.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.1	6.4
Cocaine abuse	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	7.8	17.6	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	- -	0.5
Cannabis dependence	9.4	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.6	42.8	1.5	1.5	2.5	4.6	3.3	7.9	6.2
Cannabis abuse	7.5	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	35.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.6	5.0	3.3
Other substance dependence	9.5	0.9	7.4	5.0	10.2	7.5	9.5	5.1	72.0	54.6	45.0	43.9	50.5	34.9	9.8
Other substance abuse	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	12.7	10.4	11.7	19.1	22.1	16.9	2.6
Substance-induced disorder	2.1	0.2	0.5	3.5	4.9	4.1	3.3	1.6	4.1	6.3	3.8	5.1	1.2	7.0	2.7
Mood disorder	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.4	4.0
Schizophrenia/psychotic disorder	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other mental health condition	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	12.5	3.5	9.9
Other condition/no diagnosis	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.1	0.9	4.2	22.0
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	791,192	184,721	136,840	79,973	98,396	45,479	18,456	152,433	37,115	8,121	2,011	842	1,956	733	24,116

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 2.12. Admissions aged 16 and older, by source of income support according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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 aged 16+*	*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	1,792,311	397,117	320,530	278,298	186,409	99,338	44,196	293,347	109,656	17,654	3,584	1,705	5,765	975	33,737
Source of income support															
None	36.5	29.4	34.3	46.3	37.6	40.2	36.9	35.3	44.3	38.4	34.4	43.7	35.8	38.4	41.5
Wages/salary	27.0	39.5	27.2	13.8	25.9	12.7	23.7	29.1	24.0	18.1	24.7	24.0	16.4	23.6	30.2
Public assistance	9.4	6.0	9.5	13.1	8.5	14.2	10.9	9.7	8.3	8.7	7.0	6.3	19.6	6.0	6.1
Disability	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.2	11.4	5.6	3.4	4.6	6.6	5.6	3.9	5.5	10.0	6.6
Retirement/pension	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1
Other	20.5	17.3	22.3	20.8	22.1	20.5	22.3	22.1	18.3	27.4	27.2	21.5	22.4	21.4	14.6
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	1,198,985	281,022	224,341	187,504	120,168	68,144	32,140	197,244	52,357	12,321	2,115	1,032	3,718	580	16,299

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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	*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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Type of health insurance															
None	56.6	58.5	61.1	50.5	55.5	60.1	61.4	51.8	69.9	47.7	57.9	58.8	51.0	45.0	37.2
Medicaid	22.1	13.0	17.7	34.4	23.0	28.3	22.3	26.8	13.7	31.7	19.5	18.5	35.6	29.9	33.5
Private insurance	5.5	8.1	6.1	2.7	4.9	1.8	4.1	5.8	4.2	4.6	5.7	6.9	1.9	6.5	9.4
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	3.7	4.9	3.6	2.8	5.5	0.9	2.8	3.9	1.2	7.0	2.9	5.6	1.1	6.0	2.2
HMO	3.5	6.1	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.6	0.7	3.2	1.5	2.9	2.1	1.4	5.1
Medicare	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.8
Other	6.9	7.5	6.5	5.4	6.2	4.6	5.1	8.2	9.3	3.8	10.4	6.6	6.7	9.6	9.8
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	808,718	202,975	134,175	131,176	77,140	37,993	17,040	136,235	46,540	7,739	1,507	771	2,880	571	11,976
Expected/actual primary source of payment [2]															
Self-pay	15.9	23.5	19.9	10.0	12.6	8.9	11.9	11.2	14.2	10.9	14.0	10.1	2.7	11.4	9.9
Medicaid	17.3	9.1	14.6	19.1	20.7	24.3	17.0	26.4	13.8	18.3	22.3	22.2	17.1	31.9	27.5
Medicare	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4
Other govt. payments	40.5	35.9	37.4	47.5	40.8	43.5	49.5	40.9	48.2	42.2	31.8	38.8	65.8	29.5	32.5
No charge	6.8	4.6	6.8	8.5	6.6	10.8	7.5	6.5	9.5	8.3	13.1	6.8	7.8	6.2	9.3
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	2.0	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.3	0.2	2.6	1.5
Other health insurance	5.0	6.0	4.5	5.5	8.2	1.8	3.5	4.0	1.5	9.5	4.9	6.5	1.3	8.6	4.9
Workers' Compensation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	- -	- -	*	- -	0.1
Other	11.8	17.4	14.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.1	11.6	8.6	10.7	10.9	4.3	9.4	13.0
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	608,620	154,465	107,132	75,417	59,604	29,954	13,433	114,292	36,006	5,330	1,074	632	2,235	533	8,513

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

[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 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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 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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Arrests in 30 days prior to admission															
None	90.6	91.6	90.4	92.4	91.6	91.4	91.3	88.6	87.9	89.6	92.1	89.0	90.9	88.2	91.1
1 or more	9.4	8.4	9.6	7.6	8.4	8.6	8.7	11.4	12.1	10.4	7.9	11.0	9.1	11.8	8.9
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	1,668,919	361,054	281,157	239,625	169,257	90,539	40,442	320,522	109,235	14,990	3,344	1,668	5,503	1,156	30,427
Days waiting to enter treatment															
None	59.1	59.0	55.8	54.5	58.9	62.8	59.6	60.5	65.5	58.5	63.7	61.2	62.3	66.9	64.2
1-7 days	23.5	23.0	23.2	31.4	26.2	22.3	23.2	20.1	17.6	26.9	21.0	21.4	24.4	18.3	21.8
8-14 days	6.9	7.5	7.9	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.8
15-30 days	6.0	6.3	7.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.0	6.7	5.9	4.7	5.1	6.3	5.0	6.3	4.9
More than 30 days	4.5	4.2	5.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.9	3.6	3.9	5.3	3.1	2.9	3.3
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	976,532	194,636	141,795	143,858	105,776	53,784	20,899	199,195	83,869	8,848	1,878	872	3,301	714	17,107

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of attendance at self-help programs according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
Percent distribution

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

Frequency of attendance at self-help programs	*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	1,844,719	400,012	324,370	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Frequency of attendance															
None in the past month	76.1	75.3	73.0	73.0	73.6	69.6	73.6	86.1	70.7	74.9	79.4	76.7	78.8	78.4	82.6
1-3 times in the past month	6.6	8.7	7.0	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.1	10.2	5.9	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.7	5.9
4-7 times in the past month	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.9	2.5	6.9	4.3	2.9	4.9	3.6	4.9	3.2
8-15 times in the past month	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.0	2.0	5.7	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.6
16-30 times in past month	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.0	4.4	3.7	1.7	4.2	4.3	2.6	3.3	3.3	1.9	3.3
Some attendance in past month, but frequency unknown	6.0	5.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.4	3.5	2.2	6.3	6.6	4.8	4.1	4.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,259,614	284,189	224,450	166,677	130,877	71,669	33,899	244,292	57,375	12,339	2,631	1,303	4,007	930	24,976

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2011
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*			
Admissions reporting detailed drug(s)	1,446,122	795,630	455,612	194,880	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	484,515	338,914	106,259	39,342	33.5	42.6	23.3	20.2
Marijuana/hashish	305,316	141,169	114,830	49,317	21.1	17.7	25.2	25.3
Cocaine	211,479	68,053	104,123	39,303	14.6	8.6	22.9	20.2
Crack	99,713	40,346	45,263	14,104	6.9	5.1	9.9	7.2
Other cocaine	111,766	27,707	58,860	25,199	7.7	3.5	12.9	12.9
Opiates	294,783	205,203	63,537	26,043	20.4	25.8	13.9	13.4
Heroin	141,646	111,807	21,877	7,962	9.8	14.1	4.8	4.1
Other opiates or synthetics	81,912	49,422	22,295	10,195	5.7	6.2	4.9	5.2
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet)	54,324	36,216	13,327	4,781	3.8	4.6	2.9	2.5
Non-prescription methadone	7,278	2,931	2,860	1,487	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	6,601	3,376	2,144	1,081	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	1,678	768	632	278	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Codeine	941	487	269	185	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tramadol (Ultram)	153	75	41	37	*	*	*	*
Meperidine (Demerol)	98	44	41	13	*	*	*	*
Propoxyphene (Darvon)	93	46	33	14	*	*	*	*
Pentazocine (Talwin)	59	31	18	10	*	*	*	*
Stimulants	49,279	24,434	14,486	10,359	3.4	3.1	3.2	5.3
Methamphetamine/speed	37,636	21,271	10,424	5,941	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	5,351	913	1,952	2,486	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.3
Amphetamine	3,683	1,482	1,165	1,036	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Other amphetamines	1,421	467	485	469	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other stimulants	1,018	260	403	355	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	170	41	57	72	*	*	*	*
Tranquilizers	58,953	9,554	31,250	18,149	4.1	1.2	6.9	9.3
Alprazolam (Xanax)	29,034	4,637	15,538	8,859	2.0	0.6	3.4	4.5
Other benzodiazepines	19,966	3,325	10,397	6,244	1.4	0.4	2.3	3.2
Diazepam (Valium)	7,292	1,153	4,007	2,132	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.1
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	1,371	221	690	460	0.1	*	0.2	0.2
Lorazepam (Ativan)	582	67	312	203	*	*	0.1	0.1
Other tranquilizers	441	84	187	170	*	*	*	0.1
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	86	25	37	24	*	*	*	*
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	70	6	40	24	*	*	*	*
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	37	24	8	5	*	*	*	*
Meprobamate (Miltown)	31	9	9	13	*	*	*	*
Triazolam (Halcion)	25	3	11	11	*	*	*	*
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	18	- -	14	4	*	- -	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2011 (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	4,370	1,228	1,844	1,298	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Other sedatives	2,400	463	1,132	805	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other barbiturate sedatives	938	352	342	244	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	613	173	263	177	*	*	0.1	0.1
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	212	193	9	10	*	*	*	*
Phenobarbital	165	37	75	53	*	*	*	*
Methaqualone	18	6	6	6	*	*	*	*
Glutethimide (Doriden)	11	4	7	- -	*	*	*	- -
Secobarbital/amobarbital (Tuinal)	11	- -	8	3	*	- -	*	*
Secobarbital (Seconal)	2	- -	2	- -	*	- -	*	- -
Hallucinogens	3,832	587	1,247	1,998	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0
Other hallucinogens	3,052	494	965	1,593	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
LSD	780	93	282	405	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
PCP/PCP combinations	6,950	3,367	2,141	1,442	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Inhalants	1,452	435	466	551	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other inhalants	953	271	327	355	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Aerosols	412	135	115	162	*	*	*	0.1
Solvents	58	17	16	25	*	*	*	*
Nitrites	22	8	6	8	*	*	*	*
Anesthetics	7	4	2	1	*	*	*	*
Other drugs	25,193	2,686	15,429	7,078	1.7	0.3	3.4	3.6
Other drugs	23,273	2,163	14,678	6,432	1.6	0.3	3.2	3.3
Other over-the-counter	1,204	325	488	391	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Ketamine	421	147	126	148	*	*	*	0.1
GHB/GBL	136	22	81	33	*	*	*	*
Diphenhydramine	125	25	35	65	*	*	*	*
Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin (Dilantin)	34	4	21	9	*	*	*	*

[1] Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at the State's option.

[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. Approximately 743,000 admissions aged 12 and older who supplied detailed drug information reported more than 1.3 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.1a. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2001-2011
Number

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

Primary substance	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total admissions aged 12-17	145,438	157,896	157,177	146,408	145,203	143,493	142,641	154,640	153,476	137,407	137,868
Marijuana/hashish	90,661	99,625	101,377	93,476	96,314	94,816	93,723	106,129	109,430	100,674	103,701
Alcohol	32,980	32,537	29,723	28,452	26,871	28,841	29,811	29,992	27,501	21,524	18,747
Alcohol only	10,966	10,812	10,628	10,407	10,051	11,247	12,001	11,931	10,937	7,918	7,119
Alcohol w/secondary drug	22,014	21,725	19,095	18,045	16,820	17,594	17,810	18,061	16,564	13,606	11,628
Stimulants	5,080	5,987	6,694	7,495	8,509	6,388	5,320	3,997	3,177	3,680	3,539
Methamphetamine	3,709	4,541	5,321	6,071	7,115	5,479	3,778	2,200	2,009	2,019	2,087
Other amphetamines[1]	1,125	1,252	1,209	1,303	1,279	587	687	716	882	1,036	799
Other stimulants	246	194	164	121	115	322	855	1,081	286	625	653
Opiates	2,023	2,229	2,464	2,529	2,583	2,616	2,800	3,765	4,501	4,332	4,424
Heroin	1,440	1,521	1,497	1,442	1,337	1,226	1,142	1,346	1,553	1,419	1,503
Other opiates/synthetics	583	708	967	1,087	1,246	1,390	1,658	2,419	2,948	2,913	2,921
Non-RX methadone	39	46	55	47	61	49	58	77	68	62	43
Other opiates/synthetics	544	662	912	1,040	1,185	1,341	1,600	2,342	2,880	2,851	2,878
Cocaine	2,570	2,926	3,280	3,352	3,817	4,181	3,295	2,593	1,452	1,173	1,109
Smoked cocaine	1,010	1,113	1,237	1,133	1,233	1,322	889	746	464	316	284
Non-smoked cocaine	1,560	1,813	2,043	2,219	2,584	2,859	2,406	1,847	988	857	825
Other drugs	4,644	3,294	3,038	2,918	2,762	2,784	3,084	3,264	3,440	2,939	2,930
Tranquilizers	400	390	399	422	441	399	574	629	792	743	731
Benzodiazepine	251	246	303	310	376	354	501	563	719	682	679
Other tranquilizers	149	144	96	112	65	45	73	66	73	61	52
Inhalants	462	467	517	521	480	452	480	522	529	422	381
Hallucinogens	860	665	440	421	329	311	410	424	438	309	341
Sedatives/hypnotics	216	254	280	280	255	307	415	381	358	254	193
Barbiturates	43	43	71	64	27	41	51	62	60	48	26
Other sedatives/hypnotics	173	211	209	216	228	266	364	319	298	206	167
Over-the-counter	164	173	256	276	285	411	356	347	418	392	301
PCP	162	192	168	94	92	100	66	67	58	35	49
Other	2,380	1,153	978	904	880	804	783	894	847	784	934
None reported	7,480	11,298	10,601	8,186	4,347	3,867	4,608	4,900	3,975	3,085	3,418

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamines* 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.1b. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2001-2011
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
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	62.3	63.1	64.5	63.8	66.3	66.1	65.7	68.6	71.3	73.3	75.2
Alcohol	22.7	20.6	18.9	19.4	18.5	20.1	20.9	19.4	17.9	15.7	13.6
Alcohol only	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.4	7.7	7.1	5.8	5.2
Alcohol w/secondary drug	15.1	13.8	12.1	12.3	11.6	12.3	12.5	11.7	10.8	9.9	8.4
Stimulants	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.5	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.6
Methamphetamine	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other amphetamines[1]	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Other stimulants	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Opiates	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2
Heroin	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other opiates/synthetics	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1
Non-RX methadone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other opiates/synthetics	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1
Cocaine	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Smoked cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Non-smoked cocaine	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other drugs	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Benzodiazepine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other tranquilizers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Inhalants	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Barbiturates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
None reported	5.1	7.2	6.7	5.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.5

[1] The decrease in *Other amphetamines* 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.2. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by gender and race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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: 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 admissions aged 12-17	137,868	7,119	11,628	1,503	2,921	284	825	103,701	2,886	731	193	341	49	381	5,306
Gender															
Male	72.3	53.2	57.4	55.5	59.1	58.1	56.6	77.6	44.5	54.0	55.4	74.5	49.0	58.3	61.5
Female	27.7	46.8	42.6	44.5	40.9	41.9	43.4	22.4	55.5	46.0	44.6	25.5	51.0	41.7	38.5
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	137,835	7,118	11,626	1,503	2,921	284	825	103,690	2,885	731	193	341	49	381	5,288
Race/ethnicity															
White (non-Hispanic)	45.5	43.0	52.2	79.6	84.4	48.9	54.6	42.6	50.4	73.1	74.3	66.8	38.8	50.7	47.7
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.1	11.1	7.9	3.7	3.4	19.0	5.7	23.3	3.2	5.9	5.2	5.9	18.4	6.6	28.2
Hispanic origin	24.4	32.2	25.9	10.6	5.8	25.0	32.2	24.9	35.2	15.2	13.1	15.7	30.6	26.9	10.3
Mexican	12.9	21.8	16.1	3.0	2.2	10.2	15.2	12.6	25.5	2.2	5.8	7.7	10.2	14.2	2.3
Puerto Rican	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	4.2	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	6.1	0.8	1.4
Cuban	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	- -	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	- -	0.8	0.3
Other/not specified	9.3	8.9	8.4	6.5	2.4	10.6	15.7	9.8	8.6	10.5	4.7	5.9	14.3	11.1	6.3
Other	10.0	13.6	14.0	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.4	9.2	11.3	5.8	7.3	11.6	12.2	15.8	13.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.2	2.8	5.6	1.6	2.8	1.8	0.7	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.7	4.1	11.1	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.1	5.1	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.3	1.5
Other	5.7	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.0	4.6	5.7	5.6	6.7	3.3	4.7	6.8	6.1	4.5	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	136,970	7,067	11,565	1,487	2,902	284	820	103,115	2,876	725	191	337	49	379	5,173

- - 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.3. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by age at admission and treatment referral source according to primary substance of abuse: 2011
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	137,868	7,119	11,628	1,503	2,921	284	825	103,701	2,886	731	193	341	49	381	5,306
Age at admission															
12 years	1.3	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	- -	4.2	5.6
13 years	4.5	8.7	3.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	4.2	1.8	2.6	5.2	2.6	- -	13.4	11.1
14 years	10.9	11.3	9.5	3.3	5.0	4.9	6.7	11.2	6.7	6.8	13.5	9.7	8.2	18.4	17.0
15 years	21.3	16.8	18.8	8.1	12.6	15.5	19.0	22.4	19.4	20.2	18.1	19.9	30.6	23.9	21.4
16 years	29.9	24.6	30.0	27.7	28.4	26.4	29.5	30.7	32.6	30.0	30.1	28.2	26.5	19.7	22.7
17 years	32.1	34.7	36.9	60.1	51.8	51.4	42.7	30.5	39.2	39.8	32.1	38.7	34.7	20.5	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	137,868	7,119	11,628	1,503	2,921	284	825	103,701	2,886	731	193	341	49	381	5,306
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI	43.3	36.2	40.7	30.7	29.4	37.9	40.0	45.9	40.5	34.9	30.0	36.6	31.3	33.0	24.6
Self or individual	17.2	18.4	18.4	33.0	29.9	16.0	20.7	16.2	21.3	21.3	26.3	24.1	25.0	25.2	16.5
School (educational)	14.4	26.0	15.2	3.2	5.6	7.8	7.0	13.5	9.4	7.1	14.7	9.8	6.3	9.4	29.4
Alcohol/drug abuse care provider	5.9	3.5	6.6	16.1	12.3	11.3	14.4	5.6	7.7	11.4	8.9	10.4	10.4	6.4	2.5
Other health care provider	4.3	3.1	6.1	7.2	8.5	7.1	5.4	3.9	5.3	12.2	8.9	5.8	16.7	12.1	4.3
Employer/EAP	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	- -	- -	*	0.1	0.1	- -	- -	- -	0.3	0.1
Other community referral	14.8	12.6	12.9	9.9	14.2	19.9	12.4	14.8	15.7	13.0	11.1	13.4	10.4	13.7	22.5
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	135,295	7,020	11,429	1,480	2,848	282	812	101,847	2,818	722	190	328	48	373	5,098

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.4. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: 2001-2011
Percent distribution

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

Marijuana involvement[1] and treatment referral source	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total admissions aged 12-17	145,438	157,896	157,177	146,408	145,203	143,493	142,641	154,640	153,476	137,407	137,868
Marijuana-involved admissions	82.3	81.9	82.0	82.3	84.5	83.8	82.5	83.9	85.7	87.2	87.6
Criminal justice referral	44.1	44.7	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.0	41.8	43.1	43.2	41.6	39.4
Both alcohol and marijuana	26.7	25.7	24.5	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.1	21.9	21.4	19.8	17.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	14.8	16.2	17.0	17.3	18.6	18.1	17.5	19.5	20.3	20.1	20.4
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Other referral source	38.1	37.2	37.7	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.8	40.7	42.5	45.6	48.2
Both alcohol and marijuana	23.0	21.9	21.2	21.4	20.8	21.3	22.0	21.3	21.4	22.1	21.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	12.3	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	16.8	18.3	20.5	23.9
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9
All other admissions	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.7	15.5	16.2	17.5	16.1	14.3	12.8	12.4
Criminal justice referral	7.7	8.7	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	3.9
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.1
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
No substance reported	1.9	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Other referral source	10.0	9.5	9.8	10.8	8.9	9.5	10.5	10.4	8.8	8.2	8.5
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.8
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0
No substance reported	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	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
No. of admissions	140,830	153,000	151,700	142,135	140,833	140,642	140,546	151,743	151,121	135,071	135,295

[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 10.15.12.

Table 3.5. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2001-2011
Percent distribution

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

Age group and race/ethnicity	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total heroin admissions	277,556	285,036	274,502	262,506	260,690	267,511	261,951	280,692	285,983	264,277	278,481
12 to 19 years	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3
White (non-Hispanic)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7
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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
20 to 34 years	41.4	40.9	40.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	43.2	45.3	48.1	51.3	53.2
White (non-Hispanic)	22.7	24.1	24.7	27.3	28.0	30.1	31.9	34.9	38.0	41.3	43.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Puerto Rican-origin	7.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7
Other	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2
35 to 44 years	35.3	34.2	33.3	32.2	31.1	29.4	28.3	26.1	24.1	21.8	20.5
White (non-Hispanic)	13.8	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.8	4.9
Puerto Rican-origin	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.6
Other	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6
45 years and older	20.5	22.1	23.1	23.2	24.3	25.4	25.8	25.5	24.3	23.5	23.0
White (non-Hispanic)	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.3	6.9
Black (non-Hispanic)	7.9	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.1
Puerto Rican-origin	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9
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	276,342	283,798	272,813	260,696	259,019	266,495	260,520	277,975	280,541	263,102	277,423

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.6. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: 2001-2011
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	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total heroin admissions	277,556	285,036	274,502	262,506	260,690	267,511	261,951	280,692	285,983	264,277	278,481
Injection	61.0	61.6	60.5	62.1	62.8	63.6	64.2	64.8	66.7	69.3	69.8
Age group											
12 to 19 years	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3
20 to 34 years	24.9	25.6	26.1	28.0	29.1	30.8	32.3	34.3	37.4	40.7	42.4
35 to 44 years	20.2	19.2	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.1	13.6	13.0	12.8
45 years and older	14.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.2	13.0	12.4
First treatment episode (%)	19.4	20.4	19.9	19.3	23.2	22.2	20.4	20.4	21.2	18.4	18.2
Average years of use before first treatment episode	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.5	11.6	10.7	9.9
Inhalation	33.6	33.2	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.5	31.7	30.9	28.9	25.8	24.9
Age group											
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
20 to 34 years	13.7	12.7	12.0	11.1	10.6	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.7	7.5
35 to 44 years	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.0	9.6	8.0	7.0
45 years and older	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.9
First treatment episode (%)	26.0	25.7	25.0	25.6	28.8	27.7	24.0	23.3	24.5	21.4	19.8
Average years of use before first treatment episode	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.1	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.6
Other	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.3
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	259,444	266,412	256,359	244,181	258,417	265,646	260,533	279,154	285,161	263,448	277,556

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.15.12.

Table 3.7. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy,[1] by usual route of administration and age group: 2001-2011
Percent distribution

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

Usual route of administration and age group	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Total heroin admissions	277,556	285,036	274,502	262,506	260,690	267,511	261,951	280,692	285,983	264,277	278,481
Total medication-assisted opioid therapy admissions	35.6	35.2	32.4	31.1	30.2	30.2	29.5	29.3	28.8	28.1	27.4
Usual route of administration (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy)											
Injection	40.8	39.0	35.3	33.3	30.9	29.7	28.9	28.4	27.6	27.2	26.3
Inhalation	31.0	32.2	30.4	28.3	28.3	31.1	29.9	30.9	31.6	30.7	30.3
Smoking	39.2	39.2	37.3	38.1	35.8	33.3	34.8	31.8	31.8	28.6	28.2
Other	21.4	23.5	23.0	32.0	26.8	26.2	24.0	23.0	21.3	22.9	22.3
No. of admissions	257,764	265,007	252,774	239,054	252,984	259,401	255,170	273,906	279,695	258,917	273,397
Age group (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy)											
12 to 19 years	15.5	15.1	13.8	12.1	11.1	11.4	13.3	12.4	13.9	13.4	14.3
20 to 34 years	28.7	28.1	26.0	24.8	23.6	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.1
35 to 44 years	38.0	37.2	33.8	32.2	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.9	31.2	30.5	29.7
45 years and older	48.4	47.7	44.1	43.2	42.2	43.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	40.4	39.1
No. of admissions	275,864	283,606	270,731	257,102	254,922	261,029	256,396	275,334	280,482	259,705	274,285

[1] Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of the 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.8. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse according to additional substance abuse: 2011
Percent distribution

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

		Primary substance at admission												
			Opiates		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol*	*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	1,844,719	724,382	278,481	186,986	99,401	44,426	333,578	110,471	17,875	3,657	1,818	5,784	1,203	36,657
Average no. of substances per admission	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.3
Primary use of substance	100.0	39.3	15.1	10.1	5.4	2.4	18.1	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0
Any use of substance		57.3	18.3	16.3	12.0	10.0	38.3	10.1	5.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	5.3
Substance in addition to primary substance	*Percent of admissions reporting abuse of additional substance* [1]													
None	44.8	55.2	34.0	35.1	31.5	29.9	43.9	33.6	27.1	40.1	25.7	32.5	35.8	76.5
Marijuana/hashish	20.2	24.9	17.6	25.8	30.0	31.4	- -	36.4	22.6	21.1	42.1	39.4	30.8	8.8
Alcohol	18.1	- -	18.6	20.1	45.9	39.8	40.8	30.0	24.2	21.8	30.3	32.4	34.8	10.1
Non-smoked cocaine	7.6	7.2	16.7	8.2	- -	- -	5.6	4.0	7.5	4.9	8.7	7.6	3.5	2.5
Smoked cocaine	6.6	8.5	12.9	4.5	- -	- -	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.8	3.6	5.5	2.2	1.2
Opiates other than heroin	6.2	4.4	13.0	2.7	4.8	7.7	5.6	6.2	29.3	17.4	9.8	1.9	6.4	3.4
Tranquilizers	4.9	2.4	9.5	16.8	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.0	0.4	5.8	4.4	1.0	2.5	2.6
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.8	2.3	4.0	7.1	0.7	4.3	5.4	9.7	3.6	4.3	1.3
Heroin	3.2	3.2	- -	7.0	7.1	10.4	1.6	3.3	10.3	3.5	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.6
Sedatives	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	- -	0.8	1.1	0.2
PCP	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	- -	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	- -	0.1
Other	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.3	3.5	5.0	1.5	5.5	0.9

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

* 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 10.15.12.

Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2011
Number and percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
All admissions aged 12 and older		1,844,719	100.0	
Alcohol		724,382	39.3	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	400,012	21.7	55.2
1 other substance	Marijuana	107,920	5.9	14.9
	Cocaine	55,294	3.0	7.6
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	26,363	1.4	3.6
	Opiates	10,969	0.6	1.5
	Other	21,047	1.1	2.9
2 other substances	Cocaine & Marijuana	37,721	2.0	5.2
	Cocaine & Opiates	12,736	0.7	1.8
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	10,655	0.6	1.5
	Marijuana & Opiates	11,465	0.6	1.6
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,681	0.1	0.4
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,746	0.1	0.2
	Marijuana & Other	12,784	0.7	1.8
	Cocaine & Other	5,391	0.3	0.7
	Opiates & Other	6,505	0.4	0.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,093	0.1	0.2
Cocaine		143,827	7.8	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	44,644	2.4	31.0
1 other substance	Alcohol	32,833	1.8	22.8
	Marijuana	15,260	0.8	10.6
	Opiates	8,129	0.4	5.7
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,448	0.1	1.0
	Other	2,207	0.1	1.5
2 other substances	Alcohol & Marijuana	21,963	1.2	15.3
	Alcohol & Opiates	5,188	0.3	3.6
	Marijuana & Opiates	3,778	0.2	2.6
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,010	0.1	0.7
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	960	0.1	0.7
	Opiates & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	414	*	0.3
	Alcohol & Other	2,289	0.1	1.6
	Marijuana & Other	1,814	0.1	1.3
	Opiates & Other	1,681	0.1	1.2
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	209	*	0.1
Opiates		465,467	25.2	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	183,476	9.9	39.4
1 other substance	Cocaine	51,134	2.8	11.0
	Alcohol	34,799	1.9	7.5
	Marijuana	41,958	2.3	9.0
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	9,538	0.5	2.0
	Other	38,307	2.1	8.2
2 other substances	Alcohol & Cocaine	21,891	1.2	4.7
	Cocaine & Marijuana	18,792	1.0	4.0
	Alcohol & Marijuana	19,684	1.1	4.2
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	3,351	0.2	0.7
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,987	0.1	0.4
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,307	0.1	0.5
	Cocaine & Other	12,265	0.7	2.6
	Alcohol & Other	10,539	0.6	2.3
	Marijuana & Other	13,461	0.7	2.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,978	0.1	0.4

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2011 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
Marijuana		333,578	18.1	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	146,474	7.9	43.9
1 other substance	Alcohol	93,307	5.1	28.0
	Cocaine	10,132	0.5	3.0
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	10,788	0.6	3.2
	Opiates	7,918	0.4	2.4
	Other	9,287	0.5	2.8
2 other substances	Alcohol & Cocaine	13,626	0.7	4.1
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	8,170	0.4	2.4
	Alcohol & Opiates	8,085	0.4	2.4
	Cocaine & Opiates	2,766	0.1	0.8
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,588	0.1	0.5
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,487	0.1	0.4
	Alcohol & Other	13,041	0.7	3.9
	Opiates & Other	3,349	0.2	1.0
	Cocaine & Other	1,984	0.1	0.6
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,576	0.1	0.5
Methamphetamine/amphetamines		110,471	6.0	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	37,432	2.0	33.9
1 other substance	Marijuana	22,399	1.2	20.3
	Alcohol	17,099	0.9	15.5
	Cocaine	2,604	0.1	2.4
	Opiates	4,480	0.2	4.1
	Other	2,037	0.1	1.8
2 other substances	Alcohol & Marijuana	11,473	0.6	10.4
	Cocaine & Marijuana	2,055	0.1	1.9
	Alcohol & Cocaine	1,828	0.1	1.7
	Marijuana & Opiates	2,495	0.1	2.3
	Alcohol & Opiates	1,649	0.1	1.5
	Cocaine & Opiates	788	*	0.7
	Marijuana & Other	1,830	0.1	1.7
	Alcohol & Other	1,115	0.1	1.0
	Opiates & Other	871	*	0.8
	Cocaine & Other	316	*	0.3
Other		66,994	3.6	

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 10.15.12.

Table 4.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2011
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	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244
Primary substance												
Alcohol	39.3	40.0	38.2	50.8	60.7	57.0	37.9	29.5	53.2	1.6	11.4	9.3
Opiates	25.2	13.5	17.4	33.5	32.9	35.7	26.9	25.4	23.3	94.8	85.6	78.1
Marijuana	18.1	28.4	23.8	3.0	0.5	2.0	11.3	15.0	5.7	0.9	0.2	2.4
Cocaine	7.8	7.6	9.1	6.0	2.0	1.9	13.0	13.5	10.0	0.9	0.9	5.9
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	6.0	6.6	8.3	3.0	0.2	1.2	6.5	13.4	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.1
Tranquilizers	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	3.1	0.9	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.0	1.9
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.1	0.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.2	0.6	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	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	7.5	11.8	7.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	5.4	8.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
18 to 19 years	3.8	4.8	4.2	2.3	1.1	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.4	2.9	2.8
20 to 24 years	15.0	16.0	16.6	13.0	7.5	11.0	14.8	15.3	12.2	12.9	17.4	18.5
25 to 29 years	15.6	15.6	16.7	14.7	10.0	13.8	15.6	16.1	13.4	19.5	17.2	20.7
30 to 34 years	12.9	12.7	13.7	12.6	10.7	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.0	15.5	13.2	15.7
35 to 39 years	9.7	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.1	12.0	9.8	9.7	10.9	10.8	9.3	10.6
40 to 44 years	10.6	9.3	10.0	12.9	15.2	11.8	11.5	11.0	13.1	10.9	10.5	10.0
45 to 49 years	10.7	8.9	9.4	13.8	18.7	15.2	11.9	10.6	13.9	10.5	11.3	9.4
50 to 54 years	7.9	6.5	6.8	10.8	13.9	10.8	8.4	7.4	11.0	9.0	9.0	6.3
55 to 59 years	4.0	3.2	3.1	5.4	7.6	5.7	4.1	3.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	3.7
60 to 64 years	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.3	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4
65 years and older	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.4
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	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244
Average age at admission	34 yrs	32 yrs	33 yrs	38 yrs	42 yrs	39 yrs	35 yrs	34 yrs	38 yrs	37 yrs	36 yrs	34 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 10.15.12.

Table 4.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2011
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 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	1,844,719	44.6	11.2	17.3	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	4.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Primary substance													
Alcohol	724,382	45.5	10.9	22.4	5.2	0.8	8.7	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Opiates	465,467	23.8	7.7	22.9	4.4	0.8	9.7	7.4	0.3	17.9	4.0	1.0	100.0
Marijuana	333,578	70.1	14.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	5.7	6.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	100.0
Cocaine	143,827	43.4	13.1	13.3	0.8	0.1	15.2	12.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	110,471	48.9	15.5	8.7	0.1	0.1	9.9	16.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	100.0
Tranquilizers	17,875	29.0	8.5	27.0	10.6	0.5	14.6	6.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	100.0
Sedatives	3,657	47.3	11.6	16.9	2.2	0.6	12.4	5.7	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.3	100.0
Other	45,462	55.3	9.6	14.6	0.8	0.3	9.3	7.0	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
No. of admissions	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244	
Age at admission													
12 to 17 years	137,868	70.2	11.9	3.1	*	*	6.6	8.0	*	0.1	*	*	100.0
18 to 19 years	69,191	57.0	12.5	10.8	1.0	0.4	8.4	6.8	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	275,812	47.8	12.4	15.1	1.7	0.4	9.0	7.5	0.3	4.1	1.4	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	287,956	44.4	12.0	16.3	2.1	0.5	9.0	7.6	0.3	6.0	1.3	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	238,882	43.8	11.8	16.9	2.8	0.5	9.0	7.5	0.3	5.7	1.2	0.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	179,274	42.7	11.3	18.2	3.5	0.7	9.2	7.3	0.3	5.3	1.1	0.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	196,278	38.9	10.5	21.0	4.8	0.6	9.8	7.6	0.4	4.9	1.2	0.3	100.0
45 to 49 years	197,146	37.1	9.9	22.3	5.9	0.8	10.1	7.3	0.4	4.7	1.3	0.3	100.0
50 to 54 years	146,374	36.3	9.5	23.5	5.9	0.8	9.7	6.9	0.4	5.4	1.4	0.3	100.0
55 to 59 years	74,061	35.8	8.7	23.4	6.3	0.8	9.2	6.1	0.4	7.1	1.8	0.3	100.0
60 to 64 years	28,786	37.0	8.3	22.9	7.0	1.1	8.7	5.1	0.4	7.4	1.7	0.3	100.0
65 years and older	13,091	43.2	7.3	18.6	9.2	1.4	8.8	3.9	0.6	5.7	1.2	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244	

[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 10.15.12.

Table 4.2a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2011
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	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244
Gender												
Male	66.9	66.9	63.0	72.3	77.2	71.6	64.7	65.0	63.9	57.5	66.8	56.1
Female	33.1	33.1	37.0	27.7	22.8	28.4	35.3	35.0	36.1	42.5	33.2	43.9
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
No. of admissions	1,842,490	821,852	205,763	318,998	61,813	10,334	166,623	135,147	5,688	88,023	22,006	6,243
Race/ethnicity												
White (non-Hispanic)	60.9	59.1	61.9	65.4	49.1	46.9	65.8	56.5	73.6	64.3	63.3	67.7
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.0	20.5	21.6	17.4	27.6	8.7	20.5	21.4	14.7	14.9	14.4	20.0
Hispanic origin	13.1	14.4	9.0	11.8	20.1	13.1	9.2	13.7	6.6	16.6	15.2	8.4
Mexican	4.1	5.2	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	4.9	0.6	4.0	8.7	0.6
Puerto Rican	3.8	3.0	1.9	4.1	13.1	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.7	8.2	3.5	5.9
Other/not specified	5.2	6.2	4.1	4.2	6.5	8.6	4.5	4.5	2.3	4.4	2.9	1.9
Other	6.0	6.0	7.5	5.4	3.1	31.3	4.5	8.3	5.0	4.1	7.2	3.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.2	0.6	28.8	2.1	3.4	3.1	1.1	4.2	2.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
Other	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.6	1.7	2.4	2.3	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
No. of admissions	1,834,421	816,573	204,990	318,200	61,743	10,328	166,227	134,804	5,644	87,712	21,968	6,232

[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 10.15.12.

Table 4.2b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2011
Row percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity	*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	1,844,719	44.6	11.2	17.3	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	4.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Gender													
Male	1,233,306	44.6	10.5	18.7	3.9	0.6	8.7	7.1	0.3	4.1	1.2	0.3	100.0
Female	609,184	44.7	12.5	14.5	2.3	0.5	9.7	7.8	0.3	6.1	1.2	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,842,490	821,852	205,763	318,998	61,813	10,334	166,623	135,147	5,688	88,023	22,006	6,243	
Race/ethnicity													
White (non-Hispanic)	1,116,636	43.2	11.4	18.6	2.7	0.4	9.8	6.8	0.4	5.1	1.2	0.4	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	366,339	45.7	12.1	15.1	4.7	0.2	9.3	7.9	0.2	3.6	0.9	0.3	100.0
Hispanic origin	240,553	49.0	7.7	15.7	5.2	0.6	6.4	7.7	0.2	6.1	1.4	0.2	100.0
Mexican	74,936	57.0	8.3	15.1	0.4	0.1	2.9	8.9	*	4.7	2.6	*	100.0
Puerto Rican	69,811	35.2	5.6	18.6	11.6	0.6	8.0	8.2	0.3	10.3	1.1	0.5	100.0
Other/not specified	95,806	52.9	8.7	14.0	4.2	0.9	7.8	6.4	0.1	4.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Other	110,893	44.0	13.9	15.5	1.7	2.9	6.7	10.1	0.3	3.2	1.4	0.2	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	42,321	36.6	14.3	16.6	0.9	7.0	8.4	10.9	0.4	2.4	2.2	0.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,813	47.5	14.4	18.9	1.6	0.2	4.4	9.5	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
Other	49,759	49.0	13.4	13.2	2.5	0.4	6.2	9.7	0.2	4.2	1.0	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,834,421	816,573	204,990	318,200	61,743	10,328	166,227	134,804	5,644	87,712	21,968	6,232	

[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 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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		*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	1,844,719	822,624	206,189	319,113	61,815	10,339	167,347	135,298	5,688	88,047	22,015	6,244
Treatment referral source												
Self or individual	35.1	21.3	25.2	57.6	75.4	47.8	33.5	28.6	56.7	75.0	80.9	41.8
Criminal justice/DUI	34.1	49.3	44.2	14.6	2.7	29.7	18.0	35.2	7.5	4.4	2.2	10.3
Other community referral	12.3	14.7	15.2	9.1	5.3	6.1	11.2	11.9	8.1	5.0	5.8	12.5
Substance abuse care provider	10.2	6.4	8.4	9.5	5.3	3.1	25.6	19.7	6.5	11.5	8.2	29.6
Other health care provider	6.6	5.2	5.6	9.1	11.0	12.8	10.8	4.4	20.9	4.1	2.9	5.5
School (educational)	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
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	1,812,030	806,660	200,241	315,739	61,480	10,269	164,835	133,032	5,499	86,217	21,869	6,189
Frequency of use												
No use in the past month	28.0	42.5	38.4	2.9	1.3	2.9	10.9	32.9	9.2	17.3	1.8	14.4
1-3 times in the past month	12.2	17.4	14.8	6.8	1.8	8.7	7.4	9.2	5.6	4.0	1.2	5.4
1-2 times in the past week	8.8	10.8	9.8	7.8	1.2	18.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	2.9	1.8	4.2
3-6 times in the past week	11.2	10.3	12.9	11.7	4.4	13.7	14.8	14.0	13.6	8.2	6.7	8.6
Daily	39.8	19.1	24.1	70.7	91.3	56.0	59.4	36.5	64.4	67.6	88.6	67.4
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	1,809,272	798,491	202,937	316,212	61,568	10,316	164,884	133,858	5,584	87,219	21,974	6,229
No. of prior treatment episodes												
None	41.1	50.8	37.2	37.4	34.1	29.4	27.8	28.8	35.8	23.3	32.7	20.1
1	21.9	22.7	24.6	15.7	17.2	22.3	23.1	23.5	21.3	24.0	18.9	20.8
2	12.4	11.0	14.7	9.7	12.5	16.5	15.6	15.3	13.7	16.6	12.6	15.4
3	7.4	5.8	8.6	6.5	7.2	9.7	10.1	10.1	8.3	11.1	10.7	11.2
4	4.3	3.1	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.3	6.3	5.5	7.2
5 or more	13.0	6.7	9.9	26.2	23.7	16.5	17.3	16.2	15.6	18.8	19.6	25.2
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	1,689,338	787,833	201,198	267,129	10,145	8,923	164,590	131,440	4,414	85,592	21,859	6,215

[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 10.15.12.

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: 2011
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	1,844,719	44.6	11.2	17.3	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	4.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Treatment referral source													
Self or individual	636,497	27.0	7.9	28.6	7.3	0.8	8.7	6.0	0.5	10.2	2.8	0.4	100.0
Criminal justice/DUI	618,684	64.3	14.3	7.4	0.3	0.5	4.8	7.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Other community referral	222,617	53.2	13.6	12.9	1.5	0.3	8.3	7.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	100.0
Substance abuse care provider	183,985	27.9	9.2	16.3	1.8	0.2	22.9	14.3	0.2	5.4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Other health care provider	118,848	35.0	9.4	24.1	5.7	1.1	14.9	4.9	1.0	3.0	0.5	0.3	100.0
School (educational)	22,660	90.1	7.0	0.8	*	*	1.1	0.7	*	0.2	*	*	100.0
Employer/EAP	8,739	63.3	15.7	3.8	1.3	0.6	12.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
No. of admissions	1,812,030	806,660	200,241	315,739	61,480	10,269	164,835	133,032	5,499	86,217	21,869	6,189	
Frequency of use													
No use in the past month	506,212	67.0	15.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	3.5	8.7	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-3 times in the past month	221,294	62.7	13.5	9.8	0.5	0.4	5.5	5.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-2 times in the past week	159,198	54.3	12.5	15.4	0.5	1.2	7.7	6.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
3-6 times in the past week	202,668	40.5	12.9	18.3	1.4	0.7	12.0	9.3	0.4	3.5	0.7	0.3	100.0
Daily	719,900	21.1	6.8	31.1	7.8	0.8	13.6	6.8	0.5	8.2	2.7	0.6	100.0
No. of admissions	1,809,272	798,491	202,937	316,212	61,568	10,316	164,884	133,858	5,584	87,219	21,974	6,229	
No. of prior treatment episodes													
None	694,398	57.6	10.8	14.4	0.5	0.4	6.6	5.4	0.2	2.9	1.0	0.2	100.0
1	369,433	48.3	13.4	11.4	0.5	0.5	10.3	8.4	0.3	5.5	1.1	0.3	100.0
2	209,153	41.3	14.1	12.4	0.6	0.7	12.3	9.6	0.3	6.8	1.3	0.5	100.0
3	124,525	36.4	14.0	13.9	0.6	0.7	13.4	10.7	0.3	7.6	1.9	0.6	100.0
4	72,863	34.0	13.6	16.4	0.7	0.7	13.7	10.9	0.3	7.4	1.6	0.6	100.0
5 or more	218,966	24.1	9.1	31.9	1.1	0.7	13.0	9.7	0.3	7.3	2.0	0.7	100.0
No. of admissions	1,689,338	787,833	201,198	267,129	10,145	8,923	164,590	131,440	4,414	85,592	21,859	6,215	

[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 10.15.12.

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 Behavioral Health Services Information System (BHSIS), 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 17 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 2011. 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 2000 through 2011, 85 percent of all records submitted were client admissions, 13 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 2011. 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. In 2011, methamphetamine constituted about 92 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: 2011

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 who receive substance abuse treatment services	Admission(for most providers) Transfer(for some providers)	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 Substance Abuse or co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health disorders	*n/a* [3]	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: 2011 (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	None	All clients in facility	*n/a* [4]	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/Federal/public funding Facilities licensed by the State	Some private substance abuse providers report	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Maryland	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Massachusetts	Facilities that are licensed/certified and hold a contract with the State SSA	Houses of corrections and some private Opioid treatment programs that do not have a contract with the State	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
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

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2011 (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*			
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, Methadone Maintenanace facilities	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 Substance Abuse or co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health 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 State Hospital and Regional Human Services Centers 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
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	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2011 (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*			
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	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Tennessee	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
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.

[4] Not reporting as of July 1, 2011.

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: State Substance Abuse Agencies, January 2012.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate, by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2011

[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: Substance	Primary substance: Route[1]	Primary substance: Frequency[1]	Primary substance: Age at 1st use[1]	Secondary substance: Substance	Secondary substance: Route[2]	Secondary substance: Frequency[2]	Secondary substance: Age at 1st use[2]	Tertiary substance: Substance	Tertiary substance: Route[3]	Tertiary substance: Frequency[3]	Tertiary substance: Age at 1st use[3]	Type of service	Opioid therapy
Total	92	98	100	100	99	98	98	97	100	99	99	99	98	97	97	97	87	94	96	95	100	98
Alabama	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Alaska	100	97	100	100	98	87	91	94	97	99	94	92	99	99	96	96	98	99	98	98	100	100
Arizona	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	52	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
California	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	97
Colorado	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connecticut	87	91	100	100	99	94	92	93	97	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100
Delaware	10	90	100	100	99	99	96	98	99	86	95	85	91	61	97	59	87	27	97	25	100	90
Dist. of Columbia	100	96	100	100	99	96	92	97	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Florida	97	97	100	100	100	100	98	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	100	100	100	100	98	93	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	59	100	100	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100	100	94	95	96	99	100	94	99	93	100	94	99	82	100	93	99	70	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	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	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Louisiana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	98	100	99	98	99	100	99	99	99	100	100
Maine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	59	59	59	100	32	32	32	100	100
Maryland	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Massachusetts	100	99	100	100	99	98	96	97	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	53	53	53	100	21	20	21	100	100
Minnesota	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	97	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	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	99	98	95	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
Nevada	100	100	100	100	100	95	99	100	100	98	96	100	100	52	98	53	100	19	99	19	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	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 2011 (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 therapy
									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	98	100	100	100	100	97	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	89
New Mexico	46	39	100	79	73	76	69	72	79	89	57	100	79	96	87	100	79	98	96	100	100	43
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	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	78	100	100	100	99
North Dakota	98	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	96	98	100	100	99	99	99	98	100	99	97	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	95
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	86	100	100	99	78	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon	99	91	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	97	82	95	95	100	100	95	100	47	100	96	100	21	100	95	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	38	98	100	100	54	99	97	99	100	100	98	97	100	100	99	36	100	100	99	14	100	100
Rhode Island	100	98	100	100	88	98	97	97	98	99	98	95	98	100	99	98	98	100	99	99	100	100
South Carolina	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	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	100	100	100	100	97	99	98	100	100	99	98	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Texas	97	99	100	100	98	100	96	100	100	97	97	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vermont	94	96	100	100	99	98	98	99	100	100	99	99	59	80	99	99	25	58	99	98	100	99
Virginia	82	90	100	100	99	96	93	96	97	98	95	97	89	98	95	97	80	99	96	98	100	100
Washington	100	95	100	100	98	94	98	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	100	99	100	100	88	- -	100	29	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -
Wisconsin	- -	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	98	99	100	100	99	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100	100	100	96	99	99	100	88	100	98	100	46	100	60	100	20	100	35	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.

** 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 10.15.12.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2011

[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]	*Veter-an*	*Living arrange-ments*	*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*	*Frequency of atten-dance at self-help programs*
Total	42	44	51	42	74	94	88	95	66	44	33	86	74	81	53	90	68
Alabama	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Alaska	- -	- -	- -	97	100	96	90	89	89	85	96	100	100	95	100	97	70
Arizona	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	26	97	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	45	100	100	100
Arkansas	- -	- -	- -	81	97	99	98	100	94	87	99	100	97	99	100	100	72
California	- -	- -	- -	- -	99	99	99	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	99	100	- -
Colorado	100	100	100	97	88	100	100	100	90	94	100	100	100	100	38	100	100
Connecticut	- -	- -	- -	89	- -	93	93	91	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	83	- -	95	89
Delaware	- -	- -	- -	60	97	91	89	98	87	98	96	80	64	98	10	94	- -
District of Columbia	100	100	100	100	100	98	96	99	91	96	89	93	99	98	100	100	97
Florida	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	98	67	- -	- -	100	100	98	100	100	92
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	100	100	100	95	76	99	100	100	97	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	38	100	100	100	100	100	98
Indiana	- -	- -	- -	100	6	99	98	98	- -	95	- -	100	96	99	- -	99	92
Iowa	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	- -	100	99
Louisiana	- -	- -	- -	92	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	100	100	100	100	100	100
Maine	98	98	98	- -	100	100	100	100	84	100	16	75	- -	100	84	100	84
Maryland	100	100	100	- -	100	97	- -	100	69	86	- -	100	99	99	100	100	- -
Massachusetts	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	97	92	100	- -	100	100	99	54	92	75
Michigan	- -	- -	- -	97	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100	100	93
Minnesota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	99	99	96	- -	- -	100	- -	99	- -	99	96
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	100	100	42	100	98	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	97	99	100	98	100	100	98	100	100	99
Nevada	- -	- -	- -	73	- -	97	99	99	97	92	94	41	92	97	100	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	99	100	99	95	98	99	98	98	84	99	100	100	100	33

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2011 (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]	*Veter-an*	*Living arrange-ments*	*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*	*Frequency of atten-dance at self-help programs*
New Jersey	100	100	100	- -	65	67	100	98	74	94	98	100	97	98	85	100	56
New Mexico	97	96	98	100	100	49	72	75	66	71	25	67	89	74	73	12	18
New York	100	100	100	- -	70	77	100	100	100	- -	- -	100	96	70	- -	70	70
North Carolina	- -	- -	- -	98	100	100	100	100	- -	5	- -	100	- -	100	- -	97	82
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	99	97	98	95	96	94	98	100	100	100
Ohio	3	29	51	98	100	100	100	97	97	- -	100	100	25	99	100	99	88
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	81	100	100	99	100	- -	21	- -	100	98	99	- -	100	100
Oregon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100	100	- -	100	100	90	- -	100	2
Pennsylvania	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	- -	90	93	97	100	73	100	- -	- -	- -
Puerto Rico	80	70	78	79	99	100	97	94	86	97	98	95	1	77	100	100	99
Rhode Island	- -	- -	- -	99	90	90	85	98	- -	- -	100	100	98	98	- -	92	88
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	95	95	95	99	94	99	100	100	98	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Tennessee	131	131	131	99	100	98	93	98	97	97	- -	100	- -	99	100	100	95
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	98	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	- -	- -	- -	75	100	100	- -	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	94
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	91	- -	92	- -	- -	99	100	- -	- -	- -	100	11
Virginia	- -	- -	- -	94	- -	93	- -	93	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	90	73
Washington	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	99	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	99	66
West Virginia	- -	- -	- -	100	100	98	100	99	79	- -	81	100	88	91	- -	- -	- -
Wisconsin	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	78	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	89	49
Wyoming	- -	- -	- -	100	100	98	98	100	99	100	19	100	100	99	52	99	84

[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."

- - 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 10.15.12.

Appendix B
TEDS Data Elements

TEDS Minimum Data Set

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

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 codependent/collateral clients, the mandatory fields are *State code, Provider identifier, Client identifier, Client transaction type, Codependent/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.

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.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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.

ETHNICITY

Identifies client's specific Hispanic origin.

- **Cuban**—Of Cuban origin, regardless of race
- **Hispanic (specific origin not specified)**—Of Hispanic origin, but specific origin not known or not specified
- **Mexican**—Of Mexican origin, regardless of race
- **Not of Hispanic origin**
- **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
- **Puerto Rican**—Of Puerto Rican origin, regardless of race

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

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.

SEX

Identifies client's gender.

- Male
- Female

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**

MEDICATION-ASSISTED OPIOID THERAPY

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

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

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.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF REFERRAL

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

- **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
- **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*.
- **Employer/EAP**—A supervisor or an employee counselor
- **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
- **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.
- **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

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*.

- **Alcohol**
- **Barbiturates**—Amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- **Benzodiazepines**—Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines
- **Cocaine/crack**
- **Heroin**
- **Inhalants**—Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- **Marijuana/hashish**—Includes THC and any other *cannabis sativa* preparations
- **Methamphetamine**
- **Non-prescription methadone**
- **Other amphetamines**—Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs
- **Other hallucinogens**—Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.
- **Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics**—Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, and other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics
- **Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers**—Includes meprobamate and other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers
- **Other opiates and synthetics**—Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects
- **Other stimulants**—Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants
- **Over-the-counter medications**—Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other antihistamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained nonprescription medication
- **PCP**—Phencyclidine
- **Other**—Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.
- **None**

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 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
- For States that do not collect *Detailed drug code*—A record may not have duplicate *Substance problems* with identical *Routes of administration*

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, Codependent/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.

TYPE OF SERVICES

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

- **Ambulatory, detoxification**—Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological)
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **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

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

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

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

TEDS Supplemental Data Set

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 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.*

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

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*.

- **Aerosols**
- **Alcohol**

- **Alprazolam** (Xanax)
- **Amphetamines**
- **Anesthetics**
- **Chlordiazepoxide** (Librium)
- **Clonazepam** (Klonopin, Rivotril)
- **Clorazepate** (Tranxene)
- **Codeine**
- **Crack**
- **Diazepam** (Valium)
- **Diphenhydramine**
- **Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin** (Dilantin)
- **Ethchlorvynol** (Placidyl)
- **Flunitrazepam** (Rohypnol)
- **Flurazepam** (Dalmane)
- **GHB/GBL** (gamma-hydroxybutyrate, gamma-butyrolactone)
- **Glutethimide** (Doriden)
- **Heroin**
- **Hydrocodone** (Vicodin)
- **Hydromorphone** (Dilaudid)
- **Ketamine** (Special K)
- **Lorazepam** (Ativan)
- **LSD**
- **Marijuana/hashish**
- **Meperidine** (Demerol)
- **Meprobamate** (Miltown)
- **Methadone (non-prescription)**
- **Methamphetamine/speed**
- **Methaqualone**
- **Methylenedioxymethamphetamine** (MDMA, Ecstasy)
- **Methylphenidate** (Ritalin)
- **Nitrites**

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.*

- **Disabled**
- **Homemaker**
- **Inmate of institution** (prison or institution that keeps a person, otherwise able, from entering the labor force)
- **Retired**
- **Student**

- **Other**
- **Not applicable**

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.

EXPECTED/ACTUAL PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Identifies the primary source of payment for this treatment episode.

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

FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

This field records the number of times the client has attended a self-help program in the 30 days preceding the date of admission to treatment services.

- **No attendance in the past month**
- **1-3 times in the past month**
- **4-7 times in the past month**
- **8-15 times in the past month**
- **16-30 times in the past month**
- **Some attendance in the past month, but frequency unknown**

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

- **Blue Cross/Blue Shield**
- **Health maintenance organization (HMO)**
- **Medicaid**
- **Medicare**
- **Private insurance** (other than Blue Cross/Blue Shield or an HMO)
- **Other** (e.g., TRICARE)
- **None**

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

- **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
- **Homeless.** Clients with no fixed address; includes shelters
- **Independent living.** Clients living alone or with others without supervision

MARITAL STATUS

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

- **Divorced**
- **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
- **Widowed**

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ADMISSION

This field records the number of arrests in the 30 days preceding the date of admission to treatment services.

- **00-96**—Number of arrests

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

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**

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.

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

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**

At Synectics, Parth Thakore, Sarbajit Sinha, Doren Walker, and Leigh Henderson were responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report.