

# **Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2003 - 2013**

**National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services**

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

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## HIGHLIGHTS

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2013 and trend data from 2003 to 2013. It provides information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions aged 12 and older to treatment for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual state administrative data systems.

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, while comprising a significant proportion of all admissions to substance abuse treatment, does not include all such admissions. TEDS is a compilation of data collected through the individual data collection systems of the state substance abuse agencies (SSAs) for substance abuse treatment. Therefore 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 have cooperated with the federal government in the data collection process, and substantial progress has been made toward developing a standardized data set over the years. 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. State-to-state comparisons must be made with extreme caution.

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.

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For 2013, 1,683,451 substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 and older were reported to TEDS by 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Pennsylvania had submitted no data for 2013 by January 23, 2015, and is excluded from this report.

### Major Substances of Abuse

- Five substance groups accounted for 97 percent of the primary substances reported by the 1,683,451 TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013: alcohol (38 percent), opiates (28 percent), marijuana (17 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (8 percent), and cocaine (6 percent) [Table 1.1b].

### Alcohol

- The proportion of primary alcohol admissions fluctuated between 2003 and 2013 from a high of 42 percent in 2003 and 2009 to a low of 38 percent in 2013 [Table 1.1b].

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone represented 21 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013, while admissions for primary alcohol abuse with secondary drug abuse represented 16 percent of all TEDS admissions and 44 percent of primary alcohol admissions [Table 1.1b].
- Almost three-quarters of admissions for abuse of alcohol alone (71 percent) and for abuse of alcohol with secondary drug abuse (72 percent) were male [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among alcohol-only admissions was 42 years compared with 38 years among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse [Table 2.1a].
- About two-thirds (66 percent) of alcohol-only admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Black admissions and admissions of Hispanic origin (13 percent each). Among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse, 58 percent were non-Hispanic White, 23 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 12 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

## **Heroin**

- In 2003, 15 percent of admissions aged 12 or older were for primary heroin. This proportion was fairly steady from 2003 to 2011, fluctuating between 15 and 13 percent; however, the proportion of primary heroin admissions aged 12 and older increased to 16 percent in 2012 and 19 percent in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Primary heroin represented 84 percent of all opiate admissions in 2003 but only 67 percent in 2013 [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 34 years [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (67 percent) of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by admissions of Hispanic origin (16 percent) and non-Hispanic Blacks (13 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Seventy-one percent of primary heroin admissions reported injection as the usual route of administration and 23 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

## **Opiates Other than Heroin<sup>1</sup>**

- The proportion of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin increased from 3 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 9 percent in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Opiates other than heroin represented 16 percent of all primary opiate admissions in 2003 but rose to 33 percent in 2013 [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 32 years [Table 2.1a].
- Most primary non-heroin opiate admissions (85 percent) were non-Hispanic White [Table 2.2].

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<sup>1</sup> These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

- More than half (59 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions reported oral as the usual route of administration, while 19 percent reported inhalation and 18 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

### **Marijuana/Hashish**

- The proportion of admissions for primary marijuana was fairly steady across the years: 16 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2003 and 17 percent in 2013 [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 25 years [Table 2.1a].
- Forty-three percent of primary marijuana admissions were non-Hispanic White, 32 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 18 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

### **Cocaine/Crack**

- The proportion of admissions for primary cocaine declined from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2003 to 6 percent in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 68 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2013; it was 73 percent in 2003 [Tables 1.1a].
- Fifty-nine percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were male compared with 68 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among primary smoked cocaine admissions was 43 years compared with 38 years among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Among primary smoked cocaine admissions, 57 percent were non-Hispanic Black, 31 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 9 percent were of Hispanic origin. Among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions, 43 percent were non-Hispanic White, 33 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 19 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Eighty-one percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions reported inhalation as their route of administration, and 11 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

### **Methamphetamine/Amphetamines**

- The proportion of admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines aged 12 and older ranged from 6 to 9 percent of admissions aged 12 and older between 2003 and 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Fifty-three percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, the average age at admission was 33 years [Table 2.1a].

- About two thirds (68 percent) of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were non-Hispanic White, 18 percent were of Hispanic origin, and 4 percent were non-Hispanic Blacks [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-one percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported smoking as the usual route of administration, 26 percent reported injection, and 8 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

### **Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment**

- The proportion of admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 decreased by 35 percent between 2003 and 2013 (from 157,181 to 101,665) [Table 3.1a].
- Forty-four percent of adolescent treatment admissions were referred to treatment through a criminal justice source<sup>2</sup> [Table 3.3].
- Approximately 9 out of 10 (89 percent) adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance in 2013 [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 one quarter (25 percent) in 2003 to nearly one half (48 percent) in 2013 [Table 3.5].
- The proportion of injectors aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from about 1 in 4 (26 percent) in 2003 to almost one half (46 percent) in 2013. During that period, the proportion of injectors aged 35 to 44 fell from 18 percent to 12 percent [Table 3.6].
- The proportion of heroin admissions with treatment plans that included receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy fell from 32 percent in 2003 to 27 percent in 2013 [Table 3.7].

### **Polydrug Abuse**

Polydrug abuse was reported by 55 percent of all TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 3.8].

- When alcohol was reported as a secondary or tertiary drug, four substance groups accounted for 97 percent of the primary substances reported: marijuana (38 percent), opiates (30 percent), cocaine (15 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (14 percent).

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<sup>2</sup>Criminal justice referrals include all admissions that are coded as “Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI” in the TEDS Data Set. These include referrals by any police official, judge, prosecutor, probation officer, or other person affiliated with a federal, state, or county judicial system or other recognized legal entity (e.g., corrections agency, youth services, review board/agency); referrals by a court for DUI/DWI; referrals in lieu of or for deferred prosecution, or during pretrial release, or before or after official adjudication; and referrals for clients on pre-parole, pre-release, work or home furlough, or in a diversionary program such as TASC. (Note that clients need not be officially designated as on parole.) Criminal justice referrals also include clients referred through civil commitment.

- When methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as a secondary or tertiary drug, four substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances reported: opiates (34 percent), alcohol (31 percent), marijuana (27 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).
- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (alcohol: 38 vs. 17 percent; opiates: 28 vs. 10 percent; methamphetamine/amphetamines: 8 vs. 5 percent).
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported less often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (marijuana: 17 vs. 21 percent; cocaine: 6 vs. 13 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 (38 percent) was followed by opiates (34 percent), marijuana (12 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks, alcohol (36 percent) was followed by marijuana (29 percent), cocaine (16 percent), opiates (15 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (2 percent).
- Among persons of Mexican origin, alcohol (37 percent) was followed by marijuana (24 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (21 percent), opiates (15 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
- Among persons of Puerto Rican origin, opiates (44 percent) were followed by alcohol (27 percent), marijuana (16 percent), cocaine (7 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, alcohol (60 percent) was followed by opiates (14 percent), marijuana (13 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
- Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, alcohol (36 percent) was followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines and marijuana (21 percent each), opiates (15 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).





# CHAPTER 1

## TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AGED 12 AND OLDER: 2003-2013

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2013 and trend data from 2003 to 2013. It is a companion to the report *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2003-2013 State Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment*. These reports provide information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions aged 12 and older to treatment 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 2003 through 2013 that were received and processed through January 23, 2015.<sup>3</sup> 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 a 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 from 2003 to 2013. 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: 2003-2013

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.)

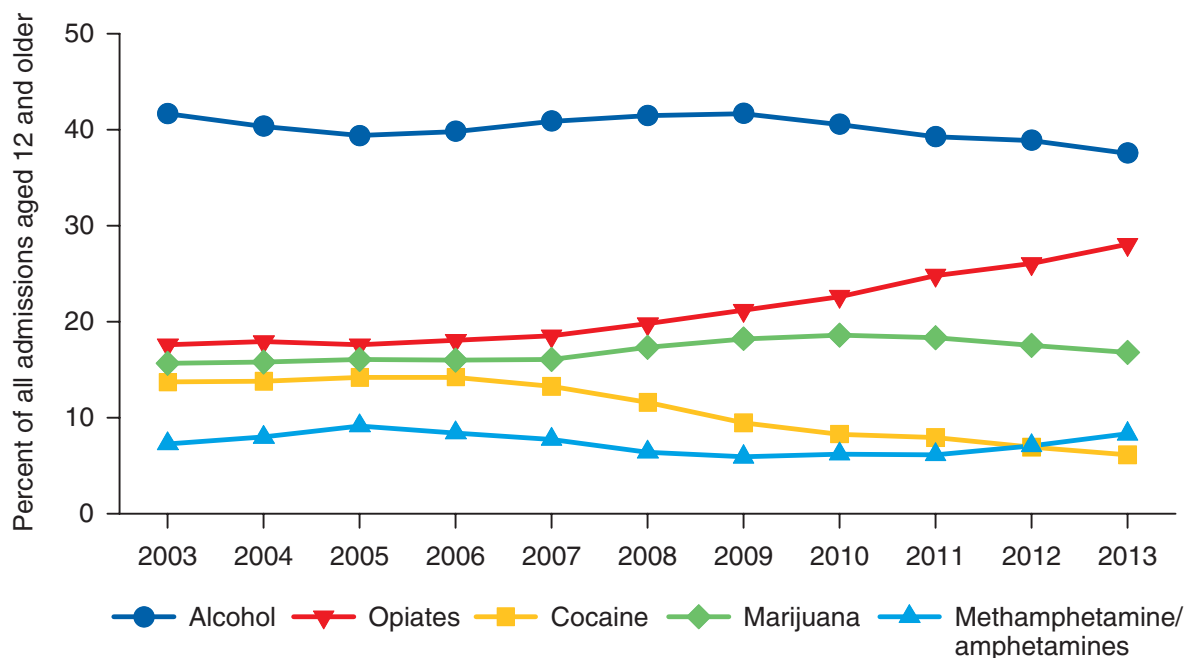
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<sup>3</sup> For researchers interested in more detailed analysis, TEDS public use files are available for online data analysis or download at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, which can be accessed at <http://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov>. Summary data for individual states that have submitted the full year of data are available online through the Quick Statistics website at <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/NewMapv1.htm>.

Tables 1.1a-b and Figure 1. The proportion of admissions aged 12 and older decreased by 10 percent from 2003 to 2013. The U.S. population aged 12 and older increased by 9 percent during this time period.

- Between 2003 and 2013, five substance groups accounted for between 96 and 97 percent of the primary substances of abuse reported by TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older: alcohol, opiates, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine/amphetamines. However, the proportions of admissions by primary substance changed considerably over that period:
  - The proportion of **alcohol** admissions aged 12 and over fluctuated between 2003 and 2013 from a high of 42 percent in 2003 and 2009 to a low of 38 percent in 2013. In 2013, 44 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well.
  - The proportion of **opiate** admissions increased from 18 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 28 percent in 2013.
    - The proportion of admissions for primary heroin was fairly steady from 2003 to 2011, moving from 15 percent in 2003 to 13 percent in 2007 and back to 15 percent in 2011; however, the proportion of admissions increased to 16 percent in 2012 and 19 percent in 2013. Heroin represented 84 percent of all opiate admissions in 2003 but only 67 percent in 2013.

**Figure 1. Primary substance of abuse at admission: 2003-2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- The proportion of admissions for *opiates other than heroin*<sup>4</sup> increased from 3 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 10 percent in 2011 and 2012 and then dropped to 9 percent in 2013. Opiates other than heroin represented 16 percent of all opiate admissions in 2003 but 33 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of *marijuana* admissions increased from 16 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 19 percent in 2010, then decreased to 18 percent in 2011 and 2012 and 17 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of *cocaine* admissions declined from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 6 percent in 2013. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 68 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2013; it was 73 percent in 2003.
- The proportion of *stimulant* admissions (98 to 99 percent of these admissions were for methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse) increased from 7 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2003 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2008, and in 2013 increased to 8 percent.
- *Tranquilizers, sedatives/hypnotics, hallucinogens, PCP, inhalants, and over-the-counter medications* together accounted for approximately 2 percent of TEDS admissions between 2003 and 2013.

## 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 40 percent in 2003 to 33 percent in 2013.
- The proportion reporting abuse of drugs only increased from 34 percent in 2003 to 45 percent in 2013, while the proportion reporting abuse of alcohol only fell slightly, from 23 percent in 2003 to 21 percent in 2013.

## Trends in Demographic Characteristics

*Table 1.3b.* Males represented 66 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013; the proportion of males was 69 percent in 2003. 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.

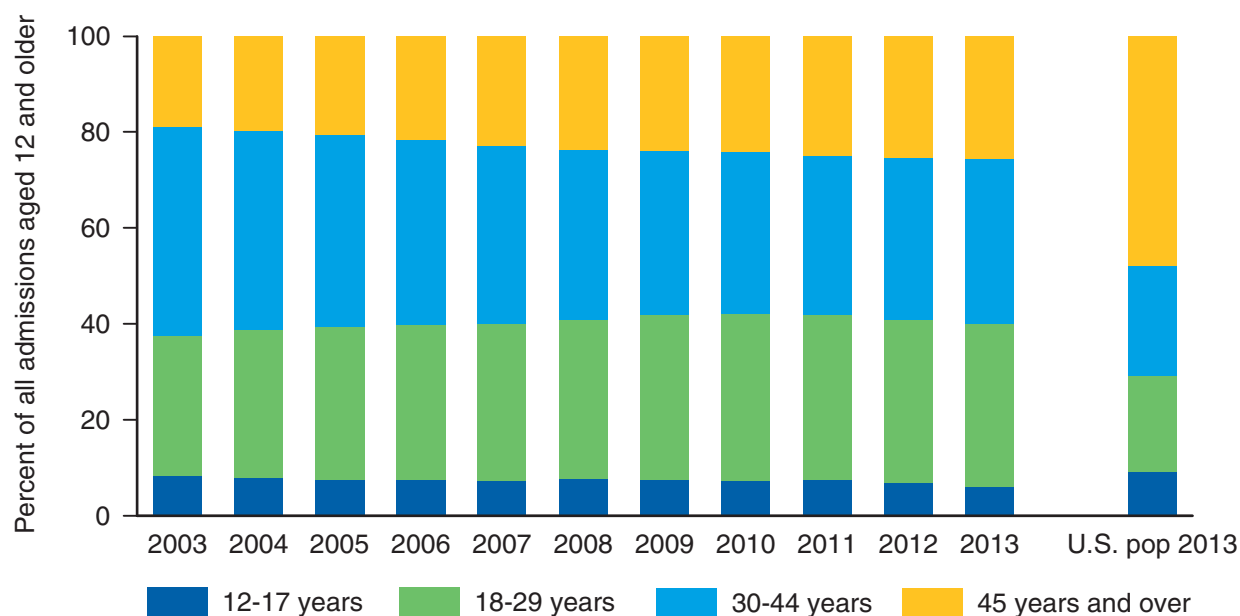
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<sup>4</sup> These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

*Table 1.3b and Figure 2.* The age distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed between 2003 and 2013.

- The proportion of admissions aged 12 to 17 decreased slightly from 8 percent in 2003 to 6 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of admissions aged 18 to 29 years increased from 29 percent in 2003 to 34 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of admissions aged 30 to 44 years decreased from 43 percent of TEDS admissions in 2003 to 34 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of admissions aged 45 and older increased from 19 percent in 2003 to 26 percent in 2013.
- The age distribution of TEDS admissions differed considerably from that of the U.S. population. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 years made up 6 percent of TEDS admissions but 9 percent of the U.S. population. In 2013, some 68 percent of TEDS admissions were aged 18 to 44 years compared with 43 percent of the U.S. population. Admissions aged 45 and older made up 26 percent of TEDS admissions but 48 percent of the U.S. population.

**Figure 2. Age at admission: TEDS 2003-2013 and U.S. population 2013**

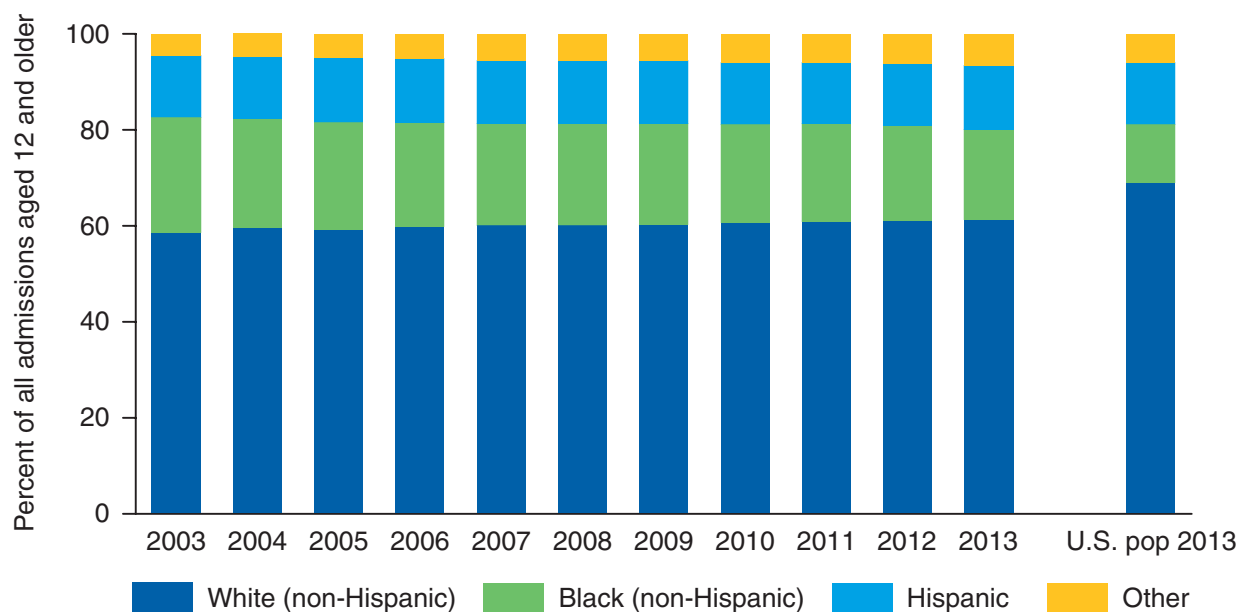


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections 2000-2050.

*Table 1.4 and Figure 3.* The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed very little between 2003 and 2013.

- The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites increased from 59 to 61 percent of admissions over the time period.
- The proportion of non-Hispanic Blacks declined, from 24 percent of admissions in 2003 to 19 percent in 2013.
- The proportion of admissions of Hispanic origin remained steady at 13 to 14 percent from 2003 to 2013.
- Other racial/ethnic groups combined made up 5 to 6 percent of admissions throughout the time period.
- The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions differed somewhat 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 2013 compared with 69 percent of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 19 percent of TEDS admissions in 2013 and 12 percent of the U.S. population. TEDS admissions of Hispanic origin represented 14 percent and 13 percent of U.S. population. 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 2003-2013 and U.S. population 2013**



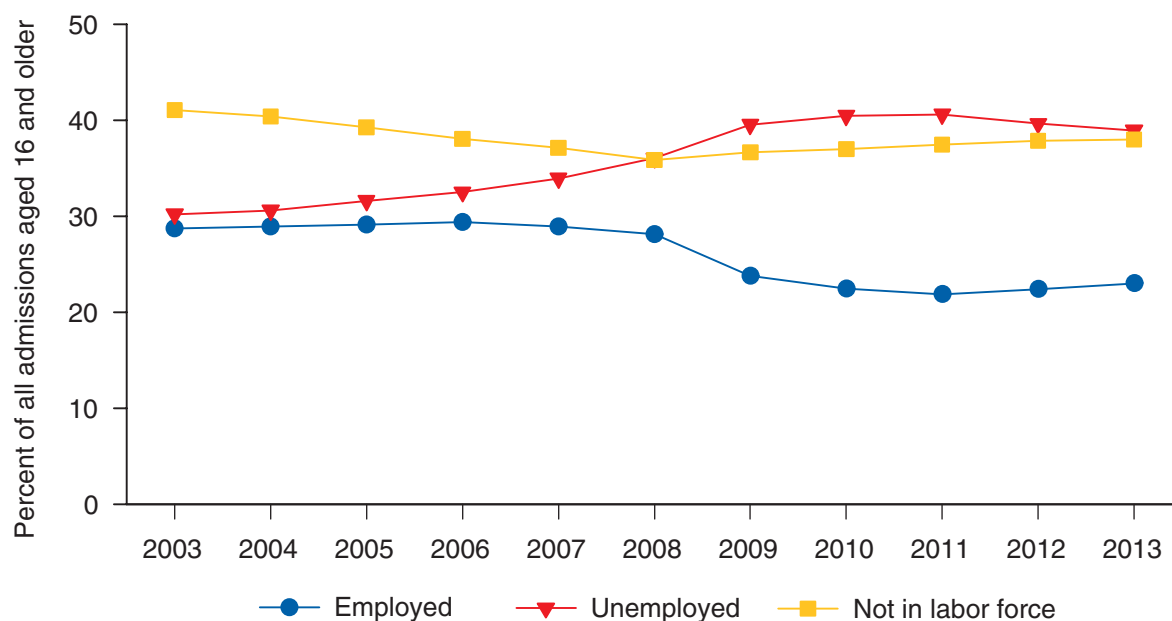
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections by state, age, gender, race. 2000-2050.

## 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.<sup>5</sup> The adjusted distributions indicate an even greater disparity in socioeconomic status than do the unadjusted.

- Between 2003 and 2013, unemployment increased from 30 percent to 39 percent among TEDS admissions aged 16 and older.
- The most common employment status reported by TEDS admissions aged 16 and older between 2003 and 2007 was “not in labor force.” However, this proportion declined from a peak of 41 percent in 2003 to 38 percent in 2013.
- Among the U.S. population aged 16 and older in 2013, 59 percent were employed, 5 percent were unemployed, and 37 percent were not in the labor force.

**Figure 4. Employment status among admissions aged 16 and older: 2003-2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

<sup>5</sup> The distributions were 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: 2013

This chapter highlights important findings in the 2013 TEDS data. The tables include items in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets for 2013 (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 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,<sup>6</sup> American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander).

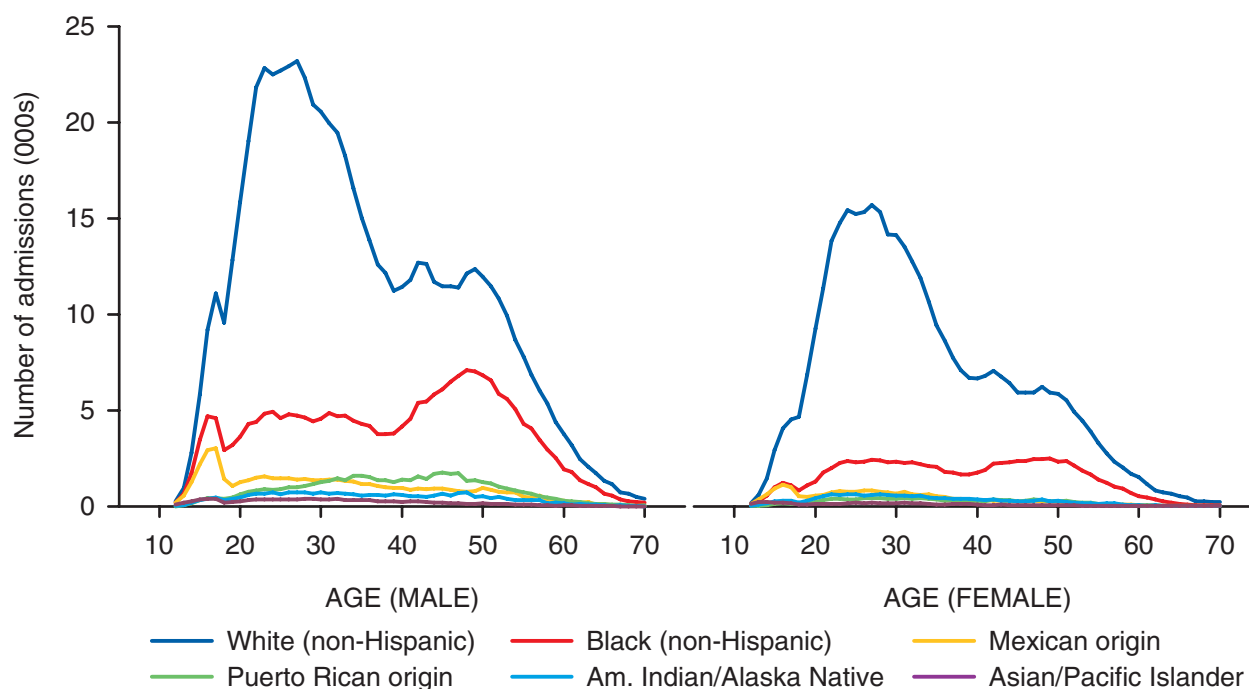
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<sup>6</sup> Hispanics of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin made up 61 percent of all admissions of Hispanic origin in 2013.

## All Admissions Aged 12 and Older

- The average age at admission was 35 years; 6 percent of admissions were aged 12 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 61 percent of all admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 (39 percent were males and 22 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 19 percent of all admissions (13 percent were males and 5 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Forty percent of admissions had not been in treatment before the current episode, while 14 percent had been in treatment five or more times previously [Table 2.5].
- Self- or individual referrals and criminal justice referrals were responsible for 37 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of referrals to treatment [Table 2.6].
- Most admissions (61 percent) received ambulatory treatment, 22 percent received detoxification, and 17 percent received rehabilitation/residential treatment [Table 2.7].
- Less than one quarter (23 percent) of admissions aged 16 and older were employed [Table 2.8].
- Twenty-eight percent of admissions aged 18 and older had not completed high school or attained a GED [Table 2.9].

**Figure 5. All admissions aged 12 and older, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



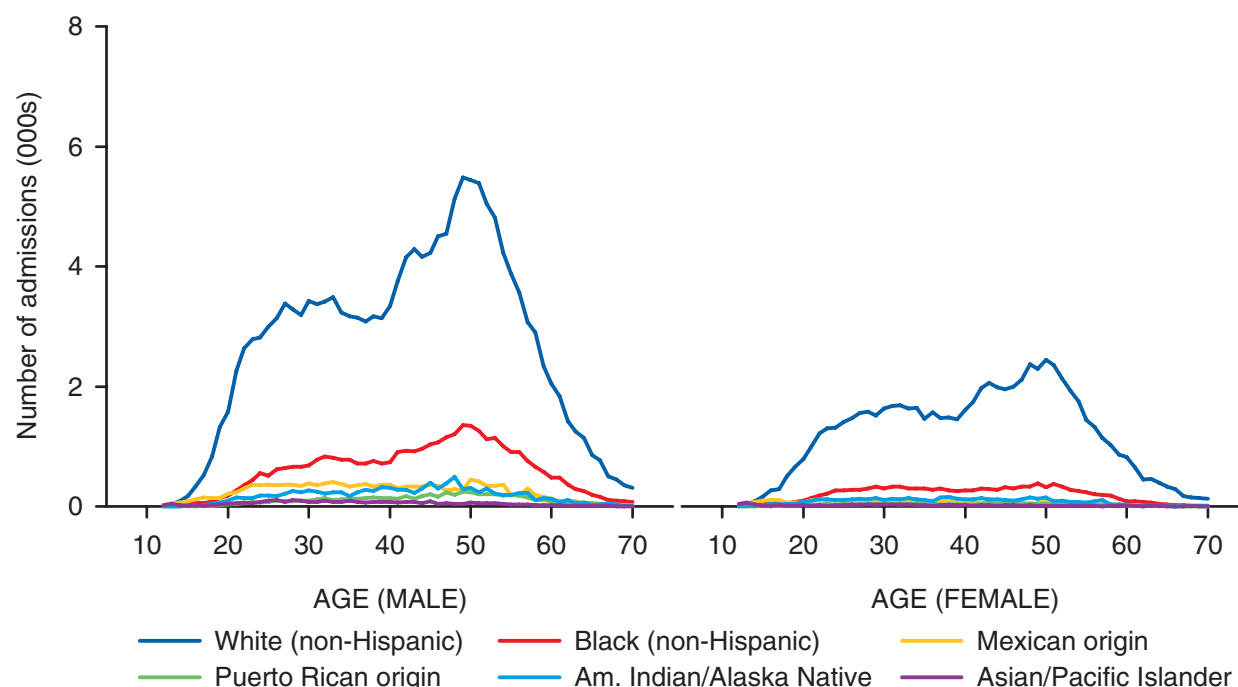
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



## Alcohol Only

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse, represented 21 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission among admissions for alcohol only was 42 years [Table 2.1a]. Abuse of alcohol was the problem most likely to be reported by admissions aged 40 and older, and it was often followed by abuse of alcohol with a secondary drug [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 66 percent of all alcohol-only admissions (45 percent were males and 20 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].<sup>7</sup>
- Eighty-six percent of alcohol-only admissions reported that they first became intoxicated before age 21, the legal drinking age. Almost one third (30 percent) first became intoxicated by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by a criminal justice source, 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 (28 vs. 16 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Some 35 percent of alcohol-only admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 23 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].

**Figure 6. Alcohol-only admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



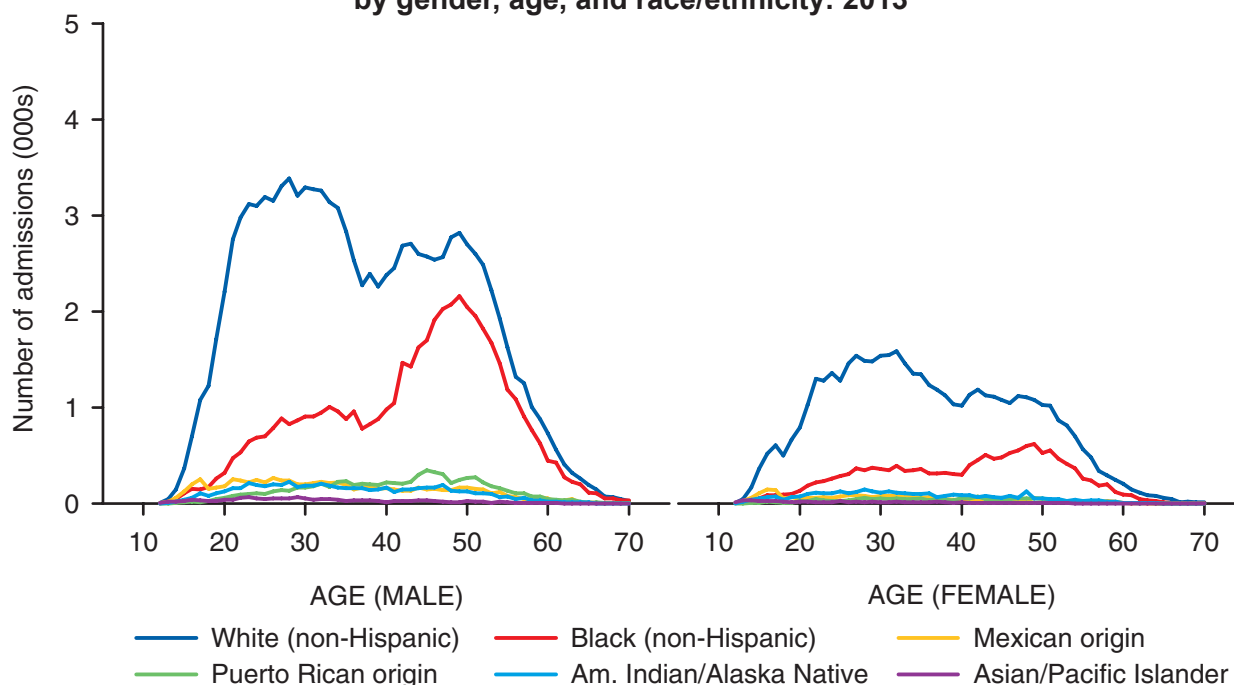
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

<sup>7</sup> Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

## Alcohol with Secondary Drug Abuse

- Admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs represented 16 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse was lower, at 38 years, than for abuse of alcohol alone (42 years) [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 58 percent of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse (40 percent were males and 17 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 23 percent of admissions (18 percent were males and 6 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Almost half (45 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 (35 vs. 47 percent) [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by a criminal justice source, 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 (29 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Among admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse, marijuana (25 percent), smoked cocaine (7 percent), and non-smoked cocaine (6 percent) were the most frequently reported secondary substances [Table 3.8].

**Figure 7. Alcohol admissions with secondary drug abuse, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**

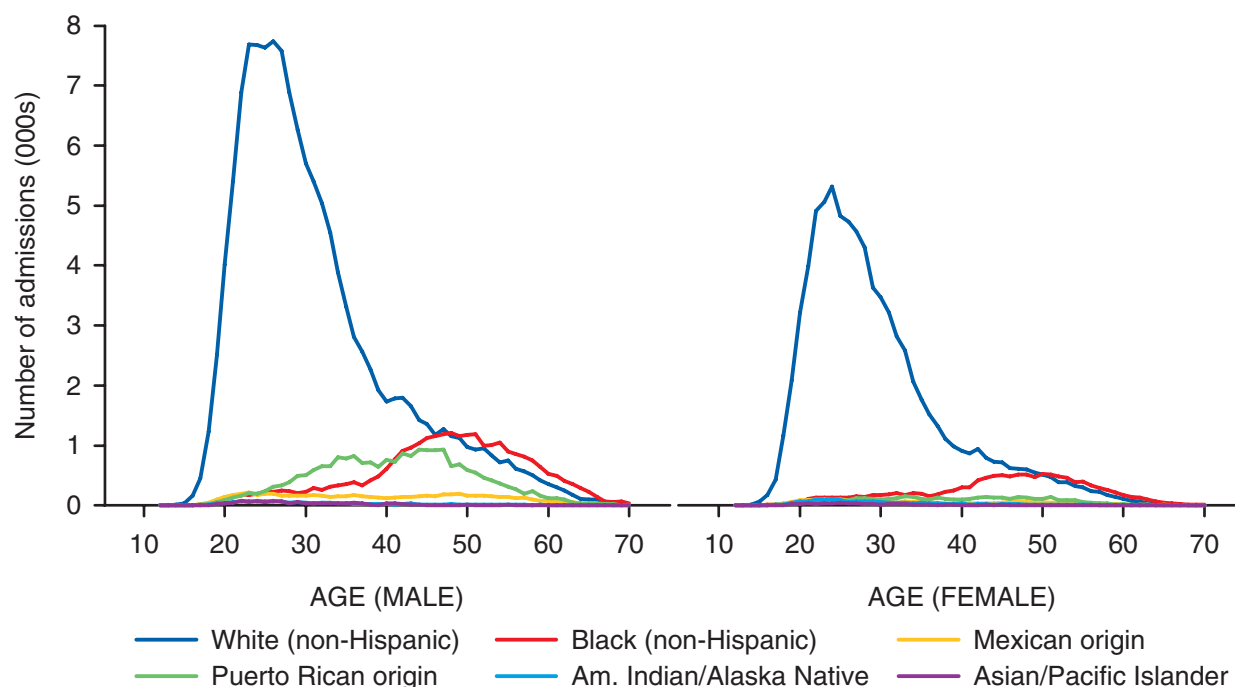


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

## Heroin

- Heroin was reported as the primary substance of abuse for 19 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Sixty-seven percent of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White (42 percent were males and 25 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 13 percent (9 percent were males and 4 percent were females) [Table 2.3a]. Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin, 41 percent were for primary heroin abuse [Table 2.2]. See Chapter 3 for additional data on heroin admissions.
- Injection was reported as the usual route of administration by 71 percent of primary heroin admissions; inhalation was reported by 23 percent. Daily heroin use was reported by 67 percent of primary heroin admissions [Table 2.4].
- Most primary heroin admissions (78 percent) had been in treatment prior to the current episode, and 27 percent had been in treatment five or more times previously [Table 2.5].
- Primary heroin admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by a criminal justice source (16 vs. 34 percent) and more likely to be self- or individually referred (58 vs. 37 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 27 percent of heroin admissions [Table 2.7].

**Figure 8. Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



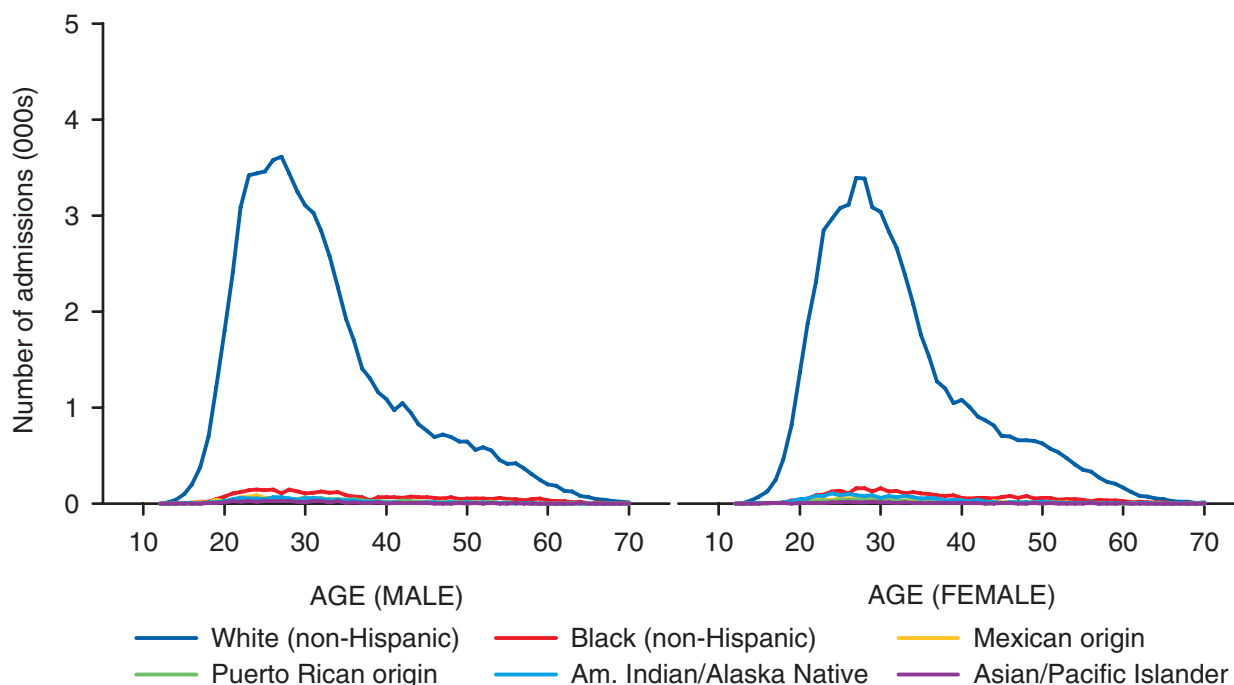
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- Only 14 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 16 and older were employed (vs. 23 percent of all admissions that age); 45 percent were not in labor force (vs. 38 percent of all admissions that age) [Table 2.8].

## Opiates Other than Heroin

- Opiates other than heroin were reported as the primary substance of abuse for 9 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b]. These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- Forty-four 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 85 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin (45 percent were males and 40 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary opiates other than heroin were most frequently administered orally (59 percent), followed by inhalation (19 percent) and injection (18 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Eighty percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin reported first use after age 16 compared with 52 percent for all admissions combined [Table 2.5].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 18 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin [Table 2.7].

**Figure 9. Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



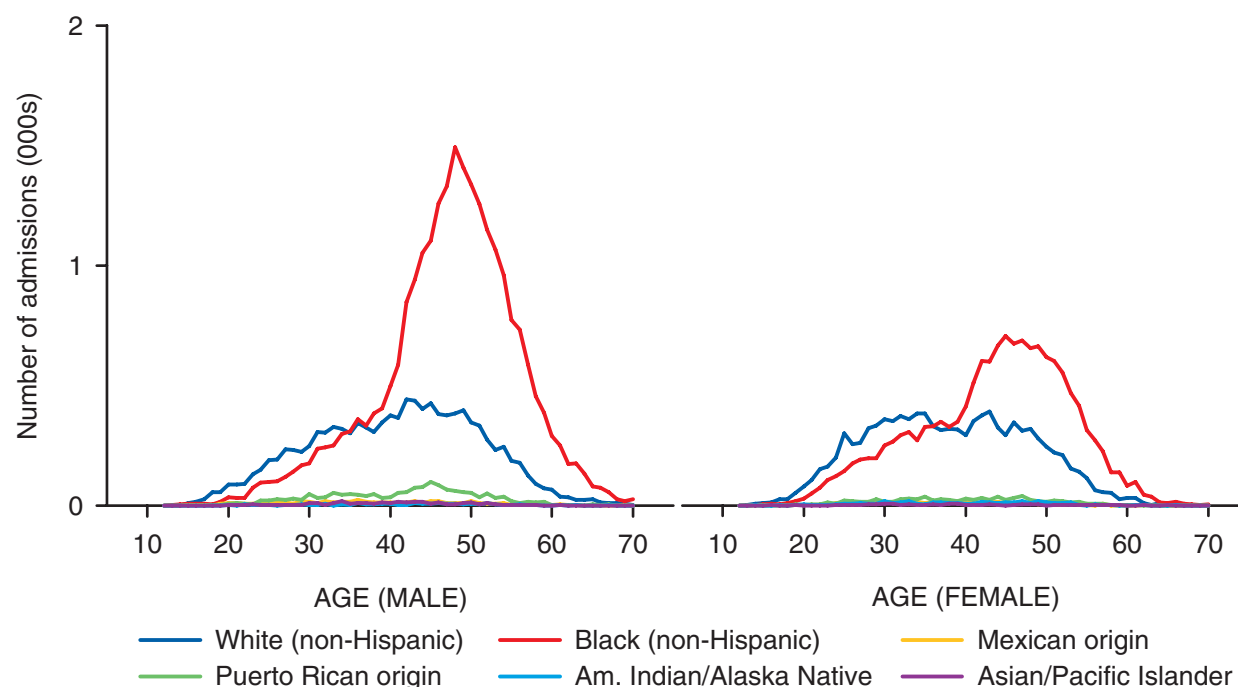
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- Sixty-three percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were marijuana (25 percent), alcohol (19 percent), and tranquilizers (14 percent) [Table 3.8].

### Smoked Cocaine (Crack)

- Smoked cocaine (crack) was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 4 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Seventy-eight percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were aged 35 or older compared with 46 percent of all admissions combined. The average age at admission for primary smoked cocaine was 43 years [Table 2.1a]. Admissions among non-Hispanic Black males peaked at 48 years; admissions among non-Hispanic White males peaked at 42 years of age [Figure 10].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 57 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions (35 percent were males and 21 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 31 percent (16 percent were males and 15 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 10 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 23 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].

**Figure 10. Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



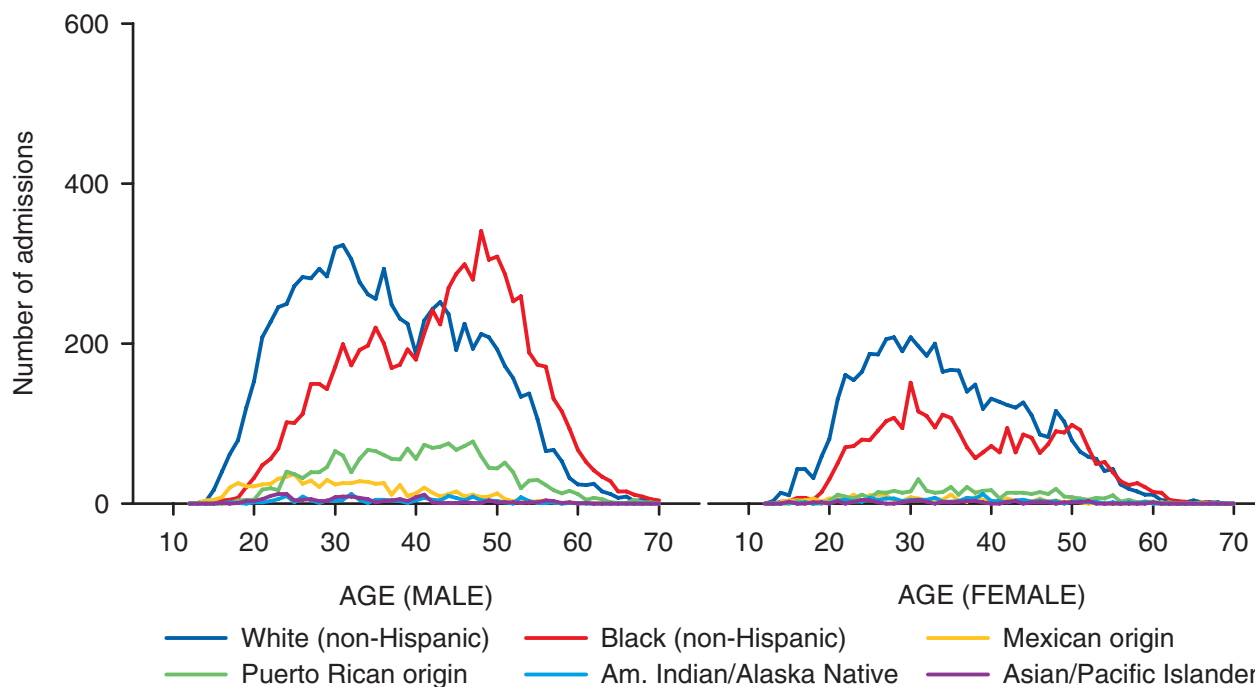
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- Sixty-eight percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were alcohol (43 percent) and marijuana (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

### 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 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary non-smoked cocaine admissions was 38 years [Table 2.1a]. The peak age among non-Hispanic White male admissions was 17 years younger than the peak age among non-Hispanic Black male admissions (31 vs. 48 years of age). Admissions among both non-Hispanic White females and non-Hispanic Black females peaked in their early 30s [Figure 11].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 43 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions (28 percent were males and 16 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 24 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Eighty one 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 source (37 vs. 26 percent) [Table 2.6].

**Figure 11. Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



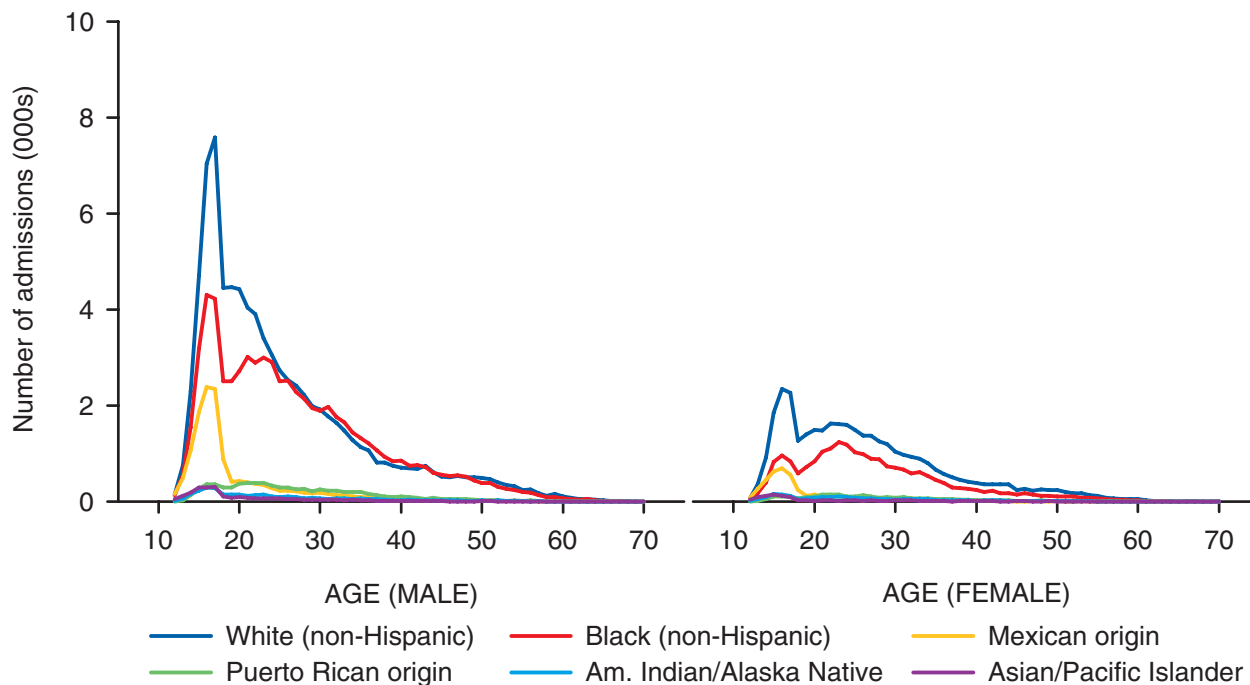
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- Sixty-nine percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was most common, reported by 37 percent, followed by marijuana (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

## Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 17 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary marijuana admissions was 25 years [Table 2.1a], although the peak age at admission for both genders in all race/ethnicities was about 16 to 17 years [Figure 12]. Thirty-six percent of marijuana admissions were under age 20 (vs. 9 percent of all admissions combined), and primary marijuana abuse accounted for 77 percent of admissions aged 12 to 14 and 76 percent of admissions aged 15 to 17 years [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 43 percent of primary marijuana admissions (30 percent were males and 13 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 24 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-four percent of primary marijuana admissions had first used marijuana by age 12 and another 31 percent had first used it by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Primary marijuana admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be self- or individually referred to treatment (18 vs. 37 percent). Primary marijuana admissions were most likely to be referred by a criminal justice source (52 percent) [Table 2.6].

**Figure 12. Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



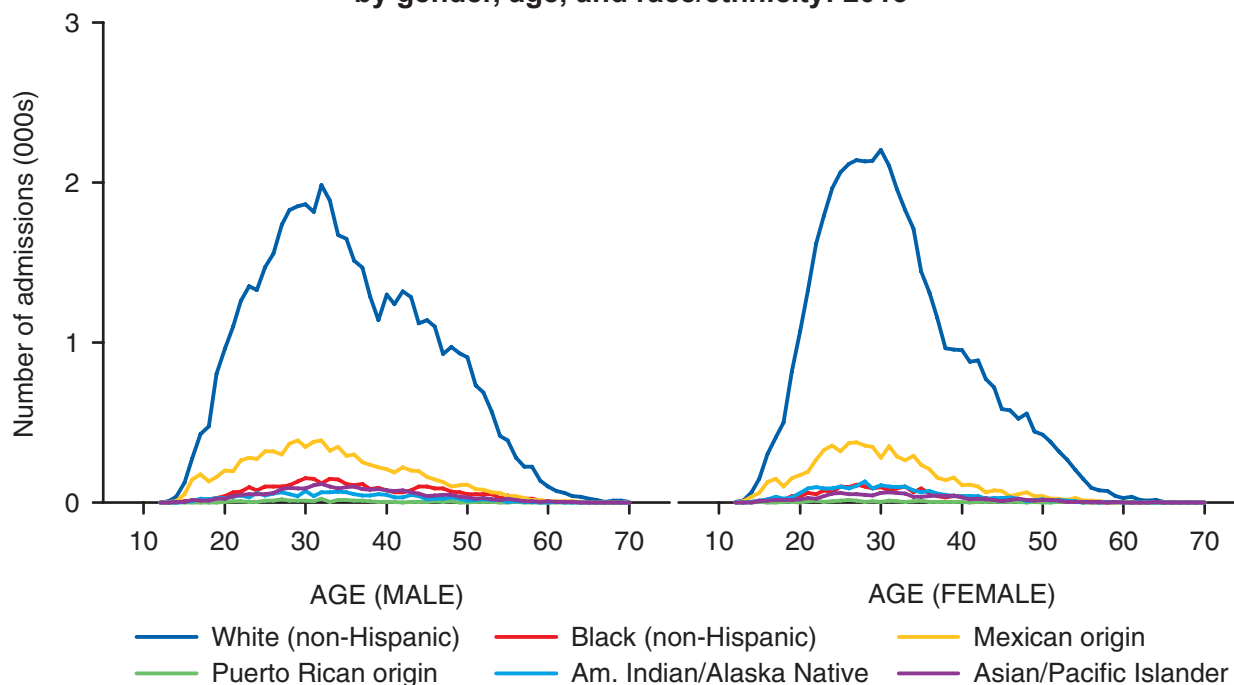
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- More than 4 in 5 marijuana admissions (86 percent) received ambulatory treatment compared with about 3 in 5 of all admissions combined (61 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Fifty-four percent of primary marijuana admissions reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was reported by 38 percent [Table 3.8].

## Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 8 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b]. The proportion of methamphetamine admissions represented 93 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 and early 30s [Figure 13].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 68 percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions (36 percent were males and 33 percent were 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 (61 percent), injection (26 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 a criminal justice source (47 vs. 34 percent) [Table 2.6].

**Figure 13. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

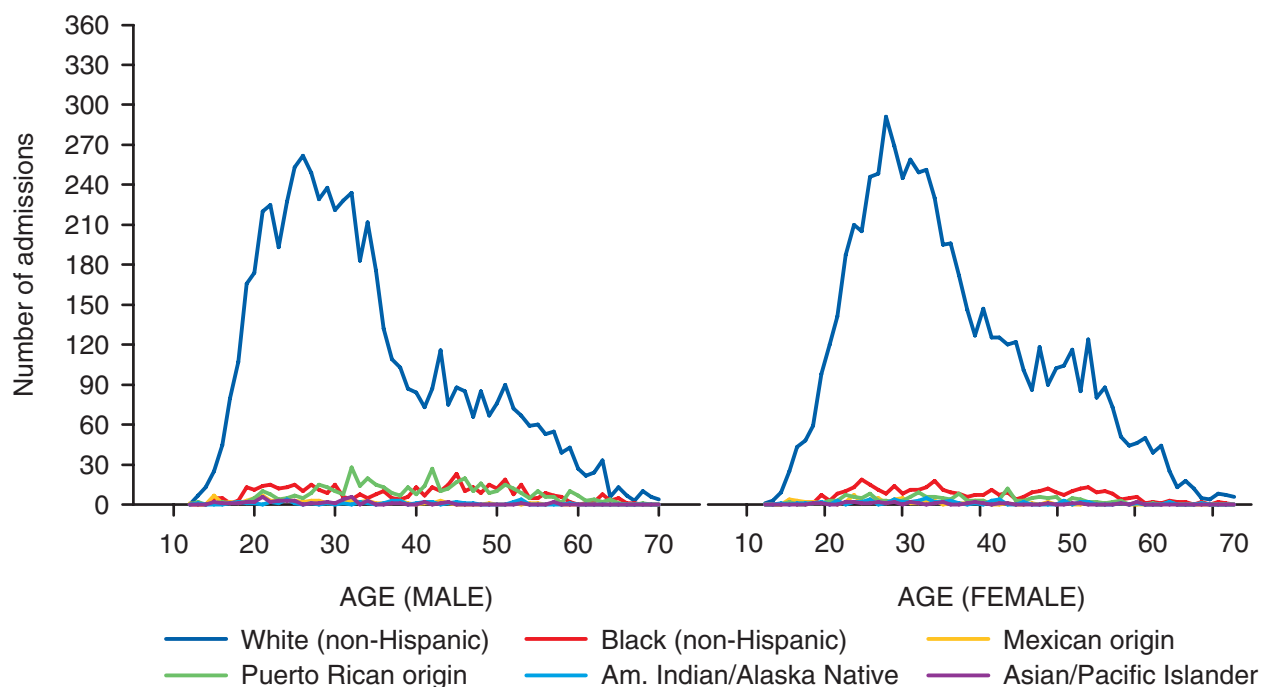


- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (15 vs. 7 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-six percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported secondary use of other substances, primarily marijuana (37 percent) and alcohol (28 percent) [Table 3.8].

## Tranquilizers

- Tranquilizers were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary tranquilizer admissions was 35 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 81 percent of admissions for primary abuse of tranquilizers (females accounted for 42 percent and males accounted for 39 percent) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-four 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 (38 vs. 49 percent or above). They were the most likely of all admissions to receive hospital inpatient detoxification (10 vs. 5 percent or below) [Table 2.7].

**Figure 14. Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



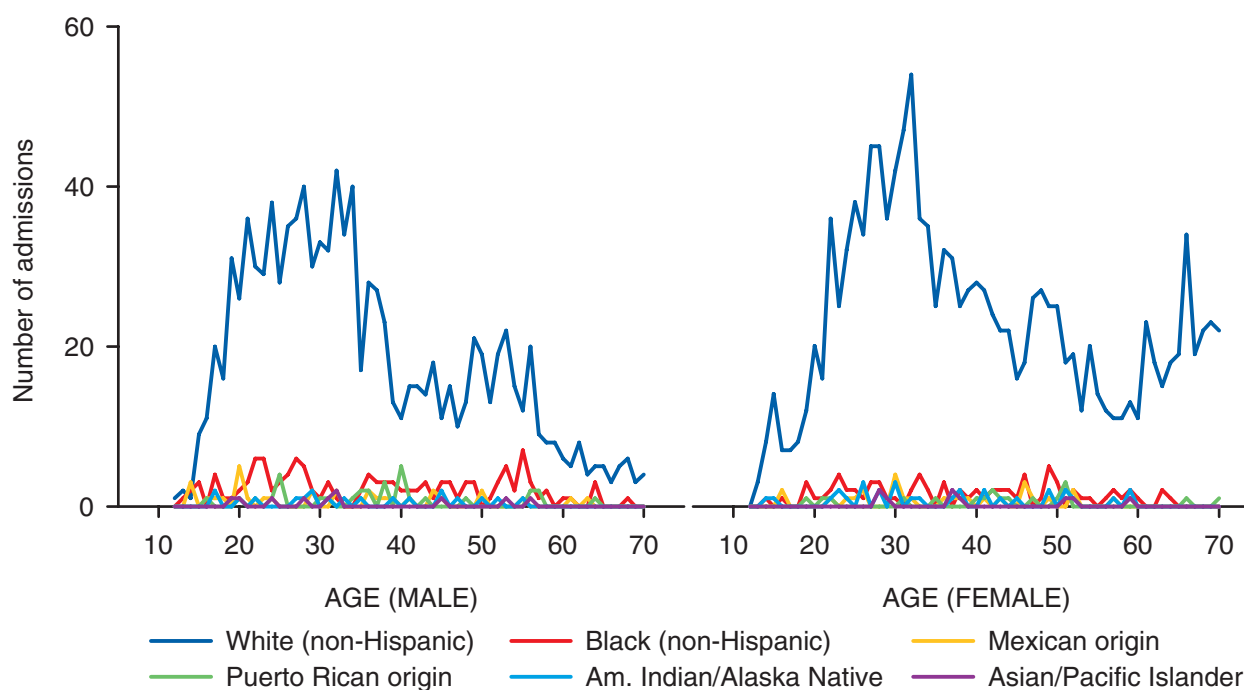
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- Secondary abuse of another substance was reported by 74 percent of primary tranquilizer admissions. Secondary abuse of opiates other than heroin was reported by 29 percent, alcohol by 24 percent, and marijuana by 21 percent [Table 3.8].

## Sedatives

- Admissions for primary sedative abuse were responsible for less than one quarter of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- Fourteen percent of primary sedative admissions were aged 65 and older compared with 1 percent of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 82 percent of primary sedative admissions (48 percent were females and 34 percent were males) [Table 2.3a].
- Thirty-two percent of primary sedative admissions first used sedatives after age 30 [Table 2.5].
- More than one third (38 percent) of primary sedative admissions aged 18 and older had more than 12 years of education (vs. 27 percent of all admissions combined) [Table 2.9].
- Fifty percent of primary sedative admissions reported abuse of other substances as well, primarily marijuana (18 percent), alcohol (17 percent), and opiates other than heroin (13 percent) [Table 3.8].

**Figure 15. Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**

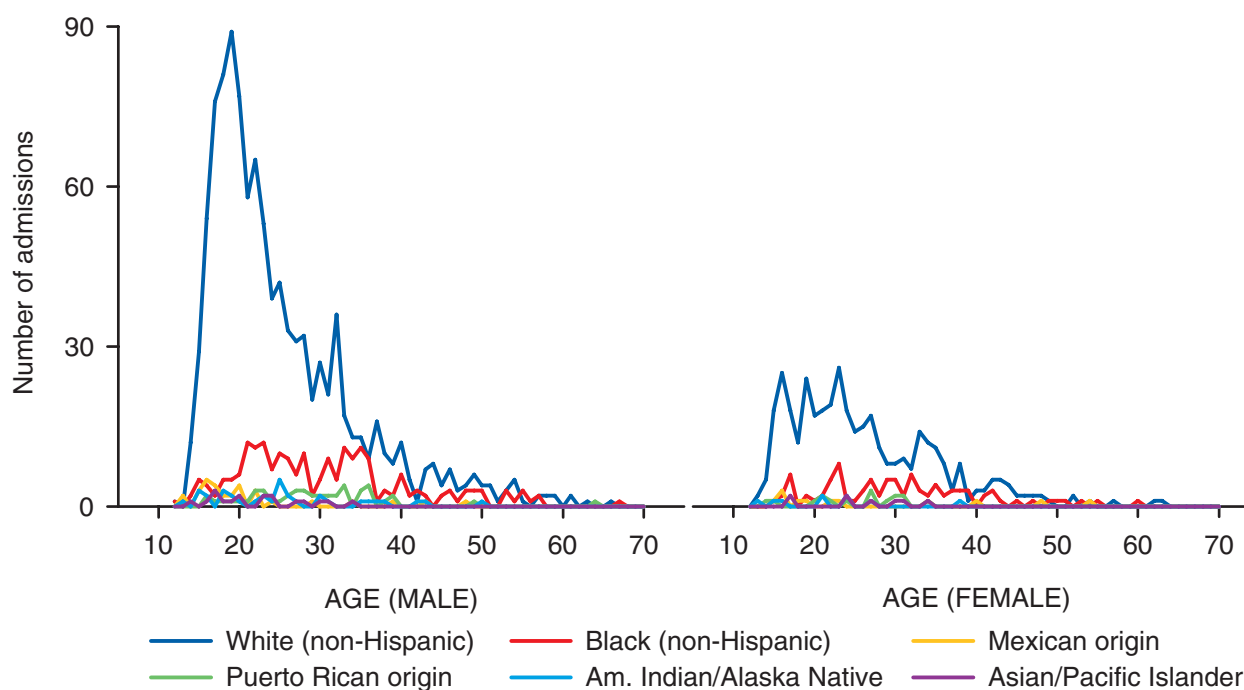


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

## Hallucinogens

- Hallucinogens were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b]. Hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- Twenty-nine percent of hallucinogen admissions were under age 20 compared with 9 percent of all admissions combined. Only 30 percent were 30 years of age or older compared with 60 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Nearly three-quarters (69 percent) of admissions for primary hallucinogen abuse were non-Hispanic Whites (51 percent were males and 18 percent were females), and 15 percent were non-Hispanic Blacks (10 percent were males and 4 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-one 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 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Seventy-six percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported abuse of drugs in addition to hallucinogens, primarily marijuana (47 percent), alcohol (31 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (12 percent), and opiates other than heroin (7 percent) [Table 3.8].

**Figure 16. Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**

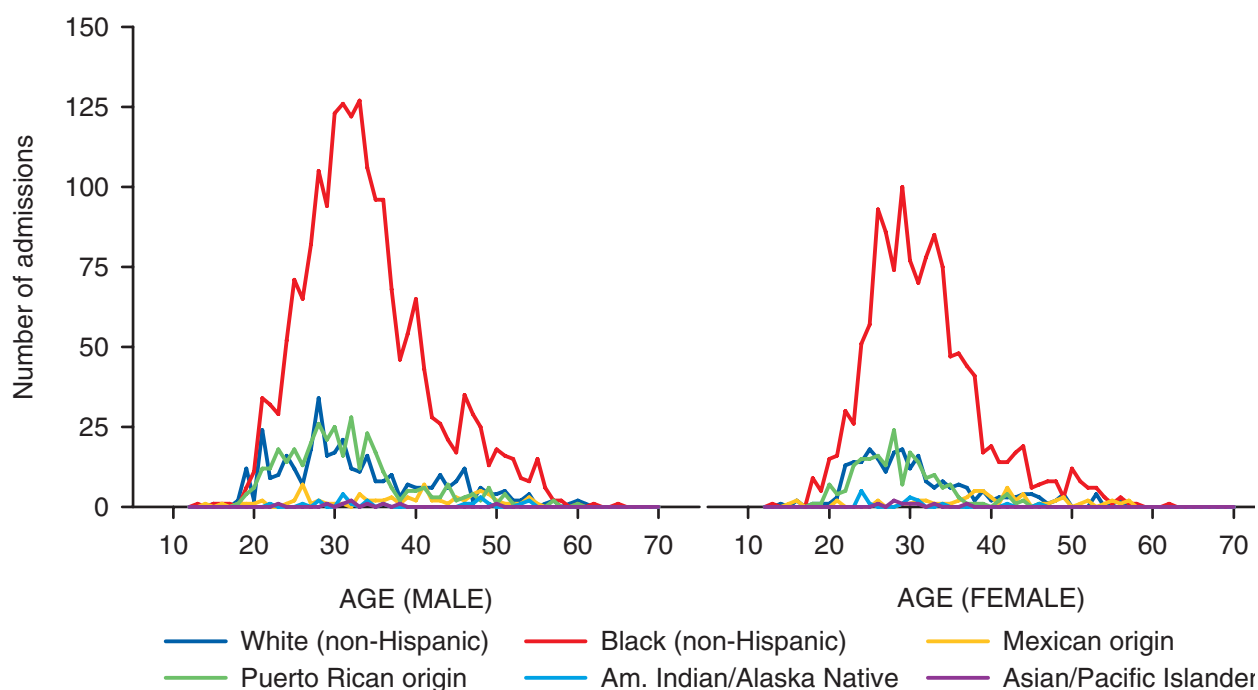


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

## Phencyclidine (PCP)

- Phencyclidine (PCP) was reported as a primary substance of abuse by approximately one third of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b].
- More than one half (54 percent) of PCP admissions were aged 25 to 34 compared with nearly one third (31 percent) of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 64 percent of primary PCP admissions (38 percent were males and 26 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Among admissions referred to treatment through a criminal justice source, primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred as a condition of probation/parole (46 vs. 34 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (28 vs. 17 percent), particularly short-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (17 vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of PCP admissions aged 18 and older had more than a high school education (vs. 27 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 38 percent of primary PCP admissions, while alcohol was reported by 33 percent [Table 3.8].

**Figure 17. Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**

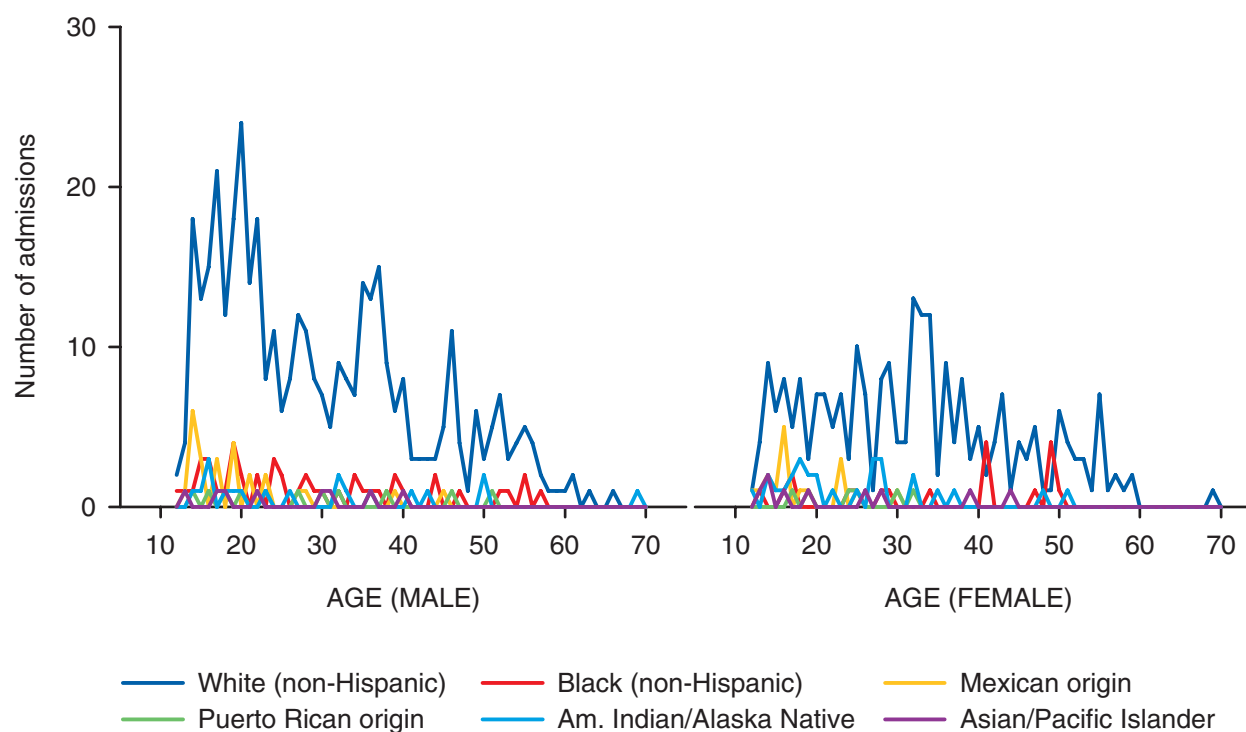


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

## Inhalants

- Inhalants were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2013 [Table 1.1b]. Inhalants include chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- Seven percent of primary inhalant admissions were aged 12 to 14 years and another 12 percent were aged 15 to 17 years compared with about 1 and 5 percent, respectively, of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Over two-thirds (71 percent) of primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic White (44 percent were males and 27 percent were females). Five percent of all primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic Black males [Table 2.3a].
- Primary inhalant admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment through a criminal justice source (28 vs. 34 percent) or a self- or individual referral (31 vs. 37 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Sixty-two percent of primary inhalant admissions reported abuse of other substances, principally alcohol (32 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 (33 vs. 20 percent) or Medicaid as the expected source of payment for treatment (23 vs. 15 percent) [Tables 2.10 and 2.13].

**Figure 18. Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



## 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 2003-2013*

TEDS data indicate that admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 declined by 35 percent (from 157,181 to 101,665) between 2003 and 2013 [Table 3.1a].

In 2013, 89 percent of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance, and 41 percent of these marijuana-involved admissions were referred to treatment through a criminal justice source [Table 3.4].

- *Heroin admissions and medication-assisted opioid therapy 2003-2013*

The proportion of TEDS admissions for primary heroin abuse increased by 15 percent (from 274,459 to 316,797) between 2003 and 2013 [Table 3.5].

The proportion of heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined from 32 percent in 2003 to 27 percent in 2013 [Table 3.7].<sup>8</sup>

- *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].

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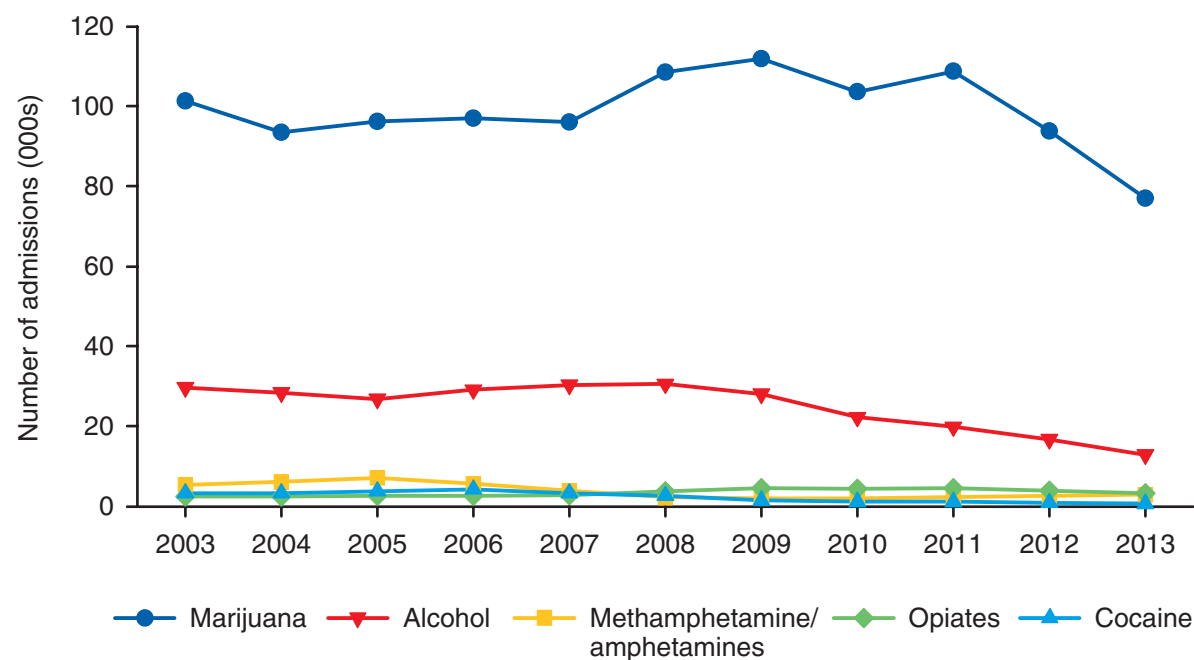
<sup>8</sup> Comparisons between the TEDS heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy and the N-SSATS clients that used methadone or buprenorphine in the treatment of opioids should be avoided for the following reasons: (i) private for-profit treatment facilities 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 (last working day in March); and (iii) both the data collection method and the manner in which the question is asked are different for 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-b and Figure 19. The proportion of adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17 declined by 35 percent from 2003 to 2013.

- Two primary substances—marijuana and alcohol—accounted for between 83 and 89 percent of adolescent admissions each year from 2003 to 2013.
- **Marijuana** admissions increased from 64 percent of adolescent admissions in 2003 to 76 percent in 2013; however, the total number of adolescent marijuana admissions decreased by 24 percent (from 101,378 to 77,062) between 2003 and 2013.
- **Alcohol** admissions declined from 19 percent of adolescent admissions in 2003 to 13 percent in 2013.
- **Methamphetamine/amphetamine** admissions increased from 4 percent in 2003 to 6 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 3 percent in 2013.
- **Opiate** admissions represented 2 percent of adolescent admissions from 2003 to 2008 and 3 percent from 2009 to 2013.
  - **Opiates other than heroin**<sup>9</sup> represented 39 percent of adolescent opiate admissions in 2003 but 48 percent in 2013.
- **Cocaine** accounted for between 2 and 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2003 and 2008. Beginning in 2009, cocaine accounted for 1 percent of adolescent admissions.

**Figure 19. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance: 2003-2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

<sup>9</sup> These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, 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 percent of adolescent admissions between 2003 and 2013.

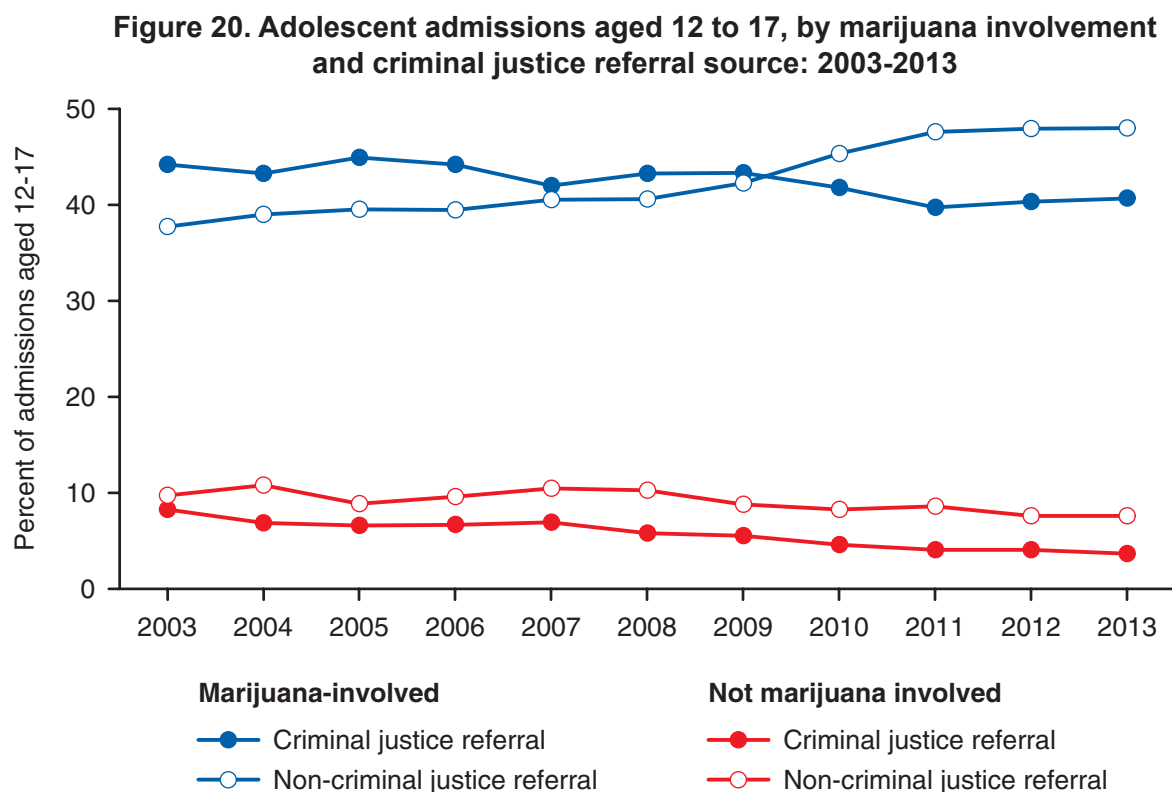
*Table 3.2.* In 2013, overall, 71 percent of adolescent admissions were male, a proportion heavily influenced by the 76 percent of marijuana admissions that were male. The proportion of female admissions was greater than 30 percent for most other substances. Among adolescent admissions, the two primary substances that had a higher proportion of females to males were methamphetamine/amphetamines and phencyclidine (52 and 48 percent, respectively).

Forty-three percent of adolescent admissions were non-Hispanic White, 26 percent were of Hispanic origin, 19 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 11 percent were of other racial/ethnic groups.

*Table 3.3.* The proportion of adolescent admissions increased with age; 1 percent were 12 years old, increasing to 32 percent who were 17 years old. Among admissions for PCP and for alcohol, 14 percent were aged 12 or 13. Among admissions for heroin and for opiates other than heroin, 64 percent and 48 percent, respectively, were age 17.

In 2013, 44 percent of adolescent admissions were referred to treatment through a criminal justice source, 19 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 2003, 44 percent of all adolescent admissions were marijuana involved and referred to treatment by a criminal justice source, and 38 percent were marijuana involved but referred by other sources. By 2013, the proportion of all adolescent



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

admissions that were marijuana involved and referred by the criminal justice source had decreased to 41 percent, while the proportion that were marijuana involved and referred by other sources had increased to 48 percent.

The proportion of adolescent admissions not involving marijuana that were referred by a criminal justice source fell from 8 percent in 2003 to 4 percent in 2013. Admissions not involving marijuana that were referred from other sources were fairly stable, fluctuating between 8 and 11 percent of adolescent admissions.

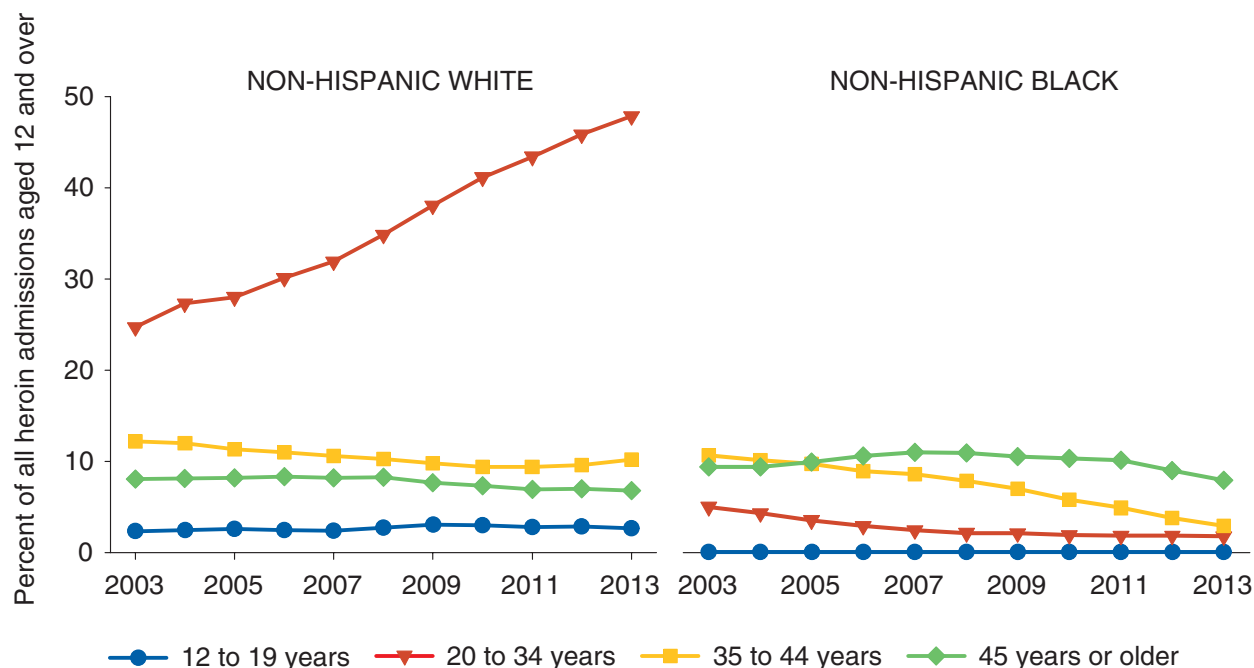
### Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

General measures of heroin abuse among treatment admissions aged 12 and older were relatively consistent from 2003 through 2011, accounting for 13 to 15 percent of TEDS admissions in those years, but rose to 16 percent in 2012 and 19 percent in 2013 [Table 1.1b]. In 2013, injection was the preferred route of administration for 71 percent of primary heroin admissions, inhalation for 23 percent, and smoking for 4 percent [Table 2.4]. The majority of primary heroin admissions from 2003 to 2013 were 20 to 34 years of age (41 to 43 percent from 2003 through 2007 and 58 percent in 2013) [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: 2003-2013**



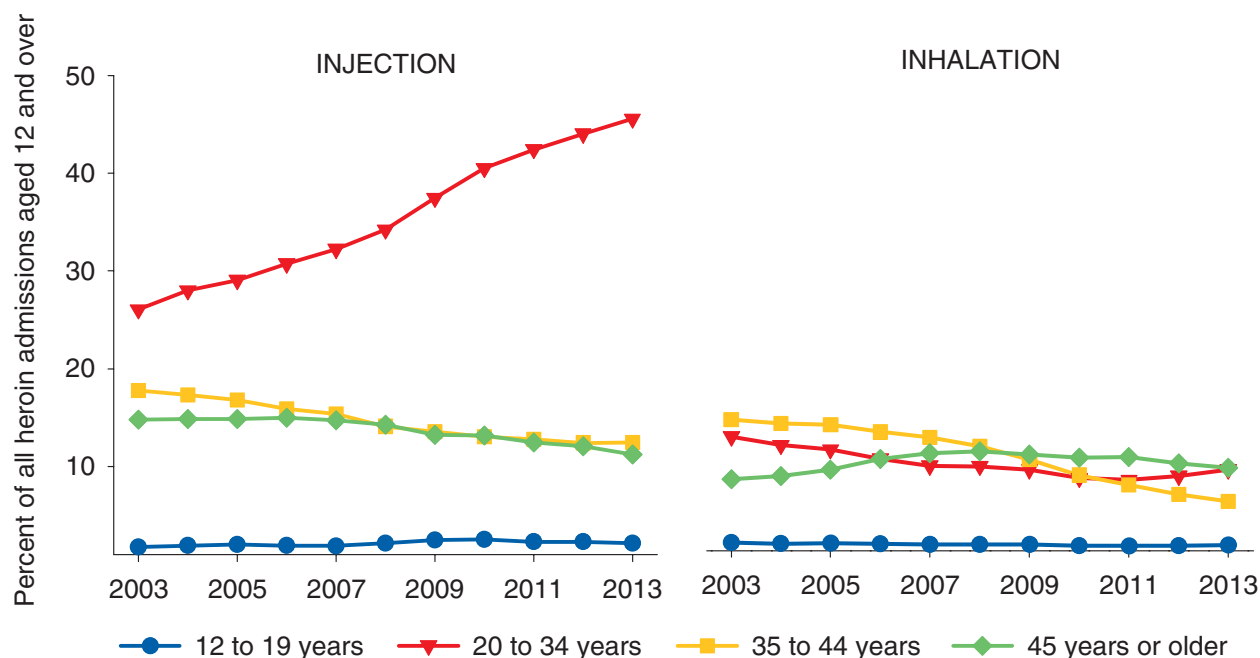
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

- In 2003, 1 in 4 heroin admissions (25 percent) were non-Hispanic White aged 20 to 34. By 2013, almost half of primary heroin admissions (48 percent) belonged to this subgroup. The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were non-Hispanic White aged 35 to 44 decreased from 12 percent to 10 percent in the same period, while the proportions of non-Hispanic White admissions aged 12 to 19 and older than 45 remained constant, at 2 to 3 percent and 7 to 8 percent, respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions that were non-Hispanic Black aged 20 to 34 fell from 5 percent to 2 percent between 2003 and 2013, while the proportion aged 35 to 44 fell from 11 percent to 3 percent. However, the proportion of non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 45 and older remained between 8 and 11 percent from 2003 through 2013. Non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 12 to 19 accounted for one tenth of 1 percent or less of all primary heroin admissions in the same time period.

*Table 3.6 and Figure 22.*

- In 2003, 1 in 4 primary heroin admissions (26 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34 and nearly 1 in 5 (18 percent) were injectors aged 35 to 44. By 2013, almost one half of primary heroin admissions (46 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34, but the proportion that were injectors aged 35 to 44 had dropped to 12 percent.
- The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were inhalers aged 20 to 34 fell from 12 percent to 9 percent in 2013, while the proportion who were inhalers aged 45 and older fluctuated between 8 percent to 10 percent from 2003 through 2013.

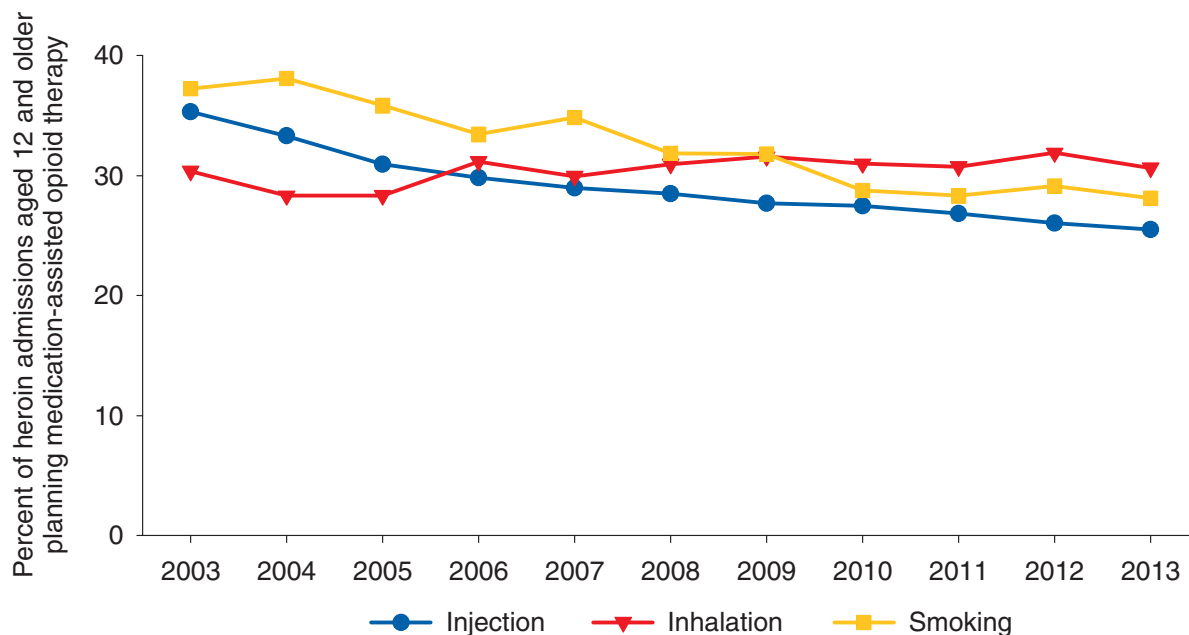
**Figure 22. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 2003-2013**



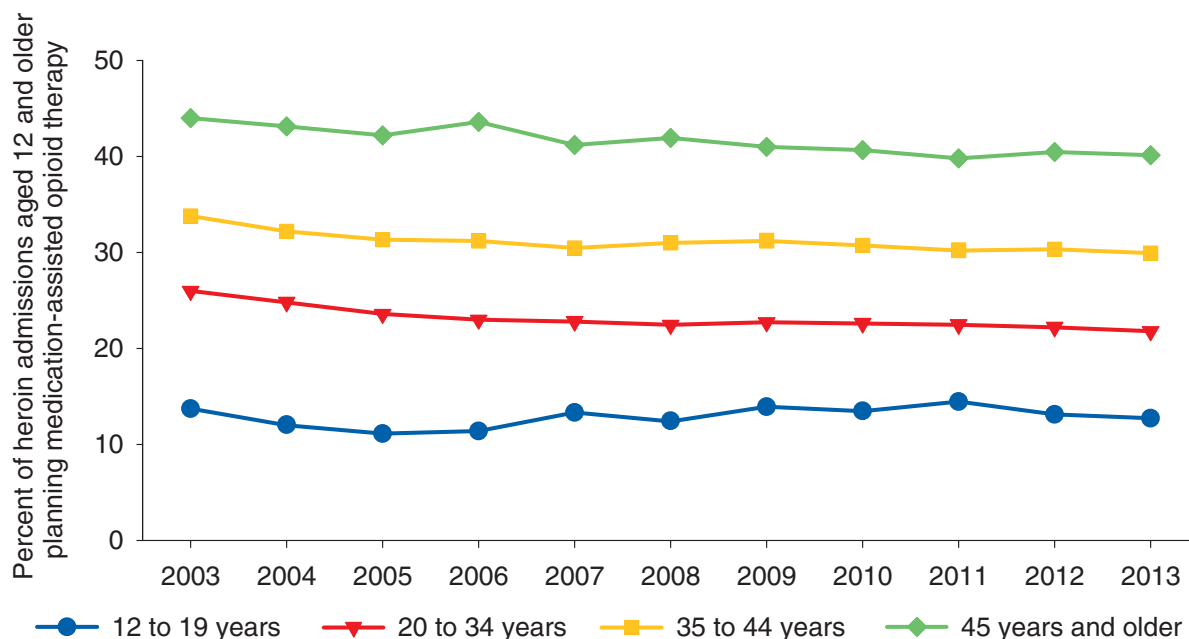
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

Table 3.7 and Figures 23 and 24. Planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy (MAT, opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined among TEDS admissions for heroin abuse between 2003 and 2013.

**Figure 23. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 2003-2013**



**Figure 24. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 2003-2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

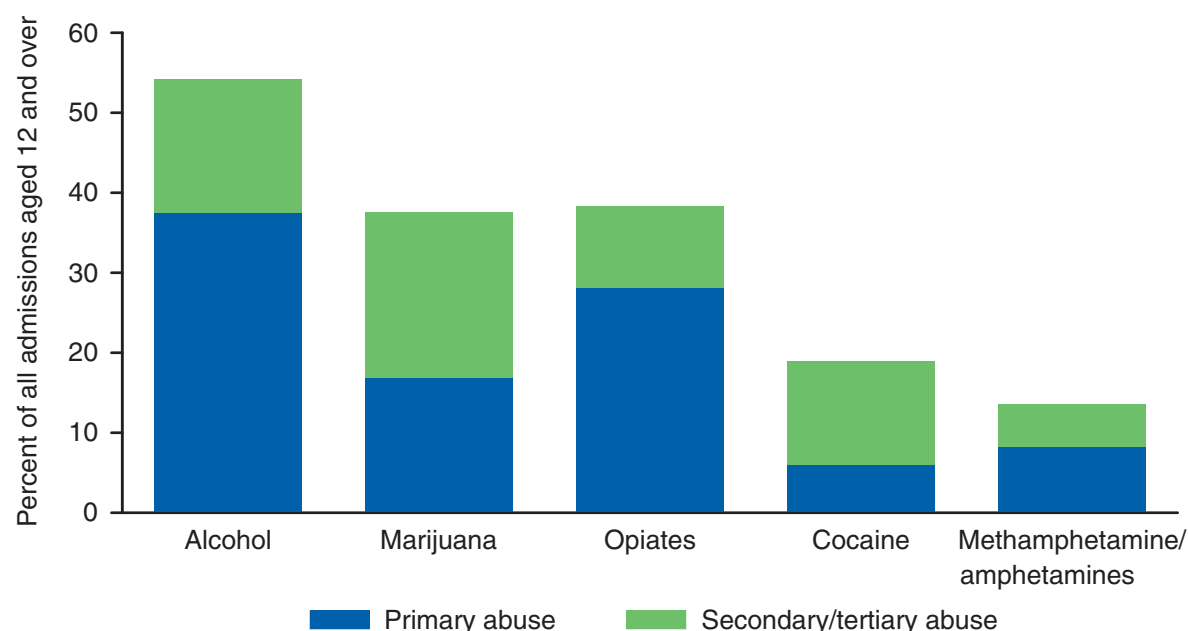
- *Table 3.7 and Figure 23.* In 2003, 32 percent of primary heroin admissions overall had treatment plans that included MAT, although the proportion varied by route of administration—37 percent of heroin smokers, 35 percent of heroin injectors, and 30 percent of heroin inhalers. By 2013, only 27 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included MAT, with 31 percent being heroin inhalers, 28 percent being smokers, and 26 percent being injectors (see footnote 1 on page 27).
- *Figure 24.* Older heroin admissions were most likely to have MAT planned. In 2003, MAT was planned for 44 percent of heroin admissions aged 45 and older, 34 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 26 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 14 percent of those aged 12 to 19. The proportions fell for all age groups, and by 2013, MAT was planned for 40 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 13 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 2013. Marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine were the most commonly reported secondary and tertiary substances.

**Figure 25. Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

Abuse of alcohol as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was characteristic of a majority of treatment admissions. Thirty-eight percent of all treatment admissions were for primary alcohol abuse, and 17 percent of admissions for primary illicit drug abuse reported that they also had an alcohol problem. Overall, 54 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-eight percent of all admissions involved opiate abuse, with 28 percent reporting primary abuse and 10 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse. Fourteen percent of all admissions reported methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse, with 8 percent reporting primary abuse and 5 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 17 percent of all admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for another 21 percent, resulting in 37 percent of all treatment admissions reporting marijuana as a substance of abuse. Cocaine was a primary substance for 6 percent of admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for an additional 13 percent. Thus 19 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, of primary alcohol admissions, 56 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.

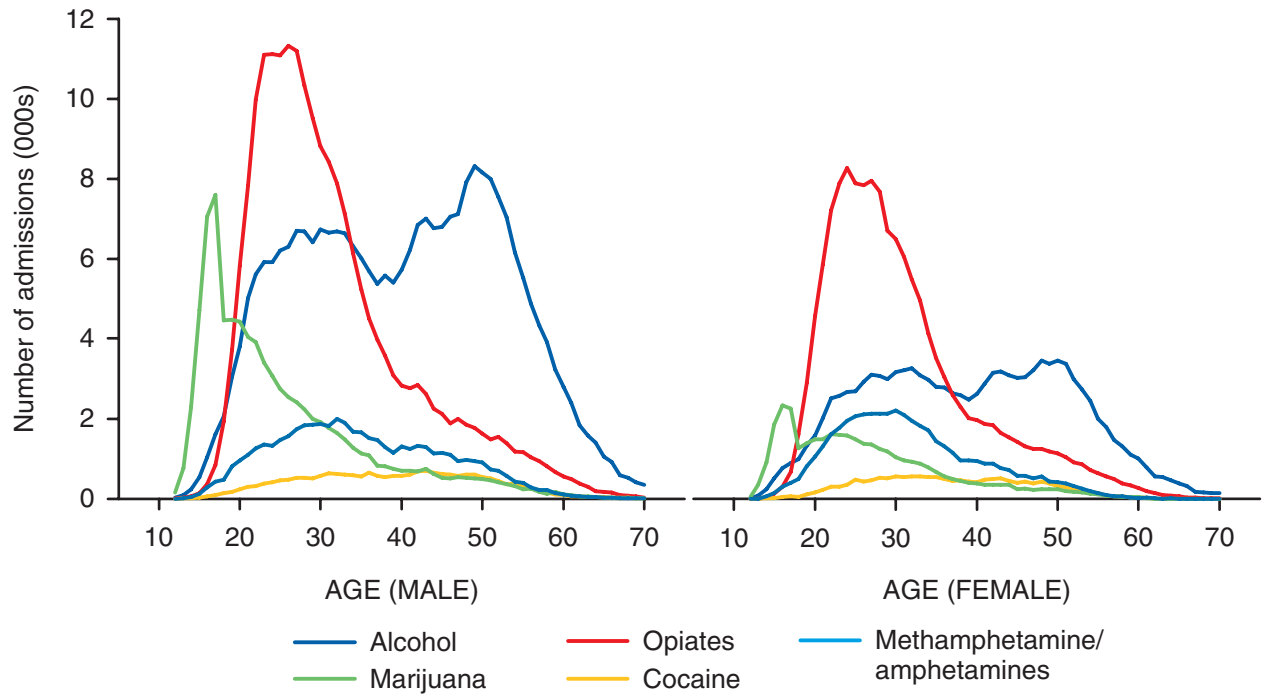
## **Racial/Ethnic Subgroups**

*Table 2.3b and Figures 26-31.* TEDS data indicate that substance abuse patterns differed widely in 2013 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.

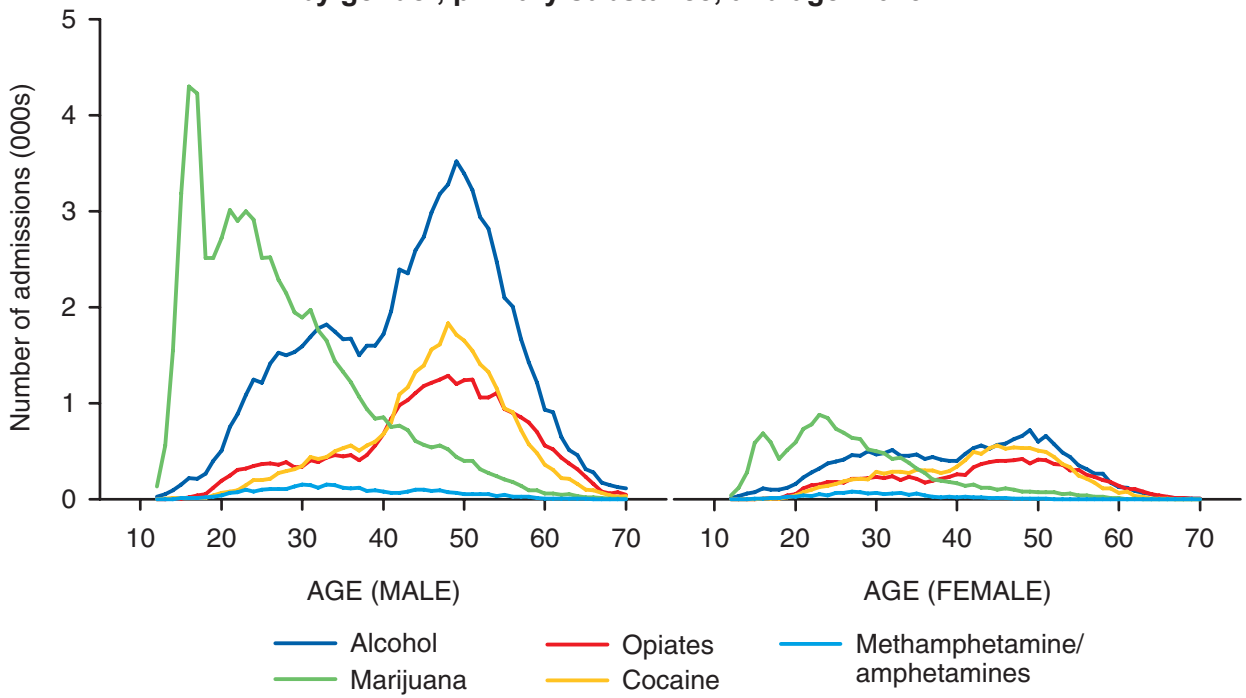
- Among non-Hispanic Whites [Figure 26], alcohol was the primary substance reported by 42 percent of male admissions and 32 percent of female admissions.
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported primary illicit drugs among non-Hispanic White male admissions (31 percent and 13 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (8 percent) and cocaine (3 percent).
  - Among non-Hispanic White female admissions, opiates were the most frequently reported primary substance (38 percent), followed by, among the illicit drugs, methamphetamine/amphetamines (12 percent), marijuana (10 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks [Figure 27], alcohol was reported as the primary substance by 37 percent of male admissions and 31 percent of female admissions.
  - Marijuana, cocaine, and opiates were the most commonly reported illicit substances for non-Hispanic Black male admissions (30 percent, 14 percent, and 14 percent, respectively).

- For non-Hispanic Black female admissions, the most commonly reported primary illicit substances were marijuana and cocaine (25 and 20 percent, respectively).
- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported by 2 percent each of non-Hispanic Black male and female admissions.
- Among admissions of Mexican origin [Figure 28], alcohol was the most frequently reported primary substance by male admissions (41 percent), but among female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most frequently reported primary substance (32 percent).
  - Marijuana (25 percent) was the most commonly reported illicit substance for male admissions of Mexican origin, followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (16 percent) and opiates (15 percent).
  - For female admissions of Mexican origin, the next most commonly reported primary substances were alcohol (28 percent), marijuana (20 percent) and opiates (16 percent).
- Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin [Figure 29], opiates were the most common primary substance at treatment admission for both men and women (46 and 38 percent, respectively), followed by alcohol (28 and 26 percent, respectively).
  - For both male and female admissions of Puerto Rican origin, other primary substances were marijuana (15 percent and 20 percent, respectively) and cocaine (7 percent and 10 percent, respectively).
  - Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse were 2 percent for women of Puerto Rican origin and 1 percent for men of Puerto Rican origin.
- Among admissions of American Indian/Alaska Native origin, 67 percent of men and 50 percent of women entered treatment because of primary alcohol abuse [Figure 30]. Note: Only 3 percent of all TEDS admissions were American Indians/Alaska Natives [Table 2.2].
  - Marijuana was the most frequently reported illicit substance for American Indian/Alaska Native male admissions (13 percent), followed by opiates (10 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit substances for American Indian/Alaska Native female admissions (19 percent and 12 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (13 percent) and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among admissions of Asian/Pacific Islander origin, alcohol was the primary substance reported by 38 percent of male admissions and 31 percent of female admissions [Figure 31]. Note: Only 1 percent of all TEDS admission were Asian/Pacific Islanders.
  - Marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit drugs for Asian/Pacific Islander male admissions (21 percent and 20 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (14 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
  - For Asian/Pacific Islander female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit substance (25 percent), followed by marijuana (20 percent), opiates (17 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).

**Figure 26. White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**



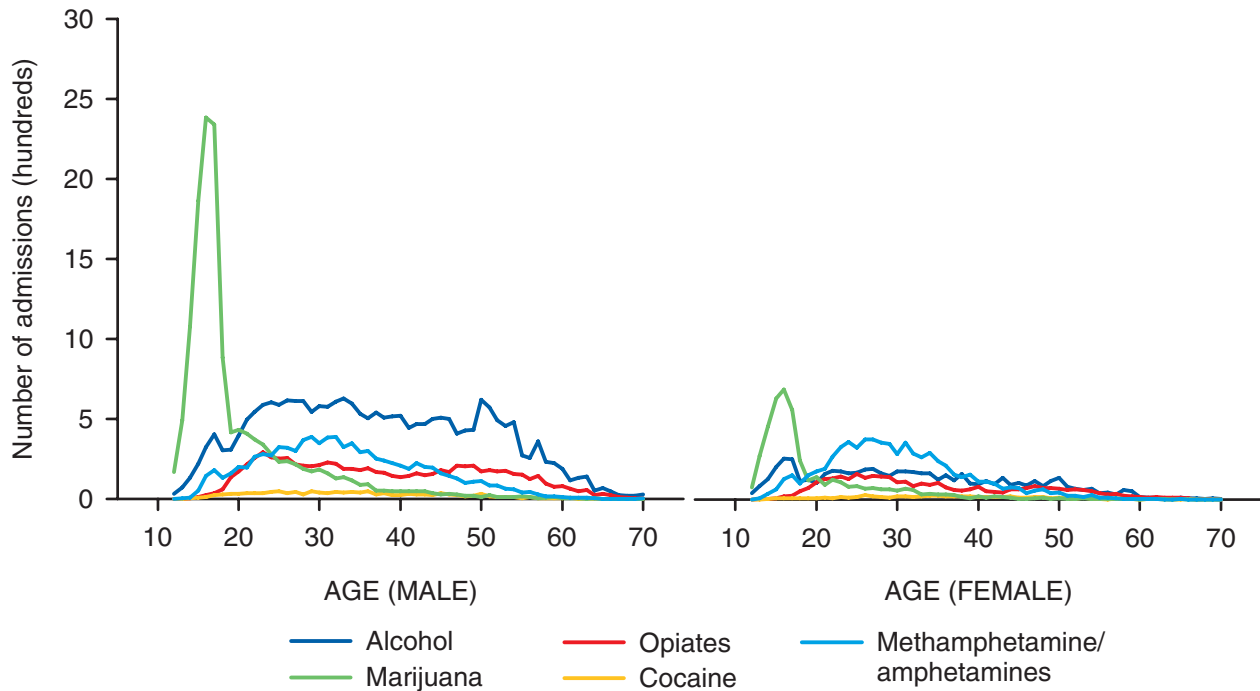
**Figure 27. Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**



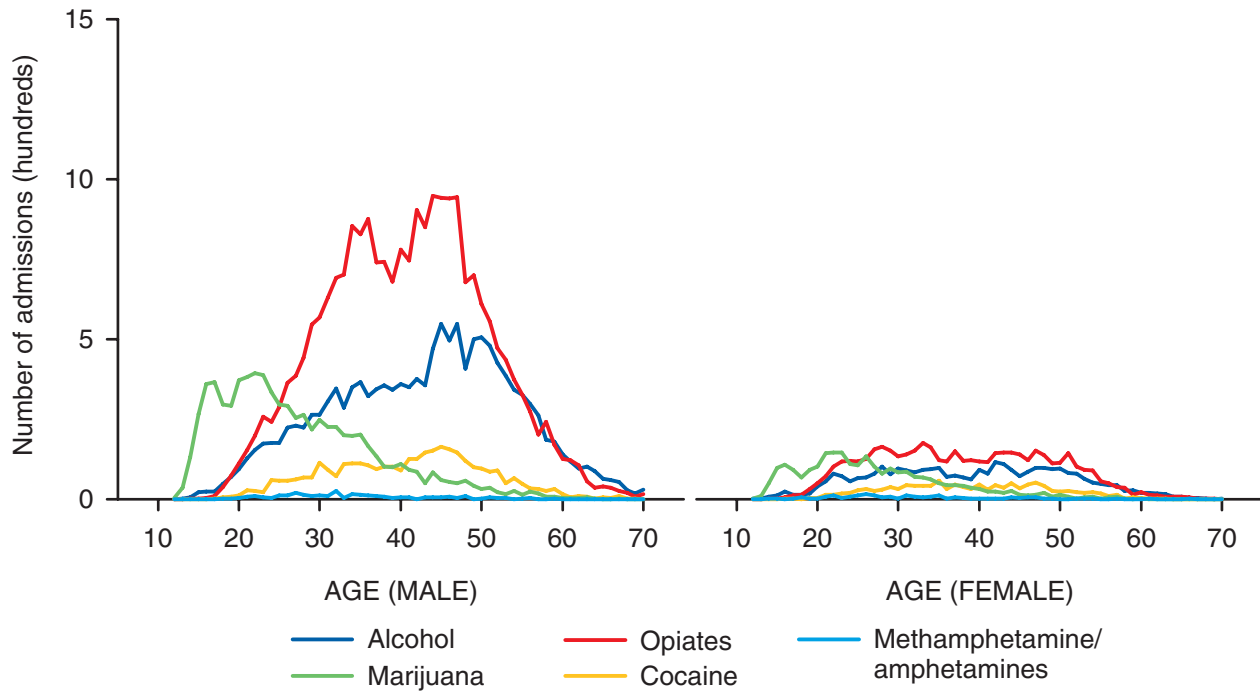
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Figure 28. Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**

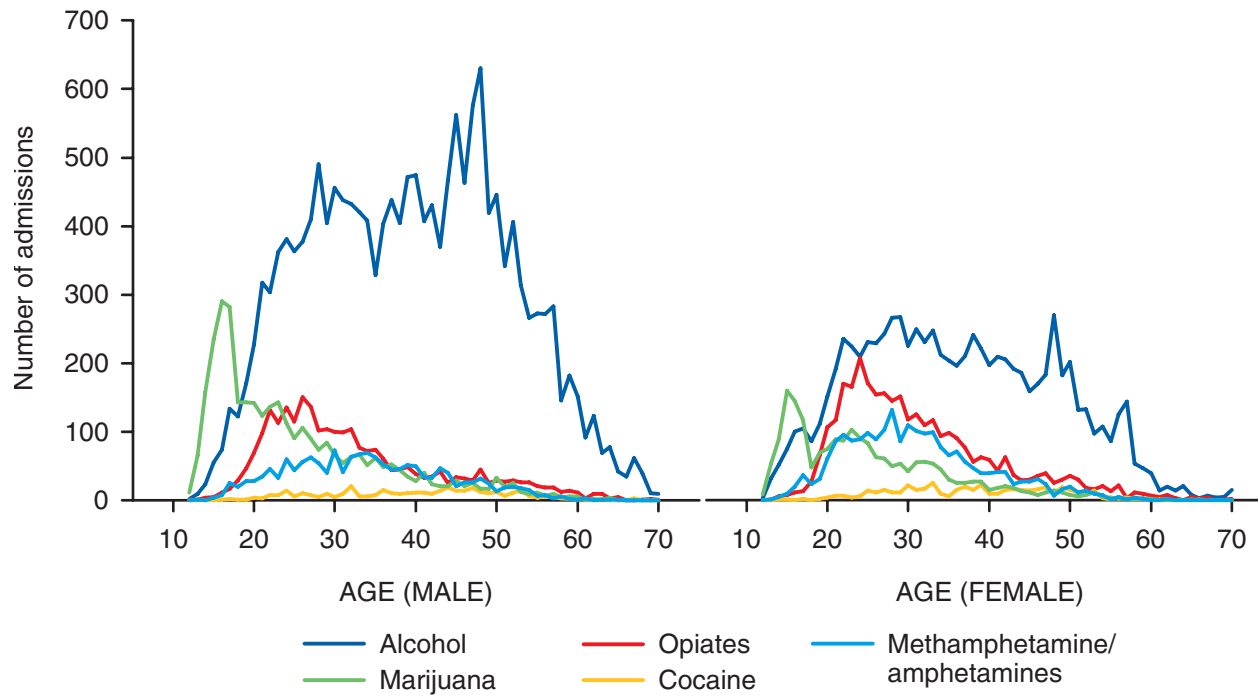


**Figure 29. Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**

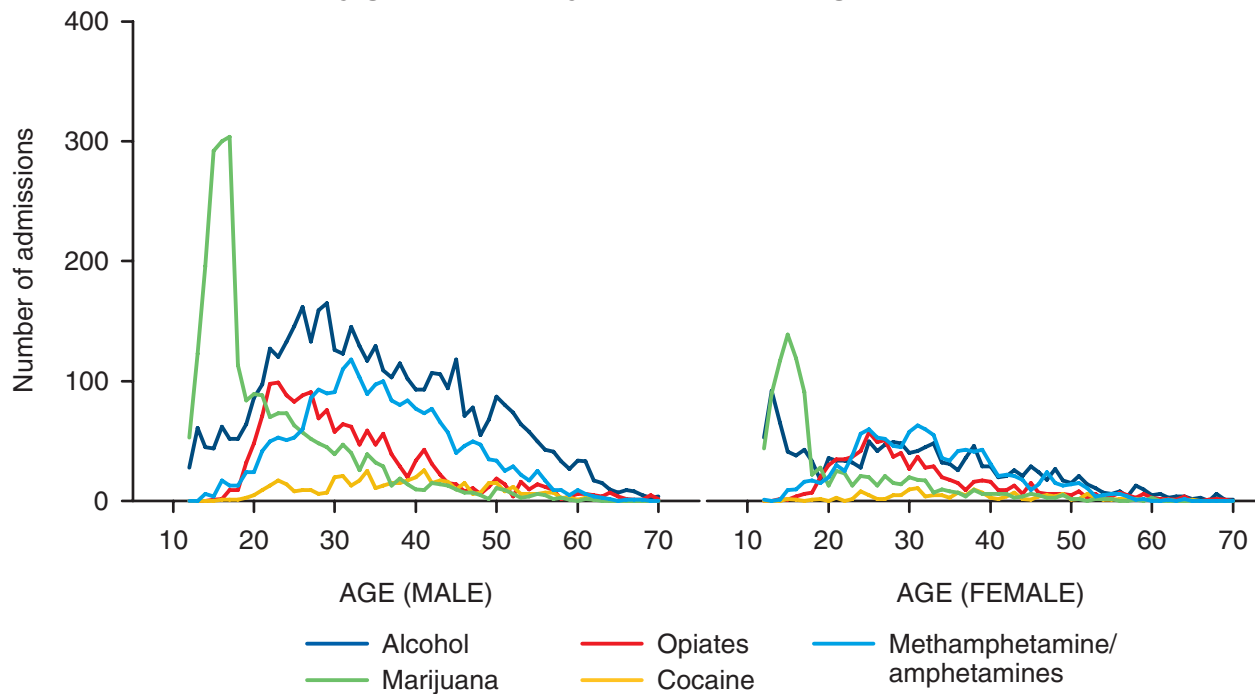


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Figure 30. American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**



**Figure 31. Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2013**



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

## CHAPTER 4

### TYPE OF SERVICE: 2013

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 services accounted for 55 percent of all admissions (43 percent in outpatient treatment, and 11 percent in intensive outpatient treatment). Admissions for marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were more likely to receive ambulatory services (86 percent and 61 percent, respectively) than all admissions receiving ambulatory treatment (55 percent).
- Detoxification services accounted for 22 percent of all admissions (18 percent in free-standing residential treatment, 3 percent in hospital inpatient treatment, and 1 percent in ambulatory treatment). Free-standing residential admissions for tranquilizers (29 percent), opiates and alcohol (24 percent each) were reported most often. Free-standing residential admissions for marijuana were least often reported (2 percent).
- Rehabilitation/residential treatment accounted for 17 percent of all admissions (9 percent in short-term treatment, 7 percent in long-term treatment, and less than 1 percent in hospital inpatient treatment). Admissions for cocaine (27 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (27 percent), and tranquilizers (20 percent) were more likely to receive rehabilitation/residential services than all admissions receiving rehabilitation/residential treatment (17 percent).
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy accounted for 7 percent of all admissions (5 percent in outpatient treatment, 1 percent in detoxification, and less than 1 percent in residential treatment). 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.

- Ambulatory admissions (49 percent in outpatient treatment, and 43 percent in intensive outpatient treatment) were more likely to have been referred to treatment by the criminal justice system than all criminal justice referrals (34 percent).
- Detoxification admissions (78 percent in hospital inpatient treatment, 56 percent in free-standing residential treatment, and 49 percent in ambulatory treatment) were more likely to be self- or individual referrals than all self- or individual referrals (37 percent).
- Short-term or long-term rehabilitation/residential admissions (23 percent in short-term treatment and 19 percent in long-term treatment) were more likely to have been referred by a substance abuse care provider than all referrals from substance abuse care providers (9 percent).
- Admissions receiving detoxification or outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (78 percent of detoxification admissions and 77 percent of outpatient admissions) compared to 37 percent of all self- or individual referrals.

# TABLES



**Table 1.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Number, 2003-2013**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total</b>	1,865,145	1,808,030	1,895,342	1,960,068	1,965,970	2,062,705	2,047,041	1,930,301	1,928,792	1,801,385	1,683,451
<b>Alcohol</b>	776,369	729,192	745,789	779,930	803,121	854,471	852,714	782,126	756,829	699,728	631,578
Alcohol only	431,446	402,920	412,204	433,231	447,305	480,884	477,963	431,601	416,918	386,029	355,366
Alcohol w/secondary drug	344,923	326,272	333,585	346,699	355,816	373,587	374,751	350,525	339,911	313,699	276,212
<b>Opiates</b>	327,227	323,329	332,091	353,353	363,505	406,813	433,516	435,958	478,056	469,054	471,575
Heroin	274,459	262,469	260,735	268,350	262,777	282,097	287,388	267,326	282,459	292,354	316,797
Other opiates/synthetics	52,768	60,860	71,356	85,003	100,728	124,716	146,128	168,632	195,597	176,700	154,778
Non-RX methadone	2,717	3,154	4,129	5,040	5,841	6,431	6,349	6,476	6,814	5,892	4,915
Other opiates/synthetics	50,051	57,706	67,227	79,963	94,887	118,285	139,779	162,156	188,783	170,808	149,863
<b>Cocaine</b>	254,888	248,461	268,515	277,938	259,620	238,376	192,827	159,091	152,038	124,559	102,387
Smoked cocaine	185,087	179,072	193,117	198,402	185,884	169,956	138,362	112,346	105,166	85,371	69,629
Non-smoked cocaine	69,801	69,389	75,398	79,536	73,736	68,420	54,465	46,745	46,872	39,188	32,758
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>	291,437	285,129	303,558	313,036	315,202	356,040	372,245	358,378	352,397	315,200	281,991
<b>Stimulants</b>	134,961	143,501	172,813	164,039	151,472	131,077	120,115	119,337	117,598	127,005	139,345
Methamphetamine	114,362	124,478	154,093	155,882	142,951	122,168	111,839	109,052	107,430	117,529	130,033
Other amphetamines <sup>1</sup>	19,316	18,009	17,723	6,937	6,598	6,884	7,251	9,036	8,611	8,437	8,481
Other stimulants	1,283	1,014	997	1,220	1,923	2,025	1,025	1,249	1,557	1,039	831
<b>Other drugs</b>	29,764	28,239	28,673	28,690	29,630	36,666	43,415	47,619	46,629	41,485	36,498
Tranquilizers	8,145	8,163	8,706	10,270	11,546	13,354	15,538	17,236	19,234	17,793	15,384
Benzodiazepines	7,378	7,494	8,157	9,736	11,012	12,830	14,974	16,709	18,798	17,394	15,077
Other tranquilizers	767	669	549	534	534	524	564	527	436	399	307
Sedatives/hypnotics	4,273	4,173	4,507	4,144	4,574	4,928	5,293	4,458	3,985	3,450	3,307
Barbiturates	1,337	1,289	1,398	1,052	1,090	1,196	1,342	1,402	946	759	982
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2,936	2,884	3,109	3,092	3,484	3,732	3,951	3,056	3,039	2,691	2,325
Hallucinogens	2,232	2,280	2,041	1,639	1,647	1,889	1,867	1,787	1,995	2,125	2,088
PCP	4,179	3,233	2,887	2,869	3,205	4,058	4,435	4,740	5,756	5,745	5,109
Inhalants	1,204	1,190	1,372	1,124	1,134	1,370	1,603	1,538	1,252	1,132	913
Over-the-counter	704	826	810	990	918	1,147	1,723	2,285	1,314	1,064	1,020
Other	9,027	8,374	8,350	7,654	6,606	9,920	12,956	15,575	13,093	10,176	8,677
<b>None reported</b>	50,499	50,179	43,903	43,082	43,420	39,262	32,209	27,792	25,245	24,354	20,077

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in *Other amphetamines* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had only used the category *Other amphetamines*.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 1.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Alcohol</b>	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.9	41.4	41.7	40.5	39.2	38.8	37.5
Alcohol only	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.4	21.6	21.4	21.1
Alcohol w/secondary drug	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.4	16.4
<b>Opiates</b>	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.7	21.2	22.6	24.8	26.0	28.0
Heroin	14.7	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.8	14.6	16.2	18.8
Other opiates/synthetics	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.7	10.1	9.8	9.2
Non-RX methadone	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other opiates/synthetics	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.8	8.4	9.8	9.5	8.9
<b>Cocaine</b>	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.2	11.6	9.4	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.1
Smoked cocaine	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.2	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.1
Non-smoked cocaine	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.3	18.2	18.6	18.3	17.5	16.8
<b>Stimulants</b>	7.2	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.3
Methamphetamine	6.1	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.5	7.7
Other amphetamines <sup>1</sup>	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
<b>Other drugs</b>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Tranquilizers	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Benzodiazepines	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other tranquilizers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	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	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	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	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
<b>None reported</b>	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in *Other amphetamines* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had only used the category *Other amphetamines*.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Table 1.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: Number and percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Alcohol/drug co-abuse</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Number</i>											
<b>Total</b>	1,865,145	1,808,030	1,895,342	1,960,068	1,965,970	2,062,705	2,047,041	1,930,301	1,928,792	1,801,385	1,683,451
<b>Drug primary</b>	1,038,277	1,028,659	1,105,650	1,137,056	1,119,429	1,168,972	1,162,118	1,120,383	1,146,718	1,077,303	1,031,796
Drug only	630,072	634,003	696,356	731,194	722,749	770,351	775,777	760,573	801,577	763,142	751,657
Drug w/secondary alcohol	408,205	394,656	409,294	405,862	396,680	398,621	386,341	359,810	345,141	314,161	280,139
<b>Alcohol primary</b>	776,369	729,192	745,789	779,930	803,121	854,471	852,714	782,126	756,829	699,728	631,578
Alcohol only	431,446	402,920	412,204	433,231	447,305	480,884	477,963	431,601	416,918	386,029	355,366
Alcohol w/secondary drug	344,923	326,272	333,585	346,699	355,816	373,587	374,751	350,525	339,911	313,699	276,212
<b>No primary substance reported</b>	50,499	50,179	43,903	43,082	43,420	39,262	32,209	27,792	25,245	24,354	20,077
<i>Percent distribution</i>											
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Drug primary</b>	55.7	56.9	58.3	58.0	56.9	56.7	56.8	58.0	59.5	59.8	61.3
Drug only	33.8	35.1	36.7	37.3	36.8	37.3	37.9	39.4	41.6	42.4	44.6
Drug w/secondary alcohol	21.9	21.8	21.6	20.7	20.2	19.3	18.9	18.6	17.9	17.4	16.6
<b>Alcohol primary</b>	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.9	41.4	41.7	40.5	39.2	38.8	37.5
Alcohol only	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.4	21.6	21.4	21.1
Alcohol w/secondary drug	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.4	16.4
<b>No primary substance reported</b>	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 1.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: Number and average age at admission, 2003-2013**

<i>Gender and age at admission</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total</b>	1,861,401	1,805,560	1,893,058	1,958,126	1,962,274	2,059,445	2,044,628	1,928,464	1,926,226	1,798,295	1,680,402
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	1,286,354	1,235,802	1,291,300	1,327,560	1,325,325	1,390,745	1,385,252	1,292,724	1,281,418	1,194,665	1,114,128
Female	574,657	569,046	601,270	630,154	636,409	668,317	657,937	633,314	642,601	602,551	565,906
No. of admissions	1,861,011	1,804,848	1,892,570	1,957,714	1,961,734	2,059,062	2,043,189	1,926,038	1,924,019	1,797,216	1,680,034
<b>Age at admission</b>											
12 to 17 years	157,181	146,406	144,994	146,712	145,980	157,873	156,869	141,688	145,082	124,111	101,404
18 to 19 years	76,584	75,553	77,669	78,707	78,444	84,218	85,971	78,631	72,497	64,072	54,397
20 to 24 years	249,783	254,119	272,101	281,396	280,004	296,584	303,782	292,606	287,107	264,700	244,501
25 to 29 years	216,707	223,594	250,852	274,343	283,320	304,063	310,847	299,636	300,718	284,749	273,508
30 to 34 years	244,920	225,388	224,781	222,139	219,463	232,839	238,464	237,651	249,931	245,562	240,364
35 to 39 years	282,422	257,210	257,255	255,895	244,443	239,282	221,779	198,418	187,548	175,480	170,645
40 to 44 years	280,378	268,660	274,892	272,859	261,798	257,150	236,878	211,624	204,417	183,368	163,183
45 to 49 years	188,544	186,864	202,814	218,045	225,385	236,636	231,162	211,881	205,423	185,474	166,166
50 to 54 years	95,955	98,644	110,631	121,966	131,232	146,077	149,141	144,862	152,704	146,997	141,337
55 to 59 years	41,127	41,825	47,402	55,001	58,653	67,272	69,960	71,305	77,326	78,092	77,824
60 to 64 years	16,648	16,526	18,182	19,335	21,464	24,242	26,132	26,830	29,986	31,163	32,240
65 years and older	11,152	10,771	11,485	11,728	12,088	13,209	13,643	13,332	13,487	14,527	14,833
No. of admissions	1,861,401	1,805,560	1,893,058	1,958,126	1,962,274	2,059,445	2,044,628	1,928,464	1,926,226	1,798,295	1,680,402
<b>Average age at admission</b>	34.0 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.1 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.7 yrs	35.0 yrs

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions (excluding Puerto Rico).

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 1.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: Percent distribution, 2003-2013 and 2013 U.S. population aged 12 and older**

												U.S. pop. aged 12 and older	
Gender and age at admission		TEDS admissions											
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
Gender													
Male		69.1	68.5	68.2	67.8	67.6	67.5	67.8	67.1	66.6	66.5	66.3	48.9
Female		30.9	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.2	32.9	33.4	33.5	33.7	51.1
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
Age at admission													
12 to 17 years		8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.0	9.3
18 to 19 years		4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
20 to 24 years		13.4	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.6	8.5
25 to 29 years		11.6	12.4	13.3	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.3	8.1
30 to 34 years		13.2	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.3	8.0
35 to 39 years		15.2	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.8	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.2	7.3
40 to 44 years		15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.7	7.8
45 to 49 years		10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	7.9
50 to 54 years		5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4
55 to 59 years		2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	7.9
60 to 64 years		0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	6.8
65 years and older		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	16.7
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

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions (excluding Puerto Rico).

SOURCES: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population projections data 2000-2050.

**Table 1.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: Number and percent distribution, 2003-2013 and 2013 U.S. population aged 12 and older**

Race/ethnicity	TEDS admissions											U.S. pop. aged 12 and older (000s)
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
	Number											
<b>Total</b>	1,861,401	1,805,560	1,893,058	1,958,126	1,962,274	2,059,445	2,044,628	1,928,464	1,926,226	1,798,295	1,680,402	256,339
White (non-Hispanic)	1,082,946	1,068,444	1,107,204	1,165,446	1,168,732	1,215,105	1,195,406	1,162,351	1,164,572	1,095,823	1,024,421	176,254
Black (non-Hispanic)	444,097	409,440	419,339	421,205	410,569	428,873	417,929	394,413	393,960	349,819	313,771	30,985
Hispanic origin	236,857	230,198	254,467	259,467	255,859	265,947	259,682	243,395	242,807	235,666	225,753	33,290
Mexican	95,179	95,304	100,236	106,355	108,319	111,538	106,335	81,611	76,436	79,072	77,261	n/a
Puerto Rican	76,563	69,398	74,199	70,335	67,983	71,259	69,414	65,595	67,677	63,670	59,988	n/a
Cuban	7,070	5,563	9,483	8,155	3,790	4,287	4,328	4,026	6,229	4,944	3,446	n/a
Other/not specified	58,045	59,933	70,549	74,622	75,767	78,863	79,605	92,163	92,465	87,980	85,058	n/a
Other	83,867	85,506	90,541	100,927	107,191	112,554	110,684	115,168	113,985	108,312	108,157	15,809
American Indian/Alaska Native	35,486	35,837	39,043	42,252	44,339	45,327	44,474	43,636	43,258	42,299	41,953	1,899
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,724	16,055	19,021	18,646	17,951	19,062	18,595	19,181	19,325	17,773	17,029	12,809
Other	30,657	33,614	32,477	40,029	44,901	48,165	47,615	52,351	51,402	48,240	49,175	1,101
No. of admissions	1,847,767	1,793,588	1,871,551	1,947,045	1,942,351	2,022,479	1,983,701	1,915,327	1,915,324	1,789,620	1,672,102	
Percent distribution												
White (non-Hispanic)	58.6	59.6	59.2	59.9	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.3	68.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	24.0	22.8	22.4	21.6	21.1	21.2	21.1	20.6	20.6	19.5	18.8	12.1
Hispanic origin	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.0
Mexican	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.6	n/a
Puerto Rican	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	n/a
Cuban	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	n/a
Other/not specified	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	n/a
Other	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Other	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	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

n/a Not applicable.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions (excluding Puerto Rico).

SOURCES: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections by state, age, gender, race. 2000-2050.

**Table 1.5. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status: Percent distribution, 2003-2013 and 2013 U.S. population aged 16 and older**

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>TEDS admissions</i>											<i>U.S. pop. aged 16 and older</i>
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
<b>Total admissions aged 16 and older</b>	1,799,530	1,747,844	1,837,163	1,903,073	1,907,523	2,000,117	1,986,815	1,875,521	1,871,176	1,750,311	1,640,981	
<b>Employment status</b>												
Employed	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.4	28.9	28.1	23.8	22.5	21.9	22.4	23.0	58.6
Full time	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.4	20.5	16.1	14.8	14.6	15.0	15.4	47.3
Part time	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	11.2
Unemployed	30.2	30.6	31.6	32.5	34.0	36.0	39.5	40.5	40.6	39.7	39.0	4.7
Not in labor force	41.1	40.4	39.3	38.1	37.1	35.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	37.9	38.0	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,693,669	1,659,660	1,794,209	1,873,411	1,882,117	1,976,367	1,965,671	1,847,935	1,821,094	1,708,188	1,622,272	
<b>Employment status adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>												
Employed	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.1	20.9	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.7	58.6
Full time	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.0	13.8	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.8	47.2
Part time	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	11.4
Unemployed	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.4	29.0	31.5	32.6	33.1	32.1	31.6	5.1
Not in labor force	50.8	50.4	49.7	48.6	48.1	46.8	47.6	47.5	47.6	48.5	48.7	36.3
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

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the 2013 U.S. resident population.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions (excluding Puerto Rico).

SOURCES: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15. 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 U.S. Bureau of Census, for population projections by state, age, gender, race.

**Table 2.1a. Gender and age at admission among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Column percent distribution and average age at admission, 2013**

Gender and age at admission			Primary substance at admission													
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Meth-amphetamine/ Tran- quil- izers Seda- tives Hallu- cino- gens PCP Inhal- ants Other/ none speci- fied							
			All admis- sions	Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari- juana/ hashish	amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants
Total	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605	
Gender																
Male	66.4	71.4	72.1	65.8	52.8	59.0	68.4	72.6	52.8	49.9	44.7	72.4	60.3	61.2	60.0	
Female	33.6	28.6	27.9	34.2	47.2	41.0	31.6	27.4	47.2	50.1	55.3	27.6	39.7	38.8	40.0	
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	1,683,083	355,317	276,149	316,742	154,760	69,605	32,746	281,935	138,481	15,378	3,306	2,088	5,107	912	30,557	
Age at admission																
12 to 14 years	1.1	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	*	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.1	7.3	3.5	
15 to 17 years	5.0	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	22.5	2.3	2.5	2.9	14.2	0.3	12.4	7.5	
18 to 19 years	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	0.4	1.5	8.5	2.8	3.5	2.5	12.7	1.1	7.4	4.5	
20 to 24 years	14.5	7.7	10.9	20.0	19.2	3.4	10.0	21.2	14.7	15.2	11.0	25.7	11.6	15.3	15.1	
25 to 29 years	16.3	10.5	13.4	21.9	25.1	7.2	14.4	15.3	20.4	19.2	13.6	15.9	26.1	12.7	15.5	
30 to 34 years	14.3	11.4	13.7	15.9	20.2	10.4	16.2	10.8	20.5	17.5	14.1	12.7	28.1	12.0	13.8	
35 to 39 years	10.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	11.0	11.5	13.8	6.2	13.8	11.0	9.7	7.6	14.9	11.5	9.9	
40 to 44 years	9.7	12.4	12.0	8.6	7.3	17.2	13.2	4.2	10.6	8.6	7.8	3.9	8.3	6.0	8.4	
45 to 49 years	9.9	14.6	13.6	8.2	5.4	21.6	13.2	3.0	7.7	7.8	7.5	2.8	5.3	5.9	8.1	
50 to 54 years	8.4	14.5	11.7	6.3	4.3	17.0	10.0	2.1	4.8	7.2	7.4	1.5	3.1	5.0	6.6	
55 to 59 years	4.6	8.9	5.8	3.9	2.6	7.7	4.6	0.9	1.7	4.3	5.2	0.7	1.0	3.4	4.2	
60 to 64 years	1.9	4.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.9	
65 years and over	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.2	*	0.3	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605	
Average age at admission	35 yrs	42 yrs	38 yrs	34 yrs	32 yrs	43 yrs	38 yrs	25 yrs	33 yrs	35 yrs	41 yrs	26 yrs	33 yrs	30 yrs	33 yrs	

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.1b. Gender and age at admission among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Row percent distribution, 2013**

Gender and age at admission		Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none specified								
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants		
Total	1,683,451	21.1	16.4	18.8	9.2	4.1	1.9	16.8	8.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	100.0
Gender																
Male	1,116,832	22.7	17.8	18.7	7.3	3.7	2.0	18.3	6.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0
Female	566,251	18.0	13.6	19.1	12.9	5.0	1.8	13.6	11.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.2	100.0
Age at admission																
12 to 14 years	17,842	6.9	6.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	77.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	5.9	100.0
15 to 17 years	83,823	4.3	8.3	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	75.5	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	*	0.1	2.7	100.0
18 to 19 years	54,509	9.0	11.7	15.3	6.9	0.6	0.9	44.2	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	244,893	11.1	12.3	25.9	12.1	1.0	1.3	24.4	8.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	273,822	13.6	13.5	25.4	14.2	1.8	1.7	15.8	10.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	*	1.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	240,781	16.8	15.7	21.0	13.0	3.0	2.2	12.7	11.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	*	1.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	170,961	21.9	17.8	18.0	9.9	4.7	2.6	10.2	11.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	163,469	27.0	20.3	16.7	6.9	7.3	2.6	7.3	9.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	1.6	100.0
45 to 49 years	166,439	31.1	22.6	15.5	5.1	9.0	2.6	5.0	6.4	0.7	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.5	100.0
50 to 54 years	141,625	36.5	22.8	14.0	4.7	8.4	2.3	4.1	4.7	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.4	100.0
55 to 59 years	78,015	40.6	20.4	15.9	5.1	6.9	1.9	3.4	3.0	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.7	100.0
60 to 64 years	32,337	46.8	17.2	16.6	5.1	5.2	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	*	*	*	1.8	100.0
65 years and over	14,935	58.8	11.6	11.6	4.3	3.7	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	3.0	*	*	*	2.2	100.0

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.2. Race/ethnicity among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Race/ethnicity	All admissions	Primary substance at admission												
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Metham-					Other/	
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	phedamine/amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cinogens	Inhal-ants	Other/none specified
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,683,451</b>	<b>355,366</b>	<b>276,212</b>	<b>316,797</b>	<b>154,778</b>	<b>69,629</b>	<b>32,758</b>	<b>281,991</b>	<b>138,514</b>	<b>15,384</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>913 30,605</b>
Column percent distribution														
White (non-Hispanic)	61.2	65.7	57.7	67.5	85.3	31.3	43.3	43.2	68.5	81.4	81.5	69.0	11.9	66.5
Black (non-Hispanic)	18.7	13.4	23.3	12.7	4.6	56.5	33.5	32.0	3.8	5.6	6.1	14.7	63.9	18.2
Hispanic origin	13.7	12.8	12.1	15.6	5.6	8.5	18.9	17.8	17.8	9.3	8.1	8.6	19.7	9.2
Mexican	4.6	5.1	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.9	6.6	11.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.3
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.2	3.4	8.2	1.3	3.4	7.2	3.6	0.4	4.2	1.5	3.0	11.0	3.4
Cuban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	- -	0.3	0.2
Other/not specified	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.3	2.6	3.6	8.2	7.3	5.8	3.8	4.6	3.5	5.6	4.3
Other	6.5	8.1	7.0	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.3	7.0	9.9	3.7	4.2	7.6	4.5	6.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.5	4.3	3.7	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.9	2.7	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3
Other	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.8	4.5	2.4	2.1	4.3	3.4	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,675,136	353,889	275,062	315,572	153,856	69,370	32,622	280,282	138,009	15,318	3,290	2,072	5,087	908 29,799
Row percent distribution														
<b>All admissions</b>	<b>1,675,136</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8 100.0</b>
White (non-Hispanic)	1,024,427	22.7	15.5	20.8	12.8	2.1	1.4	11.8	9.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9 100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	313,773	15.1	20.4	12.8	2.2	12.5	3.5	28.6	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	* 1.7 100.0
Hispanic origin	228,776	19.8	14.5	21.6	3.8	2.6	2.7	21.8	10.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	* 1.2 100.0
Mexican	77,264	23.4	13.7	11.9	3.2	1.1	1.2	23.9	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1 0.5 100.0
Puerto Rican	62,968	12.3	15.0	41.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	16.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	* 1.6 100.0
Cuban	3,451	21.8	14.5	18.0	5.5	6.0	5.4	21.3	4.3	1.1	0.2	- -	0.5	* 1.3 100.0
Other/not specified	85,093	22.0	14.9	16.0	4.7	2.9	3.1	24.1	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1 1.5 100.0
Other	108,160	26.5	17.7	12.2	6.4	2.3	1.3	18.2	12.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1 1.7 100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	41,953	36.3	23.9	6.8	7.1	1.3	0.7	12.8	8.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 1.4 100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,029	22.9	12.8	9.8	5.0	2.5	1.4	20.9	21.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1 2.3 100.0
Other	49,178	19.4	14.1	17.7	6.3	3.1	1.8	21.9	12.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1 1.8 100.0

- - Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Table 2.3a. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Column percent distribution, 2013**

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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>White (non-Hispanic) male</b>	38.7	45.4	40.4	42.1	45.2	16.2	27.6	30.1	35.7	39.2	33.9	50.5	7.2	44.4	38.5
12 to 19 years	3.1	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.0	11.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	16.5	0.3	11.4	5.8
20 to 24 years	6.1	3.4	5.2	10.0	9.2	0.8	3.3	6.7	4.3	6.8	4.8	14.1	1.2	8.3	6.2
25 to 29 years	6.7	4.5	5.9	11.4	11.3	1.5	4.3	4.2	6.1	8.0	5.1	7.6	1.7	5.0	6.2
30 to 34 years	5.7	4.8	5.8	7.8	9.0	2.2	4.6	2.9	6.7	7.0	5.5	5.5	1.5	4.0	5.5
35 to 39 years	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.8	1.6	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.7	0.7	6.3	3.7
40 to 44 years	3.6	5.6	4.7	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.5	1.2	4.5	2.8	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.2	3.1
45 years and over	9.7	21.7	12.5	4.7	5.9	6.2	7.0	2.1	7.3	7.7	10.2	2.5	1.1	7.4	8.0
<b>White (non-Hispanic) female</b>	22.4	20.3	17.3	25.4	40.1	15.1	15.7	13.1	32.8	42.2	47.6	18.5	4.7	26.8	28.0
12 to 19 years	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	3.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	5.0	0.1	4.9	3.5
20 to 24 years	3.9	1.6	2.1	7.1	7.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	5.6	5.6	3.9	4.7	0.9	3.2	4.3
25 to 29 years	4.5	2.1	2.6	7.0	10.4	2.1	3.0	2.4	7.7	8.5	6.0	3.1	1.6	3.9	4.8
30 to 34 years	3.8	2.3	2.7	4.5	8.5	2.6	2.9	1.6	7.1	7.7	6.5	2.4	1.0	5.0	4.3
35 to 39 years	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.4	2.4	2.3	0.9	4.2	5.1	4.3	1.5	0.5	2.9	2.9
40 to 44 years	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.5	1.9	0.7	3.1	3.9	3.7	1.0	0.3	2.1	2.3
45 years and over	4.4	8.9	4.6	2.1	5.2	4.2	2.9	0.9	3.5	9.5	21.4	0.7	0.4	5.0	5.9
<b>Black (non-Hispanic) male</b>	13.5	10.1	17.7	8.8	2.4	35.4	24.0	24.3	2.5	3.0	3.8	10.3	38.2	5.1	11.7
12 to 19 years	1.3	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.9
20 to 24 years	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.1	0.8	1.5
25 to 29 years	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	8.2	0.7	1.4
30 to 34 years	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.9	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	11.9	0.4	1.3
35 to 39 years	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.2	2.6	2.9	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	7.1	0.6	1.2
40 to 44 years	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.2	5.7	3.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.6	0.3	1.1
45 years and over	5.4	5.2	9.3	5.7	0.6	24.1	11.6	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.2	0.7	3.2

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3a. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Column percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
<b>Black (non-Hispanic) female</b>	5.2	3.3	5.5	3.9	2.2	21.1	9.5	7.7	1.3	2.6	2.4	4.4	25.6	2.1	6.6
12 to 19 years	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
20 to 24 years	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.8
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	8.1	0.3	0.9
30 to 34 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	7.6	0.1	0.7
35 to 39 years	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.9	--	0.6
40 to 44 years	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.6
45 years and over	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.2	0.6	10.8	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.9
<b>Mexican-origin male</b>	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.2	0.8	0.7	2.3	5.0	6.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.9	0.8
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	--	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	*	0.1	*	0.3	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	*	0.2	*	0.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Mexican-origin female</b>	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.6	5.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.9	0.4
12 to 19 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.7	0.1	0.1	--	0.3	--	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.1	*	0.3	--	*
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	--	0.1

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3a. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Column percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
<b>Puerto Rican-origin male</b>	3.0	1.8	2.8	6.9	0.8	2.3	5.8	2.7	0.2	3.1	0.9	2.3	7.1	1.2	2.6
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.6	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
25 to 29 years	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.3
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.4
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	*	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
40 to 44 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	*	0.5	0.2	--	0.5	--	0.3
45 years and over	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.2	*	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7
<b>Puerto Rican-origin female</b>	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	3.9	0.7	0.8
12 to 19 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	--	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	*	--	0.3	--	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	*	*	0.3	0.2	--	*	--	0.2
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native male</b>	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.0
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	--	0.8	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	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	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	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	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	--	0.2	0.1
45 years and over	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.2

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3a. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Column percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group		Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other							
		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
All admis- sions															
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.9
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	--	1.3	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.8	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	0.2	0.2
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	--	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	*	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	*	0.2	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander male	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.3	--	0.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.1	*	--	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	--	--	*	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	--	--	--	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.1	--	*	--	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	--	0.1	--	0.6	0.3
20 to 24 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	--	0.1	--	--	*
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*
30 to 34 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	--	0.1	0.1	--	*
35 to 39 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	*	0.1	*
40 to 44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
All other	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.3	4.7	6.1	11.4	11.4	10.4	6.5	7.0	7.8	9.3	7.9	7.4
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	1,674,801	353,841	275,002	315,525	153,838	69,346	32,610	280,230	137,976	15,312	3,290	2,072	5,085	907	29,767

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.3b. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Row percent distribution, 2013**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group		No. of admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													Total	
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/								
			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		none speci- fied
Total	1,674,801	21.1	16.4	18.8	9.2	4.1	1.9	16.7	8.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	100.0	
White (non-Hispanic) male	648,324	24.8	17.2	20.5	10.7	1.7	1.4	13.0	7.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	
12 to 19 years	52,543	6.3	10.1	8.4	5.1	0.3	0.6	59.9	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	*	0.2	3.3	100.0	
20 to 24 years	102,039	11.8	13.9	31.0	13.9	0.5	1.1	18.5	5.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	
25 to 29 years	112,057	14.3	14.5	32.2	15.5	1.0	1.3	10.6	7.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	1.6	100.0	
30 to 34 years	94,802	17.9	16.9	25.9	14.6	1.6	1.6	8.5	9.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	1.7	100.0	
35 to 39 years	64,868	24.2	19.0	19.8	11.6	2.5	1.9	7.1	10.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0	
40 to 44 years	60,224	32.7	21.3	13.9	8.1	3.4	1.9	5.7	10.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	1.5	100.0	
45 years and over	161,791	47.5	21.2	9.2	5.6	2.7	1.4	3.7	6.2	0.7	0.2	*	*	*	1.5	100.0	
White (non-Hispanic) female	375,904	19.1	12.6	21.3	16.4	2.8	1.4	9.7	12.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	
12 to 19 years	25,168	8.0	11.4	15.6	7.0	0.5	0.8	41.6	9.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	4.1	100.0	
20 to 24 years	64,584	8.7	8.9	34.8	17.6	1.1	1.1	12.1	12.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	2.0	100.0	
25 to 29 years	75,702	10.0	9.6	29.1	21.2	1.9	1.3	8.8	14.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	1.9	100.0	
30 to 34 years	62,937	13.1	11.9	22.5	20.7	2.9	1.5	7.3	15.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	
35 to 39 years	39,552	18.8	15.0	16.9	17.2	4.2	1.9	6.6	14.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	
40 to 44 years	33,676	27.8	16.6	12.5	13.9	5.2	1.9	5.4	12.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	2.0	100.0	
45 years and over	74,285	42.6	17.0	8.9	10.8	3.9	1.3	3.6	6.5	2.0	0.9	*	*	0.1	2.4	100.0	
Black (non-Hispanic) male	226,025	15.8	21.6	12.3	1.6	10.9	3.5	30.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	*	1.5	100.0	
12 to 19 years	21,453	2.3	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	88.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	2.6	100.0	
20 to 24 years	22,086	8.1	12.1	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	65.8	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	*	2.0	100.0	
25 to 29 years	23,178	13.4	17.6	4.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	49.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.8	*	1.8	100.0	
30 to 34 years	23,297	16.7	20.3	6.1	2.5	5.2	4.0	37.4	3.1	0.2	*	0.2	2.6	*	1.7	100.0	
35 to 39 years	19,813	18.7	21.9	10.0	1.7	9.1	4.8	27.2	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	*	1.8	100.0	
40 to 44 years	25,394	17.5	25.8	16.9	1.3	15.5	4.4	14.6	1.5	0.2	*	0.1	0.7	*	1.3	100.0	
45 years and over	90,804	20.2	28.1	19.8	1.1	18.4	4.2	5.8	0.9	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	1.1	100.0	

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3b. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Row percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis- sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/								
		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	none speci- fied	
<b>Black (non-Hispanic) female</b>	87,676	13.4	17.3	14.0	3.9	16.7	3.5	24.7	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	*	2.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	6,096	6.9	7.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	74.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	9,666	9.1	10.7	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.1	55.8	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	*	2.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	11,703	12.4	14.3	6.2	5.9	7.7	4.1	38.6	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.5	*	2.3	100.0
30 to 34 years	11,109	14.0	16.1	8.5	5.9	12.5	5.2	28.0	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.5	*	1.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	8,886	15.6	18.2	11.2	5.1	18.9	4.4	18.7	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.2	--	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	10,392	13.3	20.5	18.9	2.7	26.8	3.7	9.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	*	1.8	100.0
45 years and over	29,824	15.5	21.7	23.7	2.9	25.0	3.1	4.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.9	100.0
<b>Mexican-origin male</b>	55,409	26.3	14.5	12.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	25.4	16.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	100.0
12 to 19 years	12,628	6.3	7.9	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	76.2	5.4	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	7,132	20.8	16.1	12.5	4.2	0.7	1.9	25.6	17.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	7,123	25.2	16.5	12.2	3.7	0.9	2.0	14.7	23.9	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,798	28.0	16.0	11.8	3.5	1.1	1.9	10.7	26.4	0.2	*	*	0.1	--	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	5,313	33.2	15.7	13.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	6.3	24.6	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	4,564	36.1	16.5	15.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	4.9	22.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	--	0.4	100.0
45 years and over	11,851	43.6	17.0	22.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.3	10.5	*	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.2	100.0
<b>Mexican-origin female</b>	21,837	16.0	11.8	10.9	5.3	1.6	0.9	20.2	32.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	5,133	11.6	11.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	59.1	12.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,355	14.5	8.7	13.5	5.4	0.5	0.9	16.0	39.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,819	12.0	10.4	11.0	7.9	1.2	1.0	9.0	46.3	0.5	0.1	--	0.1	*	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,178	14.3	12.2	9.0	6.5	1.9	0.9	7.6	46.4	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,141	18.9	11.4	10.0	6.4	3.1	1.4	5.1	41.9	0.4	0.2	--	0.7	--	0.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,442	22.0	14.5	12.5	6.7	4.3	1.2	5.1	31.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	--	0.7	100.0
45 years and over	2,769	28.1	15.8	25.5	6.5	2.8	1.0	2.3	15.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	--	0.9	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3b. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Row percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis- sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/								
		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	none speci- fied	
<b>Puerto Rican-origin male</b>	50,384	12.4	15.4	43.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	15.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	*	1.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,240	2.9	6.2	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	78.3	0.3	0.4	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.6	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,961	7.1	11.3	19.5	4.9	1.3	2.5	47.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	2.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	5,132	8.7	13.1	34.5	5.1	2.4	3.8	25.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	*	2.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,988	8.4	13.8	46.0	3.4	3.0	4.1	15.8	1.0	1.1	*	0.1	1.5	*	1.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	7,074	9.8	14.7	52.1	2.6	3.0	4.3	10.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	1.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	7,416	10.0	15.9	55.3	1.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	--	0.3	--	1.1	100.0
45 years and over	17,573	19.6	19.0	47.0	1.3	3.9	3.7	2.9	0.3	1.0	*	*	0.1	*	1.1	100.0
<b>Puerto Rican-origin female</b>	12,580	12.1	13.5	31.9	6.1	6.0	3.6	20.0	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	*	1.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	746	4.3	8.2	5.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	69.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,628	8.7	10.0	21.2	7.2	1.8	2.5	39.7	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,977	9.1	10.8	25.9	10.4	4.7	3.2	26.0	2.7	1.0	--	0.2	3.8	0.1	2.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,955	10.2	13.0	31.6	7.5	5.7	4.5	19.0	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,505	11.0	13.9	36.5	5.5	8.2	5.4	14.3	1.8	1.4	0.1	--	0.9	--	1.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,556	13.6	17.9	38.8	4.2	9.1	4.0	8.1	0.9	1.4	0.4	--	0.6	--	1.1	100.0
45 years and over	3,213	18.4	16.1	41.9	4.0	7.7	3.7	3.9	0.9	1.5	0.2	--	*	--	1.6	100.0
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native male</b>	25,292	41.6	25.4	5.6	4.7	0.9	0.7	13.3	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,192	7.4	19.5	2.9	2.4	*	0.2	60.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	--	0.3	2.1	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,090	23.5	27.9	9.7	8.0	0.5	0.7	21.2	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	1.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,460	30.8	28.3	9.3	8.2	0.5	0.6	12.9	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	1.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,323	36.4	28.4	6.2	7.4	0.6	0.8	9.1	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,921	43.6	26.4	4.8	4.5	1.2	0.6	8.3	8.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,755	50.8	27.2	4.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	4.8	7.4	0.2	*	0.1	--	0.1	0.8	100.0
45 years and over	7,551	62.0	22.5	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.7	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.8	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.3b. Selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse:  
Row percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis- sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none specified								
		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		
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	16,656	28.2	21.7	8.8	10.7	2.1	0.8	12.2	13.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,578	13.1	22.7	4.8	3.5	0.2	0.2	43.7	8.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	--	0.8	2.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,741	18.9	18.0	14.6	13.4	0.5	0.5	16.2	15.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,976	20.5	21.1	11.3	14.9	1.2	0.9	10.4	17.1	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,626	23.1	21.3	8.0	13.4	2.5	0.9	9.6	18.4	0.5	0.2	--	0.2	0.1	1.7	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,992	31.3	22.5	7.5	11.8	2.5	1.5	6.8	14.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	1.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,580	38.6	24.1	6.2	8.4	3.2	1.0	5.4	10.9	0.6	0.2	--	0.1	--	1.4	100.0
45 years and over	3,163	48.3	23.6	6.0	6.0	4.0	0.8	3.4	5.8	0.4	0.3	--	*	0.1	1.4	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander male	12,024	24.6	13.0	9.5	4.6	2.6	1.5	21.3	20.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,118	9.3	9.9	1.5	1.0	*	0.2	69.2	3.6	0.3	*	0.3	--	0.1	4.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,694	17.9	15.3	17.1	6.8	0.9	2.5	23.2	13.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,893	25.9	14.5	14.3	7.2	1.0	1.1	14.0	20.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	1.3	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,777	22.8	13.2	9.7	6.6	3.2	2.2	10.7	28.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,396	28.4	11.5	9.7	4.0	3.8	1.3	7.7	31.9	0.1	--	--	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,159	30.2	12.3	10.1	2.4	6.1	2.0	5.3	30.2	0.4	--	--	--	0.1	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	1,987	41.0	14.4	6.5	3.8	5.1	1.6	4.2	22.0	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	--	1.1	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander female	5,001	18.7	12.1	10.4	6.2	2.2	1.1	19.9	24.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,241	15.6	15.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	52.4	5.6	0.2	--	0.2	--	0.4	6.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	636	13.5	12.3	20.8	7.4	0.5	1.6	14.9	26.6	0.8	--	0.3	--	--	1.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	856	16.9	10.6	17.4	9.9	1.5	0.7	9.7	29.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	753	17.7	9.8	11.3	7.4	3.1	1.6	9.6	36.1	0.8	--	0.4	0.4	--	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	526	20.0	12.0	8.0	6.3	4.2	1.9	6.5	38.6	0.8	0.6	--	0.2	0.2	1.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	346	23.4	10.4	9.8	5.5	3.8	1.4	7.2	32.7	0.6	--	--	--	0.3	4.9	100.0
45 years and over	643	30.2	11.4	8.4	8.7	5.3	1.6	5.6	22.7	0.9	0.5	--	--	--	4.8	100.0
All other	137,689	21.1	14.6	16.6	5.3	3.1	2.7	23.2	10.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	100.0

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Table 2.4. Frequency of use and usual route of administration among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Frequency of use and usual route of administration	All admissions	Primary substance at admission												
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none specified						
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913 30,605
<b>Frequency of use</b>														
No use in the past month	28.0	25.9	27.4	17.4	25.4	28.2	40.1	35.5	42.9	18.6	27.0	41.3	36.2	35.4 36.7
1-3 times in the past month	12.1	15.3	13.8	4.1	7.0	13.2	17.6	16.9	13.9	8.6	10.1	13.4	16.1	18.9 8.4
1-2 times in the past week	8.8	12.1	10.4	3.0	3.9	10.9	10.5	11.3	10.2	4.7	4.8	6.8	11.6	8.6 5.9
3-6 times in the past week	11.5	12.7	13.3	8.4	8.9	13.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	8.9	13.0	11.3	12.4	13.1 8.7
Daily	39.6	34.0	35.0	67.1	54.8	33.9	20.9	24.3	19.9	59.2	45.0	27.2	23.6	24.0 40.3
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
No. of admissions	1,648,380	351,862	274,568	315,375	152,989	69,197	32,302	279,431	136,007	15,266	3,257	2,066	5,069	899 10,092
<b>Usual route of administration</b>														
Oral	45.7	99.5	99.6	0.9	58.9	- -	5.4	1.9	4.7	93.2	90.4	45.4	4.0	7.9 43.4
Smoking	27.5	0.2	0.2	4.3	3.0	100.0	- -	97.1	61.2	0.8	3.1	42.0	94.1	5.9 37.9
Inhalation	8.6	0.1	0.1	22.9	18.8	- -	80.5	0.7	7.7	4.4	2.8	4.6	1.5	81.1 6.0
Injection	17.8	0.1	0.1	71.4	18.1	- -	10.8	0.1	25.8	1.1	2.5	6.8	0.3	2.1 4.8
Other	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	- -	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	3.0 7.9
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
No. of admissions	1,653,870	354,047	275,398	315,468	153,871	69,629	32,201	279,929	137,335	15,318	3,274	2,068	5,095	899 9,338

- - Quantity is zero.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.5. Age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>Age of first use<sup>1</sup></b>															
12 years or under	11.9	13.2	21.5	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.2	24.3	5.9	3.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	11.5	11.5
13 to 14 years	15.7	16.7	23.5	5.0	5.5	4.3	6.7	30.9	12.5	7.4	7.6	12.5	9.9	17.5	10.6
15 to 16 years	20.4	27.4	27.1	11.4	12.2	9.3	15.2	24.9	17.8	13.9	11.0	22.6	19.2	18.0	15.8
17 to 18 years	16.6	21.3	15.5	17.7	14.9	13.7	17.9	12.0	17.2	13.9	11.1	20.1	18.8	11.2	13.4
19 to 20 years	8.9	7.8	4.9	14.8	12.2	12.1	13.4	3.5	10.6	9.9	9.3	11.7	13.1	6.8	8.6
21 to 25 years	13.4	9.5	5.2	24.7	22.7	24.8	22.3	3.0	16.4	16.9	13.3	13.1	19.8	6.9	14.5
26 to 30 years	6.3	1.9	1.1	13.1	13.1	16.5	10.8	0.8	9.1	11.4	10.5	6.9	9.4	6.2	9.3
Over 30 years	6.7	2.2	1.1	11.5	16.8	17.0	10.5	0.7	10.6	23.6	32.4	8.7	5.5	21.9	16.4
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	1,652,150	352,795	274,947	314,391	153,561	69,247	32,390	279,810	138,134	15,273	3,286	2,077	5,057	908	10,274
<b>No. of prior treatment episodes</b>															
None	40.3	46.6	35.0	21.6	42.6	26.1	37.2	57.6	41.3	38.4	54.3	42.5	25.3	45.6	60.6
1	21.3	20.2	21.2	18.9	23.5	19.4	22.5	23.0	24.5	20.9	20.7	22.2	24.4	21.6	17.5
2	12.4	10.2	13.2	15.0	13.5	14.8	14.1	9.8	13.8	11.9	9.5	12.3	18.3	9.9	8.2
3	7.6	6.0	8.3	10.8	7.7	11.1	9.6	4.4	7.7	7.5	6.0	9.9	12.0	7.6	4.5
4	4.4	3.5	5.0	6.9	4.1	7.3	4.5	2.0	4.3	4.1	3.4	4.3	7.0	3.8	2.6
5 or more	14.0	13.5	17.3	26.8	8.6	21.2	12.2	3.2	8.5	17.2	6.2	8.9	13.1	11.5	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,535,993	320,235	242,267	281,892	144,982	63,628	30,565	271,758	136,328	12,914	2,891	1,995	4,903	851	20,784

<sup>1</sup> 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.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.6. Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral		Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine									
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>Treatment referral source</b>															
Self or individual	36.8	32.2	33.8	58.4	50.0	40.5	30.2	18.1	27.2	46.9	46.1	29.9	26.8	31.1	36.1
Criminal justice referral (see detail below)	33.7	38.3	33.3	16.1	20.4	25.9	37.3	51.9	46.6	18.8	19.6	36.4	43.2	28.3	28.3
Other community referral	11.7	11.0	13.1	6.6	9.3	12.3	14.3	15.9	14.8	9.0	9.2	13.1	17.9	13.0	14.3
Substance abuse care provider	9.1	7.6	9.9	14.3	10.4	12.4	9.4	4.5	6.0	12.2	14.1	9.6	8.5	8.8	6.5
Other health care provider	7.3	9.7	8.9	4.5	9.4	8.6	7.6	4.7	4.9	12.3	9.9	9.8	3.2	16.1	12.0
School (educational)	1.0	0.5	0.5	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.4	2.5
Employer/EAP	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	1,652,719	349,486	270,828	311,684	152,524	68,514	32,062	277,017	136,417	15,183	3,255	2,044	5,026	899	27,780
<b>Detailed criminal justice referral<sup>1</sup></b>															
<b>Total</b>	557,178	133,979	90,224	50,192	31,118	17,730	11,975	143,826	63,612	2,851	638	745	2,172	254	7,862
Probation/parole	33.7	16.6	28.9	37.1	34.3	41.3	41.7	44.1	45.0	33.5	31.1	36.1	46.0	30.1	32.3
State/federal court	14.7	10.9	15.9	17.7	20.4	17.7	18.8	16.2	11.8	16.9	18.8	19.2	12.9	15.0	13.6
Formal adjudication	13.8	14.5	13.2	13.6	18.0	12.3	9.7	11.5	16.4	21.0	29.0	17.9	12.4	20.2	16.1
DUI/DWI	10.5	27.9	16.0	1.5	3.2	1.0	1.6	2.8	0.6	6.5	5.4	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.3
Other legal entity	8.4	12.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.2	8.9	2.7	9.3	6.6	8.9	7.6	16.2	17.1
Diversions program	2.9	0.9	2.2	9.4	5.8	4.9	4.2	3.0	0.7	4.6	0.9	2.0	7.2	1.7	4.0
Prison	2.3	1.1	2.3	4.4	3.0	3.6	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	4.5	1.7	1.1
Other	13.8	15.2	14.6	9.5	8.6	11.7	12.6	11.4	20.7	6.6	6.8	12.1	7.3	11.6	11.5
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	401,693	97,405	63,812	38,300	20,022	11,995	8,270	99,125	54,320	2,105	441	504	1,614	173	3,607

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed criminal justice referral is a Supplemental Data Set item. Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.7. Type of service at admission and planned medication-assisted opioid therapy among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Type of service at admission and planned medication-assisted opioid therapy			Primary substance at admission													
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none specified							
			Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	
Total	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605	
Type of service at admission																
Ambulatory	61.3	57.5	56.5	48.8	60.4	53.4	67.9	86.0	61.5	38.4	63.3	63.9	66.4	61.3	78.2	
Outpatient	48.5	46.0	44.1	37.3	47.6	40.3	55.2	70.6	46.2	29.7	45.9	44.9	40.7	48.6	67.5	
Intensive outpatient	11.6	10.0	12.0	8.4	10.6	13.0	12.6	15.4	15.2	8.0	9.4	18.9	25.7	12.3	10.4	
Detoxification	1.2	1.5	0.4	3.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	8.0	0.2	*	0.4	0.3	
Rehabilitation/residential	16.9	11.9	17.9	18.5	16.9	30.3	21.8	11.2	27.4	20.9	15.4	26.4	28.4	25.6	13.5	
Short-term (<31 days)	9.2	7.3	10.6	9.7	10.5	16.0	11.6	5.4	12.0	14.6	8.8	15.5	16.5	15.7	7.3	
Long-term (31+ days)	7.4	4.2	6.9	8.5	6.1	14.0	9.9	5.7	15.3	5.5	5.5	10.5	11.6	9.7	5.9	
Hospital (non-detox)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Detoxification (24-hour service)	21.8	30.7	25.6	32.7	22.7	16.3	10.2	2.8	11.1	40.8	21.3	9.7	5.2	13.0	8.2	
Free-standing residential	18.6	26.5	20.2	28.0	20.2	15.0	8.8	2.4	10.8	30.7	18.1	9.3	5.0	12.3	6.9	
Hospital inpatient	3.2	4.2	5.4	4.6	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	10.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,683,445	355,366	276,208	316,797	154,778	69,628	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,604	
Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy <sup>1</sup>																
Yes	7.3	0.3	0.8	26.8	18.0	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	4.2	3.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	6.2	
No	92.7	99.7	99.2	73.2	82.0	99.0	98.5	99.7	99.6	95.8	96.7	98.2	98.7	98.4	93.8	
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	1,604,304	339,861	261,189	307,180	147,990	65,807	31,049	268,016	133,095	14,100	3,058	2,014	5,019	865	25,061	

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.8. Employment status and detailed not in labor force among admissions aged 16 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Employment status and detailed not in labor force			Primary substance at admission														
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none								
			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	speci- fied	
Total admissions aged 16 and older			1,643,923	353,320	273,537	316,610	154,398	69,559	32,660	250,862	137,739	15,250	3,255	1,983	5,101	814	28,835
Employment status																	
Employed			23.0	34.6	24.4	14.0	22.8	10.4	22.8	24.7	16.7	14.9	15.2	19.0	15.3	19.5	23.1
Full time			15.4	26.0	16.4	8.6	15.0	6.3	15.5	14.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	10.8	9.1	11.6	15.1
Part time			7.6	8.6	7.9	5.3	7.7	4.2	7.3	10.3	6.7	5.5	5.8	8.2	6.2	7.9	8.0
Unemployed			39.0	34.7	37.4	40.8	45.6	39.0	39.1	36.1	45.6	41.8	39.3	41.1	45.7	39.7	39.9
Not in labor force (see detail below)			38.0	30.7	38.2	45.3	31.6	50.6	38.2	39.2	37.7	43.3	45.5	39.9	39.0	40.8	37.1
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			1,625,184	348,874	271,299	313,690	152,959	69,103	32,359	249,266	137,282	15,118	3,227	1,961	5,048	809	24,189
Detailed not in labor force <sup>1</sup>																	
Total admissions aged 16 and over and not in labor force			617,701	107,051	103,576	141,991	48,365	34,953	12,349	97,645	51,708	6,547	1,467	782	1,971	330	8,966
Disabled			25.1	30.5	31.3	17.7	29.2	34.7	26.0	15.0	29.2	27.2	28.5	15.5	16.6	24.7	31.2
Student			10.9	6.4	6.7	2.6	5.9	1.6	4.2	41.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	29.1	3.2	24.0	20.4
Inmate of institution			6.3	4.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	5.8	8.7	7.1	16.7	3.6	3.2	12.4	18.9	10.1	7.8
Homemaker			3.1	3.3	2.2	1.3	8.0	2.0	2.8	2.9	6.5	5.1	5.3	1.5	0.8	4.2	6.4
Retired			2.7	9.2	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	33.7	0.4	0.5	2.4	3.3
Other			52.0	46.3	52.1	72.3	48.9	54.8	57.1	33.4	40.7	55.7	23.1	41.1	60.0	34.5	30.9
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			517,385	94,775	92,457	122,550	42,464	29,769	11,467	80,906	24,513	6,180	1,293	711	1,733	287	8,280

<sup>1</sup> Detailed not in labor force is a Supplemental Data Set item. Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.9. Education among admissions aged 18 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Education (by highest school grade completed)	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
<b>Total admissions aged 18 and older</b>	1,581,786	350,529	268,136	315,099	153,214	69,407	32,355	204,929	135,150	14,952	3,187	1,756	5,088	733	27,251
0 to 8	5.9	5.5	5.4	7.9	4.4	7.0	7.0	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.8
9 to 11	22.2	14.7	22.4	20.9	19.1	28.6	24.9	32.4	28.6	18.7	15.8	24.4	40.0	18.6	20.5
12 (or GED)	45.0	43.4	44.4	47.5	45.8	42.1	43.7	44.6	46.1	42.6	39.3	46.6	41.8	42.6	45.7
More than 12	26.9	36.4	27.9	23.8	30.7	22.3	24.4	18.0	20.0	32.2	38.3	24.1	12.3	32.6	27.0
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	1,559,218	343,201	265,542	312,559	151,663	68,931	32,028	203,244	133,868	14,789	3,145	1,726	5,028	725	22,769

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Self-contained special education class (no grade level equivalent) is excluded from the tabulation because there were too few cases to report.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 2.10. Marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status			Primary substance at admission													
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/							
			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	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605	
Marital status																
Never married	64.5	49.7	61.5	74.4	60.7	59.9	62.5	82.3	55.4	61.1	49.9	82.2	82.4	69.8	65.8	
Divorced	14.0	19.7	13.2	10.2	18.4	12.0	14.8	8.9	16.2	14.9	19.7	8.2	8.5	14.7	14.5	
Now married	5.8	6.3	6.6	5.0	6.4	8.5	7.3	3.2	8.3	6.4	7.6	3.5	4.0	4.4	6.3	
Separated	13.9	21.9	16.8	8.7	12.7	17.0	13.8	4.9	18.6	14.9	16.8	5.4	4.5	10.1	11.4	
Widowed	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.7	6.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	
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	1,347,720	295,307	221,757	245,186	131,633	56,420	28,196	234,405	87,669	12,240	2,648	1,819	4,378	789	25,273	
Living arrangements																
Independent living	65.9	71.9	64.3	66.5	76.6	56.7	69.2	61.9	51.3	72.7	74.8	51.5	64.5	55.3	69.7	
Dependent living	20.0	12.8	16.9	17.0	16.2	19.5	18.2	32.4	30.1	15.6	15.6	35.8	23.7	33.2	23.4	
Homeless	14.1	15.3	18.8	16.5	7.2	23.9	12.6	5.7	18.7	11.7	9.6	12.7	11.8	11.5	6.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,655,357	349,911	272,319	312,577	152,426	68,432	32,248	278,137	137,428	15,128	3,263	2,056	5,047	897	25,488	
Pregnant (female only)																
Yes	4.0	1.4	2.2	5.0	5.4	3.3	4.0	5.3	5.8	2.4	1.9	5.4	5.2	2.0	3.0	
No	96.0	98.6	97.8	95.0	94.6	96.7	96.0	94.7	94.2	97.6	98.1	94.6	94.8	98.0	97.0	
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 female admissions	533,292	95,785	71,387	98,076	69,555	27,248	9,914	75,062	64,157	6,841	1,597	551	1,907	342	10,870	
Veteran																
Yes	4.0	8.4	5.3	2.2	2.4	4.3	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	0.6	3.5	2.1	
No	96.0	91.6	94.7	97.8	97.6	95.7	97.0	98.7	97.4	98.2	97.7	98.4	99.4	96.5	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	1,559,718	320,734	256,363	300,765	143,447	66,468	31,230	262,192	127,058	14,826	3,080	1,954	4,957	834	25,810	

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data Set items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 2.11. Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis	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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem</b>															
Yes	33.1	27.5	38.2	36.4	36.2	43.7	38.3	28.3	27.4	49.5	42.1	46.2	41.3	51.6	35.2
No	66.9	72.5	61.8	63.6	63.8	56.3	61.7	71.7	72.6	50.5	57.9	53.8	58.7	48.4	64.8
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	1,236,524	253,337	192,020	232,404	120,088	51,820	24,057	219,857	108,406	9,738	2,289	1,509	3,419	644	16,936
<b>DSM criteria diagnosis</b>															
Alcohol dependence	21.8	49.9	49.9	0.9	1.1	4.8	4.4	1.8	1.6	2.4	17.4	2.7	2.9	5.7	13.5
Alcohol intoxication	7.5	21.5	13.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	0.2
Alcohol abuse	7.2	18.4	12.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.9	5.7
Alcohol-induced disorder	0.9	2.3	1.8	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.8	--	0.1	--	0.6
Opioid dependence	21.2	0.6	2.9	83.4	73.6	3.5	8.2	1.8	1.8	15.7	16.2	7.4	2.4	6.1	14.9
Opioid abuse	0.8	*	0.2	1.7	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	--	0.9
Cocaine dependence	4.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	61.7	47.0	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.6	2.9
Cocaine abuse	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.9	16.4	2.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	--	0.9
Cannabis dependence	8.6	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	2.1	44.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	4.0	3.9	7.5	5.9
Cannabis abuse	6.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	32.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.7	4.4	4.1
Other substance dependence	10.8	0.9	7.7	5.0	9.4	8.0	9.4	5.1	70.9	56.6	42.4	46.6	56.0	42.7	12.0
Other substance abuse	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	11.3	7.8	10.5	16.2	17.8	14.0	3.4
Substance-induced disorder	3.1	1.7	0.8	4.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	2.0	6.7	7.1	4.8	6.2	1.0	7.7	2.8
Mood disorder	1.8	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.4	1.2	3.3	0.5	2.1	8.2
Schizophrenia/psychotic disorder	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other mental health condition	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.7	5.3	9.1	4.6	12.0
Other condition/no diagnosis	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.5	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	704,410	169,599	118,093	91,146	80,308	29,431	13,371	122,588	49,097	7,012	1,623	951	1,739	522	18,930

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.



**Table 2.12. Source of income support among admissions aged 16 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Source of income support		Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine									
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
<b>Total admissions aged 16 and over</b>	<b>1,643,923</b>	<b>353,320</b>	<b>273,537</b>	<b>316,610</b>	<b>154,398</b>	<b>69,559</b>	<b>32,660</b>	<b>250,862</b>	<b>137,739</b>	<b>15,250</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>28,835</b>
None	35.3	28.7	32.2	43.7	35.4	37.5	34.7	32.1	46.9	36.1	24.5	40.4	35.1	38.1	36.9
Wages/salary	28.3	41.3	29.1	16.4	28.1	12.6	24.2	31.2	23.0	18.3	19.2	25.6	16.7	27.9	33.0
Public assistance	9.7	5.9	9.9	12.9	9.1	14.3	11.9	10.4	8.0	9.2	4.7	7.1	19.2	5.8	7.7
Disability	6.0	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.0	11.3	5.6	3.5	5.5	7.0	5.6	4.9	6.7	9.2	6.6
Retirement/pension	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.7
Other	19.9	15.5	21.8	20.9	20.8	23.6	23.1	22.5	16.1	28.5	44.7	21.3	22.0	18.3	14.0
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	1,037,454	237,558	182,937	207,423	92,221	43,333	21,656	154,964	68,402	9,671	1,843	1,213	3,351	480	12,402

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 2.13. Type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>Type of health insurance</b>															
None	53.5	55.1	57.8	44.3	52.9	57.2	57.5	50.3	68.2	48.7	54.2	51.2	51.3	50.9	44.9
Medicaid	23.2	14.0	18.0	37.3	25.0	28.5	23.7	25.8	15.5	29.7	20.8	22.0	36.2	25.1	29.9
Private insurance	5.9	9.0	6.4	3.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	6.1	4.2	4.0	6.2	6.4	1.1	7.0	8.2
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	5.3	5.3	4.6	6.4	6.9	3.6	3.9	6.4	1.5	7.7	3.7	8.6	3.6	4.7	4.2
HMO	4.4	8.4	5.4	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.0	4.0
Medicare	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.1
Other	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.3	5.6	3.7	6.1	7.8	8.5	4.6	10.0	7.6	4.4	9.0	6.7
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	713,253	174,748	111,649	138,802	64,296	22,889	10,920	109,965	59,992	6,209	950	906	2,312	446	9,169
<b>Expected/actual primary source of payment<sup>1</sup></b>															
Self-pay	16.9	24.2	20.8	11.6	16.3	9.3	13.4	12.5	12.4	13.1	20.0	10.7	4.0	10.0	12.3
Medicaid	14.8	7.8	12.4	15.2	20.5	19.2	13.2	23.6	13.5	14.4	21.4	23.8	12.9	22.7	19.8
Medicare	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
Other government payments	43.5	37.3	38.2	53.0	40.0	51.2	52.9	43.7	52.1	45.2	31.3	40.1	71.0	41.9	43.3
No charge	6.2	3.7	5.7	7.0	6.9	9.7	8.5	6.6	8.9	9.7	9.9	5.0	6.6	3.7	9.9
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	0.1	2.2	1.9
Other health insurance	4.9	5.7	4.6	6.6	6.8	1.8	3.6	4.3	1.5	8.1	5.2	7.2	1.3	8.5	4.4
Workers' Compensation	*	*	*	*	*	--	*	*	*	*	0.1	--	--	--	*
Other	11.1	18.2	15.6	5.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.2	10.0	7.1	8.0	7.2	3.6	10.2	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	535,171	133,726	90,541	77,622	46,086	18,082	8,908	92,350	49,752	4,199	715	847	1,910	401	10,032

- - Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> This information is collected at admission and may not correspond to the actual source of payment.

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 2.14. Arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
<b>Arrests in 30 days prior to admission</b>															
None	91.6	92.5	91.1	92.2	93.2	92.8	92.8	90.8	87.5	91.7	93.3	87.5	90.9	85.6	93.8
1 or more	8.4	7.5	8.9	7.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	9.2	12.5	8.3	6.7	12.5	9.1	14.4	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,573,550	333,770	248,836	282,590	146,398	65,102	31,300	278,489	137,563	13,249	2,960	2,035	4,993	893	25,372
<b>Days waiting to enter treatment</b>															
None	62.1	62.5	60.2	56.7	63.0	65.6	62.1	62.5	69.4	61.9	68.7	61.0	63.8	67.3	63.1
1-7 days	22.4	22.1	21.7	29.6	23.3	21.3	22.4	20.1	15.8	25.6	19.0	21.1	23.1	18.8	15.8
8-14 days	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.1	7.2	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.3	6.8
15-30 days	5.5	5.6	6.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.6	6.1	5.2	4.0	3.9	7.1	4.5	3.8	8.2
More than 30 days	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.7	2.7	5.1	1.9	3.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	881,688	172,495	120,048	168,169	86,448	34,024	14,245	157,946	102,341	7,013	1,500	1,178	2,718	526	13,037

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data Set items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 2.15. Frequency of attendance at self-help programs among admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

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/amines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
<b>Total</b>	1,683,451	355,366	276,212	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
None in the past month	76.8	78.4	74.4	71.6	74.4	69.8	74.2	87.0	72.5	74.5	78.6	73.5	75.5	76.2	81.3
1-3 times in the past month	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.0	3.9	9.2	5.9	6.6	9.6	6.0	6.4	6.0
4-7 times in the past month	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	2.3	6.1	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.5
8-15 times in the past month	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.6	3.7	2.0	5.6	4.2	2.6	3.8	5.0	5.1	3.4
16-30 times in past month	3.8	3.4	4.2	5.3	4.3	4.8	3.9	1.8	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.3
Some attendance in past month, but frequency unknown	5.7	4.8	7.0	7.6	6.6	10.4	9.3	3.0	2.2	6.5	6.6	4.6	5.7	3.4	2.5
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>No. of admissions</b>	1,258,724	282,771	211,339	216,789	123,055	53,564	27,332	223,372	80,596	11,534	2,492	1,790	4,072	785	19,233

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: Number and percent distribution, 2013**

Detailed drug	Total <sup>1</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total <sup>1</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Number				Percent distribution			
<b>Admissions reporting detailed drug(s)</b>	1,389,131	764,779	435,894	188,458	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Alcohol</b>	450,265	320,865	93,050	36,350	32.4	42.0	21.3	19.3
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>	286,097	122,549	114,524	49,024	20.6	16.0	26.3	26.0
<b>Cocaine</b>	179,794	52,976	91,155	35,663	12.9	6.9	20.9	18.9
Crack	82,012	30,968	38,616	12,428	5.9	4.0	8.9	6.6
Other cocaine	97,782	22,008	52,539	23,235	7.0	2.9	12.1	12.3
<b>Opiates</b>	303,791	213,201	65,824	24,766	21.9	27.9	15.1	13.1
Heroin	167,262	137,455	22,340	7,467	12.0	18.0	5.1	4.0
Other opiates or synthetics	77,797	42,579	24,844	10,374	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet)	40,359	23,277	12,880	4,202	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.2
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	5,975	3,057	1,985	933	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	5,293	3,744	1,212	337	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Non-prescription methadone	5,286	2,155	1,981	1,150	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
Codeine	1,268	668	395	205	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tramadol (Ultram)	148	62	54	32	*	*	*	*
Meperidine (Demerol)	111	51	44	16	*	*	*	*
Propoxyphene (Darvon)	76	40	23	13	*	*	*	*
Pentazocine (Talwin)	30	18	10	2	*	*	*	*
Buprenorphine	186	95	56	35	*	*	*	*
<b>Stimulants</b>	66,579	36,365	18,837	11,377	4.8	4.8	4.3	6.0
Methamphetamine/speed	54,367	32,673	14,583	7,111	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.8
Amphetamines	5,186	2,142	1,716	1,328	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
MDMA (Ecstasy)	4,244	759	1,513	1,972	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0
Other stimulants	1,344	320	490	534	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Other amphetamines	1,299	429	480	390	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	139	42	55	42	*	*	*	*
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	55,453	8,536	29,169	17,748	4.0	1.1	6.7	9.4
Alprazolam (Xanax)	28,367	4,450	14,941	8,976	2.0	0.6	3.4	4.8
Other benzodiazepines	17,838	2,807	8,983	6,048	1.3	0.4	2.1	3.2
Diazepam (Valium)	6,749	826	3,961	1,962	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.0
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	1,431	223	765	443	0.1	*	0.2	0.2
Lorazepam (Ativan)	471	101	249	121	*	*	0.1	0.1
Other tranquilizers	412	85	176	151	*	*	*	0.1
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	76	12	43	21	*	*	*	*
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	42	5	28	9	*	*	*	*
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	18	3	6	9	*	*	*	*
Meprobamate (Miltown)	27	15	8	4	*	*	*	*
Triazolam (Halcion)	15	6	5	4	*	*	*	*
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	7	3	4	0	*	*	*	-

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: Number and percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

<i>Detailed drug</i>	<i>Total</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>	<i>Total</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>
	<i>Number</i>				<i>Percent distribution</i>			
<b>Sedatives/hypnotics</b>	4,781	1,680	1,833	1,268	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Other sedatives	2,869	677	1,309	883	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Other barbiturate sedatives	1,108	628	275	205	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	378	72	166	140	*	*	*	0.1
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	283	268	10	5	*	*	*	*
Phenobarbital	115	22	66	27	*	*	*	*
Methaqualone	13	5	4	4	*	*	*	*
Glutethimide (Doriden)	3	1	2	--	*	*	*	--
Secobarbital/amobarbital (Tuinal)	3	1	--	2	*	*	--	*
Secobarbital (Seconal)	9	6	1	2	*	*	*	*
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4,187	744	1,452	1,991	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1
Other hallucinogens	3,333	627	1,163	1,543	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
LSD	854	117	289	448	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
<b>PCP/PCP combinations</b>	5,985	2,880	1,890	1,215	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
<b>Inhalants</b>	1,238	393	360	485	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other inhalants	833	250	241	342	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Aerosols	317	120	86	111	*	*	*	0.1
Solvents	54	13	19	22	*	*	*	*
Nitrites	18	2	8	8	*	*	*	*
Anesthetics	16	8	6	2	*	*	*	*
<b>Other drugs</b>	30,961	4,590	17,800	8,571	2.2	0.6	4.1	4.5
Other drugs	28,707	3,975	16,976	7,756	2.1	0.5	3.9	4.1
Other over-the-counter	1,234	374	434	426	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Ketamine	516	172	164	180	*	*	*	0.1
GHB/GBL	165	26	97	42	*	*	*	*
Diphenhydramine	106	29	36	41	*	*	*	*
Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin (Dilantin)	233	14	93	126	*	*	*	0.1

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> 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 766,000 admissions aged 12 and older who supplied detailed drug information reported more than 1.4 million substances (an average of 1.8 substances per admission).

NOTES: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. The data items in this table are Supplemental Data Set items, which are reported at each 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 01.23.15.

**Table 3.1a. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: Number, 2003-2013**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total admissions aged 12-17</b>	157,181	146,409	144,994	146,715	145,981	157,912	156,870	141,688	145,228	124,330	101,665
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>	101,378	93,469	96,209	97,059	96,019	108,488	111,899	103,678	108,810	93,827	77,062
<b>Alcohol</b>	29,725	28,455	26,797	29,146	30,315	30,545	28,114	22,243	19,853	16,718	12,913
Alcohol only	10,630	10,410	10,015	11,392	12,170	12,080	11,155	8,143	7,502	6,416	4,837
Alcohol w/secondary drug	19,095	18,045	16,782	17,754	18,145	18,465	16,959	14,100	12,351	10,302	8,076
<b>Stimulants</b>	6,693	7,493	8,491	6,528	5,435	4,034	3,219	3,724	3,696	3,176	3,422
Methamphetamine	5,320	6,070	7,099	5,589	3,874	2,228	2,035	2,049	2,212	2,597	2,989
Other amphetamines <sup>1</sup>	1,209	1,303	1,277	611	704	725	893	1,045	823	492	375
Other stimulants	164	120	115	328	857	1,081	291	630	661	87	58
<b>Cocaine</b>	3,280	3,355	3,815	4,284	3,354	2,651	1,483	1,200	1,158	910	625
Smoked cocaine	1,237	1,135	1,233	1,362	914	772	478	320	301	229	222
Non-smoked cocaine	2,043	2,220	2,582	2,922	2,440	1,879	1,005	880	857	681	403
<b>Opiates</b>	2,462	2,529	2,580	2,630	2,818	3,796	4,546	4,397	4,585	3,905	3,262
Heroin	1,496	1,442	1,337	1,225	1,145	1,347	1,568	1,435	1,562	1,618	1,698
Other opiates/synthetics	966	1,087	1,243	1,405	1,673	2,449	2,978	2,962	3,023	2,287	1,564
Non-RX methadone	55	47	61	52	58	79	68	62	46	32	25
Other opiates/synthetics	911	1,040	1,182	1,353	1,615	2,370	2,910	2,900	2,977	2,255	1,539
<b>Other drugs</b>	3,039	2,918	2,759	2,853	3,157	3,320	3,510	3,023	3,092	2,800	2,213
Tranquilizers	399	422	440	415	592	642	817	758	759	587	432
Benzodiazepine	303	310	375	370	517	574	739	695	707	532	403
Other tranquilizers	96	112	65	45	75	68	78	63	52	55	29
Inhalants	518	521	480	469	496	536	541	440	400	247	180
Hallucinogens	440	421	329	318	412	423	442	313	357	366	332
Sedatives/hypnotics	280	280	255	308	418	384	361	263	203	151	120
Barbiturates	71	64	26	40	52	62	61	49	28	16	14
Other sedatives/hypnotics	209	216	229	268	366	322	300	214	175	135	106
Over-the-counter	256	276	285	412	360	349	419	394	314	305	309
PCP	168	94	91	101	68	67	58	36	47	46	21
Other	978	904	879	830	811	919	872	819	1,012	1,098	819
<b>None reported</b>	10,604	8,190	4,343	4,215	4,883	5,078	4,099	3,423	4,034	2,994	2,168

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in *Other amphetamines* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had only used the category *Other amphetamines*.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.1b. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>	64.5	63.8	66.4	66.2	65.8	68.7	71.3	73.2	74.9	75.5	75.8
<b>Alcohol</b>	18.9	19.4	18.5	19.9	20.8	19.3	17.9	15.7	13.7	13.4	12.7
Alcohol only	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8
Alcohol w/secondary drug	12.1	12.3	11.6	12.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.0	8.5	8.3	7.9
<b>Stimulants</b>	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.4
Methamphetamine	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.9
Other amphetamines <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Opiates</b>	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Heroin	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
Other opiates/synthetics	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5
Non-RX methadone	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Other opiates/synthetics	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5
<b>Cocaine</b>	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Smoked cocaine	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-smoked cocaine	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
<b>Other drugs</b>	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Benzodiazepine	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other tranquilizers	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inhalants	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barbiturates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
<b>None reported</b>	6.7	5.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.1

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in *Other amphetamines* admissions beginning in 2005 is because Oregon and Texas began to report *Methamphetamine* admissions; previously they had only used the category *Other amphetamines*.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Table 3.2. Gender and race/ethnicity among admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Gender and race/ethnicity		All admissions aged 12-17	Primary substance at admission															
			Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Methamphetamine/amphetamines								Other/none specified	
			Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants				
Total admissions aged 12-17		101,665	4,837	8,076	1,698	1,564	222	403	77,062	3,364	432	120	332	21	180	3,354		
Gender																		
Male		71.0	53.1	57.0	50.6	60.4	56.8	55.6	75.9	47.8	57.4	56.7	71.1	47.6	62.8	61.3		
Female		29.0	46.9	43.0	49.4	39.6	43.2	44.4	24.1	52.2	42.6	43.3	28.9	52.4	37.2	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		101,651	4,836	8,074	1,698	1,562	222	403	77,054	3,363	432	120	332	21	180	3,354		
Race/ethnicity																		
White (non-Hispanic)		43.4	41.8	50.8	79.7	79.9	49.8	58.6	39.7	54.2	69.7	69.2	72.7	19.0	58.9	57.2		
Black (non-Hispanic)		19.4	11.5	9.5	2.3	4.6	21.7	8.5	22.5	2.5	3.7	10.0	7.0	23.8	7.8	20.6		
Hispanic origin		26.2	31.4	23.8	11.1	8.3	22.6	26.9	27.4	32.0	20.3	12.5	10.3	42.9	20.0	10.6		
Mexican		14.2	20.4	14.5	3.7	4.2	8.6	12.7	14.4	22.9	4.7	5.8	5.5	23.8	12.8	3.1		
Puerto Rican		1.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.5	--	1.7	2.8		
Cuban		0.3	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.2		
Other/not specified		10.0	9.8	8.0	5.5	3.3	11.3	12.5	10.7	8.8	13.8	5.8	3.3	19.0	5.0	4.5		
Other		11.0	15.4	15.9	6.9	7.2	5.9	6.0	10.4	11.3	6.3	8.3	10.0	14.3	13.3	11.6		
American Indian/Alaska Native		2.5	3.5	6.2	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.1	3.3	1.2	3.3	2.7	--	6.7	1.4		
Asian/Pacific Islander		2.7	6.5	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.4	2.3	0.9	--	2.1	--	3.3	4.7		
Other		5.7	5.3	5.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	5.8	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.2	14.3	3.3	5.5		
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		100,765	4,800	7,995	1,687	1,560	221	401	76,401	3,345	429	120	330	21	180	3,275		

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.3. Age at admission and treatment referral source among admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: Percent distribution, 2013**

Age at admission and treatment referral source		Primary substance at admission															
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Meth-amphetamine/amphetamines								Other/none specified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish									
Total admissions aged 12-17	101,665	4,837	8,076	1,698	1,564	222	403	77,062	3,364	432	120	332	21	180	3,354		
Age at admission																	
12 years	1.4	4.5	0.9	--	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.8	3.3	7.0		
13 years	4.9	9.3	3.7	0.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.8	1.2	3.5	5.0	2.1	9.5	8.3	10.9		
14 years	11.2	11.7	9.4	2.2	6.5	9.5	7.7	11.9	5.9	6.7	13.3	7.8	9.5	25.6	13.7		
15 years	21.3	16.8	19.0	8.3	15.1	19.4	14.6	22.6	15.8	20.4	24.2	21.1	14.3	17.8	21.2		
16 years	29.6	25.9	29.7	25.4	27.5	28.8	33.5	30.1	32.2	28.9	24.2	32.8	38.1	23.9	24.0		
17 years	31.5	31.8	37.2	63.6	48.2	39.6	42.2	29.5	44.8	40.0	32.5	35.5	23.8	21.1	23.2		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. of admissions	101,665	4,837	8,076	1,698	1,564	222	403	77,062	3,364	432	120	332	21	180	3,354		
Treatment referral source																	
Criminal justice referral	44.4	34.5	43.8	27.1	31.2	36.1	34.5	46.6	42.9	37.8	37.1	36.1	28.6	31.3	29.4		
Self or individual	19.0	21.7	21.3	32.6	29.6	21.0	22.2	17.6	20.7	24.2	19.0	22.1	33.3	23.5	26.8		
School (educational)	13.9	27.5	12.4	1.7	5.2	5.0	7.7	14.0	4.5	8.6	13.8	4.5	4.8	11.2	18.8		
Substance abuse care provider	5.2	2.5	5.8	16.8	10.6	11.4	12.6	4.7	8.5	10.0	6.9	11.2	4.8	5.0	4.1		
Other health care provider	4.4	3.0	5.7	8.0	9.6	10.5	10.6	3.9	5.1	10.7	14.7	7.0	9.5	11.2	8.2		
Employer/EAP	*	*	*	0.1	--	--	--	*	0.1	--	--	0.3	--	--	0.1		
Other community referral	13.1	10.7	11.1	13.7	13.8	16.0	12.4	13.2	18.3	8.8	8.6	18.8	19.0	17.9	12.4		
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	99,933	4,777	7,937	1,645	1,543	219	388	75,831	3,305	421	116	330	21	179	3,221		

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.4. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: Percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Marijuana involvement<sup>1</sup> and treatment referral source</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total admissions aged 12-17</b>	157,181	146,409	144,994	146,715	145,981	157,912	156,870	141,688	145,228	124,330	101,665
<b>Marijuana-involved<sup>1</sup> admissions</b>	82.0	82.3	84.5	83.7	82.5	83.9	85.7	87.1	87.4	88.3	88.7
Criminal justice referral	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.2	42.0	43.3	43.4	41.8	39.8	40.3	40.7
Both alcohol and marijuana	24.5	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.1	21.9	21.4	19.8	17.4	17.3	17.0
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	17.0	17.3	18.6	18.4	17.8	19.7	20.5	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.6
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Other referral source	37.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	40.6	40.6	42.3	45.3	47.6	48.0	48.0
Both alcohol and marijuana	21.2	21.4	20.8	21.0	21.8	21.2	21.3	21.9	21.0	21.1	20.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	13.3	14.0	14.8	14.9	15.7	16.8	18.3	20.4	23.7	23.7	24.2
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4
<b>All other admissions</b>	18.0	17.7	15.5	16.3	17.5	16.1	14.3	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.3
Criminal justice referral	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.7
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.9
Other drugs and drug combinations <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
No substance reported	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other referral source	9.8	10.8	8.8	9.6	10.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	8.6	7.6	7.6
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5
Other drugs and drug combinations <sup>2</sup>	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5
No substance reported	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.6
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	151,704	142,136	140,627	143,695	143,660	154,737	154,313	139,102	142,254	121,919	99,933

<sup>1</sup> Admissions reporting marijuana as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance were considered to be marijuana involved.

<sup>2</sup> Drug combinations includes combinations of alcohol and drugs.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.5. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: Percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Age group and race/ethnicity</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total heroin admissions</b>	274,459	262,469	260,735	268,350	262,777	282,097	287,388	267,326	282,459	292,354	316,797
<b>12 to 19 years</b>	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
White (non-Hispanic)	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rican origin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>20 to 34 years</b>	40.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	43.2	45.3	48.1	51.0	53.2	55.5	57.9
White (non-Hispanic)	24.7	27.3	28.0	30.1	31.9	34.8	38.0	41.1	43.4	45.8	47.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Puerto Rican origin	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
Other	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.0
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	33.3	32.2	31.1	29.4	28.3	26.0	24.1	21.8	20.4	19.1	18.3
White (non-Hispanic)	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.2
Black (non-Hispanic)	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.8	4.9	3.8	2.9
Puerto Rican origin	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8
Other	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
<b>45 years and older</b>	23.1	23.2	24.3	25.5	25.8	25.6	24.3	23.8	23.1	22.0	20.6
White (non-Hispanic)	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.0	7.9
Puerto Rican origin	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0
Other	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
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	272,770	260,659	259,063	267,318	261,322	279,319	281,875	266,090	281,386	291,389	315,572

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.6. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: Percent distribution, 2003-2013**

<i>Usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total heroin admissions</b>	274,459	262,469	260,735	268,350	262,777	282,097	287,388	267,326	282,459	292,354	316,797
<b>Injection</b>	60.4	62.1	62.8	63.6	64.2	64.7	66.7	69.2	70.0	70.9	71.4
<i>Age group</i>											
12 to 19 years	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
20 to 34 years	26.1	28.0	29.1	30.8	32.2	34.2	37.4	40.5	42.4	44.0	45.5
35 to 44 years	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.5
45 years and older	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.3	13.2	13.2	12.4	12.1	11.2
<i>First treatment episode (%)</i>	19.9	19.4	23.2	22.3	20.5	20.4	21.2	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.9
<i>Average years of use before first treatment episode</i>	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.6	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.0
<b>Inhalation</b>	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.4	31.7	30.9	28.8	25.8	24.6	23.5	22.9
<i>Age group</i>											
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
20 to 34 years	12.0	11.1	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.5
35 to 44 years	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.0	9.6	7.9	6.9	5.9	5.2
45 years and older	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.2	8.7
<i>First treatment episode (%)</i>	25.0	25.6	28.8	27.8	24.0	23.4	24.6	21.6	20.2	20.1	22.0
<i>Average years of use before first treatment episode</i>	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.1	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.7	12.4	11.3
<b>Other</b>	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	256,316	244,143	258,463	266,473	261,359	280,556	286,555	266,471	281,487	291,230	315,468

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.7. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by usual route of administration and age group: Percent, 2003-2013**

<i>Usual route of administration and age group</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Total heroin admissions</b>	274,459	262,469	260,735	268,350	262,777	282,097	287,388	267,326	282,459	292,354	316,797
<b>Total medication-assisted opioid therapy<sup>1</sup> admissions</b>	32.4	31.1	30.2	30.3	29.5	29.4	28.9	28.4	27.8	27.5	26.8
<b>Usual route of administration (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy<sup>1</sup>)</b>											
Injection	35.3	33.3	31.0	29.8	28.9	28.5	27.7	27.5	26.8	26.0	25.5
Inhalation	30.4	28.3	28.4	31.2	29.9	30.9	31.6	31.0	30.8	31.9	30.6
Smoking	37.2	38.1	35.8	33.4	34.8	31.8	31.8	28.7	28.3	29.1	28.1
Other	23.0	32.0	26.8	26.8	24.0	23.2	21.3	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.7
No. of admissions	252,732	239,015	253,032	259,751	255,408	274,732	280,506	261,398	276,770	283,537	305,974
<b>Age group (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy<sup>1</sup>)</b>											
12 to 19 years	13.8	12.1	11.1	11.4	13.3	12.5	14.0	13.5	14.5	13.2	12.7
20 to 34 years	26.0	24.8	23.6	23.0	22.9	22.5	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.3	21.8
35 to 44 years	33.8	32.2	31.4	31.2	30.5	31.0	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.3	30.0
45 years and older	44.1	43.2	42.2	43.6	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.7	39.8	40.5	40.2
No. of admissions	270,689	257,064	254,969	261,385	256,631	276,162	281,297	262,205	277,704	284,567	307,180

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of the client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 3.8. Primary substance of abuse among admissions aged 12 and older, by additional substance of abuse: Number and percent distribution, 2013**

		Primary substance at admission												
		Alcohol	Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
			Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
All admis- sions														
Total	1,683,451	631,578	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
Any use of substance		911,936	375,052	268,005	168,581	149,610	630,809	228,179	98,323	11,930	10,219	10,330	2,676	87,675
Average number of substances per admission	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.3
Secondary or tertiary substance							Number							
None	759,518	355,366	105,532	57,609	22,554	10,268	129,264	46,553	4,008	1,638	510	1,674	345	24,197
Marijuana/hashish	348,818	155,811	62,667	38,777	20,701	9,988	--	50,783	3,284	588	971	1,953	283	3,012
Alcohol	280,358	--	54,232	29,227	30,223	12,033	106,640	38,452	3,671	570	643	1,667	288	2,712
Non-smoked cocaine	116,852	39,560	45,854	10,684	--	--	13,993	4,620	962	121	122	443	25	468
Opiates other than heroin	113,227	27,285	45,544	3,327	3,006	2,471	15,216	10,211	4,452	427	154	107	63	964
Smoked cocaine	98,952	45,817	34,212	5,659	--	--	8,199	3,451	766	88	86	275	23	376
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	89,665	27,866	19,530	11,171	2,048	1,498	24,272	983	966	195	241	146	57	692
Tranquilizers	82,939	14,990	33,175	21,933	1,272	1,040	6,452	3,185	48	144	82	65	23	530
Heroin	58,255	21,368	--	13,119	5,293	3,578	5,405	6,688	1,982	147	73	137	9	456
Sedatives	8,623	2,097	1,597	2,453	133	133	1,249	656	190	10	8	11	8	78
Hallucinogens	8,131	2,028	648	420	198	177	3,666	778	55	11	--	40	11	99
PCP	5,221	1,484	656	139	442	252	1,944	214	45	2	16	--	4	23
Inhalants	1,763	662	97	125	43	29	596	132	18	2	10	4	--	45
Other	57,070	26,701	7,856	4,834	1,521	715	10,345	3,920	585	92	90	117	65	229

*Continued. See notes at end of table.*

**Table 3.8. Primary substance of abuse among admissions aged 12 and older, by additional substance of abuse: Number and percent distribution, 2013**  
(continued)

		Primary substance at admission												
		Alcohol	Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
			Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
All admissions	Total 1,683,451	631,578	316,797	154,778	69,629	32,758	281,991	138,514	15,384	3,307	2,088	5,109	913	30,605
Primary use of substance	100.0	37.5	18.8	9.2	4.1	1.9	16.8	8.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8
Secondary or tertiary substance		Column percent <sup>1</sup>												
None	45.1	56.3	33.3	37.2	32.4	31.3	45.8	33.6	26.1	49.5	24.4	32.8	37.8	79.1
Marijuana/hashish	20.7	24.7	19.8	25.1	29.7	30.5	--	36.7	21.3	17.8	46.5	38.2	31.0	9.8
Alcohol	16.7	--	17.1	18.9	43.4	36.7	37.8	27.8	23.9	17.2	30.8	32.6	31.5	8.9
Non-smoked cocaine	6.9	6.3	14.5	6.9	--	--	5.0	3.3	6.3	3.7	5.8	8.7	2.7	1.5
Opiates other than heroin	6.7	4.3	14.4	2.1	4.3	7.5	5.4	7.4	28.9	12.9	7.4	2.1	6.9	3.1
Smoked cocaine	5.9	7.3	10.8	3.7	--	--	2.9	2.5	5.0	2.7	4.1	5.4	2.5	1.2
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	5.3	4.4	6.2	7.2	2.9	4.6	8.6	0.7	6.3	5.9	11.5	2.9	6.2	2.3
Tranquilizers	4.9	2.4	10.5	14.2	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	4.4	3.9	1.3	2.5	1.7
Heroin	3.5	3.4	--	8.5	7.6	10.9	1.9	4.8	12.9	4.4	3.5	2.7	1.0	1.5
Sedatives	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	--	0.8	1.2	0.3
PCP	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	--	0.4	0.1
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	--	0.1
Other	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.8	4.3	2.3	7.1	0.7
Secondary or tertiary substance		Row percent distribution												
None	100.0	46.8	13.9	7.6	3.0	1.4	17.0	6.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	3.2
Marijuana/hashish	100.0	44.7	18.0	11.1	5.9	2.9	--	14.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9
Alcohol	100.0	--	19.3	10.4	10.8	4.3	38.0	13.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0
Non-smoked cocaine	100.0	33.9	39.2	9.1	--	--	12.0	4.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	*	0.4
Opiates other than heroin	100.0	24.1	40.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	13.4	9.0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Smoked cocaine	100.0	46.3	34.6	5.7	--	--	8.3	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.4
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	100.0	31.1	21.8	12.5	2.3	1.7	27.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8
Tranquilizers	100.0	18.1	40.0	26.4	1.5	1.3	7.8	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.6
Heroin	100.0	36.7	--	22.5	9.1	6.1	9.3	11.5	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.8
Sedatives	100.0	24.3	18.5	28.4	1.5	1.5	14.5	7.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Hallucinogens	100.0	24.9	8.0	5.2	2.4	2.2	45.1	9.6	0.7	0.1	--	0.5	0.1	1.2
PCP	100.0	28.4	12.6	2.7	8.5	4.8	37.2	4.1	0.9	*	0.3	--	0.1	0.4
Inhalants	100.0	37.5	5.5	7.1	2.4	1.6	33.8	7.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	--	2.6
Other	100.0	46.8	13.8	8.5	2.7	1.3	18.1	6.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4

-- Quantity is zero; \* Less than 0.05 percent.

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

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



**Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: Number and percent distribution, 2013**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>Secondary and tertiary substances</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of all admissions</i>	<i>Percent of primary substance</i>
<b>All admissions aged 12 and older</b>		1,683,451	100.0	
<b>Alcohol</b>		631,578	37.5	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	355,366	21.1	56.3
<i>1 other substance</i>	Marijuana	93,543	5.6	14.8
	Cocaine	39,907	2.4	6.3
	Opiates	19,365	1.2	3.1
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	11,708	0.7	1.9
	Other	24,116	1.4	3.8
<i>2 other substances</i>	Cocaine & Marijuana	29,383	1.7	4.7
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	10,553	0.6	1.7
	Marijuana & Opiates	10,178	0.6	1.6
	Cocaine & Opiates	9,815	0.6	1.6
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,310	0.1	0.4
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	2,059	0.1	0.3
	Marijuana & Other	12,154	0.7	1.9
	Opiates & Other	5,923	0.4	0.9
	Cocaine & Other	3,962	0.2	0.6
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,236	0.1	0.2
<b>Opiates</b>		471,575	28.0	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	189,601	11.3	40.2
<i>1 other substance</i>	Marijuana	46,783	2.8	9.9
	Cocaine	46,244	2.7	9.8
	Alcohol	33,987	2.0	7.2
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	16,846	1.0	3.6
	Other	35,529	2.1	7.5
<i>2 other substances</i>	Cocaine & Marijuana	18,467	1.1	3.9
	Alcohol & Marijuana	18,260	1.1	3.9
	Alcohol & Cocaine	17,980	1.1	3.8
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	5,394	0.3	1.1
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	3,238	0.2	0.7
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,229	0.1	0.5
	Marijuana & Other	12,540	0.7	2.7
	Cocaine & Other	11,489	0.7	2.4
	Alcohol & Other	9,994	0.6	2.1
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	2,994	0.2	0.6
<b>Marijuana</b>		281,991	16.8	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	129,264	7.7	45.8
<i>1 other substance</i>	Alcohol	73,324	4.4	26.0
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	12,115	0.7	4.3
	Cocaine	7,911	0.5	2.8
	Opiates	7,374	0.4	2.6
	Other	8,003	0.5	2.8
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Cocaine	9,487	0.6	3.4
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	7,560	0.4	2.7
	Alcohol & Opiates	6,208	0.4	2.2
	Cocaine & Opiates	2,099	0.1	0.7
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,722	0.1	0.6
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,297	0.1	0.5
	Alcohol & Other	10,061	0.6	3.6
	Opiates & Other	2,590	0.2	0.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,578	0.1	0.6
	Cocaine & Other	1,398	0.1	0.5

*Continued. See notes at end of table.*

**Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: Number and percent distribution, 2013 (continued)**

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>Secondary and tertiary substances</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of all admissions</i>	<i>Percent of primary substance</i>
<b>Methamphetamine/amphetamines</b>		138,514	8.2	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	46,909	2.8	33.9
<i>1 other substance</i>	Marijuana	28,562	1.7	20.6
	Alcohol	19,030	1.1	13.7
	Opiates	7,467	0.4	5.4
	Cocaine	2,847	0.2	2.1
	Other	2,805	0.2	2.0
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Marijuana	13,524	0.8	9.8
	Marijuana & Opiates	4,057	0.2	2.9
	Alcohol & Opiates	2,521	0.1	1.8
	Cocaine & Marijuana	2,061	0.1	1.5
	Alcohol & Cocaine	1,888	0.1	1.4
	Cocaine & Opiates	900	0.1	0.6
	Marijuana & Other	2,579	0.2	1.9
	Alcohol & Other	1,489	0.1	1.1
	Opiates & Other	1,500	0.1	1.1
	Cocaine & Other	375	*	0.3
<b>Cocaine</b>		102,387	6.1	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	32,822	1.9	32.1
<i>1 other substance</i>	Alcohol	22,248	1.3	21.7
	Marijuana	11,611	0.7	11.3
	Opiates	6,092	0.4	5.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,420	0.1	1.4
	Other	1,608	0.1	1.6
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Marijuana	14,241	0.8	13.9
	Alcohol & Opiates	3,399	0.2	3.3
	Marijuana & Opiates	2,727	0.2	2.7
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	824	*	0.8
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	791	*	0.8
	Opiates & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	344	*	0.3
	Alcohol & Other	1,544	0.1	1.5
	Marijuana & Other	1,319	0.1	1.3
	Opiates & Other	1,230	0.1	1.2
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	167	*	0.2
<b>Other<sup>1</sup></b>		37,329	2.2	100.0
<i>Other substance only</i>	<i>n/a</i>	13,936	0.8	37.3
<i>1 other substance</i>	Opiates	4,176	0.2	11.2
	Marijuana	3,813	0.2	10.2
	Alcohol	3,543	0.2	9.5
	Cocaine	1,028	0.1	2.8
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	816	*	2.2
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Marijuana	3,171	0.2	8.5
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,539	0.1	4.1
	Alcohol & Opiates	1,459	0.1	3.9
	Cocaine & Opiates	836	*	2.2
	Alcohol & Cocaine	819	*	2.2
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	768	*	2.1
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	458	*	1.2
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	511	*	1.4
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	340	*	0.9
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	116	*	0.3
<b>Not applicable</b>		20,077	1.2	

\* Less than 0.05 percent; *n/a* Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Other can include any substances other than alcohol, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine/amphetamines, or cocaine.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.1a. Primary substance of abuse and age at admission among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Column percent distribution and average age at admission, 2013**

Primary substance and age at admission		Type of service										
		Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy <sup>1</sup>		
		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394
<b>Primary substance</b>												
Alcohol	37.5	38.9	35.8	49.0	57.4	55.1	35.9	27.8	52.5	1.5	5.7	10.5
Opiates	28.0	14.9	20.2	37.0	33.4	38.8	29.8	28.0	25.8	94.8	90.2	77.6
Marijuana	16.8	27.2	22.8	2.3	1.8	0.8	10.0	13.2	3.9	0.8	0.2	1.9
Cocaine	6.1	6.3	6.8	4.3	2.6	0.9	9.7	10.6	6.6	0.7	0.9	5.3
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	8.2	8.7	11.0	4.9	0.8	1.0	10.8	17.4	5.4	0.3	0.5	2.2
Tranquilizers	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.9	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.4	0.2	1.6	1.3
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/none specified	2.3	3.1	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.7	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	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394
<b>Age at admission</b>												
12 to 17 years	6.0	9.6	7.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	4.4	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
18 to 19 years	3.2	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.1	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.1
20 to 24 years	14.5	15.6	16.1	12.5	8.1	11.6	14.8	15.3	11.6	11.8	17.6	16.1
25 to 29 years	16.3	16.1	16.9	15.4	11.2	12.7	16.6	17.5	15.1	19.2	20.7	21.2
30 to 34 years	14.3	14.0	14.9	13.8	11.2	12.2	14.5	14.9	14.0	17.3	15.5	17.7
35 to 39 years	10.2	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.8	11.2	10.4	11.7
40 to 44 years	9.7	8.9	9.2	11.3	12.6	11.2	10.0	9.5	11.9	10.0	8.3	8.9
45 to 49 years	9.9	8.4	8.7	12.8	16.2	13.6	10.6	9.7	11.8	10.1	8.6	8.0
50 to 54 years	8.4	7.1	7.1	11.3	14.6	11.2	8.9	7.7	12.1	8.7	7.6	7.2
55 to 59 years	4.6	3.8	3.6	6.3	8.3	6.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	6.3	5.5	4.6
60 to 64 years	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.6	3.6	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.8
65 years and older	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.4	5.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	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	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394
<b>Average age at admission</b>	35 yrs	33 yrs	33 yrs	38 yrs	42 yrs	41 yrs	35 yrs	34 yrs	38 yrs	37 yrs	36 yrs	35 yrs

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.1b. Primary substance of abuse and age at admission among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Row percent distribution, 2013**

Primary substance and age at admission			Type of service											
			Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy <sup>1</sup>			Total
			Out-patient	Intensive outpatient	Free-standing residential	Hospital inpatient	Ambulatory	Short-term (<30 days)	Long-term (30+ days)	Hospital (non-detox)	Out-patient	Detoxification	Residential	
Total	1,683,445	43.3	11.3	18.1	3.1	0.7	9.1	7.2	0.3	5.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	
Primary substance														
Alcohol	631,574	45.0	10.8	23.6	4.7	1.0	8.7	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Opiates	471,575	23.1	8.2	23.9	3.7	1.0	9.6	7.2	0.3	18.5	3.7	0.9	100.0	
Marijuana	281,991	70.3	15.4	2.4	0.3	*	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	*	*	100.0	
Cocaine	102,386	44.6	12.7	12.9	1.3	0.1	14.4	12.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	138,514	46.0	15.2	10.7	0.3	0.1	11.9	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	
Tranquilizers	15,384	28.7	7.8	28.8	9.9	0.6	14.4	5.3	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	
Sedatives	3,307	43.8	9.4	17.7	3.1	7.7	8.6	5.5	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	
Other/none specified	38,714	58.6	12.8	6.7	1.1	0.2	9.0	7.0	0.3	3.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394		
Age at admission														
12 to 17 years	101,665	68.6	14.1	2.3	0.3	*	6.6	8.0	*	0.1	*	*	100.0	
18 to 19 years	54,509	56.6	12.9	11.0	1.0	0.4	8.5	6.6	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	
20 to 24 years	244,893	46.4	12.6	15.5	1.7	0.6	9.2	7.6	0.2	4.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	
25 to 29 years	273,822	42.8	11.8	17.1	2.1	0.6	9.2	7.8	0.3	6.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	
30 to 34 years	240,781	42.5	11.8	17.4	2.4	0.6	9.2	7.5	0.3	6.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	
35 to 39 years	170,961	42.3	11.4	18.4	3.0	0.7	8.9	7.3	0.3	6.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	
40 to 44 years	163,468	39.6	10.8	21.1	4.0	0.8	9.4	7.1	0.3	5.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	
45 to 49 years	166,437	36.8	10.0	23.3	5.0	1.0	9.7	7.1	0.3	5.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	
50 to 54 years	141,624	36.3	9.5	24.3	5.3	0.9	9.6	6.6	0.4	5.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	
55 to 59 years	78,015	35.8	8.9	24.4	5.5	0.9	9.1	5.8	0.4	7.4	1.4	0.3	100.0	
60 to 64 years	32,335	35.3	8.5	24.1	5.8	1.5	8.8	4.9	0.4	8.8	1.6	0.3	100.0	
65 years and older	14,935	40.4	7.3	18.9	8.1	4.1	8.3	3.8	0.4	7.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394		

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.2a. Gender and race/ethnicity among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Column percent distribution, 2013**

Gender and race/ethnicity		Type of service										
		Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy <sup>1</sup>		
		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	66.4	66.2	63.3	71.9	75.2	70.4	64.3	64.0	65.6	57.4	66.5	56.5
Female	33.6	33.8	36.7	28.1	24.8	29.6	35.7	36.0	34.4	42.6	33.5	43.5
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	1,683,077	728,859	190,760	304,014	51,510	11,876	152,917	121,484	4,696	92,157	19,414	5,390
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>												
White (non-Hispanic)	61.2	58.9	61.1	65.7	52.4	47.1	66.5	56.9	74.9	65.5	68.4	64.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	18.7	20.2	20.8	15.0	25.8	9.9	18.7	19.4	12.3	13.5	10.7	18.4
Hispanic origin	13.7	14.6	10.0	13.5	18.5	12.1	9.9	14.7	7.2	16.2	16.8	11.5
Mexican	4.6	5.5	3.4	5.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	5.8	0.6	4.4	10.2	0.8
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.9	2.2	4.2	11.6	4.9	3.4	4.1	4.0	7.8	3.2	7.8
Other/not specified	5.3	6.3	4.4	4.2	6.4	6.5	4.9	4.8	2.6	4.1	3.3	2.9
Other	6.5	6.3	8.2	5.8	3.3	30.9	4.9	9.1	5.5	4.7	4.2	6.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.6	0.6	28.6	2.4	3.5	3.2	1.6	0.6	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
Other	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	4.1	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,675,130	724,375	189,772	303,436	51,454	11,845	152,341	121,066	4,692	91,536	19,299	5,314

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.2b. Gender and race/ethnicity among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Row percent distribution, 2013**

Gender and race/ethnicity		Type of service											
		Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy <sup>1</sup>			Total
		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	
<b>Total</b>	1,683,445	43.3	11.3	18.1	3.1	0.7	9.1	7.2	0.3	5.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	1,116,828	43.2	10.8	19.6	3.5	0.7	8.8	7.0	0.3	4.7	1.2	0.3	100.0
Female	566,249	43.5	12.4	15.1	2.3	0.6	9.6	7.7	0.3	6.9	1.1	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,683,077	728,859	190,760	304,014	51,510	11,876	152,917	121,484	4,696	92,157	19,414	5,390	
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>													
White (non-Hispanic)	1,024,425	41.6	11.3	19.4	2.6	0.5	9.9	6.7	0.3	5.9	1.3	0.3	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	313,771	46.6	12.6	14.5	4.2	0.4	9.1	7.5	0.2	3.9	0.7	0.3	100.0
Hispanic origin	228,774	46.4	8.3	17.9	4.2	0.6	6.6	7.8	0.1	6.5	1.4	0.3	100.0
Mexican	77,264	51.1	8.3	20.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	9.1	*	5.2	2.5	0.1	100.0
Puerto Rican	62,968	33.4	6.6	20.1	9.5	0.9	8.3	7.8	0.3	11.3	1.0	0.7	100.0
Other/not specified	88,542	51.4	9.4	14.4	3.7	0.9	8.4	6.6	0.1	4.2	0.7	0.2	100.0
Other	108,160	41.9	14.4	16.4	1.6	3.4	6.9	10.2	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.3	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	41,953	36.0	13.3	18.5	0.8	8.1	8.7	10.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,029	50.5	15.7	13.0	2.0	0.3	4.1	10.0	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.2	100.0
Other	49,178	44.1	14.9	15.8	2.1	0.5	6.3	10.1	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.3	100.0
No. of admissions	1,675,130	724,375	189,772	303,436	51,454	11,845	152,341	121,066	4,692	91,536	19,299	5,314	

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.3a. Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Column percent distribution, 2013**

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 <sup>1</sup>		
		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
<b>Total</b>	1,683,445	729,069	190,795	304,065	51,513	11,878	152,933	121,514	4,697	92,170	19,417	5,394
<b>Treatment referral source</b>												
Self or individual	36.8	23.8	25.5	56.5	78.0	49.2	34.9	27.7	60.0	77.4	78.2	33.0
Criminal justice referral	33.7	49.2	43.4	14.2	2.7	27.7	18.9	37.0	11.1	4.3	2.9	13.8
Other community referral	11.7	13.2	15.0	10.4	4.4	4.4	11.6	11.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	10.9
Substance abuse care provider	9.1	5.2	9.0	8.3	2.8	6.2	22.9	18.6	6.3	9.8	11.9	35.0
Other health care provider	7.3	5.9	5.8	10.5	12.0	12.0	11.0	5.0	18.1	4.6	2.8	7.1
School (educational)	1.0	2.0	0.8	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
Employer/EAP	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	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	1,652,716	713,191	186,423	299,863	50,940	11,823	150,757	119,925	4,544	90,606	19,301	5,343
<b>Frequency of use</b>												
No use in the past month	28.0	42.1	38.6	3.4	1.5	5.1	12.4	36.0	9.0	17.2	1.6	16.1
1-3 times in the past month	12.2	17.3	14.3	7.1	2.0	10.1	8.1	8.9	4.7	4.3	1.9	7.2
1-2 times in the past week	8.8	10.8	9.9	7.9	1.9	11.8	7.8	7.5	4.9	3.1	1.9	4.9
3-6 times in the past week	11.5	10.3	13.6	12.4	4.2	12.2	14.4	14.8	13.9	8.9	6.6	10.2
Daily	39.6	19.5	23.6	69.2	90.4	60.8	57.2	33.0	67.4	66.6	87.9	61.6
<b>Total</b>	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	1,649,321	708,544	186,506	301,524	51,165	11,859	149,994	119,750	4,621	90,817	19,230	5,311
<b>No. of prior treatment episodes</b>												
None	40.3	50.3	37.3	36.1	43.9	34.4	27.6	27.3	45.8	23.1	32.2	19.4
1	21.3	22.7	23.6	14.9	15.2	19.6	22.7	22.3	17.5	22.1	18.0	16.5
2	12.4	11.2	14.5	9.7	10.0	15.2	14.6	15.8	11.4	16.9	12.2	13.8
3	7.6	6.0	9.0	6.4	5.9	9.0	10.2	10.2	7.1	11.3	9.3	11.2
4	4.4	3.1	5.3	4.4	4.0	6.6	6.1	6.4	4.8	6.3	5.0	8.2
5 or more	14.0	6.7	10.2	28.4	20.9	15.3	18.8	18.0	13.3	20.2	23.2	30.8
<b>Total</b>	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	1,535,988	689,786	185,731	253,868	10,928	9,196	151,201	118,403	3,747	88,540	19,257	5,331

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.

**Table 4.3b. Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes among admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service: Row percent distribution, 2013**

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 <sup>1</sup>			Total
			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	
<b>Total</b>	1,683,445	43.3	11.3	18.1	3.1	0.7	9.1	7.2	0.3	5.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	
<b>Treatment referral source</b>														
Self or individual	607,802	27.9	7.8	27.9	6.5	1.0	8.7	5.5	0.4	11.5	2.5	0.3	100.0	
Criminal justice referral	557,178	62.9	14.5	7.6	0.2	0.6	5.1	8.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	
Other community referral	192,751	49.0	14.5	16.2	1.2	0.3	9.1	7.2	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	
Substance abuse care provider	150,703	24.5	11.1	16.4	0.9	0.5	22.9	14.8	0.2	5.9	1.5	1.2	100.0	
Other health care provider	120,752	35.1	9.0	26.1	5.1	1.2	13.7	4.9	0.7	3.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	
School (educational)	16,275	88.4	9.2	0.5	0.1	*	1.0	0.6	*	0.2	*	*	100.0	
Employer/EAP	7,255	63.8	13.3	4.3	0.7	0.7	13.8	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,652,716	713,191	186,423	299,863	50,940	11,823	150,757	119,925	4,544	90,606	19,301	5,343		
<b>Frequency of use</b>														
No use in the past month	460,991	64.7	15.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	4.0	9.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	
1-3 times in the past month	200,731	61.2	13.3	10.6	0.5	0.6	6.1	5.3	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	
1-2 times in the past week	145,050	52.6	12.7	16.3	0.7	1.0	8.0	6.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	
3-6 times in the past week	189,486	38.6	13.4	19.8	1.1	0.8	11.4	9.3	0.3	4.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	
Daily	653,063	21.1	6.7	32.0	7.1	1.1	13.1	6.0	0.5	9.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,649,321	708,544	186,506	301,524	51,165	11,859	149,994	119,750	4,621	90,817	19,230	5,311		
<b>No. of prior treatment episodes</b>														
None	619,237	56.0	11.2	14.8	0.8	0.5	6.7	5.2	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	
1	326,961	47.9	13.4	11.5	0.5	0.6	10.5	8.1	0.2	6.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	
2	190,534	40.5	14.1	12.9	0.6	0.7	11.6	9.8	0.2	7.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	
3	116,304	35.8	14.4	14.1	0.6	0.7	13.2	10.3	0.2	8.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	
4	67,800	32.0	14.5	16.6	0.7	0.9	13.6	11.2	0.3	8.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	
5 or more	215,152	21.3	8.8	33.6	1.1	0.7	13.2	9.9	0.2	8.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,535,988	689,786	185,731	253,868	10,928	9,196	151,201	118,403	3,747	88,540	19,257	5,331		

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Therapy with methadone or buprenorphine is part of client's treatment plan.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Unknown types of service were excluded.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



## 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).

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 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 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 A Table 1* presents key characteristics of state data collection systems for 2013. 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

2003 through 2013, 87 percent of all records submitted were client admissions, 12 percent were client transfers, and 1 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 A Tables 2 and 3* indicate the proportions of records by state or jurisdiction for which valid data were received for 2013. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set (Appendix A Table 2). Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are collected at each state's option (Appendix A 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.
- 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 2013, methamphetamine constituted about 93 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 A Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2013**

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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	n/a <sup>2</sup>
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 eligible aged, blind, and disabled adults and youth. Medicaid individuals in Managed Care Plans are excluded.)	None	SSA funded clients with SA or co-occurring SA and MH disorders	n/a <sup>3</sup>	Admission
Hawaii	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission

*Continued. See notes at end of table.*

**Appendix A Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2013 (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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	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 A Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2013 (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 <sup>1</sup>	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 maintenance 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 SA or co-occurring SA and MH disorders	Transfer	Transfer
New York	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
North Carolina	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
North Dakota	Eight state Divisional service centers and other facilities receiving SAPT block grant funds One state hospital	Some private facilities	All clients in state Hospital and Regional Human Services Centers Small privates report only SAPT-funded clients	n/a <sup>3</sup>	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	Licensed drug and alcohol treatment providers in Pennsylvania that receive federal, state or local funds from the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs (Department) are required to report the treatment services they provide to the Department's Data System. Providers not receiving federal, state or local funds from the Department are not required to report to the Department, although some do so voluntarily. Therefore, the statistics generated from the Department should not be interpreted as a complete representation of all drug and alcohol treatment services in Pennsylvania.	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	Transfer	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.



**Appendix A Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2013 (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 <sup>1</sup>	Facilities reporting voluntarily to the state SSA			
Puerto Rico	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Rhode Island	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
South Carolina	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
South Dakota	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA Medicare-certified facilities	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 <sup>3</sup>	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/County/public-funded clients are required; data on other County-authorized clients such as clients having private payers are requested and received from some facilities.	Admission	Admission
Wyoming	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in a facility	Admission	Admission

<sup>1</sup> "state/public funding" generally refers to funding by the state Substance Abuse Agency but may also include funding by another public agency.

<sup>2</sup> Neither an admission nor transfer record results from a change in service or provider.

<sup>3</sup> Neither an admission nor transfer record results from a change in service within a provider.

<sup>4</sup> Not reporting as of July 1, 2014

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: State Substance Abuse Agencies, January 2014.

Appendix A Table 2. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2013

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 <sup>1</sup>	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>1</sup>	Substance	Route <sup>2</sup>	Frequency <sup>2</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>2</sup>	Substance	Route <sup>3</sup>	Frequency <sup>3</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>3</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	91	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	98	96	96	97	87	92	94	95	100		95
Alabama	99	98	100	100	90	93	99	100	100	100	96	100	52	99	96	99	99	100	99	100	100		100
Alaska	100	99	100	100	100	99	97	98	98	100	98	97	98	99	99	98	97	100	99	99	100		100
Arizona	100	92	100	100	100	100	92	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Arkansas	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		98
California	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	100		98
Colorado	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Connecticut	86	91	100	100	99	97	96	94	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100		100
Delaware	11	81	100	100	99	99	94	96	99	81	93	80	89	65	96	63	83	33	96	31	100		89
Dist. of Columbia	100	99	100	100	100	96	92	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100		100
Florida	100	98	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100		100
Georgia	74	89	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	--
Hawaii	100	100	100	100	99	95	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Idaho	100	100	100	100	97	95	98	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100		100
Illinois	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	57	100	100	100	100		100
Indiana	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100		100
Iowa	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	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	99	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100		100
Louisiana	84	100	100	100	98	97	97	97	100	98	85	96	100	99	92	93	79	99	95	100	100		94
Maine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	63	63	63	100	33	33	33	100		100
Maryland	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	58	58	99	100	24	24	100	100		100
Massachusetts	100	99	100	100	99	98	97	98	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	55	55	55	100	22	22	22	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	89	94	100	100	99	95	99	97	93	100	98	99	66	97	96	96	52	96	95	96	100		92
Missouri	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	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	100	99	92	100	100	99	95	100	100	99	97	100	100	99	98	100	100		100
Nevada	100	99	100	100	99	95	99	99	100	96	95	98	100	46	97	48	100	14	99	15	100		100
New Hampshire	100	97	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100		100

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix A Table 2. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2013 (continued)

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 <sup>1</sup>	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>1</sup>	Substance	Route <sup>2</sup>	Frequency <sup>2</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>2</sup>	Substance	Route <sup>3</sup>	Frequency <sup>3</sup>	Age at 1st use <sup>3</sup>			
New Jersey	99	97	100	100	100	100	97	96	100	98	98	94	99	100	100	95	99	100	100	99	100	78	
New Mexico	53	43	100	100	94	93	84	83	87	90	51	100	26	89	53	100	9	89	57	100	100	62	
New York	72	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	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	
North Dakota	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	56	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Ohio	95	99	100	100	98	99	99	99	100	99	98	99	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	93	
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	56	100	100	100	26	100	100	100	100	100	
Oregon	99	98	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Pennsylvania	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Puerto Rico	39	95	100	100	47	99	96	99	100	100	97	92	99	99	97	61	100	100	98	21	100	100	
Rhode Island	100	99	100	100	90	98	98	98	98	99	97	93	98	100	98	97	98	100	99	99	100	100	
South Carolina	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
South Dakota	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	
Tennessee	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	
Texas	99	99	100	100	98	99	98	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Utah	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Vermont	88	96	100	100	97	91	97	97	100	100	100	99	64	80	100	99	35	72	100	99	100	99	
Virginia	86	91	100	100	96	93	95	96	96	96	93	94	82	96	94	94	70	97	96	97	100	100	
Washington	100	94	100	100	98	95	99	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
West Virginia	100	100	100	100	95	98	100	100	97	99	100	100	86	65	100	100	79	35	100	100	100	--	
Wisconsin	--	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Wyoming	100	99	100	100	100	95	99	99	100	61	100	98	100	28	100	52	100	11	100	23	100	--	

-- Quantity is zero; ‡ No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

<sup>1</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

<sup>3</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Comparisons among states should be made with caution.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 1.23.15.

Appendix A Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2013

State or jurisdiction	Primary detailed drug <sup>1</sup>	Secondary detailed drug <sup>2</sup>	Tertiary detailed drug <sup>3</sup>	DSM diagnosis	Psychiatric problem	Pregnant <sup>4</sup>	Veteran	Living arrangements	Income source	Health insurance	Payment source	Detailed not-in-labor-force <sup>5</sup>	Detailed criminal justice referral <sup>6</sup>	Marital status	Days waiting for treatment	Arrests in past 30 days	Frequency of attendance at self-help programs
<b>Total</b>	46	46	52	41	73	94	93	98	63	42	32	85	72	80	52	93	75
Alabama	95	93	98	99	21	96	100	95	93	93	74	100	100	81	100	100	28
Alaska	--	--	--	97	99	98	97	94	99	94	98	100	100	99	100	99	94
Arizona	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	98	--	--	--	100	--	44	100	100	100
Arkansas	--	--	--	85	94	98	97	100	96	85	96	‡	98	99	100	100	93
California	--	--	--	--	100	99	100	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	100	--
Colorado	100	100	100	96	87	100	99	100	93	91	100	100	100	100	38	100	100
Connecticut	--	--	--	83	5	92	97	93	--	--	--	100	--	83	--	93	87
Delaware	--	--	--	44	96	84	85	96	84	96	95	77	58	95	11	84	--
District of Columbia	100	100	100	100	100	96	97	99	95	95	94	97	99	99	100	100	87
Florida	100	100	100	95	100	99	100	97	45	--	--	100	100	99	100	100	99
Georgia	94	53	21	47	--	100	100	97	--	--	--	100	--	99	--	100	80
Hawaii	100	100	100	92	76	98	100	99	94	87	100	100	100	99	100	100	95
Idaho	93	93	96	92	100	97	95	99	100	56	100	100	93	100	97	100	83
Illinois	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	39	100	100	100	100	100	97
Indiana	--	--	--	100	100	98	100	95	--	100	--	100	100	100	--	99	98
Iowa	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	98	97	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	100	100
Louisiana	--	--	--	83	95	78	98	99	99	99	94	100	100	99	94	99	95
Maine	96	97	98	--	100	100	100	100	85	100	15	82	--	100	85	100	85
Maryland	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	100	73	100	--	100	100	99	100	100	71
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	98	92	99	--	100	100	99	70	92	86
Michigan	--	--	--	97	100	100	100	100	--	--	--	73	--	100	100	100	90
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	100	98	98	95	--	--	100	--	99	--	99	97
Mississippi	100	100	100	100	92	93	100	99	97	73	81	100	75	100	100	100	--
Missouri	100	100	100	59	100	97	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	97	100	100	97	100	100	98	100	100	100
Nevada	--	--	--	74	--	73	99	98	94	93	99	35	53	90	100	100	97
New Hampshire	100	100	100	98	96	97	97	100	98	96	96	100	98	100	100	100	94

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Appendix A Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2013 (continued)**

<i>State or jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary detailed drug<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Secondary detailed drug<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Tertiary detailed drug<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>DSM diagnosis</i>	<i>Psychiatric problem</i>	<i>Pregnant<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Living arrangements</i>	<i>Income source</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Payment source</i>	<i>Detailed not-in-labor-force<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>Detailed criminal justice referral<sup>6</sup></i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Days waiting for treatment</i>	<i>Arrests in past 30 days</i>	<i>Frequency of attendance at self-help programs</i>
New Jersey	100	100	100	--	50	71	99	98	78	94	97	100	97	99	86	99	55
New Mexico	100	100	100	100	91	45	85	87	71	81	23	79	90	85	91	13	16
New York	100	100	100	--	72	77	100	100	100	--	--	100	97	72	--	72	72
North Carolina	--		--	99	100	100	98	100	--	6	--	100	--	100	--	94	89
North Dakota	100	100	100	99	100	98	99	99	97	97	96	94	95	98	100	100	100
Ohio	6	45	75	99	100	100	100	98	97	--	100	100	20	99	100	99	93
Oklahoma	--	--	--	36	100	100	97	100	--	21	--	100	98	97	--	100	100
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	91	--	100	4
Pennsylvania	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Puerto Rico	98	87	94	82	96	100	88	92	88	97	99	98	24	83	100	100	100
Rhode Island	--	--	--	98	92	92	91	98	--	--	99	100	98	98	--	89	88
South Carolina	--	--	--	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	99
South Dakota	100	100	100	99	93	99	100	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Tennessee	100	100	100	99	100	97	94	96	97	98	--	100	6	99	100	100	97
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	97	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	--	--	--	67	100	99	--	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	98	100	93
Vermont	--	--	--	100	--	95	--	90	--	--	99	100	--	--	--	100	95
Virginia	--	--	--	93	--	86	--	94	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	89	77
Washington	--	--	--	--	100	100	99	100	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	100	91
West Virginia	100	65	34	100	100	100	100	99	75	100	100	100	100	100	3	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	77	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	94	73
Wyoming	--	--	--	100	100	97	96	100	97	100	16	100	100	99	100	100	100

-- Quantity is zero; ‡ No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

<sup>1</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

<sup>3</sup> Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

<sup>4</sup> Percent of female admissions.

<sup>5</sup> Percent of admissions reporting employment status as "Not in labor force."

<sup>6</sup> Percent of admissions reporting referral source as "Criminal justice referral."

NOTE: Based on administrative data reported to TEDS by all reporting states and jurisdictions. Comparisons among states should be made with caution.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 01.23.15.



## 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**
- **Amphetamines**
- **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 SERVICE

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, Auychai Suvanujasiri, Parth Thakore, Sarbajit Sinha, Hongwei Zhang, and Doren Walker were responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report.