Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2000 - 2010

National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services

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

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), by Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. Work was performed under Task Order HHSS28320070048I/HHSS28343001T, Reference No. 283-07-4803 (Cathie Alderks, Task Order Officer). At Synectics, Bea Blacklow, Doren Walker, Sarbajit Sinha, and Leigh Henderson were responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report.

Public Domain Notice

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from SAMHSA. Citation of the source is appreciated. However, this publication may not be reproduced or distributed for a fee without the specific, written authorization of the Office of Communications, SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Recommended Citation

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2000-2010. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services.* DASIS Series S-61, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 12-4701. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012.

Electronic Access to Publication

This publication may be downloaded from http://store.samhsa.gov/home.

Hard copies may be obtained from SAMHSA at 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)

(English and Español).

Originating Office

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
1 Choke Cherry Road, Room 7-1044
Rockville, Maryland 20857

June 2012

Table of Contents

Click on text to go to link

List of Tables v

List of Figures xi

Highlights 1

Chapter 1. Trends in Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Aged 12 and Older: 2000-2010 5

- Trends in Primary Substance of Abuse: 2000-2010 5
- Trends in the Co-Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs 7
- Trends in Demographic Characteristics 8
- Trends in Employment Status 10

Chapter 2. Characteristics of Admissions by Primary Substance: 2010 11

- All Admissions Aged 12 and Older 12
- Alcohol Only 13
- Alcohol with Secondary Drug Abuse 14
- Heroin 15
- Opiates Other than Heroin 16
- Smoked Cocaine (Crack) 17
- Non-Smoked Cocaine 18
- Marijuana/Hashish 19
- Methamphetamine/Amphetamines 20
- Tranquilizers 21
- Sedatives 22
- Hallucinogens 23
- Phencyclidine (PCP) 24
- Inhalants 25

Table of Contents (continued)

Click on text to go to link

Chapter 3. Topics of Special Interest 27

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment 27

Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy 30

Polydrug Abuse 33

Racial/Ethnic Subgroups 34

Chapter 4. Type of Service: 2010 39

Tables 41

Appendix A. About the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 93

Appendix B. TEDS Data Elements 107

TEDS Minimum Data Set 107

TEDS Supplemental Data Set 115

List of Tables

Click on text to go to link

Trends 2000-2010

1.1a Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010.
Number 43

1.1b Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010.
Percent distribution 44

1.2 Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: 2000-2010.
Number and percent distribution 45

1.3a Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2000-2010.
Number and average age at admission....46

1.3b Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2010.
Percent distribution 47

1.4 Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2010
Number and percent distribution 48

1.5 Admissions aged 16 and older by employment status: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 16 and older 2010.
Percent distribution 49

Characteristics of Admissions 2010

2.1a Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Column percent distribution and average age at admission....50

2.1b Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Row percent distribution....51

2.2 Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Column and row percent distribution 52

List of Tables (continued)

Click on text to go to link

2.3a Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Column percent distribution 53

2.3b Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Row percent distribution 57

2.4 Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of use and usual route of administration according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 61

2.5 Admissions aged 12 and older, by age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 62

2.6 Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 63

2.7 Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service at admission and medication-assisted opioid therapy according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 64

2.8 Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 65

2.9 Admissions aged 18 and older, by education according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 66

2.10 Admissions aged 12 and older, by marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 67

2.11 Admissions aged 12 and older, by psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis according to primary substance of abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 68

List of Tables (continued)

Click on text to go to link

2.12 Admissions aged 16 and older, by source of income support according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Percent distribution 69

2.13 Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Percent distribution 70

2.14 Admissions aged 12 and older, by arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Percent distribution 71

2.15 Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2010.
Number and percent distribution 72

Topics of Special Interest

3.1a Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010.
Number 74

3.1b Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010.
Percent distribution 75

3.2 Admissions aged 12 to 17, by gender and race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Percent distribution 76

3.3 Admissions aged 12 to 17, by age at admission and treatment referral source according to primary substance of abuse: 2010.
Percent distribution 77

3.4 Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: 2000-2010.
Percent distribution 78

3.5 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2000-2010.
Percent distribution 79

List of Tables (continued)

Click on text to go to link

3.6 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: 2000-2010. Percent distribution 80

3.7 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by usual route of administration and age group: 2000-2010. Percent distribution 81

3.8 Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse according to additional substance abuse: 2010. Percent distribution 82

3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2010. Number and percent distribution 83

Type of Service 2010

4.1a Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2010. Column percent distribution 86

4.1b Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2010. Row percent distribution 87

4.2a Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2010. Column percent distribution 88

4.2b Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2010. Row percent distribution 89

4.3a Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2010. Column percent distribution 90

4.3b Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2010. Row percent distribution 91

List of Tables (continued)

Click on text to go to link

Appendix A. About the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2010.....98

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2010.....102

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2010.....104

List of Figures

Click on text to go to link

Figure 1 Primary substance of abuse at admission: 2000-2010 7

Figure 2 Age at admission: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population 2010 8

Figure 3 Race/ethnicity of admissions: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population 2010 9

Figure 4 Employment status at admission, aged 16 and older: 2000-2010 10

Figure 5 All admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 12

Figure 6 Alcohol-only admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 13

Figure 7 Alcohol admissions with secondary drug abuse, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 14

Figure 8 Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 15

Figure 9 Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 16

Figure 10 Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 17

Figure 11 Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 18

Figure 12 Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 19

Figure 13 Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 20

Figure 14 Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 21

Figure 15 Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 22

Figure 16 Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 23

Figure 17 Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 24

Figure 18 Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010 25

Figure 19 Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance: 2000-2010 28

Figure 20 Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and criminal justice referral: 2000-2010 29

List of Figures (continued)

Click on text to go to link

Figure 21 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2000-2010 30

Figure 22 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 2000-2010 31

Figure 23 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 2000-2010 32

Figure 24 Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 2000-2010 32

Figure 25 Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2010 33

Figure 26 White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 36

Figure 27 Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 36

Figure 28 Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 37

Figure 29 Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 37

Figure 30 American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 38

Figure 31 Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010 38

Highlights

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2010 and trend data for 2000 to 2010. The report provides information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to treatment aged 12 and older for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual State administrative data systems.

For 2010, 1,820,737 substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 and older were reported to TEDS by 48 States and Puerto Rico. (Georgia, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia had submitted no data or incomplete data for 2010 by October 10, 2011, and are excluded from this report.)

Major Substances of Abuse

- Five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances reported by the 1,820,737 TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010: alcohol (41 percent), opiates (23 percent), marijuana (18 percent), cocaine (8 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent) [Table 1.1b].

Alcohol

- Primary alcohol admissions declined steadily from 46 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 39 percent in 2005, but then increased steadily to 42 percent in 2009, and then fell slightly to 41 percent in 2010. In 2010, 45 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well [Table 1.1b].
- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone represented 23 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010, while admissions for primary alcohol abuse with secondary drug abuse represented 18 percent [Table 1.1b].
- Almost three-quarters of admissions for abuse of alcohol alone and for abuse of alcohol with secondary drug abuse were male (73 percent each) [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among alcohol-only admissions was 40 years compared with 36 years among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (68 percent) of alcohol-only admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by admissions of non-Hispanic Blacks (13 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (12 percent). Among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse, 59 percent were non-Hispanic White, 23 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 12 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

Heroin

- Admissions for primary heroin were fairly steady over this time period: they were 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000, 16 percent in 2001, 15 percent again from 2002 to 2004 and 14 percent from 2005 to 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Heroin represented 91 percent of all opiate admissions in 2000 but declined steadily to 62 percent in 2010 [Table 1.1a].
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of primary heroin admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary heroin admissions, the average age at admission was 35 years [Table 2.1a].
- More than half (62 percent) of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 18 percent who were of Hispanic origin and 17 percent who were non-Hispanic Black [Table 2.2].
- Seventy percent of primary heroin admissions reported injection as the route of administration, and 25 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Opiates Other than Heroin[1]

- Admissions for primary opiates other than heroin increased steadily from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 9 percent in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Opiates other than heroin represented 9 percent of all opiate admissions in 2000 but rose steadily to 38 percent in 2010 [Table 1.1a].
- Just over half (54 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary non-heroin opiate admissions, the average age at admission was 31 years [Table 2.1a].
- Most primary non-heroin opiate admissions (88 percent) were non-Hispanic White [Table 2.2].
- Almost two-thirds (62 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions reported oral as the route of administration, while 20 percent reported inhalation and 14 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Marijuana/Hashish

- Admissions for primary marijuana increased from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2000 to 18 percent in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary marijuana admissions, the average age at admission was 25 years [Table 2.1a].
- Almost half (47 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were non-Hispanic White, 31 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 16 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

---

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

Cocaine/Crack

- Admissions for primary cocaine declined from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2000 to 8 percent in 2010. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 71 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2010, down from 73 percent in 2000 [Tables 1.1a-b].
- Fifty-seven 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 smoked cocaine admissions was 41 years compared with 36 years among non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Among primary smoked cocaine admissions, 53 percent were non-Hispanic Black, 35 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 8 percent were of Hispanic origin. Among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions, 47 percent were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (29 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (19 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Eighty percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions reported inhalation as their route of administration, and 11 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine increased from 5 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2000 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- For primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, the average age at admission was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Fifty-three percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- About two-thirds (68 percent) of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 19 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-four percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported smoking as the route of administration, 22 percent reported injection, and 8 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

- TEDS data indicate that the number of admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent between 2000 and 2002, but declined by 2 percent between 2002 and 2010 [Table 3.1a].
- Almost half (46 percent) of adolescent treatment admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system [Table 3.3].
- About 6 in 7 (87 percent) of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance [Table 3.4].

Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

- The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from just over 1 in 5 (22 percent) in 2000 to more than 2 in 5 (42 percent) in 2010 [Table 3.5].
- The proportion of injectors aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from almost 1 in 4 (24 percent) in 2000 to more than 2 in 5 (41 percent) in 2010. During that period, the proportion of injectors aged 35 to 44 fell from 22 percent to 13 percent [Table 3.6].
- The proportion of heroin admissions with treatment plans that included receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy fell from 37 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2010 [Table 3.7].

Polydrug Abuse

Polydrug abuse was reported by 55 percent of all TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 3.8].

- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (alcohol: 41 vs. 19 percent; opiates: 23 vs. 9 percent; methamphetamine/amphetamines: 6 vs. 4 percent).
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported less often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (marijuana 18 vs. 21 percent; cocaine 8 vs. 14 percent).

Race/Ethnicity

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

- Among non-Hispanic Whites, alcohol (43 percent) was followed by opiates (27 percent), marijuana (14 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (7 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks, alcohol (35 percent) was followed by marijuana (28 percent), cocaine (19 percent), opiates (14 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among persons of Mexican origin, alcohol (39 percent) was followed by marijuana (25 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (18 percent), opiates (13 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).
- Among persons of Puerto Rican origin, opiates (39 percent) were followed by alcohol (30 percent), marijuana (18 percent), cocaine (9 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, alcohol (65 percent) was followed by marijuana (13 percent), opiates (10 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, alcohol (44 percent) was followed by marijuana (20 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (19 percent), opiates (10 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).

Chapter 1

Trends in Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Aged 12 and Older: 2000-2010

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2010 and trend data for 2000 to 2010. It is a companion to the report *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2000-2010 State Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment*. These reports provide information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to treatment aged 12 and older for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual State administrative data systems. Data include records for admissions during calendar years 2000 through 2010 that were received and processed through October 10, 2011.[1]

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

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

This chapter details trends in the annual numbers and rates of admissions aged 12 and older for 2000 to 2010. Trend data are invaluable in monitoring changing patterns in substance abuse treatment admissions. These patterns reflect underlying changes in substance abuse in the population as well as changing priorities in the treatment/reporting system. (For example, limited resources and targeted programs may result in a shift of State funds from treatment of alcohol abusers to treatment to abusers of other drugs.) TEDS data thus have important implications for resource allocation and program planning.

Trends in Primary Substance of Abuse: 2000-2010

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.)

---

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

Tables 1.1a-b and Figure 1. The number of admissions aged 12 and older increased by 4 percent from 2000 to 2010, commensurate with a similar increase in the U.S. population aged 12 and older.

- Between 2000 and 2010, five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances of abuse reported by TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older: alcohol, opiates (primarily heroin), marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine/amphetamines. However, the proportions of admissions by primary substance changed considerably over that period:
  - ***Alcohol*** admissions declined steadily from 46 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 39 percent in 2005, but then increased steadily to 42 percent in 2009, and then fell slightly to 41 percent in 2010. In 2010, 45 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well.
  - ***Opiate*** admissions increased from 17 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 23 percent in 2010.
    - Admissions for primary heroin were fairly steady over this time period: they were 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000, 16 percent in 2001, 15 percent again from 2002 to 2004, and 14 percent from 2005 to 2010. Heroin represented 91 percent of all opiate admissions in 2000 but declined steadily to 62 percent in 2010.
    - ***Opiates other than heroin***[2] increased from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 9 percent in 2010. Opiates other than heroin represented 9 percent of all opiate admissions in 2000 but rose steadily to 38 percent in 2010.
  - ***Cocaine*** admissions declined from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 8 percent in 2010. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 71 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2010, down from 73 percent in 2000.
  - ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 14 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 18 percent in 2010.
  - ***Stimulant*** admissions (98 to 99 percent of these admissions were for methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse) increased from 5 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2000 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2010.
  - ***Tranquilizers***, ***sedatives and hypnotics***, ***hallucinogens***, ***PCP***, ***inhalants***, and ***over-the-counter medications*** each accounted for 1 percent or less of TEDS admissions between 2000 and 2010.

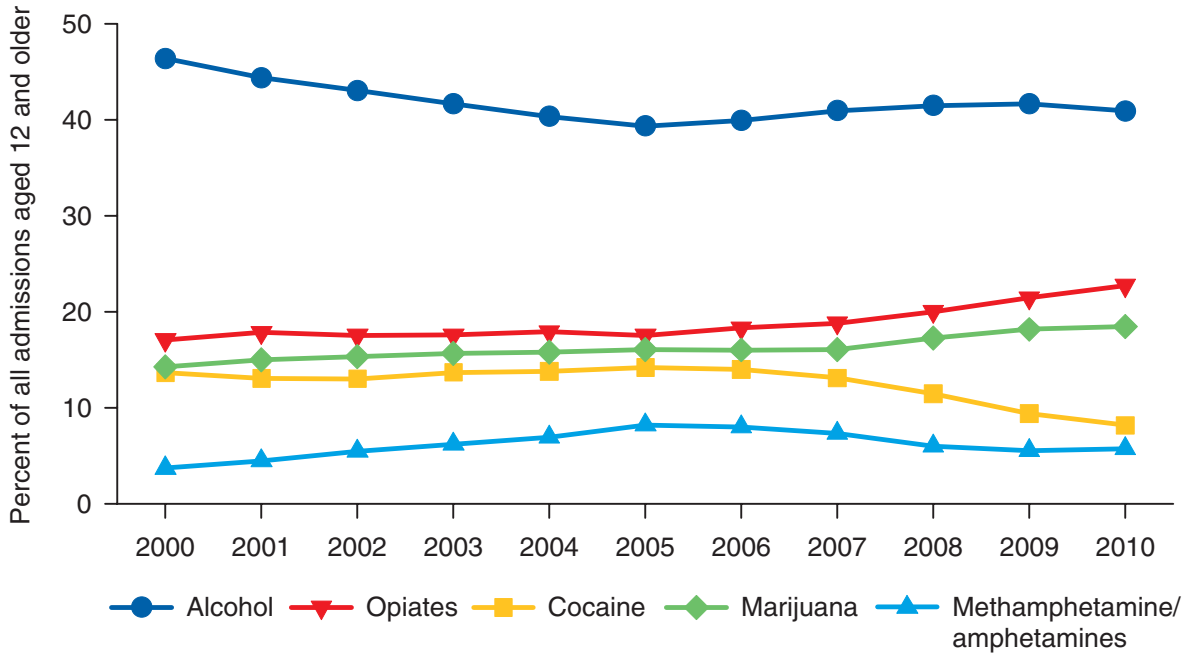
[2] These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Trends in the Co-Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs

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

- The proportion of admissions aged 12 and older reporting abuse of both alcohol and drugs declined from 42 percent in 2000 to 37 percent in 2010.
- The proportion reporting abuse of drugs only increased from 30 percent in 2000 to 39 percent in 2010, while the proportion reporting abuse of alcohol only fell slightly, from 26 percent in 2000 to 23 percent in 2010.

Figure 1. Primary substance of abuse at admission: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Trends in Demographic Characteristics

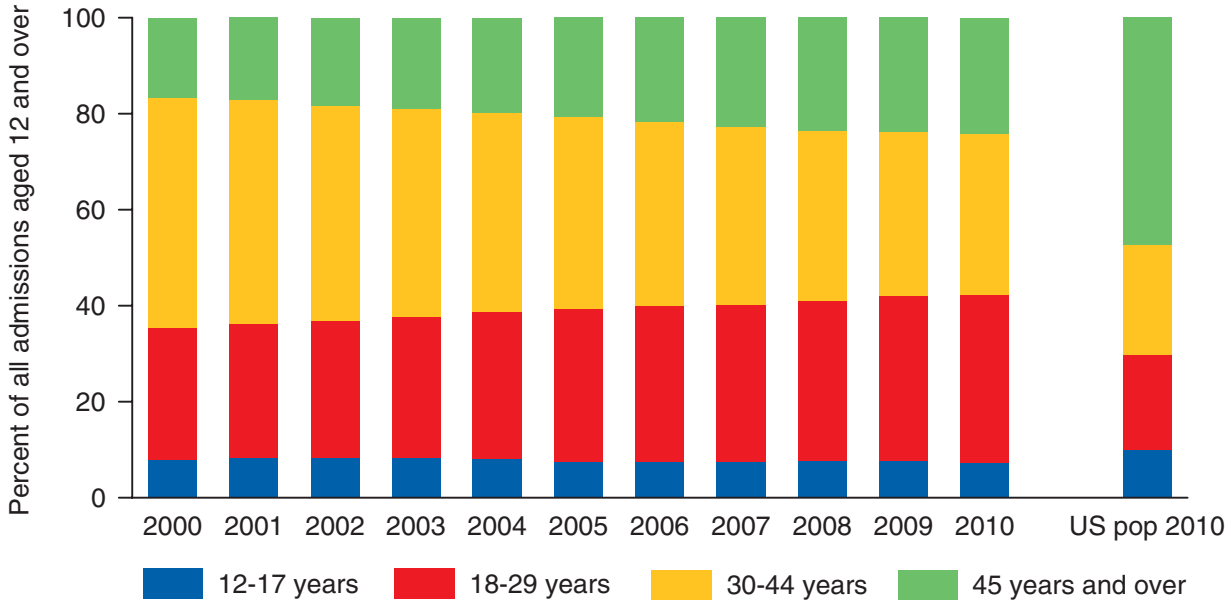
Table 1.3b. Males represented 68 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010, a proportion that declined steadily, if slightly, from 70 percent in 2000.

- The distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older differed markedly by gender from that of the U.S. population, where 48 percent of the population was male.

Table 1.3b and Figure 2. The age distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed between 2000 and 2010.

- The proportion of admissions aged 18 to 29 years increased from 28 percent in 2000 to 35 percent in 2010. The proportion of admissions aged 12 to 17 was stable at about 7 percent.
- Admissions aged 30 to 44 years made up 48 percent of TEDS admissions in 2000 but only 34 percent in 2010.
- The proportion of admissions aged 45 and older increased from 17 percent in 2000 to 24 percent in 2010.
- The age distribution of TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older differed considerably from that of the U.S. population. In 2010, some 69 percent of TEDS admissions were aged 18 to 44 years compared to 43 percent of the U.S. population. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 years made up 7 percent of TEDS admissions but 10 percent of the U.S. population. Admissions aged 45 and older made up 24 percent of TEDS admissions but 47 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 2. Age at admission: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population 2010

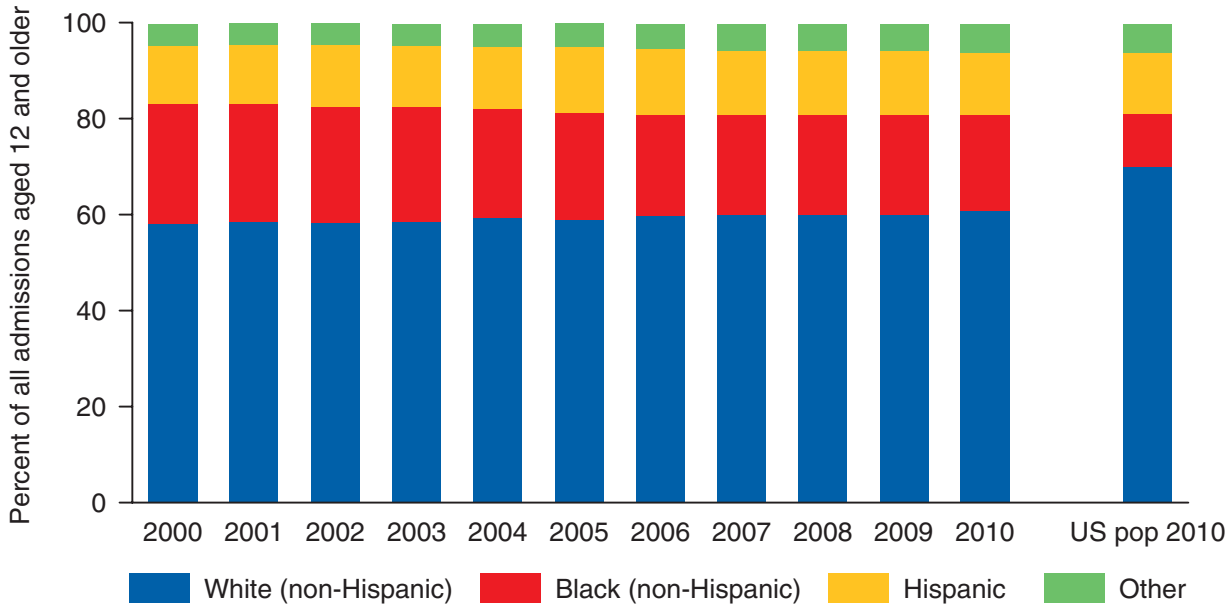


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Table 1.4 and Figure 3. The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed very little between 2000 and 2010.

- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 58 to 61 percent of admissions throughout the time period.
- The proportion of non-Hispanic Blacks declined, from 25 percent of admissions in 2000 to 20 percent in 2010.
- This was offset by increases in the proportions of admissions of Hispanic origin (from 12 percent in 2000 to 13 percent in 2010) and for other racial/ethnic groups combined (from 5 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2010).
- The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions differed from that of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Whites were the majority in both groups, but they represented 61 percent of TEDS admissions in 2010 compared to 70 percent of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 20 percent of TEDS admissions in 2010 and 11 percent of the U.S. population. However, the proportion of TEDS admissions of Hispanic origin (13 percent) was the same as the proportion of Hispanics in the U.S. population (13 percent). Other racial/ethnic groups made up 6 percent of TEDS admissions and 6 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 3. Race/ethnicity of admissions: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population 2010



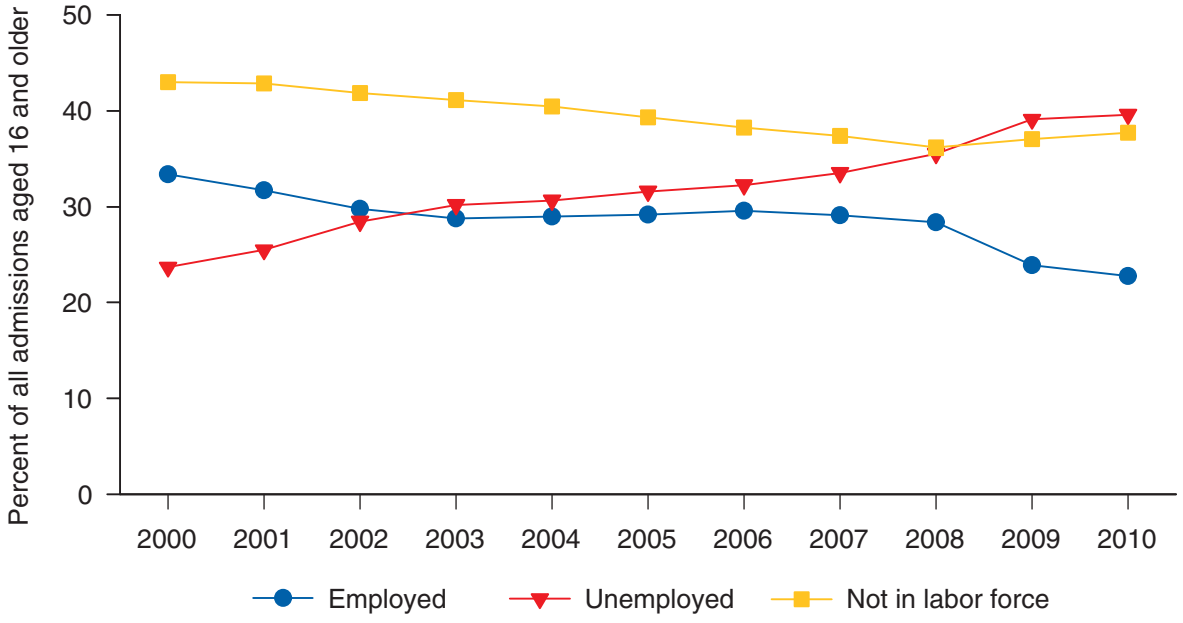
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Trends in Employment Status

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

- Unemployment as a proportion of TEDS admissions aged 16 and older rose sharply from a low of 24 percent in 2000 to 40 percent in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, unemployment grew from the least common employment status reported by treatment admissions aged 16 and older to the most common status.
- The most common employment status reported by TEDS admissions aged 16 and older between 2000 and 2008 was "not in the labor force." However, this proportion declined from a peak of 43 percent in 2000 and 2001 to 38 percent in 2010.

Figure 4. Employment status at admission, aged 16 and older: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

Chapter 2

Characteristics of Admissions by Primary Substance: 2010

This chapter highlights important findings in the 2010 TEDS data. The tables include items in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets for 2010. (See Appendix B for a complete data dictionary.) Data are tabulated as percentage distributions of treatment admissions according to primary substance of abuse.

The Minimum Data Set consists of 19 items that include:

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

The Supplemental Data Set consists of 17 items that include psychiatric, social, and economic measures.

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

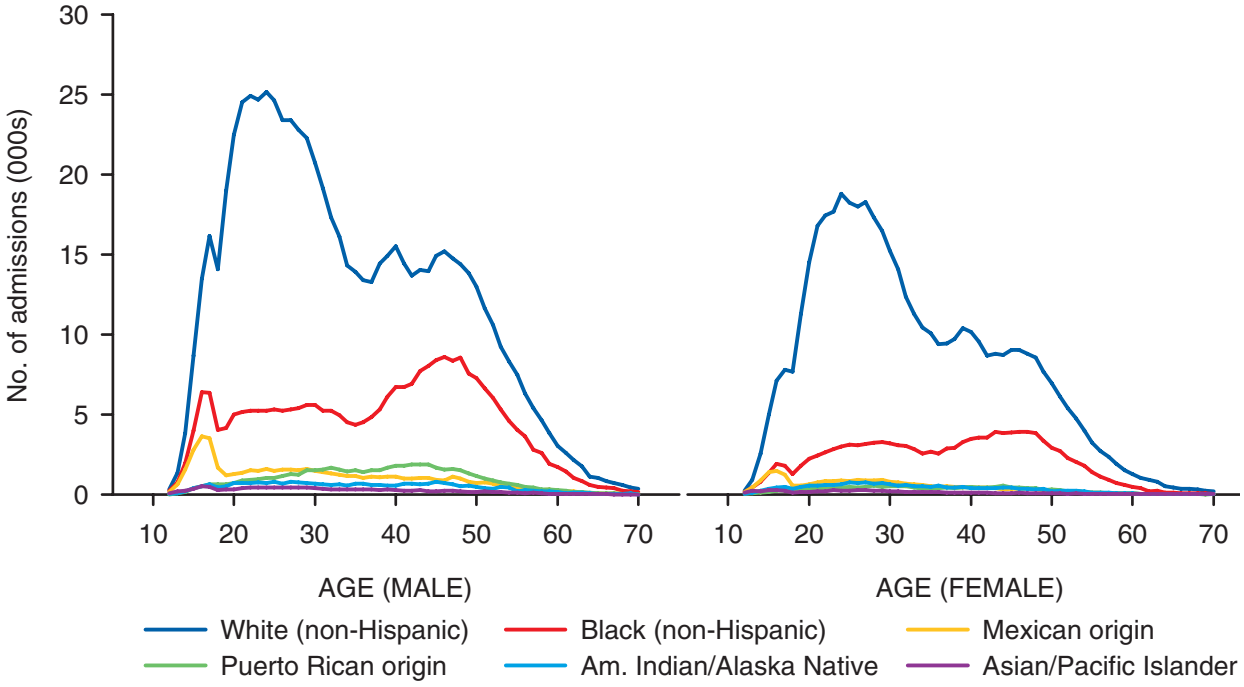
The figures in this chapter represent counts of admissions for each primary substance of abuse by gender, age, and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic of Mexican origin, Hispanic of Puerto Rican origin,[1] American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander).

[1] Hispanics of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin made up 62 percent of all admissions of Hispanic origin in 2010.

All Admissions Aged 12 and Older

- The average age at admission was 34 years; 7 percent of admissions were aged 12 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 61 percent of all treatment admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 (39 percent males and 21 percent females).[2] Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 20 percent of all admissions (14 percent males and 6 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Forty percent of treatment admissions had not been in treatment before the current episode, while 13 percent had been in treatment five or more times previously [Table 2.5].
- Most admissions (63 percent) received ambulatory treatment, 1 in 5 (20 percent) received detoxification, and 17 percent received rehabilitation/residential treatment [Table 2.7].
- The criminal justice system and self- or individual referrals were responsible for 37 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of referrals to treatment [Table 2.6].
- Less than one-quarter (23 percent) of admissions aged 16 and older were employed [Table 2.8].
- Thirty-two percent of admissions aged 18 and older had not completed high school or a GED [Table 2.9].

Figure 5. All admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



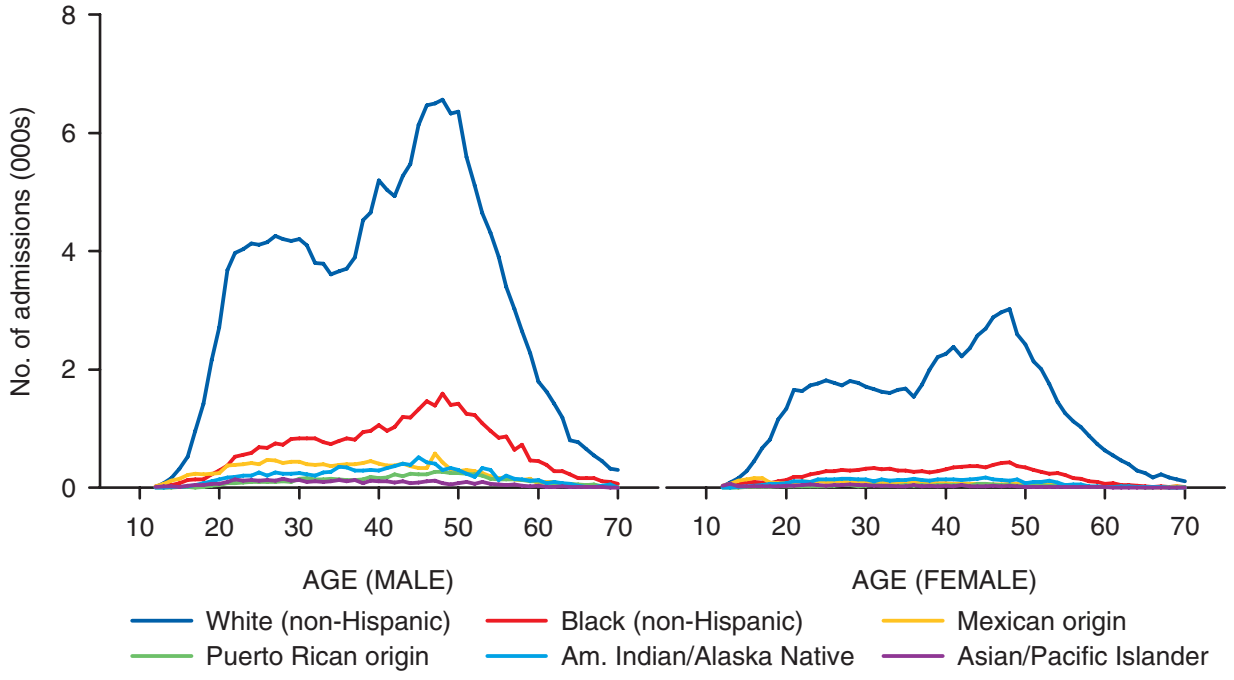
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

Alcohol Only

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse, represented 23 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission was 40 years [Table 2.1a]. Abuse of alcohol alone was the problem most likely to be reported by admissions aged 30 and older [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 68 percent of all alcohol-only admissions (48 percent males and 20 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Eighty-eight percent of alcohol-only admissions reported that they first became intoxicated before age 21, the legal drinking age. Almost one-third (31 percent) first became intoxicated by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, alcohol-only admissions were more likely than admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse to have been referred as a result of a DUI/DWI offense (28 percent vs. 15 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: 2010

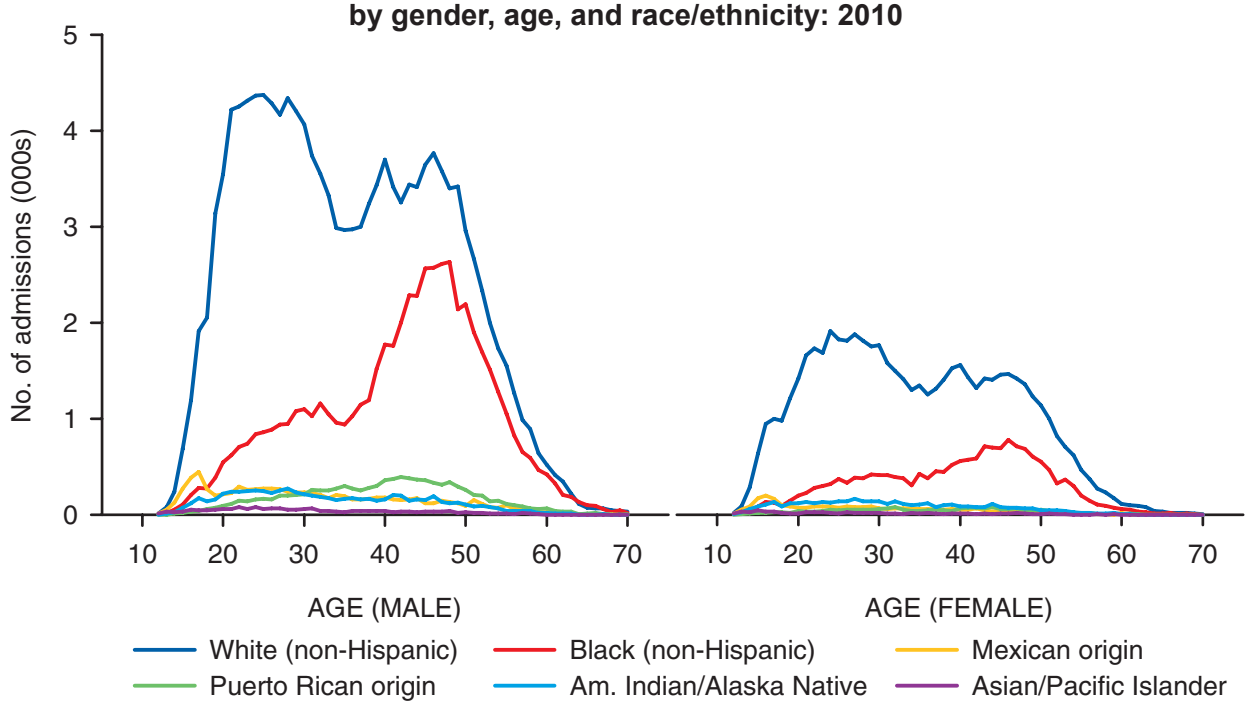


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Alcohol with Secondary Drug Abuse

- Admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs represented 18 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse was lower, at 36 years, than for abuse of alcohol alone (40 years) [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 59 percent of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse (42 percent males and 17 percent females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 23 percent[3] of admissions (17 percent males and 5 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Almost half (47 percent) of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse first became intoxicated by age 14, and 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 percent vs. 46 percent) [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse were more likely than alcohol-only admissions to have been referred to treatment as a condition of probation/parole (32 percent vs. 19 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Among admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse, marijuana and smoked cocaine were the most frequently reported secondary substances (26 percent and 9 percent, respectively) [Table 3.8].

Figure 7. Alcohol admissions with secondary drug abuse, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



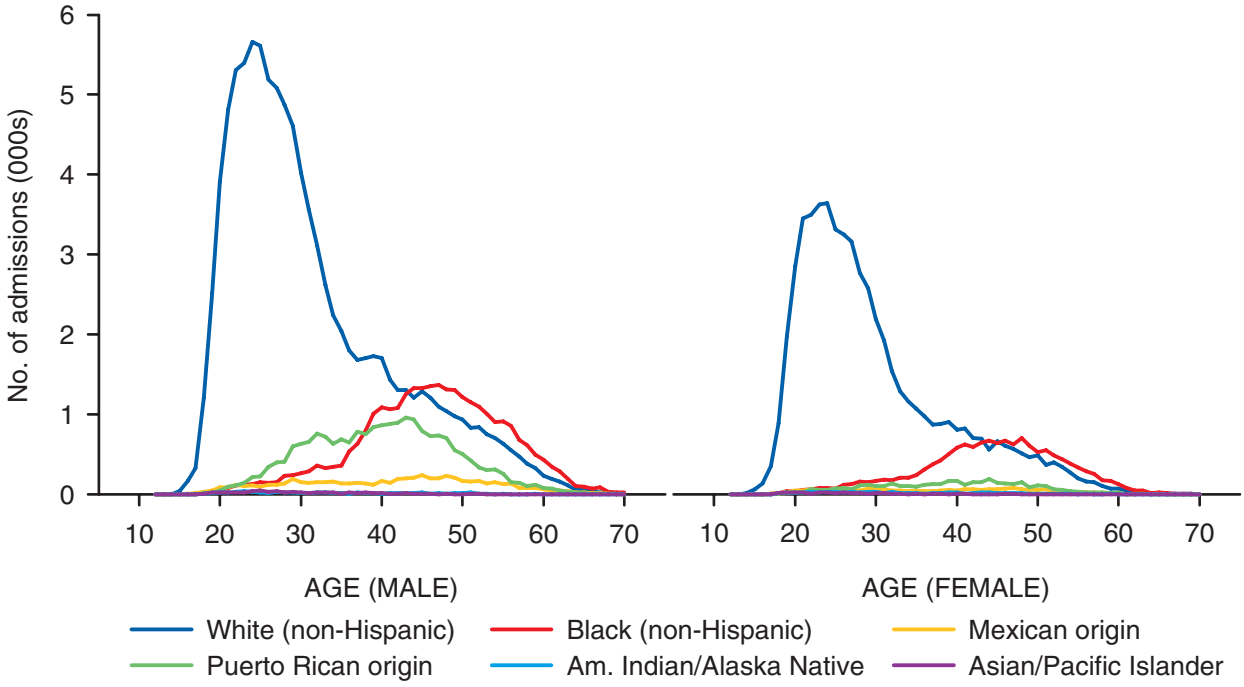
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

Heroin

- Heroin was reported as the primary substance of abuse for 14 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Sixty-one percent of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White (39 percent males and 23 percent females[4]). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 17 percent (12 percent males and 6 percent females[4]) [Table 2.3a]. Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin, 37 percent were for primary heroin abuse [Table 2.2]. See Chapter 3 for additional data on heroin admissions.
- Injection was reported as the usual route of administration by 70 percent of primary heroin admissions; inhalation was reported by 25 percent. Daily heroin use was reported by 68 percent of primary heroin admissions [Table 2.4].
- Most primary heroin admissions (80 percent) had been in treatment prior to the current episode, and 28 percent had been in treatment five or more times [Table 2.5].
- Primary heroin admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice system (16 percent vs. 37 percent) and more likely to be self- or individually referred (55 percent vs. 33 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 28 percent of heroin admissions [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 16 and older were employed (vs. 23 percent of all admissions that age); 43 percent were unemployed (vs. 40 percent of all admissions that age) [Table 2.8].

Figure 8. Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



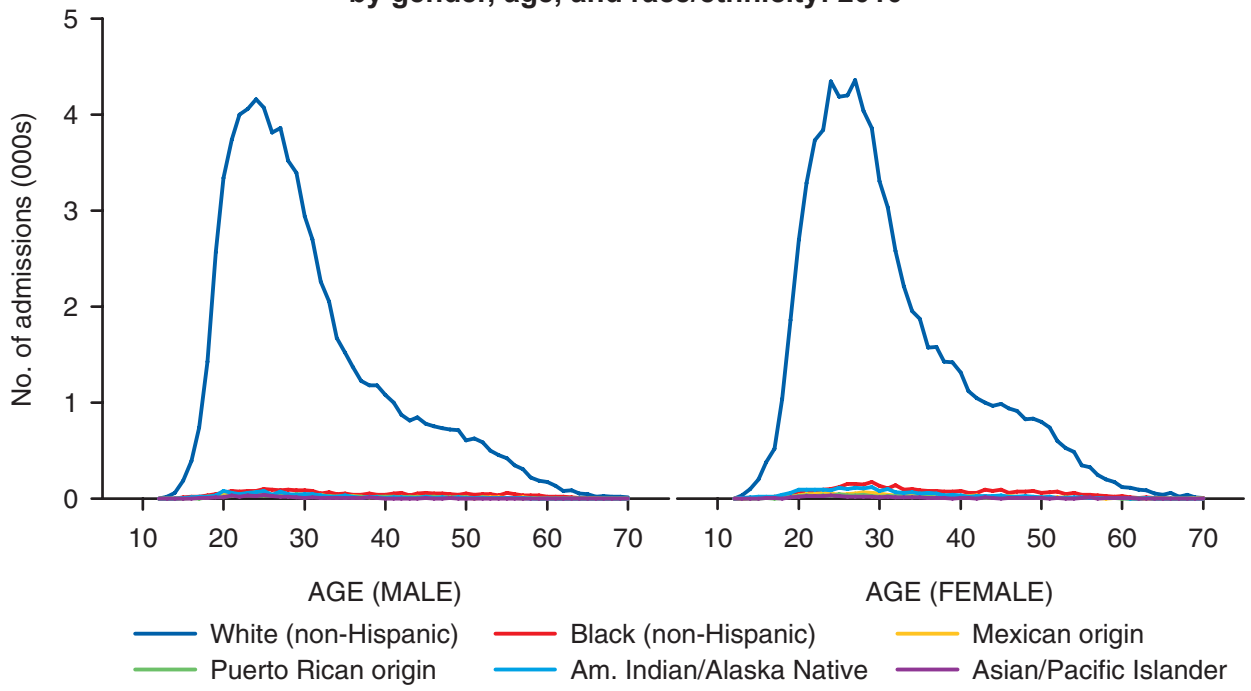
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

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 2010 [Table 1.1b]. These drugs include methadone, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- Forty-nine percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin were aged 20 to 29 compared to 31 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a]. The peak age at admission for both males and females was about 25 years [Figure 9].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up approximately 88 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin (48 percent males and 40 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary opiates other than heroin were most frequently used orally (62 percent), followed by inhalation (20 percent) and injection (14 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Seventy-nine percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin reported first use after age 16 compared with 49 percent for all substances combined [Table 2.5].
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 20 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-four percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were marijuana (27 percent), alcohol (21 percent), and heroin (14 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 9. Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

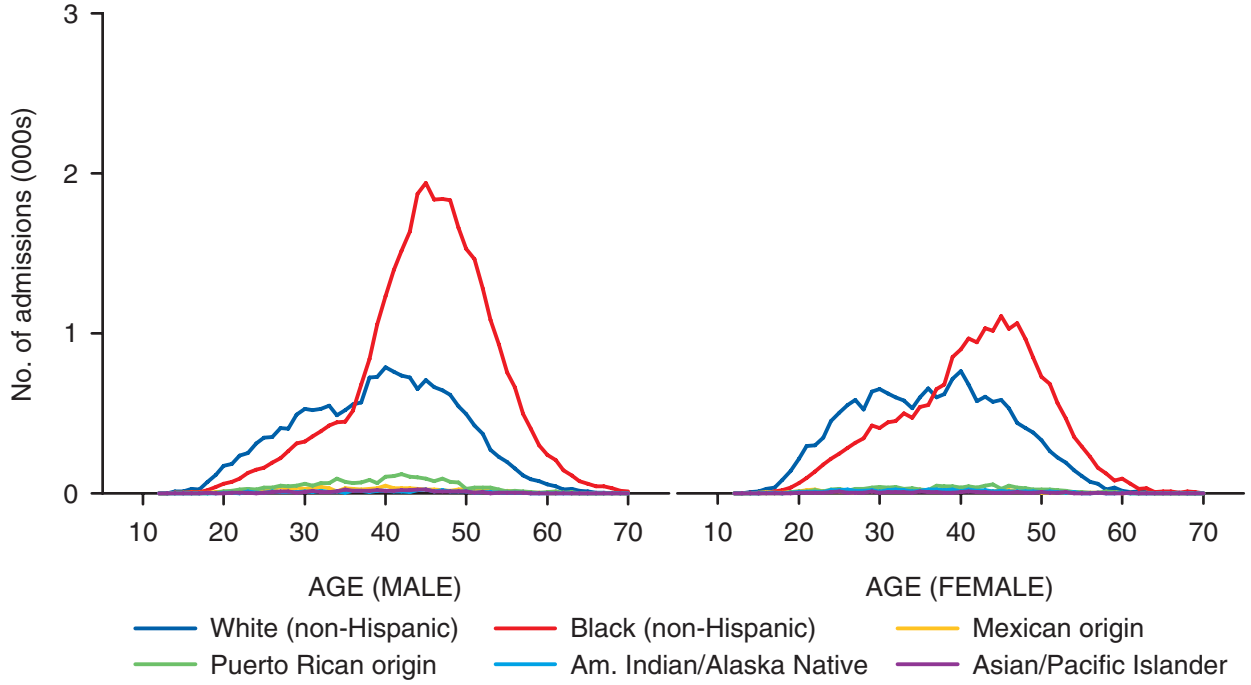


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Smoked Cocaine (Crack)

- Smoked cocaine (crack) was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 6 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Seventy-five percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were aged 35 or older compared with 46 percent of all admissions, and the average age at admission was 41 years [Table 2.1a]. Admissions among non-Hispanic Black males peaked at 45 years; admissions among non-Hispanic White males peaked at 40 years of age but had a secondary peak at 38 years of age [Figure 10].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 53 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions (33 percent males and 21 percent females[5]), and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 35 percent (18 percent males and 17 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 11 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 23 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].
- Sixty-nine percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were alcohol (47 percent) and marijuana (31 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 10. Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



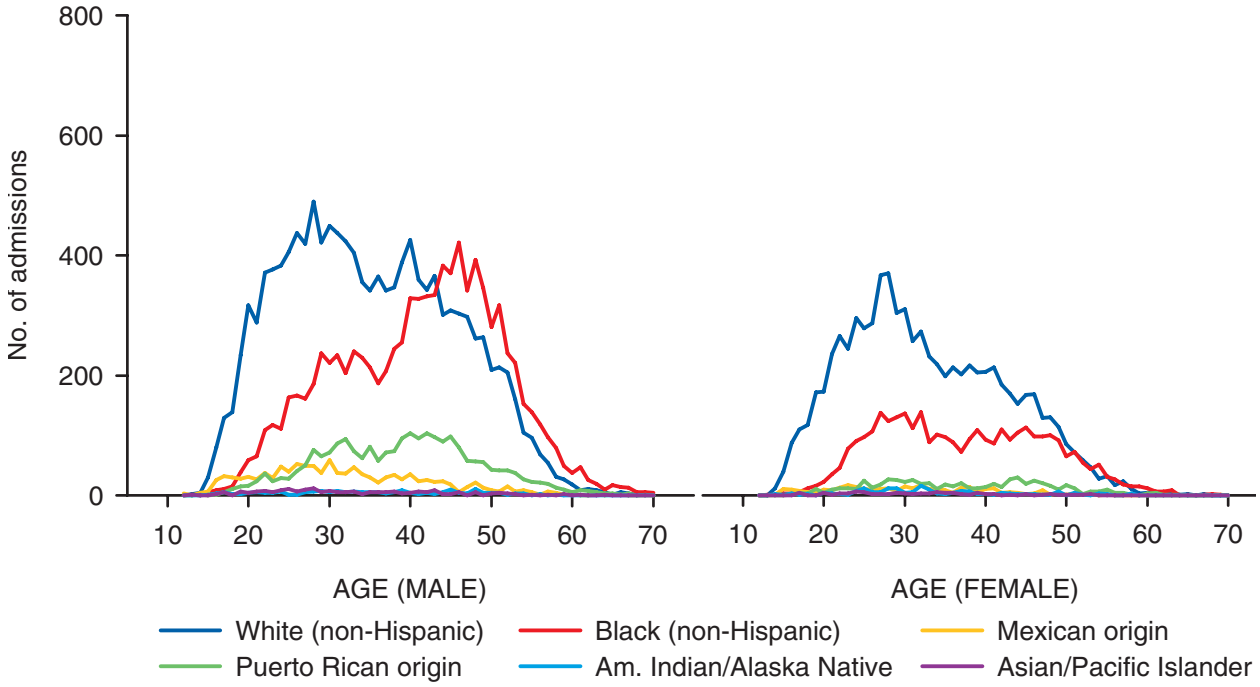
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

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 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary non-smoked cocaine admissions was 36 years [Table 2.1a]. However, the peak age among non-Hispanic White male admissions was 18 years younger than the peak age among non-Hispanic Black male admissions (28 vs. 46 years of age). Admissions among both non-Hispanic White females and non-Hispanic Black females peaked in their mid-20s [Figure 11].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 47 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions (30 percent males and 18 percent females[6]), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 21 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Four-fifths (80 percent) of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported inhalation as the route of administration, followed by injection (11 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Non-smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by a criminal justice/DUI source (39 percent vs. 37 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Seventy-two percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was most common, reported by 42 percent, followed by marijuana (32 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 11. Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



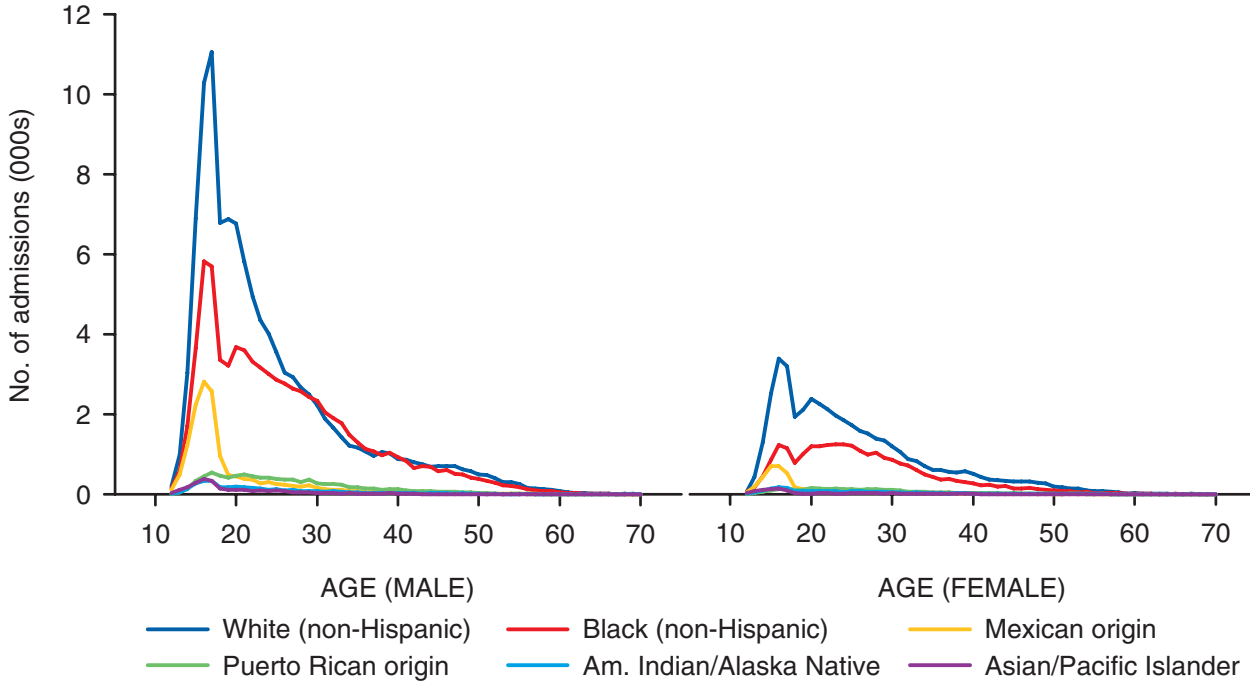
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 18 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary marijuana admissions was 25 years, although the peak age at admission for both sexes in all race/ethnicities was 15 to 17 years [Figure 12]. Thirty-nine percent of marijuana admissions were under age 20 (vs. 11 percent of all admissions), and primary marijuana abuse accounted for 71 percent of all admissions aged 12 to 14 years and 73 percent of admissions aged 15 to 17 years [Tables 2.1a-b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 47 percent of primary marijuana admissions (33 percent males and 14 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 23 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-four percent of primary marijuana admissions had first used marijuana by age 12 and another 31 percent by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Primary marijuana admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be self- or individually referred to treatment (16 percent vs. 33 percent) [Table 2.6].
- More than 4 in 5 marijuana admissions (85 percent) received ambulatory treatment compared with about 3 in 5 of all admissions combined (63 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Fifty-eight percent of primary marijuana admissions reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was reported by 43 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 12. Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

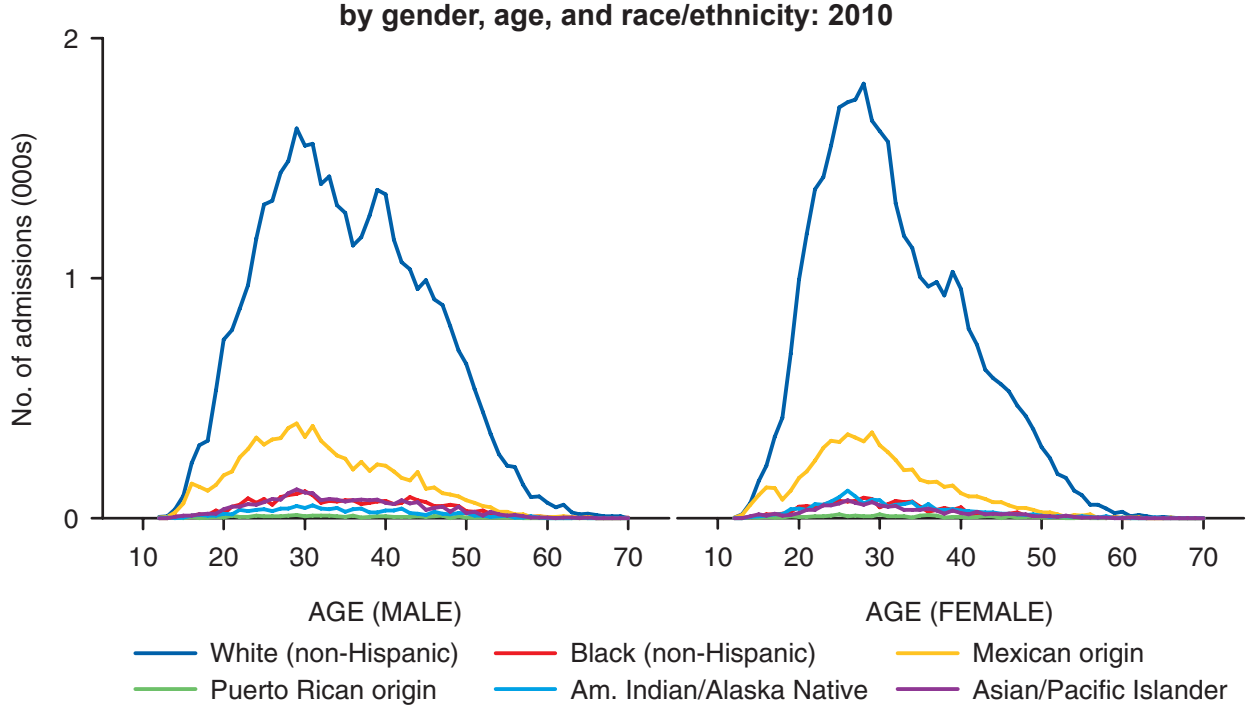


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 6 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b]. Methamphetamine admissions represented 91 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 sexes in all race/ethnicities peaked in the late 20s; non-Hispanic White male admissions had a secondary peak in their late 30s [Figure 13].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 68 percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions (36 percent males and 32 percent females) [Table 2.3a]. Thirteen percent of all primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- The main routes of administration for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines were smoking (64 percent), injection (22 percent), and inhalation (8 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice system (52 percent vs. 37 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (17 percent vs. 8 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-six percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported secondary use of other substances, primarily marijuana (37 percent) and alcohol (31 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 13. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

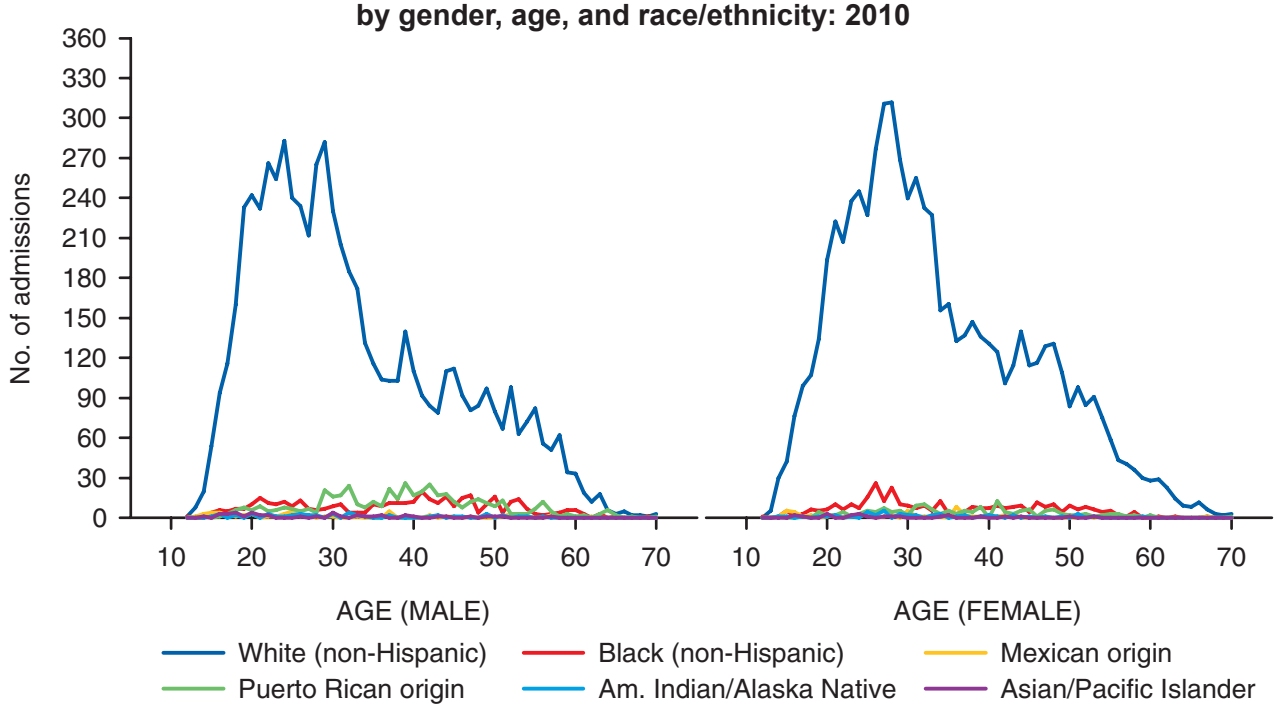


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Tranquilizers

- Tranquilizers were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary tranquilizers was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 83 percent of admissions for primary abuse of tranquilizers (41 percent males and 42 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-three percent of primary tranquilizer admissions first used tranquilizers after age 30 [Table 2.5].
- Primary tranquilizer admissions were the least likely of all admissions to receive ambulatory treatment (42 percent vs. 49 percent or above). They were the most likely of all admissions to receive hospital inpatient detoxification (12 percent vs. 7 percent or below) [Table 2.7].
- Secondary abuse of another substance was reported by 74 percent of primary tranquilizer admissions. Secondary abuse of opiates other than heroin was reported by 28 percent, alcohol by 26 percent, and marijuana by 24 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 14. Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

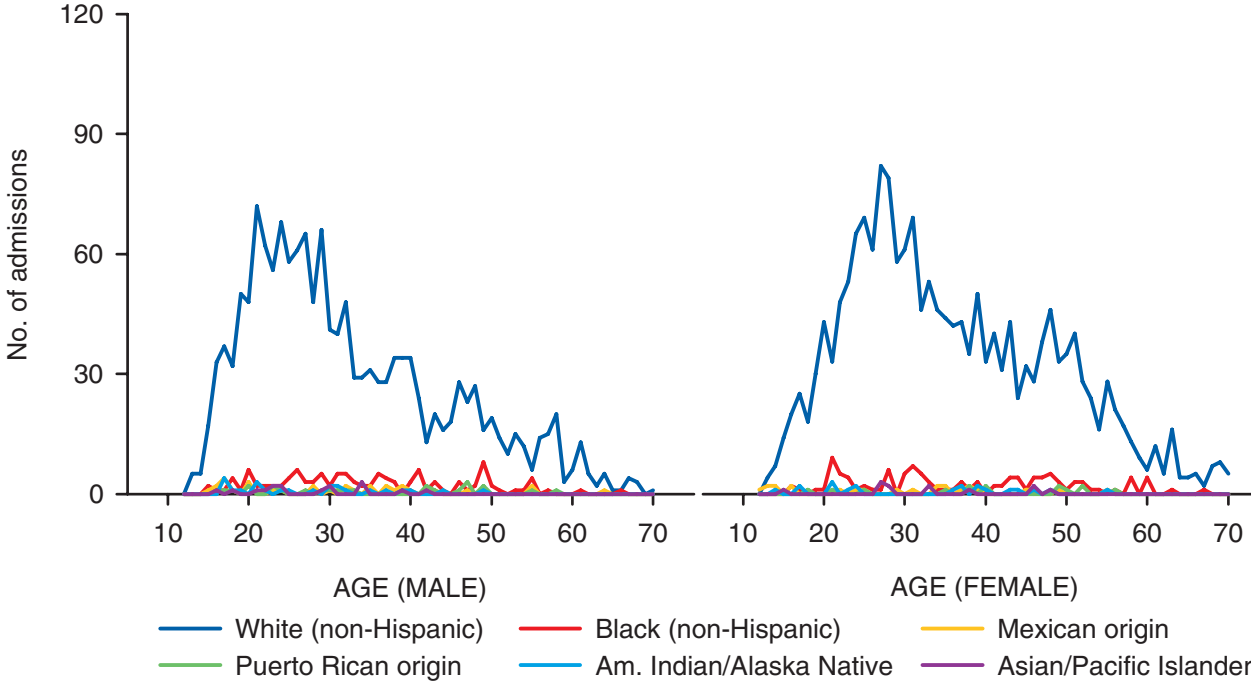


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Sedatives

- Admissions for primary sedative abuse were responsible for less than one-quarter of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- Three percent of primary sedative admissions were aged 65 and older compared to 1 percent of total admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 84 percent of primary sedative admissions (47 percent females and 37 percent males) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-five percent of primary sedative admissions first used sedatives after age 30 [Table 2.5].
- Primary sedative admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive short-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (13 percent vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- More than one-third (34 percent) of primary sedative admissions aged 18 and older had more than 12 years of education (vs. 25 percent of all admissions) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty percent of primary sedative admissions reported abuse of other substances as well, primarily alcohol (22 percent), marijuana (21 percent), and opiates other than heroin (17 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 15. Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

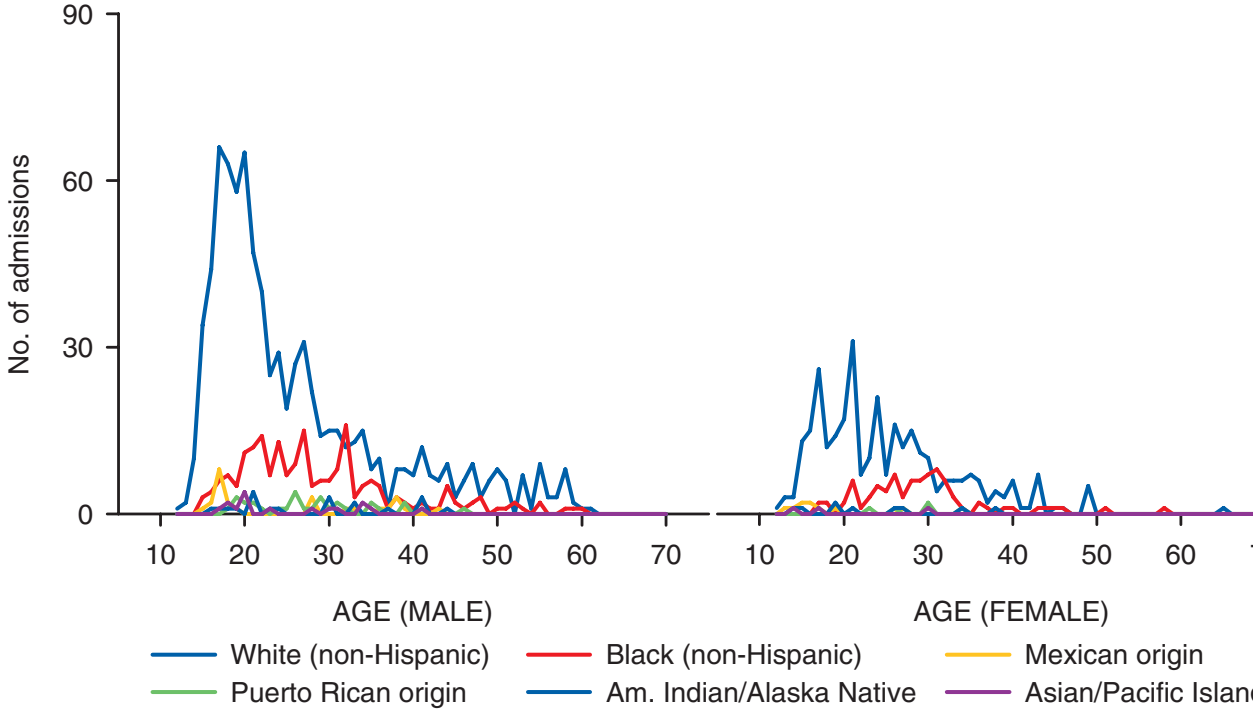


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Hallucinogens

- Hallucinogens were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b]. Hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- Nearly one-third (29 percent) of hallucinogen admissions were under age 20 compared to about one-eighth (11 percent) of all admissions combined. Only 29 percent were 30 years of age or older compared to 58 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a].
- More than two-thirds (68 percent) of admissions for primary hallucinogen abuse were non-Hispanic Whites (49 percent males and 19 percent females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 12 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-three 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 (27 percent vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Seventy-four percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported abuse of drugs in addition to hallucinogens, mainly marijuana (45 percent), alcohol (33 percent), opiates other than heroin (8 percent), and non-smoked cocaine (8 percent) [Table 3.8].

Figure 16. Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

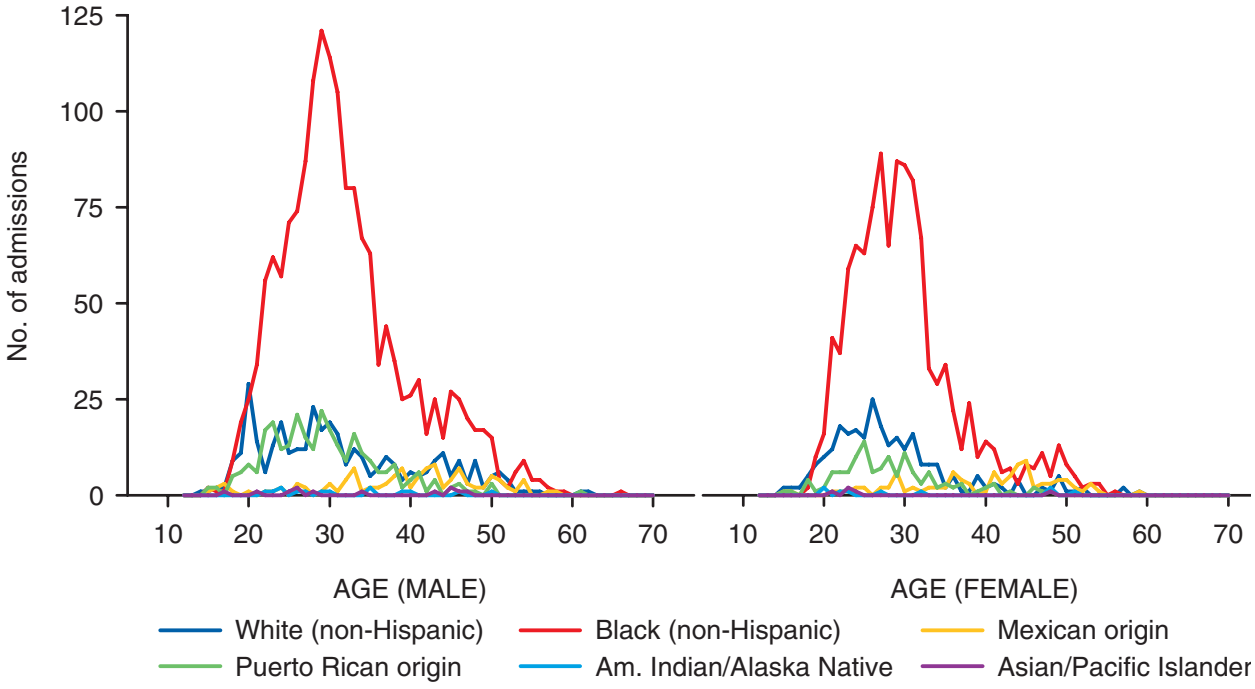


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

- Phencyclidine (PCP) was reported as a primary substance of abuse by less than one-quarter of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b].
- More than one-half (53 percent) of PCP admissions were aged 25 to 34 compared to about one-quarter (28 percent) of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 62 percent of primary PCP admissions (37 percent males and 25 percent females) [Table 2.3a].
- Among admissions referred to treatment through the criminal justice system, primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred as a condition of probation/parole (54 percent vs. 35 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 percent vs. 17 percent), particularly long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (14 percent vs. 8 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of PCP admissions aged 18 and older had more than a high school education (vs. 25 percent of all admissions combined) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty-eight percent of primary PCP admissions reported abuse of other substances. Marijuana was reported as a secondary substance by 40 percent and alcohol by 32 percent [Table 3.8].

Figure 17. Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010

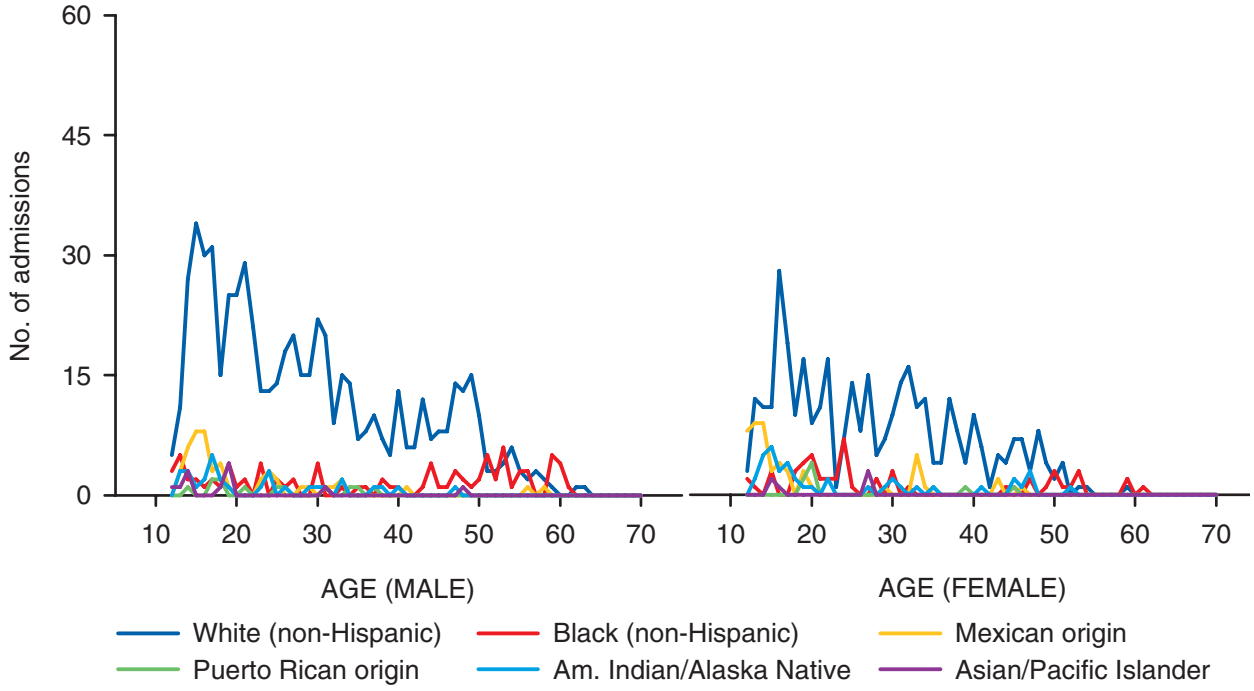


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Inhalants

- Inhalants were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2010 [Table 1.1b]. Inhalants include ether, glue, chloroform, nitrous oxide, gasoline, paint thinner, etc.
- Twelve percent of primary inhalant admissions were aged 12 to 14 years, and another 17 percent were aged 15 to 17 years [Table 2.1a].
- Two-thirds (68 percent) of primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic White (43 percent males and 25 percent females) [Table 2.3a]. Seven percent of all primary inhalant admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- Primary inhalant admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be a self- or individual referral (44 percent vs. 33 percent) and less likely to be a criminal justice/DUI referral (23 percent vs. 37 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Fifty-eight percent of primary inhalant admissions reported abuse of other substances, principally marijuana (29 percent) and alcohol (28 percent) [Table 3.8].
- Reflecting their overall youth, inhalant admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to have a dependent living arrangement (33 percent vs. 21 percent) or Medicaid as the expected source of payment (32 percent vs. 17 percent) [Tables 2.10 and 2.13].

Figure 18. Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Chapter 3

Topics of Special Interest

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

- *Adolescent substance abuse 2000-2010*

  TEDS data indicate that admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent between 2000 and 2002, but declined by 16 percent between 2002 and 2010. In 2010, 87 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 the criminal justice system.

- *Heroin admissions and medication-assisted opioid therapy 2000-2010*

  The number of TEDS admissions for primary heroin abuse increased by 5 percent between 2000 and 2009 and fell 10 percent between 2009 and 2010.

  The proportion of heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined from 37 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2010.

- *Polydrug abuse*

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

- *Racial/ethnic subgroups*

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

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

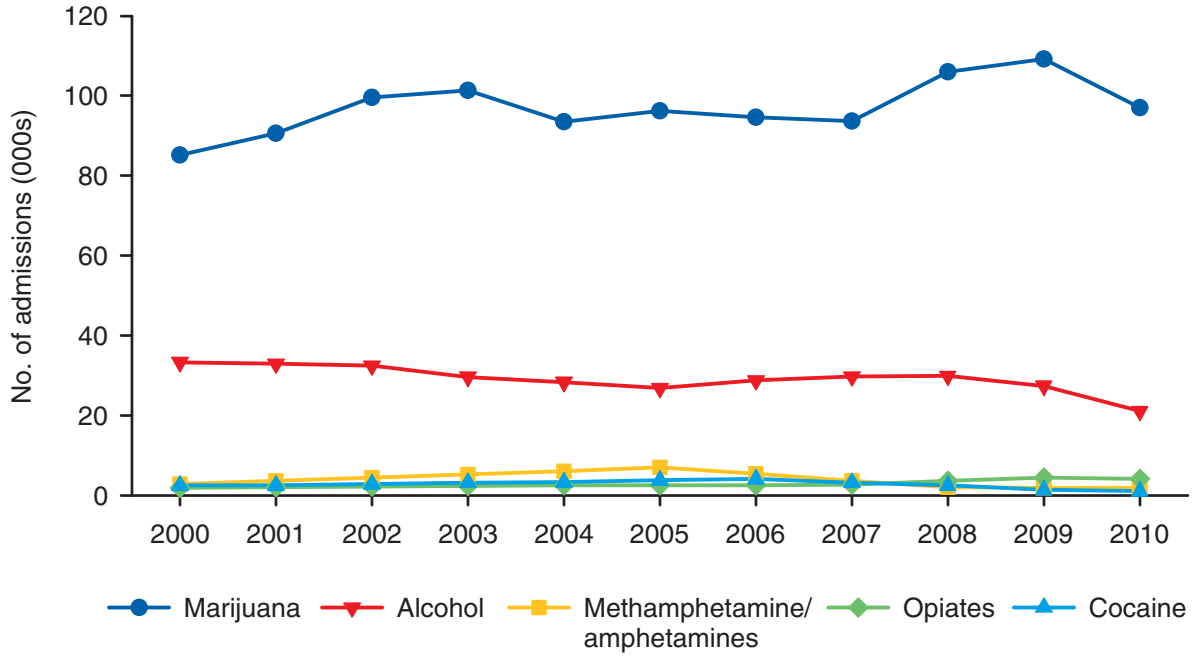
Tables 3.1a and 3.1b and Figure 19. The number of adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17 increased by 15 percent from 2000 to 2002, then declined by 16 percent from 2002 to 2010.

- Two primary substances—marijuana and alcohol—accounted for between 83 and 89 percent of adolescent admissions from 2000 to 2010.

- ***Marijuana*** admissions increased from 62 percent of adolescent admissions in 2000 to 73 percent in 2010. The number of adolescent marijuana admissions increased by 14 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- ***Alcohol*** admissions declined from 24 percent of adolescent admissions in 2000 to 16 percent in 2010.
- ***Methamphetamine/amphetamine*** admissions increased from 3 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 2 percent in 2010.
- ***Opiate*** admissions represented 1 to 2 percent of adolescent admissions from 2000 to 2008 but rose to 3 percent in 2009. ***Opiates other than heroin***[1] represented 20 percent of adolescent opiate admissions in 2000 but rose to 67 percent in 2010.
- ***Cocaine*** accounted for 1 to 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2000 and 2010.
- ***All other substances combined*** accounted for 2 to 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2000 and 2010.

Table 3.2. In 2010, overall 71 percent of adolescent admissions were male, a proportion heavily influenced by the 77 percent of marijuana admissions that were male. The proportion of female admissions was greater than 40 percent for most other substances. There were more female than male adolescent admissions for methamphetamine/amphetamines (54 percent vs. 46 percent).

Figure 19. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

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

Almost half (48 percent) of adolescent admissions were non-Hispanic White, 24 percent were of Hispanic origin, 19 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 9 percent were of other racial/ethnic groups.

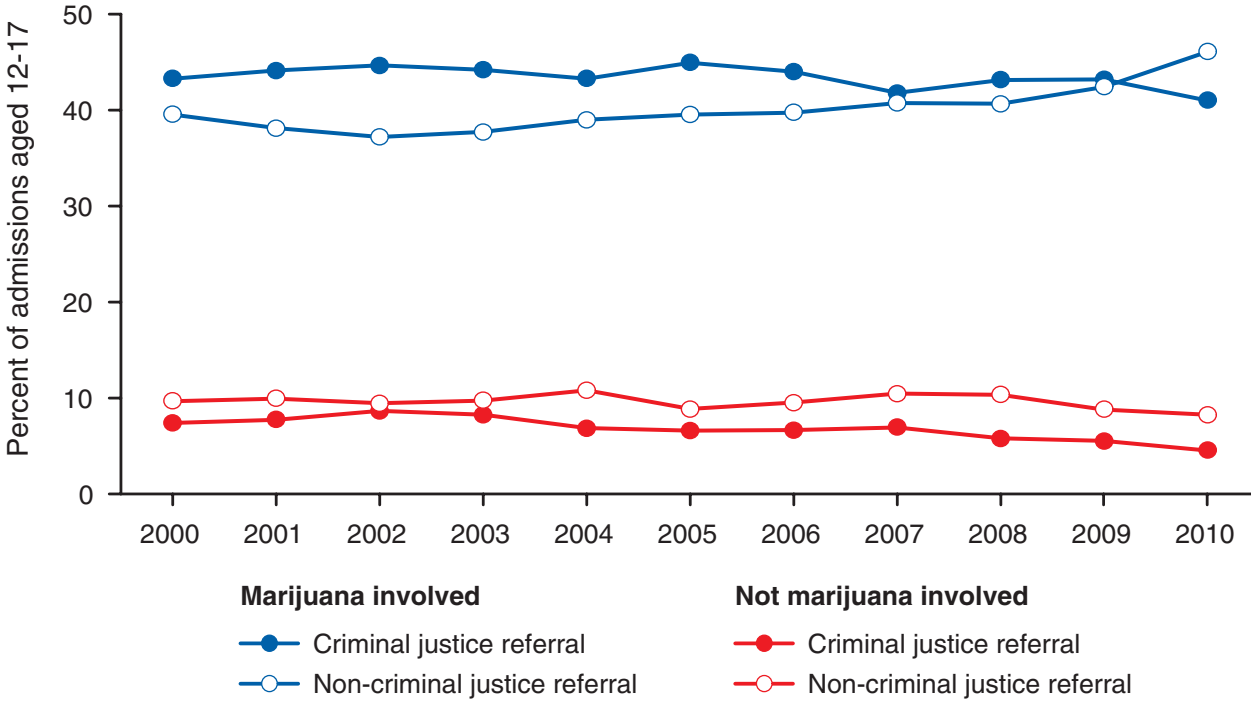
Table 3.3. The number of adolescent admissions increased with age; 1 percent were 12 years old, increasing to 32 percent who were 17 years old. Among admissions for inhalants, 20 percent were aged 12 or 13. Among admissions for heroin and for opiates other than heroin, 59 percent and 47 percent, respectively, were 17.

In 2010, almost half (46 percent) of adolescent admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system. Seventeen 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 2000, 43 percent of all adolescent admissions were marijuana involved and referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, and 40 percent were marijuana involved but referred by other sources. Between 2000 and 2002, the proportion referred by the criminal justice system increased to 45 percent while the proportion referred by other sources decreased to 37 percent. The proportions nearly converged in 2007 and 2009.

Adolescent admissions not involving marijuana that were referred by the criminal justice system fell from 7 percent in 2000 to 5 percent in 2010. Admissions not involving marijuana that were referred from other sources were fairly stable, at between 8 and 11 percent of adolescent admissions.

Figure 20. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and criminal justice referral: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

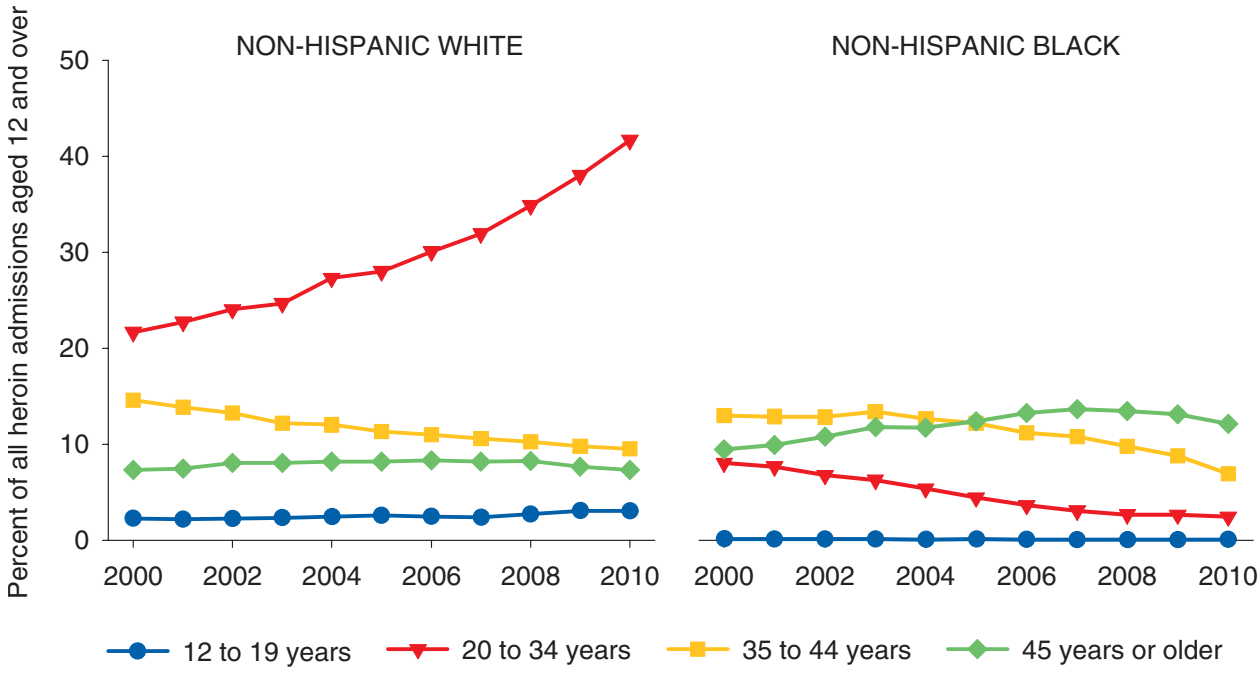
General measures of heroin abuse among treatment admissions aged 12 and older were relatively consistent from 2000 through 2010. Primary heroin abuse accounted for 14 to 16 percent of TEDS admissions in every year from 2000 through 2010. Injection was the preferred route of administration for 60 to 70 percent of primary heroin admissions, inhalation for 25 to 34 percent, and smoking or other route for 4 to 5 percent. The majority of primary heroin admissions were 35 years of age or older (54 to 56 percent from 2000 through 2007 and 45 percent in 2010).

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.

- In 2000, just over 1 in 5 heroin admissions (22 percent) was non-Hispanic White aged 20 to 34. By 2010, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (42 percent) belonged to this subgroup. The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were non-Hispanic White aged 35 to 44 fell from 15 percent to 9 percent in the same period, while the proportions of non-Hispanic White admissions aged 12 to 19 and older than 45 remained constant, at 2 to 3 percent and 7 to 8 percent, respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions that were non-Hispanic Black aged 20 to 34 fell from 6 percent to 2 percent between 2000 and 2010, while the proportion aged 35 to 44 fell from 10 percent to 6 percent. However, the proportion of non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 45

Figure 21. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

and older increased from 8 percent in 2000 to 10 percent in 2010. Non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 12 to 19 accounted for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of all primary heroin admissions.

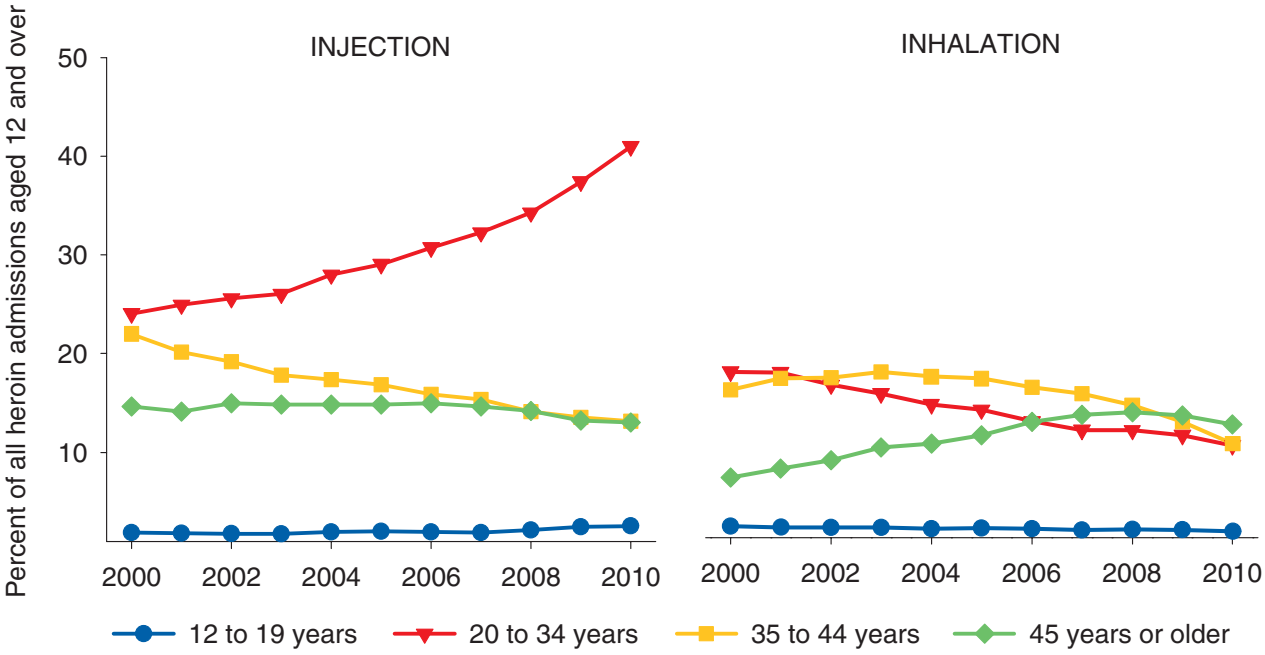
Table 3.6 and Figure 22. Route of administration of heroin was closely linked to age. Injection increased among young adults; inhalation increased among those 45 and older.

- In 2000, 1 in 4 primary heroin admissions (24 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34 and a similar proportion (22 percent) were injectors aged 35 to 44. By 2010, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (41 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34, but the proportion that were injectors aged 35 to 44 had dropped to about 1 in 7 (13 percent).
- The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were inhalers aged 20 to 34 fell from 14 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2010, while the proportion who were inhalers aged 45 and older rose from 5 percent to 9 percent.

Table 3.7 and Figures 23 and 24. Planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined among TEDS admissions for heroin abuse between 2000 and 2010.

- *Table 3.7 and Figure 23.* In 2000, 37 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy. The proportion varied by route of administration—47 percent of heroin smokers, 43 percent of heroin injectors, and 29 percent of heroin inhalers received it. By 2010, only 28 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, and there was little difference by the major routes of administration.

Figure 22. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

- *Figure 24*. Older heroin admissions were most likely to have medication-assisted opioid therapy planned. In 2000, opioid therapy was planned for 50 percent of admissions aged 45 and older, 39 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 29 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 16 percent of those aged 12 to 19. The proportions fell for all age groups, and by 2010, opioid therapy 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 14 percent of those aged 12 to 19.

Figure 23. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 2000-2010

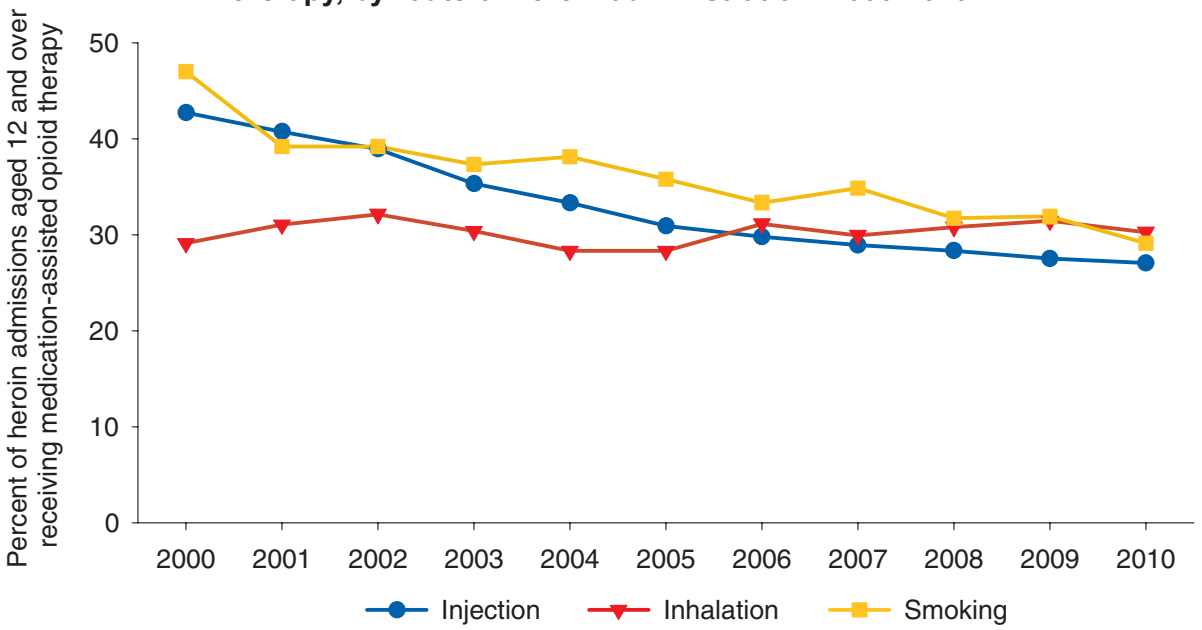
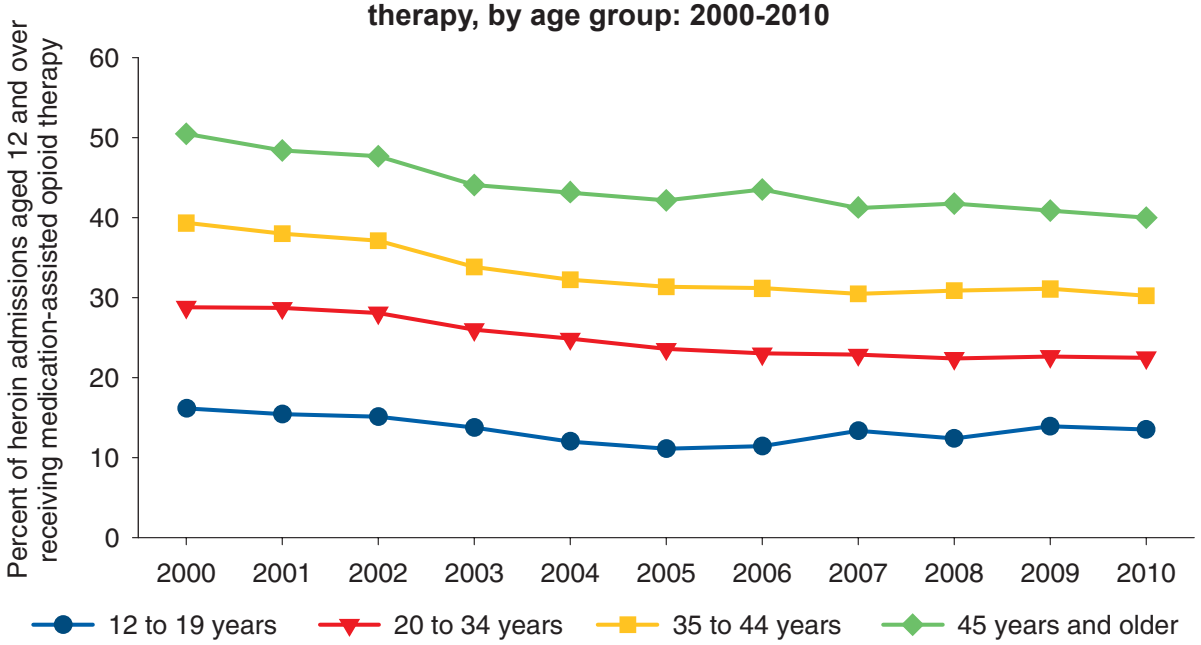


Figure 24. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 2000-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Polydrug Abuse

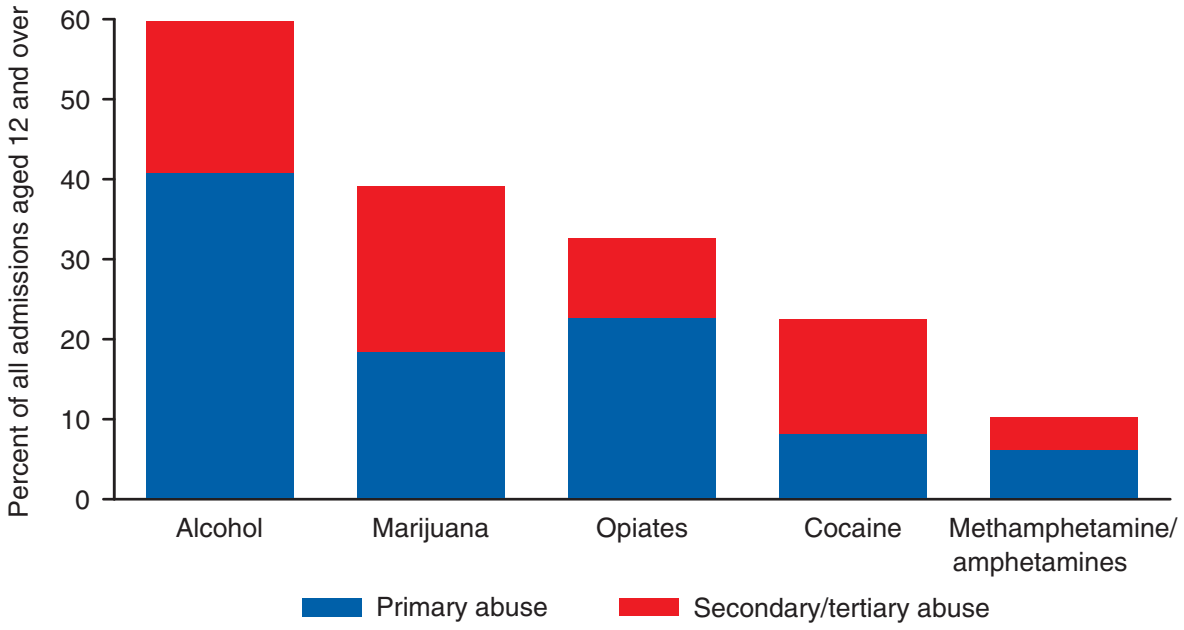
Polydrug abuse (the use of more than one substance) was more common among TEDS admissions than was abuse of a single substance.

Table 3.8 and Figure 25. Polydrug abuse was reported by 55 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 or older in 2010. Marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine were the most commonly reported secondary and tertiary substances.

Abuse of alcohol as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was characteristic of most treatment admissions. Forty-one percent of all treatment admissions were for primary alcohol abuse, and 19 percent of admissions for primary drug abuse reported that they also had an alcohol problem. Overall, 60 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-two percent of all admissions involved opiate abuse, with 23 percent reporting primary abuse and 9 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse. Ten percent of all admissions reported methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse, with 6 percent reporting primary abuse and 4 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse.
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported more often as secondary or tertiary substances than as primary substances. Marijuana was reported as a primary substance by 18 percent of all admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for another 21 percent, so that 39 percent of all treatment admissions reported marijuana as a substance of abuse. Cocaine was a primary substance for 8 percent of admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for an additional 14 percent. Thus 22 percent of all treatment admissions involved cocaine abuse.

Figure 25. Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.9. This table details the most common substance combinations for selected primary substances. For example, for primary alcohol admissions, 55 percent reported abuse of alcohol alone, 15 percent reported abuse of alcohol and marijuana but no other drugs, and 5 percent reported primary abuse of alcohol with abuse of cocaine and marijuana as secondary and tertiary substances.

Racial/Ethnic Subgroups

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

- Among non-Hispanic Whites [Figure 26], alcohol as the primary substance accounted for 47 percent of male admissions and 36 percent of female admissions.
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit drugs among non-Hispanic White male admissions (24 percent and 16 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (6 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
  - Among non-Hispanic White female admissions, opiates were the primary illicit drug (31 percent), followed by marijuana (12 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (9 percent), and cocaine (7 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks [Figure 27], 37 percent of male admissions used alcohol as the primary substance. Among non-Hispanic Black female admissions, alcohol (29 percent) was more frequently reported as a primary substance than was cocaine (25 percent).
  - Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly reported illicit substances for non-Hispanic Black male admissions (30 percent and 16 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (12 percent).
  - For non-Hispanic Black female admissions, other primary substances were marijuana (24 percent) and opiates (17 percent).
  - Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported by about 1 percent each of non-Hispanic Black female and male admissions.
- Among persons of Mexican origin [Figure 28], alcohol was the primary substance involved in 42 percent of male admissions, but among female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as a primary substance almost as frequently as was alcohol (29 and 31 percent, respectively).
  - Marijuana (26 percent) was the most commonly reported illicit substance for male admissions of Mexican origin, followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines and opiates (14 percent and 13 percent, respectively).
  - For female admissions of Mexican origin, other commonly reported primary substances were marijuana (20 percent), opiates (14 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).

- Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin [Figure 29], opiates were the main primary substances at treatment admission for both men and women (41 percent and 34 percent, respectively), followed by alcohol (31 percent and 26 percent, respectively).
  - For both male and female admissions of Puerto Rican origin, other primary substances were marijuana (17 percent and 21 percent, respectively) and cocaine (8 percent and 13 percent, respectively).
  - Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse were 2 percent for women of Puerto Rican origin and less than 1 percent for men of Puerto Rican origin.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives together accounted for 2 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2] [Figure 30]. Among American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, 71 percent of men and 56 percent of women entered treatment because of primary alcohol abuse.
  - Marijuana was the most frequently reported illicit substance for American Indian or Alaska Native male admissions (14 percent), followed by opiates (7 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (4 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
  - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit substances for American Indian or Alaska Native female admissions (15 percent and 12 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (10 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
- Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 1 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2]. Among this group [Figure 31], alcohol was the primary substance involved in 46 percent of male admissions and 38 percent of female admissions.
  - Marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit drugs for Asian or Pacific Islander male admissions (21 percent and 17 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (9 percent) and cocaine (5 percent).
  - For Asian or Pacific Islander female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit substance (23 percent), followed by marijuana (19 percent), opiates (13 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).

Figure 26. White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010

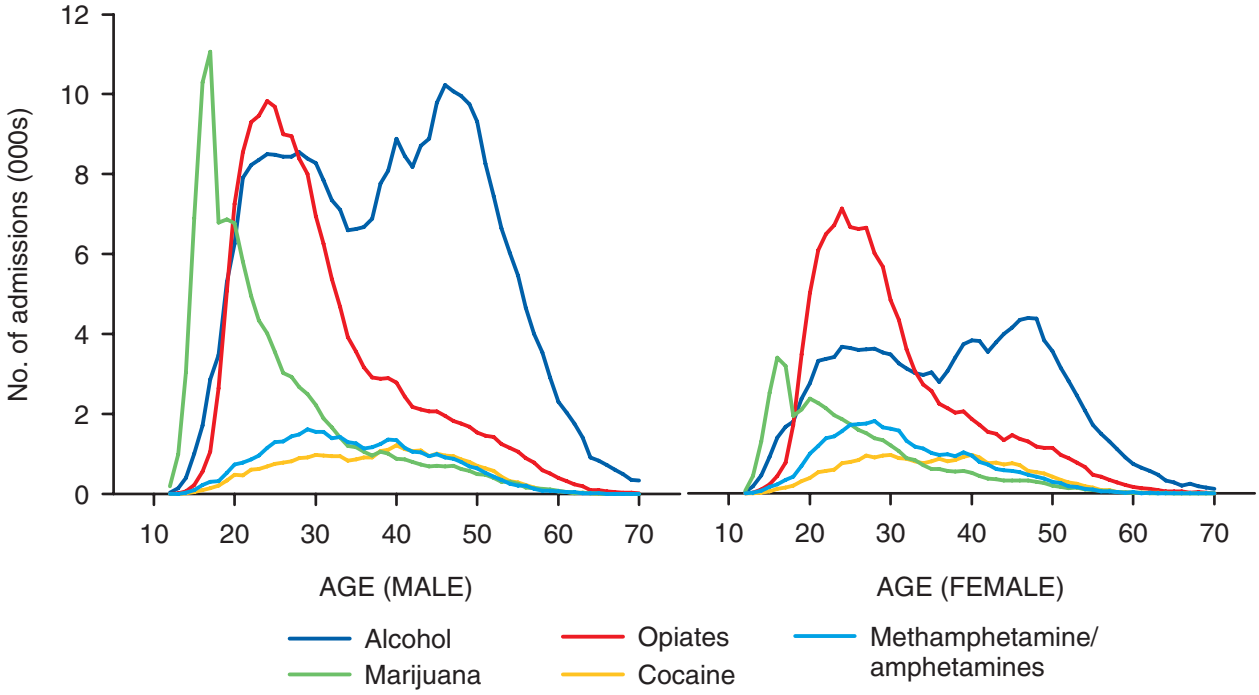
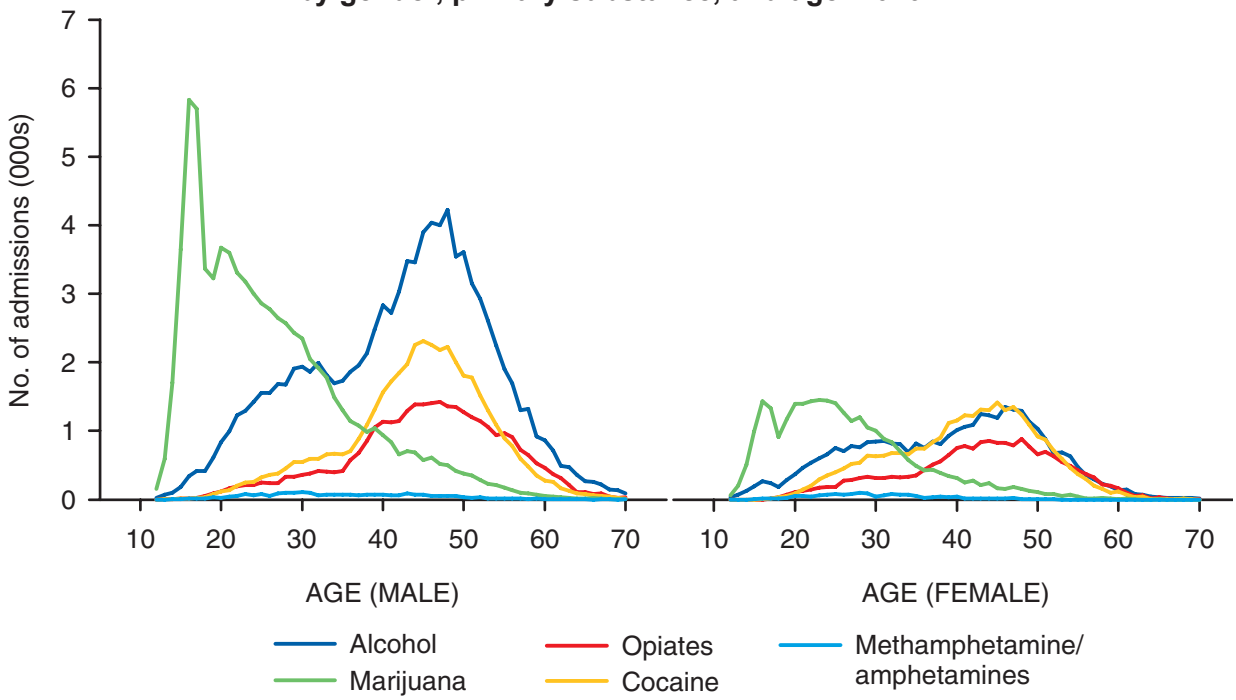


Figure 27. Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Figure 28. Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010

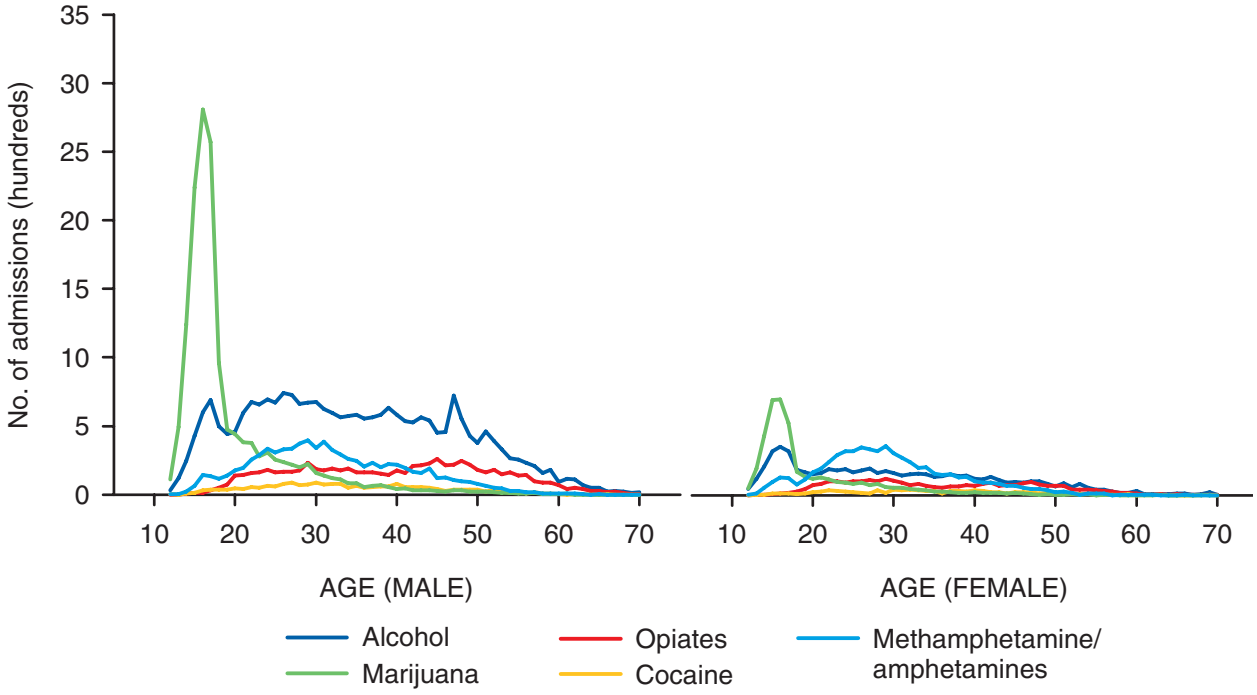
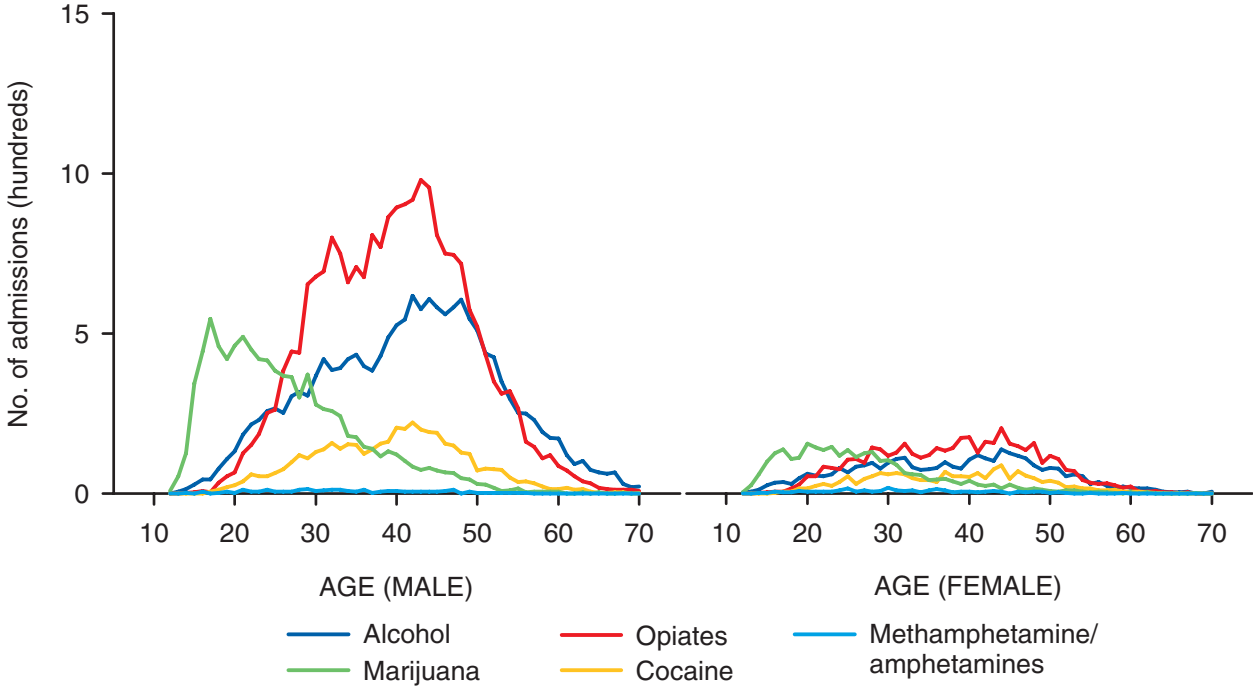


Figure 29. Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Figure 30. American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010

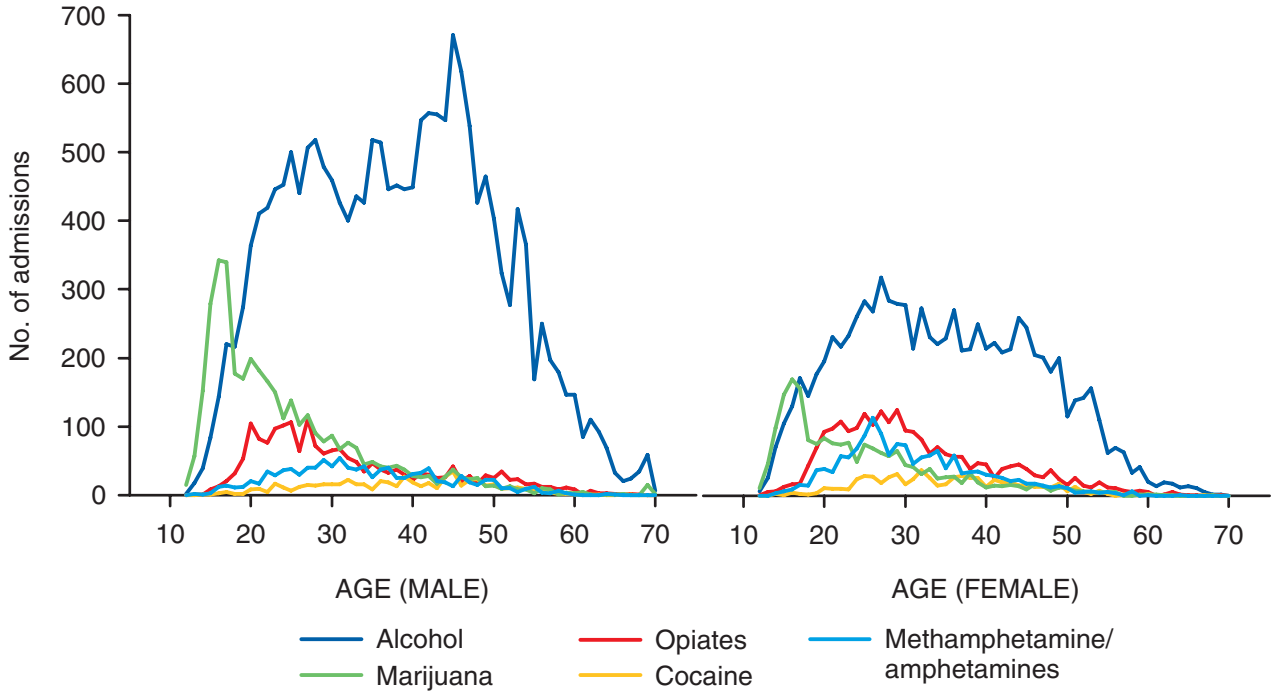
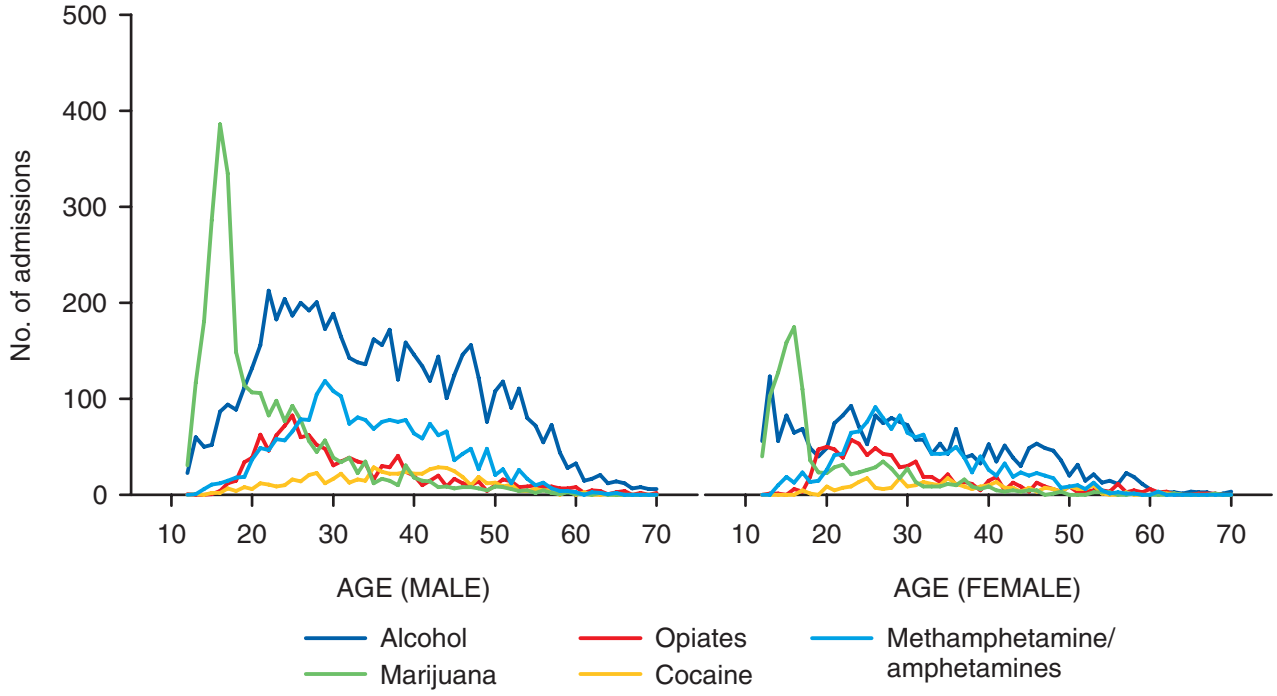


Figure 31. Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Chapter 4

Type of Service: 2010

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

- **Ambulatory** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *Outpatient*—Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services; these may include pharmacological therapies.
  - *Intensive outpatient*—As a minimum, the client must receive treatment lasting two or more hours per day for three or more days per week.
- **Detoxification** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *Free-standing residential*—24-hour per day services in a non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.
  - *Hospital inpatient*—24-hour per day medical acute care services in a hospital setting for detoxification of persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal.
  - *Ambulatory*—Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological).
- **Rehabilitation/residential** (excluding medication-assisted opioid therapy)
  - *Short-term* (30 days or fewer)—Typically, 30 days or less of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.
  - *Long-term* (more than 30 days)—Typically, more than 30 days of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; this may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses.
  - *Hospital*—24-hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.
- **Medication-assisted opioid therapy**
  - *Outpatient*—Includes outpatient and intensive outpatient therapy (see above).
  - *Detoxification*—Includes free-standing residential detoxification, hospital detoxification, and ambulatory detoxification (see above).
  - *Residential*—Includes short-term, long-term, and hospital inpatient therapy (see above).

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

- Ambulatory treatment accounted for 57 percent of all admissions—46 percent to outpatient treatment and 12 percent to intensive outpatient treatment.[1] Admissions for marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were more likely to receive ambulatory services than were all admissions (84 percent of marijuana admissions and 65 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamines admissions vs. 57 percent of all admissions).
- Detoxification services (excluding detoxification involving medication assisted opioid therapy) accounted for 20 percent of all admissions—16 percent to free-standing residential, 4 percent to hospital inpatient, and 1 percent to ambulatory.[1] Admissions for tranquilizers, opiates, and alcohol were more likely to receive a detoxification service than were all admissions (35 percent of tranquilizer admissions, 27 percent of opiate admissions, and 27 percent of alcohol admissions vs. 20 percent of all admissions).
- Rehabilitation/residential treatment accounted for 17 percent of all admissions—9 percent to short-term, 7 percent to long-term, and less than 1 percent to hospital inpatient. Admissions for cocaine, methamphetamine/amphetamines, tranquilizers, and sedatives, were more likely to receive rehabilitation/residential services than were all admissions (28 percent of cocaine admissions, 27 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, 21 percent of tranquilizer admissions, and 19 percent of sedative admissions vs. 17 percent of all admissions).
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy accounted for 6 percent of all admissions—5 percent to outpatient, 1 percent to detoxification, and less than 1 percent to residential. Medication assisted opioid therapy was planned for about one-quarter (24 percent) of admissions for opiates.

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

- Admissions receiving an ambulatory service were more likely than all admissions to have been referred through the criminal justice system (52 percent of outpatient admissions and 48 percent of intensive outpatient admissions vs. 37 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving a detoxification service were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (72 percent of hospital inpatient admissions, 55 percent of free-standing residential admissions, and 44 percent of ambulatory admissions vs. 33 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving short-term or long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment were more likely to have been referred by a substance abuse care provider (25 percent of short-term admissions and 20 percent of long-term admissions vs. 10 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving outpatient or detoxification medication-assisted opioid therapy were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (83 percent of detoxification admissions and 74 percent of outpatient admissions vs. 33 percent of all admissions).

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

TABLES

Table 1.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010
Number

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

Primary substance	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total	1,749,726	1,767,833	1,886,241	1,862,274	1,807,579	1,893,793	1,909,535	1,915,996	2,013,425	1,992,119	1,820,737
Alcohol	810,927	784,153	811,423	775,140	729,005	744,943	761,544	783,810	834,568	829,249	744,087
Alcohol only	453,232	430,394	447,424	430,865	402,796	411,631	423,265	438,043	471,434	466,996	411,388
Alcohol w/secondary drug	357,695	353,759	363,999	344,275	326,209	333,312	338,279	345,767	363,134	362,253	332,699
Opiates	298,217	314,970	330,241	326,485	323,197	331,438	349,163	359,944	402,284	426,608	413,427
Heroin	269,891	277,321	284,359	273,821	262,373	260,390	266,804	261,558	280,099	284,484	256,256
Other opiates/synthetics	28,326	37,649	45,882	52,664	60,824	71,048	82,359	98,386	122,185	142,124	157,171
Non-RX methadone	1,860	2,034	2,540	2,715	3,151	4,121	4,756	5,499	6,195	6,038	5,946
Other opiates/synthetics	26,466	35,615	43,342	49,949	57,673	66,927	77,603	92,887	115,990	136,086	151,225
Cocaine	238,080	230,173	245,118	254,313	248,369	268,240	266,486	250,455	230,261	186,423	148,151
Smoked cocaine	174,165	168,560	179,148	184,623	179,020	192,954	189,709	179,168	163,924	133,632	104,564
Non-smoked cocaine	63,915	61,613	65,970	69,690	69,349	75,286	76,777	71,287	66,337	52,791	43,587
Marijuana/hashish	249,388	264,139	288,162	291,114	285,070	303,417	305,303	306,834	347,285	361,261	335,833
Stimulants	81,177	97,161	124,215	135,002	143,549	173,045	160,283	147,702	129,048	117,549	113,625
Methamphetamine	64,273	78,240	102,738	114,407	124,528	154,330	152,600	139,531	120,394	109,472	103,924
Other amphetamines[1]	15,670	17,487	20,119	19,312	18,007	17,718	6,487	6,276	6,658	7,060	8,549
Other stimulants	1,234	1,434	1,358	1,283	1,014	997	1,196	1,895	1,996	1,017	1,152
Other drugs	30,592	32,526	29,634	29,751	28,243	28,729	27,534	28,241	35,077	41,403	44,240
Tranquilizers	6,617	7,351	7,843	8,137	8,163	8,676	9,747	10,928	12,719	14,710	15,707
Benzodiazepine	5,748	6,412	6,929	7,372	7,494	8,127	9,226	10,418	12,217	14,168	15,211
Other tranquilizers	869	939	914	765	669	549	521	510	502	542	496
Sedatives/hypnotics	3,643	3,833	4,078	4,265	4,171	4,503	4,078	4,473	4,817	5,143	4,117
Barbiturates	1,240	1,168	1,253	1,334	1,288	1,397	1,046	1,085	1,204	1,340	1,371
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2,403	2,665	2,825	2,931	2,883	3,106	3,032	3,388	3,613	3,803	2,746
Hallucinogens	3,118	3,124	2,702	2,231	2,279	2,037	1,602	1,623	1,864	1,839	1,675
PCP	2,835	3,183	3,930	4,175	3,232	2,888	2,861	3,196	3,972	4,434	4,501
Inhalants	1,285	1,229	1,183	1,202	1,190	1,369	1,068	1,088	1,324	1,558	1,449
Over-the-counter	763	616	635	704	826	807	976	908	1,138	1,716	2,250
Other	12,331	13,190	9,263	9,037	8,382	8,449	7,202	6,025	9,243	12,003	14,541
None reported	41,345	44,711	57,448	50,469	50,146	43,981	39,222	39,010	34,902	29,626	21,374

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 1.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	46.3	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	40.9	41.5	41.6	40.9
Alcohol only	25.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.4	22.6
Alcohol w/secondary drug	20.4	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.3
Opiates	17.0	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.3	18.8	20.0	21.4	22.7
Heroin	15.4	15.7	15.1	14.7	14.5	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.1
Other opiates/synthetics	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.6
Non-RX methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other opiates/synthetics	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.8	8.3
Cocaine	13.6	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.1	11.4	9.4	8.1
Smoked cocaine	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.4	8.1	6.7	5.7
Non-smoked cocaine	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.4
Marijuana/hashish	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.2	18.1	18.4
Stimulants	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.2	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.9	6.2
Methamphetamine	3.7	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.3	6.0	5.5	5.7
Other amphetamines[1]	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other drugs	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4
Tranquilizers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Benzodiazepine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other tranquilizers	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Barbiturates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
None reported	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 1.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: 2000-2010
Number and percent distribution

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

Alcohol/drug co-abuse	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
						Number					
Total	1,749,726	1,767,833	1,886,241	1,862,274	1,807,579	1,893,793	1,909,535	1,915,996	2,013,425	1,992,119	1,820,737
Drug primary	897,454	938,969	1,017,370	1,036,665	1,028,428	1,104,869	1,108,769	1,093,176	1,143,955	1,133,244	1,055,276
Drug only	517,822	550,803	601,218	628,914	633,821	695,755	712,056	705,655	753,737	756,410	712,654
Drug w/secondary alcohol	379,632	388,166	416,152	407,751	394,607	409,114	396,713	387,521	390,218	376,834	342,622
Alcohol primary	810,927	784,153	811,423	775,140	729,005	744,943	761,544	783,810	834,568	829,249	744,087
Alcohol only	453,232	430,394	447,424	430,865	402,796	411,631	423,265	438,043	471,434	466,996	411,388
Alcohol w/secondary drug	357,695	353,759	363,999	344,275	326,209	333,312	338,279	345,767	363,134	362,253	332,699
No primary substance reported	41,345	44,711	57,448	50,469	50,146	43,981	39,222	39,010	34,902	29,626	21,374
						Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drug primary	51.3	53.1	53.9	55.7	56.9	58.3	58.1	57.1	56.8	56.9	58.0
Drug only	29.6	31.2	31.9	33.8	35.1	36.7	37.3	36.8	37.4	38.0	39.1
Drug w/secondary alcohol	21.7	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.6	20.8	20.2	19.4	18.9	18.8
Alcohol primary	46.3	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	40.9	41.5	41.6	40.9
Alcohol only	25.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.4	22.6
Alcohol w/secondary drug	20.4	20.0	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.3
No primary substance reported	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 1.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2000-2010
Number and average age at admission

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

Gender and age at admission	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total	1,749,726	1,767,833	1,886,241	1,858,530	1,805,109	1,891,509	1,907,593	1,912,300	2,010,165	1,989,706	1,818,900
Gender											
Male	1,224,001	1,233,505	1,317,194	1,284,569	1,235,488	1,290,251	1,297,511	1,295,952	1,361,411	1,353,137	1,229,530
Female	522,301	532,123	568,524	573,571	568,910	600,770	609,669	615,814	648,390	636,130	588,764
No. of admissions	1,746,302	1,765,628	1,885,718	1,858,140	1,804,398	1,891,021	1,907,180	1,911,766	2,009,801	1,989,267	1,818,294
Age at admission											
12 to 17 years	137,770	145,412	157,839	157,041	146,389	145,069	143,220	142,449	154,291	153,070	132,850
18 to 19 years	72,815	73,476	77,638	76,484	75,543	77,618	77,252	77,006	82,690	83,994	74,389
20 to 24 years	204,744	221,466	245,777	249,379	254,031	271,807	275,275	274,006	290,916	296,126	277,519
25 to 29 years	206,712	201,529	214,035	216,382	223,507	250,571	267,410	276,405	297,710	302,699	283,177
30 to 34 years	266,270	257,711	259,469	244,492	225,350	224,567	216,151	213,650	227,291	231,833	224,070
35 to 39 years	313,170	302,055	304,884	281,981	257,139	257,043	249,164	238,140	233,587	215,564	186,835
40 to 44 years	257,134	262,477	281,809	279,912	268,615	274,742	265,316	254,718	250,302	230,637	199,905
45 to 49 years	155,890	163,623	185,730	188,203	186,827	202,629	211,723	218,921	229,842	224,548	199,814
50 to 54 years	75,109	80,702	92,249	95,810	98,605	110,502	118,388	127,482	141,796	144,663	135,961
55 to 59 years	33,517	33,284	39,245	41,079	41,814	47,338	53,422	56,863	65,263	67,845	66,609
60 to 64 years	14,762	15,077	16,419	16,630	16,520	18,160	18,805	20,833	23,579	25,377	25,134
65 years and older	11,833	11,021	11,147	11,137	10,769	11,463	11,467	11,827	12,898	13,350	12,637
No. of admissions	1,749,726	1,767,833	1,886,241	1,858,530	1,805,109	1,891,509	1,907,593	1,912,300	2,010,165	1,989,706	1,818,900
Average age at admission	33.9 yrs	33.8 yrs	33.9 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.1 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.2 yrs

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 1.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2010
Percent distribution

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

Gender and age at admission	*TEDS admissions*											*U.S. pop.[1] aged 12 and older*
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2010*
Gender												
Male	70.1	69.9	69.9	69.1	68.5	68.2	68.0	67.8	67.7	68.0	67.6	48.5
Female	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.9	31.5	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.0	32.4	51.5
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
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	10.0
18 to 19 years	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6
20 to 24 years	11.7	12.5	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.3	8.4
25 to 29 years	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.6	7.9
30 to 34 years	15.2	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.3	7.4
35 to 39 years	17.9	17.1	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.8	10.3	7.4
40 to 44 years	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.0	8.0
45 to 49 years	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.0	8.7
50 to 54 years	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.7
55 to 59 years	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	7.6
60 to 64 years	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.5
65 years and older	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] The population calculations exclude the population of the States and jurisdictions that did not report data to TEDS in 2010 (District of Columbia, Georgia, and Mississippi).
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6: Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010. File: 7/1/2010 State Characteristics Population Estimates, 6 Race Groups.

Table 1.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 12 and older 2010
Number and percent distribution

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

Race/ethnicity	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*U.S. pop. 2010 (000s)* [1]
	Number											
Total	1,749,726	1,767,833	1,886,241	1,858,530	1,805,109	1,891,509	1,907,593	1,912,300	2,010,165	1,989,706	1,818,900	
White (non-Hispanic)	1,009,008	1,029,513	1,095,077	1,081,247	1,068,108	1,105,774	1,135,320	1,139,424	1,188,390	1,162,112	1,100,072	168,115
Black (non-Hispanic)	434,545	431,719	454,746	443,024	409,261	419,055	403,695	393,178	409,444	401,620	363,500	26,699
Hispanic origin	210,633	214,366	240,221	236,815	230,262	254,775	258,585	254,266	264,346	257,968	234,806	30,552
Mexican	80,307	80,808	97,703	95,215	95,351	100,487	106,219	107,969	111,291	105,724	79,380	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	78,521	82,561	81,926	76,492	69,391	74,191	70,357	67,964	71,117	69,273	65,108	*n/a*
Cuban	4,632	4,198	5,448	7,070	5,564	9,482	8,155	3,794	4,296	4,330	3,743	*n/a*
Other/not specified	47,173	46,799	55,144	58,038	59,956	70,615	73,854	74,539	77,642	78,641	86,575	*n/a*
Other	79,731	77,302	82,535	83,840	85,508	90,417	99,735	105,535	110,923	108,537	109,861	14,425
American Indian/Alaska Native	37,551	37,538	39,283	35,478	35,835	39,044	42,067	44,067	45,199	44,355	42,830	1,812
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,618	14,079	16,429	17,719	16,058	19,033	18,374	17,782	18,935	18,404	18,587	11,597
Other	27,562	25,685	26,823	30,643	33,615	32,340	39,294	43,686	46,789	45,778	48,444	1,017
No. of admissions	1,733,917	1,752,900	1,872,579	1,844,926	1,793,139	1,870,021	1,897,335	1,892,403	1,973,103	1,930,237	1,808,239	239,791
	Percent distribution											
White (non-Hispanic)	58.2	58.7	58.5	58.6	59.6	59.1	59.8	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.8	70.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	25.1	24.6	24.3	24.0	22.8	22.4	21.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.1	11.1
Hispanic origin	12.1	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.0	12.7
Mexican	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.4	*n/a*
Puerto Rican	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	*n/a*
Cuban	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*n/a*
Other/not specified	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.8	*n/a*
Other	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8
Other	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6: Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010. File: 7/1/2010 State Characteristics Population Estimates, 6 Race Groups.

Table 1.5
Admissions aged 16 and older by employment status: TEDS 2000-2010 and U.S. population aged 16 and older 2010
Percent distribution

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

Employment status	*TEDS admissions*											*U.S. population aged 16 and older*
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2010*
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,693,638	1,709,717	1,824,080	1,796,710	1,747,398	1,835,577	1,854,053	1,859,073	1,952,294	1,933,369	1,769,216	
Employment status												
Employed	33.3	31.7	29.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.6	29.1	28.4	23.9	22.7	68.0
Full time	26.2	24.5	22.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	20.7	16.3	15.1	54.6
Part time	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	13.4
Unemployed	23.7	25.5	28.4	30.2	30.6	31.6	32.2	33.5	35.5	39.1	39.6	7.2
Not in labor force	43.0	42.8	41.8	41.1	40.4	39.3	38.2	37.4	36.1	37.0	37.7	24.8
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	1,607,711	1,617,689	1,727,668	1,690,943	1,659,221	1,792,635	1,828,418	1,833,468	1,928,330	1,914,411	1,745,070	
Employment status adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity[1]												
Employed	28.1	26.9	25.6	24.8	25.8	24.9	25.3	25.0	24.6	21.2	20.3	68.0
Full time	21.1	19.9	18.6	18.0	18.8	17.8	18.1	17.8	17.4	14.1	13.2	54.6
Part time	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	13.4
Unemployed	19.7	20.8	23.3	25.0	25.8	26.0	26.6	27.4	29.0	31.6	32.3	7.2
Not in labor force	52.2	52.3	51.1	50.2	48.4	49.1	48.0	47.6	46.4	47.2	47.4	24.8
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

[1] Adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the 2000-2010 U.S. resident population.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.Employment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Tables 1 & 8, accessed at http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm and US Bureau of Census, for population projections by state, age, gender, race.

Table 2.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Column percent distribution and average age at admission

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

Gender and age at admission	All admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Gender															
Male	67.6	72.5	72.6	66.9	53.9	57.4	67.8	73.5	53.1	51.1	45.1	72.2	60.2	60.7	63.1
Female	32.4	27.5	27.4	33.1	46.1	42.6	32.2	26.5	46.9	48.9	54.9	27.8	39.8	39.3	36.9
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	1,820,131	411,324	332,644	256,214	157,147	104,550	43,582	335,782	112,447	15,706	4,117	1,674	4,499	1,449	38,996
Age at admission															
12 to 14 years	1.2	0.4	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	*	11.5	4.4
15 to 17 years	6.1	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.8	24.3	2.4	3.9	5.0	16.1	0.8	16.8	7.6
18 to 19 years	4.1	1.9	3.2	2.9	4.5	0.6	2.3	9.9	2.7	4.6	3.8	11.3	2.2	7.7	5.0
20 to 24 years	15.3	9.3	12.7	18.8	23.9	4.6	11.2	21.9	15.1	17.3	15.9	24.6	18.0	13.8	17.1
25 to 29 years	15.6	11.0	13.9	19.3	25.3	8.7	16.3	15.1	21.6	19.0	17.9	16.8	28.6	11.4	15.2
30 to 34 years	12.3	10.5	12.2	13.5	16.0	11.2	15.9	9.5	18.7	15.1	13.9	11.9	24.0	12.5	11.7
35 to 39 years	10.3	11.1	11.3	10.5	9.4	14.5	13.6	5.6	14.2	10.0	10.8	5.9	10.7	6.1	9.3
40 to 44 years	11.0	13.5	13.7	11.2	6.6	20.8	14.6	3.9	11.6	9.0	8.1	4.7	6.7	5.8	9.5
45 to 49 years	11.0	16.1	14.3	10.3	5.5	20.6	12.8	2.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	3.0	5.8	7.7	8.8
50 to 54 years	7.5	12.4	9.2	7.2	4.0	12.4	7.6	1.5	3.8	6.3	5.9	1.7	2.6	4.2	6.0
55 to 59 years	3.7	7.1	3.9	3.9	2.0	4.6	2.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	4.2	1.8	0.5	1.9	3.2
60 to 64 years	1.4	3.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.3
65 years and over	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.1	*	- -	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Average age at admission	34 yrs	40 yrs	36 yrs	35 yrs	31 yrs	41 yrs	36 yrs	25 yrs	33 yrs	33 yrs	35 yrs	26 yrs	31 yrs	28 yrs	32 yrs

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Row percent distribution

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

Gender and age at admission	No. of admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	Total
Total	1,820,737	22.6	18.3	14.1	8.6	5.7	2.4	18.4	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	100.0
Gender																
Male	1,231,214	24.2	19.6	13.9	6.9	4.9	2.4	20.0	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	100.0
Female	588,917	19.2	15.5	14.4	12.3	7.6	2.4	15.1	8.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	100.0
Age at admission																
12 to 14 years	21,679	7.6	8.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	71.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.8	8.0	100.0
15 to 17 years	111,171	5.5	10.4	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.7	73.4	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	2.7	100.0
18 to 19 years	74,439	10.7	14.3	10.1	9.4	0.8	1.3	44.9	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	277,746	13.7	15.2	17.3	13.5	1.7	1.8	26.5	6.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	283,434	16.0	16.3	17.5	14.0	3.2	2.5	17.9	8.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	224,340	19.3	18.1	15.4	11.2	5.2	3.1	14.2	9.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	187,051	24.3	20.2	14.4	7.9	8.1	3.2	10.0	8.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	2.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	200,139	27.7	22.7	14.4	5.2	10.9	3.2	6.5	6.5	0.7	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.9	100.0
45 to 49 years	200,036	33.1	23.8	13.2	4.3	10.8	2.8	4.7	4.5	0.7	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
50 to 54 years	136,110	37.6	22.5	13.6	4.6	9.6	2.4	3.8	3.2	0.7	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.7	100.0
55 to 59 years	66,708	43.6	19.3	15.1	4.7	7.2	1.8	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	1.9	100.0
60 to 64 years	25,198	52.3	16.2	13.7	4.4	5.3	1.3	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	2.0	100.0
65 years and over	12,686	66.5	9.9	8.6	3.7	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	*	*	- -	2.6	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Column and row percent distribution

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

Race/ethnicity	All admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317	
Column percent distribution																
White (non-Hispanic)	60.8	67.9	59.3	61.5	88.2	35.1	47.4	46.8	67.7	83.4	84.0	67.9	14.2	68.2	60.5	
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.1	12.7	22.5	17.2	3.4	53.5	28.9	30.8	3.4	4.9	5.6	17.4	61.6	9.9	23.3	
Hispanic origin	13.1	11.7	11.6	17.6	4.5	8.1	19.3	16.3	19.0	8.8	6.4	8.4	19.6	13.3	8.6	
Mexican	4.4	4.8	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.5	3.4	5.9	12.8	0.8	1.4	2.1	4.7	6.9	1.1	
Puerto Rican	3.7	2.1	3.5	9.7	0.9	3.1	6.8	3.6	0.4	4.2	1.0	2.2	9.2	1.5	1.8	
Cuban	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Other/not specified	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	2.2	3.3	8.5	6.6	5.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	5.6	4.9	5.5	
Other	6.1	7.7	6.6	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.4	6.2	9.9	2.9	4.0	6.2	4.6	8.6	7.6	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	4.1	3.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.0	1.5	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	
Other	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.3	4.5	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.4	5.4	
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	1,810,070	409,173	331,019	255,118	156,155	104,086	43,328	333,721	112,112	15,620	4,100	1,663	4,476	1,441	38,058	
Row percent distribution																
All admissions	1,810,070	22.6	18.3	14.1	8.6	5.8	2.4	18.4	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	100.0
White (non-Hispanic)	1,100,073	25.3	17.8	14.3	12.5	3.3	1.9	14.2	6.9	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	363,500	14.3	20.5	12.1	1.5	15.3	3.4	28.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	*	2.4	100.0
Hispanic origin	236,627	20.3	16.2	18.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	23.0	9.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	100.0
Mexican	79,381	24.6	14.5	10.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	24.6	18.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0
Puerto Rican	66,918	12.7	17.3	37.1	2.2	4.9	4.4	18.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	1.0	100.0
Cuban	3,745	22.6	15.5	15.1	4.5	6.5	6.5	23.0	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	1.6	100.0
Other/not specified	86,583	22.0	17.0	12.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	25.3	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	100.0
Other	109,870	28.5	19.9	8.7	5.6	3.2	1.7	18.7	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	42,830	38.8	26.5	3.6	6.5	2.1	0.8	13.5	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,587	30.0	13.6	6.2	4.2	3.3	1.6	20.3	18.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0
Other	48,453	18.9	16.3	14.0	5.4	4.1	2.6	22.7	10.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.2	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admissions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With secondary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Marijuana/ hashish	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/ none specified
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
White (non-Hisp.) male	39.4	47.7	41.9	38.9	47.9	17.9	29.7	33.2	35.5	41.0	37.3	49.3	8.2	43.0	36.8
12 to 19 years	4.2	1.4	2.8	1.7	3.5	0.3	1.4	13.8	1.4	4.4	4.4	16.7	0.6	12.4	6.1
20 to 24 years	6.7	4.5	6.3	9.8	12.4	1.1	4.0	7.8	4.0	8.2	7.5	12.4	1.8	7.0	7.3
25 to 29 years	6.4	5.1	6.5	9.9	12.0	1.9	5.0	4.4	6.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	1.7	5.7	6.0
30 to 34 years	4.8	4.8	5.3	6.1	7.4	2.5	4.8	2.5	6.5	5.9	4.6	4.2	1.5	5.6	4.3
35 to 39 years	3.9	5.0	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	5.5	3.6	3.8	2.1	0.8	2.6	3.3
40 to 44 years	4.0	6.3	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.1	1.2	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	0.8	3.1	3.1
45 years and over	9.4	20.6	11.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.2	1.9	6.7	7.9	7.2	4.6	1.1	6.7	6.5
White (non-Hisp.) female	21.3	20.2	17.4	22.6	40.3	17.2	17.8	13.5	32.2	42.4	46.8	18.7	6.0	25.3	23.8
12 to 19 years	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.2	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.9	5.2	0.4	7.7	3.8
20 to 24 years	3.9	2.0	2.5	6.7	9.2	1.5	2.8	3.2	5.8	6.9	5.9	5.2	1.6	3.1	4.4
25 to 29 years	4.1	2.2	2.7	5.9	10.6	2.7	3.7	2.3	7.7	8.7	8.5	3.7	1.9	3.4	4.0
30 to 34 years	2.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	6.7	2.9	3.0	1.4	6.1	6.9	6.7	1.9	1.2	4.4	3.0
35 to 39 years	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.0	3.1	2.4	0.9	4.4	4.4	5.2	1.3	0.3	2.2	2.2
40 to 44 years	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.8	3.1	2.1	0.6	3.3	3.8	4.2	0.9	0.2	1.8	2.0
45 years and over	4.1	8.0	4.0	2.2	4.9	3.7	2.5	0.8	3.3	8.7	13.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	4.4
Black (non-Hisp.) male	14.4	9.7	17.3	11.7	1.7	32.6	21.2	23.4	2.1	2.7	2.8	12.5	36.7	6.1	16.2
12 to 19 years	1.5	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.4	2.4
20 to 24 years	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.4	5.2	0.5	2.1
25 to 29 years	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.5	10.3	0.3	1.9
30 to 34 years	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.3	10.0	0.3	1.7
35 to 39 years	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.1	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.5	0.3	1.6
40 to 44 years	2.0	1.3	3.1	2.3	0.2	7.4	3.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.4	2.0
45 years and over	5.2	4.7	8.0	6.8	0.5	18.3	8.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.5	2.8	4.5

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
Black (non-Hisp.) female	5.6	2.9	5.3	5.6	1.7	20.9	7.7	7.4	1.3	2.2	2.8	5.0	24.9	3.7	7.1
12 to 19 years	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4
20 to 24 years	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	4.9	1.2	0.9
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	8.5	0.2	0.9
30 to 34 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	6.6	0.3	0.8
35 to 39 years	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	- -	0.6
40 to 44 years	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7
45 years and over	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.8	0.5	8.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.7
Mexican-orig. male	3.2	3.9	2.6	2.5	0.7	0.9	2.7	4.6	7.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.4	0.8
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.3	0.5	*	0.1	*	0.3	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	*	0.2	0.4	0.4	- -	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	- -	0.8	0.1	0.1
Mexican-orig. female	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	5.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	3.5	0.4
12 to 19 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	*	2.7	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	*	*	- -	0.1	0.1	*
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	*
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	- -	0.2	0.4	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	- -	0.3	- -	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	*	- -	- -	0.5	0.1	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	- -	0.7	0.1	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
Puerto Rican-orig. male	3.0	1.7	2.9	8.2	0.6	2.1	5.4	2.8	0.2	3.1	0.6	1.9	6.3	0.8	1.3
12 to 19 years	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	*	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	*	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	*	0.5	- -	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	- -	0.2
45 years and over	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	*	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	- -	0.3
Puerto Rican-orig. female	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.5
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	- -	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.9	- -	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	- -	0.2	0.6	- -	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	- -	0.2	0.1	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	- -	0.1	- -	*
45 years and over	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	*	*	0.3	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	1.5	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.2	0.9
12 to 19 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.2	- -	1.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	- -	0.1	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.3	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	- -	*	0.1	0.2

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged by 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	- -	1.6	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	- -	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	- -	0.1	*	0.3	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	- -	- -	0.1	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.5	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander male	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.7	0.1
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	*	- -	*
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	*	*	0.1	0.1	- -	*
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	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	*	0.3	*	*	0.1	*	- -	*
45 years and over	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	- -	- -	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	- -	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	- -	- -	0.1	- -	*
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.1	- -	- -	0.2	*
30 to 34 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	0.1	- -	- -	*
35 to 39 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	- -	- -	- -	*
40 to 44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	- -	- -	- -	- -	*
45 years and over	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	- -	*	- -	0.1
All other	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.2	4.0	5.4	12.0	10.1	10.2	5.7	6.3	7.4	9.4	7.4	11.0
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	1,809,789	409,116	330,968	255,077	156,133	104,073	43,323	333,675	112,086	15,619	4,100	1,662	4,475	1441	38,041

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	Total
Total	1,809,789	22.6	18.3	14.1	8.6	5.8	2.4	18.4	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) male	713,956	27.4	19.4	13.9	10.5	2.6	1.8	15.5	5.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
12 to 19 years	76,872	7.3	12.1	5.6	7.0	0.3	0.8	60.0	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	3.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	121,713	15.2	17.0	20.6	15.9	0.9	1.4	21.3	3.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	116,483	18.0	18.4	21.8	16.0	1.7	1.9	12.6	6.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	87,686	22.2	20.2	17.8	13.3	3.0	2.4	9.6	8.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	69,920	29.2	22.3	12.8	9.3	4.4	2.6	7.5	8.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	71,621	36.2	24.0	9.7	6.4	5.1	2.5	5.6	7.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
45 years and over	169,661	49.7	21.7	7.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	3.8	4.5	0.7	0.2	*	*	0.1	1.5	100.0
White (non-Hisp.) female	385,980	21.4	14.9	14.9	16.3	4.6	2.0	11.7	9.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	100.0
12 to 19 years	35,414	10.3	14.6	9.7	9.3	0.8	1.5	42.1	5.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	71,005	11.4	11.8	24.0	20.2	2.3	1.7	14.9	9.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	73,545	12.1	12.3	20.5	22.5	3.8	2.2	10.3	11.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	52,737	15.6	14.3	15.3	19.8	5.7	2.4	8.9	12.9	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	40,836	22.4	16.8	11.5	15.4	7.8	2.5	7.1	12.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	*	0.1	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	38,209	30.9	18.7	9.4	11.4	8.3	2.4	5.2	9.6	1.6	0.4	*	*	0.1	2.0	100.0
45 years and over	74,234	44.2	17.9	7.6	10.3	5.2	1.5	3.5	5.0	1.8	0.7	*	*	0.1	2.2	100.0
Black (non-Hisp.) male	261,494	15.2	21.8	11.4	1.0	13.0	3.5	29.9	0.9	0.2	*	0.1	0.6	*	2.4	100.0
12 to 19 years	27,846	3.0	4.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	86.9	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	25,817	9.0	13.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	64.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	*	3.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	26,853	13.6	17.6	3.5	1.7	4.3	3.4	49.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	*	2.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	25,495	15.7	20.8	6.3	1.3	7.6	4.4	37.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	*	2.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	25,162	17.2	23.2	13.3	0.9	14.1	4.4	22.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	*	2.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	36,126	15.0	28.0	16.1	0.7	21.2	4.7	10.6	1.0	0.2	*	*	0.3	*	2.1	100.0
45 years and over	94,195	20.5	28.0	18.5	0.8	20.2	4.0	5.2	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	1.8	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine										
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	
Black (non-Hisp.) female	101,953	11.8	17.1	13.9	2.7	21.3	3.3	24.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	7,835	7.3	8.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	72.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	10,893	8.8	12.1	3.0	3.0	6.3	2.5	56.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	13,184	10.8	14.3	4.8	4.4	12.2	4.5	39.6	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.9	*	2.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	12,147	12.8	15.7	7.8	3.7	18.7	4.7	28.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	*	2.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	11,868	11.5	18.7	15.7	2.6	27.6	3.9	15.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	*	0.9	- -	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	15,232	11.4	20.5	20.5	1.9	31.9	3.2	7.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	*	0.3	*	1.9	100.0
45 years and over	30,794	14.4	20.5	23.6	2.3	29.1	3.0	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	*	2.1	100.0
Mexican-orig. male	58,042	27.3	14.9	11.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	26.2	14.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	15,127	8.5	11.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	72.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	7,229	25.1	17.5	7.3	3.6	1.1	2.4	24.8	17.3	0.1	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	7,675	28.3	16.9	8.8	3.0	1.9	3.0	14.7	22.7	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,587	30.1	16.0	11.7	2.2	2.3	3.2	9.2	24.3	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	5,483	37.3	15.9	12.5	1.8	2.6	2.6	6.0	20.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	- -	0.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	5,185	37.2	15.9	17.6	1.4	3.2	2.5	3.5	18.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.5	*	0.1	100.0
45 years and over	10,756	43.0	14.4	25.4	1.5	2.3	1.3	2.6	8.5	0.1	*	- -	0.3	*	0.3	100.0
Mexican-orig. female	21,312	17.2	13.5	9.9	4.1	2.7	1.5	20.2	29.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.5	0.2	0.7	100.0
12 to 19 years	5,492	15.2	15.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	52.6	11.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.7	1.1	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,236	14.6	12.2	7.9	5.9	2.3	1.9	16.9	37.6	0.2	0.1	- -	0.2	*	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,600	13.5	10.9	8.9	5.7	1.6	1.3	10.6	46.6	0.2	0.1	*	0.3	*	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,842	15.2	11.6	8.9	5.5	4.2	2.2	8.0	43.0	0.3	0.1	- -	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,010	20.7	14.3	11.4	3.9	4.4	2.2	5.2	35.9	0.6	0.3	- -	0.7	- -	0.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,619	20.1	14.9	18.7	4.8	5.1	2.1	5.0	26.4	0.4	- -	- -	1.4	0.1	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	2,513	27.6	14.6	27.7	4.9	4.9	1.1	2.9	13.9	0.4	0.2	- -	1.3	*	0.6	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission														Total
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine										
		Alcohol only	With second-ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	
Puerto Rican-orig. male	53,940	13.0	17.9	38.8	1.7	4.1	4.4	17.2	0.5	0.9	*	0.1	0.5	*	0.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,995	2.9	7.9	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.1	80.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,479	8.1	14.7	13.9	3.6	2.3	2.9	50.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	*	1.3	100.0
25 to 29 years	6,159	8.3	15.2	32.4	3.0	3.4	4.2	29.1	0.7	0.7	*	0.2	1.3	*	1.3	100.0
30 to 34 years	7,771	9.4	16.1	44.0	2.1	4.2	5.0	15.7	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	*	0.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	7,620	9.6	18.4	48.9	1.3	4.6	5.0	9.4	0.4	1.1	- -	0.1	0.4	*	0.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	9,219	10.8	20.4	49.4	1.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	0.4	1.1	*	*	0.2	- -	0.7	100.0
45 years and over	15,697	23.1	20.9	41.7	1.1	4.2	4.2	2.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	*	0.1	- -	0.7	100.0
Puerto Rican-orig. female	12,973	11.2	14.8	29.9	4.2	8.1	4.6	21.5	1.7	1.3	0.1	*	1.0	0.1	1.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	999	6.5	12.2	3.1	2.3	0.7	1.8	66.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	- -	0.7	0.2	3.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,577	7.3	12.1	14.6	7.1	5.0	2.9	44.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,973	8.2	12.4	22.9	6.8	6.7	5.4	30.6	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	- -	1.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,854	9.1	16.0	29.3	4.8	9.3	5.2	20.1	2.2	1.6	- -	0.2	1.5	- -	0.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,653	11.7	13.1	39.0	3.6	10.4	4.6	11.7	2.3	1.5	0.2	- -	0.5	0.1	1.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,920	11.0	18.6	40.9	2.1	11.4	5.4	6.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	- -	0.3	- -	1.0	100.0
45 years and over	2,997	18.0	16.5	39.8	2.8	9.2	5.3	4.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	- -	0.1	*	1.4	100.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	26,736	43.7	26.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	0.7	14.1	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,808	10.3	25.2	1.1	3.4	*	0.5	54.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	- -	0.6	1.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,637	24.5	33.0	4.3	8.4	0.7	0.7	22.2	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,721	32.3	33.4	3.5	7.7	1.1	0.6	14.1	5.3	0.2	0.1	- -	0.1	0.1	1.6	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,124	38.8	29.9	3.3	5.3	1.8	1.0	11.0	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	1.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	3,055	51.3	26.4	2.7	3.3	2.0	0.9	6.9	5.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	3,180	56.2	27.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.6	4.0	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.7	100.0
45 years and over	7,211	65.8	19.9	3.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	3.2	2.6	0.1	*	- -	*	*	0.9	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Row percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	No. of admis-sions	Primary substance at admission: Alcohol: Alcohol only	Alcohol: With second-ary drug	Opiates: Heroin	Opiates: Other opiates	Cocaine: Smoked cocaine	Cocaine: Other route	Mari-juana/ hashish	Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Hallu-cino-gens	PCP	Inhal-ants	Other/ none speci-fied	Total
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	16,080	30.6	25.9	4.7	10.4	3.2	1.0	12.3	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,984	11.2	30.9	2.2	6.7	0.5	0.5	39.8	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	- -	1.2	2.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,379	21.8	26.1	5.7	15.0	2.0	0.7	15.3	10.8	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,961	24.2	24.3	5.0	14.6	3.1	1.5	11.1	14.5	0.5	- -	0.1	*	0.1	1.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,281	27.2	26.3	4.9	12.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	13.2	0.4	- -	*	*	0.2	1.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,930	34.1	26.8	4.0	9.6	5.4	1.1	6.6	10.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	- -	0.1	1.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,647	41.4	26.7	6.1	6.1	4.9	0.7	4.3	8.0	0.3	0.2	- -	- -	0.1	1.4	100.0
45 years and over	2,898	51.7	22.3	5.0	5.8	3.3	0.9	4.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	- -	0.1	0.2	1.7	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander male	13,390	32.2	13.9	5.8	3.4	3.2	1.6	20.9	17.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,422	10.8	12.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	66.0	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	2.2	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,975	27.7	17.2	7.8	6.4	0.8	1.7	23.8	12.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	- -	0.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,146	30.1	14.4	8.6	5.6	1.9	2.1	15.3	20.8	0.1	*	*	0.2	- -	0.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,679	31.5	14.4	7.4	2.9	3.3	1.7	10.1	26.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,519	37.8	12.8	6.6	2.6	6.1	1.8	5.6	24.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	- -	- -	1.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,253	38.6	12.8	4.9	1.0	8.0	2.2	5.1	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -	1.0	100.0
45 years and over	2,396	52.7	13.0	4.9	3.2	5.0	1.3	3.6	14.8	0.2	- -	- -	0.2	*	1.2	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander female	5,194	24.6	13.0	7.2	6.2	3.4	1.6	18.6	22.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,228	18.3	16.9	3.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	50.4	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	- -	0.2	2.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	850	22.4	12.5	11.8	11.5	2.1	2.0	12.0	22.7	0.9	- -	- -	0.5	- -	1.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	953	20.3	10.5	8.9	8.1	3.1	1.6	11.3	33.5	0.4	0.5	- -	- -	0.3	1.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	644	24.4	10.9	7.5	7.0	4.2	2.5	8.4	33.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	- -	- -	0.8	100.0
35 to 39 years	487	25.7	11.1	5.5	4.5	5.5	3.1	8.6	32.2	0.6	0.2	- -	- -	- -	2.9	100.0
40 to 44 years	376	33.0	11.2	7.7	5.1	7.7	1.3	5.6	25.8	0.5	- -	- -	- -	- -	2.1	100.0
45 years and over	656	40.2	14.2	6.1	6.7	6.7	1.7	3.2	17.1	0.3	0.5	- -	0.2	- -	3.2	100.0
All other	138,739	21.0	16.7	13.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	24.3	8.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of use and usual route of administration according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Frequency of use and usual route of administration		*Primary substance at admission*														
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*										
	All admissions	*Alcohol only*	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Frequency of use															
No use in the past month	28.7	26.8	27.9	18.1	21.4	29.7	40.8	36.3	44.4	18.9	22.9	42.7	36.7	27.6	31.7
1-3 times in the past month	12.6	15.7	13.6	4.0	5.9	13.0	16.2	16.7	14.5	8.1	9.3	12.5	17.4	14.0	5.6
1-2 times in the past week	9.2	12.9	10.8	2.9	3.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	9.5	4.7	6.0	10.4	11.7	10.0	5.7
3-6 times in the past week	11.4	12.3	12.8	7.5	9.2	13.5	11.3	12.0	12.7	9.1	10.3	11.6	11.6	11.2	9.6
Daily	38.2	32.3	34.9	67.5	59.7	34.0	21.5	24.6	19.0	59.2	51.6	22.8	22.5	37.2	47.4
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	1,788,104	406,720	330,628	255,434	155,982	103,868	43,063	333,135	111,770	15,611	4,075	1,659	4,481	1,426	20,252
Usual route of administration															
Oral	49.1	99.5	99.6	1.2	61.7	- -	5.4	1.9	5.6	93.5	89.4	73.2	5.2	6.0	43.2
Smoking	29.2	0.2	0.2	3.3	2.6	100.0	- -	97.1	64.2	1.2	1.7	15.0	92.9	5.5	26.4
Inhalation	8.3	0.1	0.1	25.4	20.3	- -	80.3	0.8	7.9	4.2	5.1	4.3	1.6	70.2	14.7
Injection	12.9	0.1	0.1	69.7	14.3	- -	11.5	0.1	21.6	0.8	3.0	6.2	0.3	16.7	6.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	- -	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.5	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,792,094	410,232	332,042	255,568	156,369	104,564	42,883	333,830	111,818	15,633	4,091	1,663	4,486	1,440	17,475

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.5. Admissions aged 12 and older, by age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Age of first use and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Age of first use[1]															
12 years or under	13.4	14.1	22.7	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.7	24.3	6.2	3.6	4.6	7.5	4.4	13.7	18.1
13 to 14 years	16.7	16.6	23.9	5.8	5.7	4.3	7.0	30.7	12.9	7.5	7.9	16.5	10.9	18.4	11.0
15 to 16 years	21.3	27.5	27.0	12.4	12.6	9.2	14.8	25.4	18.0	14.4	12.8	24.4	19.5	17.8	16.4
17 to 18 years	17.1	21.8	15.3	19.4	16.7	13.7	19.4	12.3	17.9	14.4	12.9	19.4	20.8	11.9	14.7
19 to 20 years	8.4	7.8	4.5	14.7	12.7	12.9	13.9	3.3	10.2	9.5	10.0	9.3	12.5	7.1	9.1
21 to 25 years	11.9	8.8	4.6	23.1	21.6	24.3	20.9	2.7	16.0	16.3	15.4	11.5	20.1	10.2	13.7
26 to 30 years	5.4	1.7	1.0	11.8	12.2	16.2	10.5	0.7	8.6	11.6	11.3	5.1	8.0	7.6	6.8
Over 30 years	5.8	1.7	0.9	10.5	15.7	17.2	9.8	0.5	10.2	22.6	25.1	6.3	3.9	13.4	10.1
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	1,786,869	407,993	331,124	255,589	155,722	103,786	43,149	332,674	111,769	15,624	4,087	1,659	4,489	1,441	17,763
No. of prior treatment episodes															
None	40.4	46.4	35.2	20.1	40.0	25.8	35.5	55.8	41.8	36.3	52.9	48.2	30.8	54.6	56.9
1	22.2	21.2	22.2	19.3	25.3	21.2	24.0	23.8	25.3	22.0	22.4	22.0	25.3	19.8	16.9
2	12.6	10.7	13.8	14.7	13.9	15.5	14.9	10.4	14.5	12.8	11.4	10.7	16.7	10.8	7.1
3	7.5	5.9	8.5	11.2	7.8	11.0	8.7	4.6	7.4	7.5	5.1	7.1	10.8	4.5	4.1
4	4.2	3.4	5.1	6.7	4.1	6.9	4.8	2.1	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.8	5.8	2.7	2.2
5 or more	13.0	12.4	15.3	28.0	8.9	19.6	12.1	3.3	7.0	16.8	5.7	8.2	10.7	7.6	12.8
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	1,652,662	366,226	288,578	228,510	145,639	96,004	40,566	322,085	109,515	13,116	3,819	1,611	4,380	1,412	31,201

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.6. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral[1]	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI (see detail, below)	36.9	42.5	35.7	16.3	19.9	28.2	39.0	53.6	51.8	21.5	24.5	37.3	46.4	22.8	31.3
Self or individual	33.1	29.5	31.7	55.0	49.6	36.1	27.5	16.0	24.4	44.0	44.2	33.8	23.2	43.5	39.5
Substance abuse care provider	9.9	7.9	10.9	15.8	12.5	14.2	11.5	5.7	5.7	13.5	10.2	9.2	9.0	7.8	6.3
Other health care provider	6.4	8.2	7.6	4.8	8.0	6.8	5.6	4.1	3.4	9.8	8.8	6.2	4.2	10.3	7.0
School (educational)	1.2	0.6	0.7	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.1	3.5	4.4
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other community referral	12.1	10.6	12.9	7.9	9.3	14.4	15.3	16.0	14.1	10.4	10.6	11.2	16.9	11.9	10.9
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	1,791,732	405,375	327,611	252,211	155,243	103,462	42,937	331,037	110,844	15,533	4,039	1,638	4,409	1,416	35,977
Detailed criminal justice referral[1]															
Total	660,577	172,349	117,003	41,041	30,969	29,138	16,742	177,315	57,461	3,333	990	611	2,044	323	11,258
Probation/parole	34.6	18.6	31.7	42.4	34.7	43.3	44.0	42.9	44.0	31.6	31.5	41.0	54.0	27.9	42.0
State/Federal court	14.7	11.1	16.3	16.3	19.9	16.5	17.9	16.8	10.9	19.6	15.4	18.5	10.4	19.6	10.6
Formal adjudication	14.5	16.0	14.9	12.6	20.3	13.2	10.0	12.4	15.1	23.2	29.9	10.7	7.6	22.4	19.6
Other legal entity	8.4	12.1	6.9	6.3	5.6	6.9	7.2	9.3	3.0	7.9	6.3	5.6	6.6	14.2	13.1
DUI/DWI	10.8	27.8	14.9	1.6	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.5	0.7	7.0	4.5	1.6	1.3	4.6	4.0
Diversionary program	2.5	0.9	1.7	6.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.2	0.6	3.0	1.3	2.7	4.8	0.5	2.1
Prison	2.4	1.1	2.5	4.9	3.7	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	4.2	5.6	3.8	0.9	2.2
Other	12.1	12.3	11.1	9.0	7.8	11.1	9.9	10.5	23.1	5.4	6.9	14.2	11.4	10.0	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	476,540	120,019	81,050	33,167	20,996	21,209	12,483	126,991	50,640	2,579	638	373	1,640	219	4,536

* Less than 0.05 percent.

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.7. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service at admission and medication-assisted opioid therapy according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Type of service at admission and medication-assisted opioid therapy	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Type of service at admission															
Ambulatory	62.9	59.2	58.6	49.3	59.8	53.9	67.5	84.7	64.8	42.3	63.2	61.7	64.0	60.0	71.9
Outpatient	49.8	47.9	45.5	38.9	46.3	40.1	53.9	68.4	49.0	31.8	50.3	44.7	42.6	46.6	65.3
Intensive outpatient	12.0	10.1	12.8	7.2	11.1	13.7	13.5	16.3	15.7	9.9	12.0	17.0	21.4	12.9	6.1
Detoxification	1.0	1.2	0.4	3.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	- -	*	0.6	0.5
Rehabilitation/residential	17.1	12.1	18.2	18.2	19.0	30.0	22.5	12.9	26.8	21.6	19.4	27.0	29.8	23.3	10.8
Short-term (<31 days)	9.2	7.3	10.6	9.4	11.3	15.4	11.8	6.5	9.8	14.5	12.7	14.4	15.2	14.1	5.3
Long-term (31+ days)	7.6	4.3	7.1	8.5	7.2	14.1	10.3	6.3	16.8	6.5	6.3	12.2	14.4	8.6	4.9
Hospital (non-detox)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7
Detoxification (24-hour service)	20.0	28.7	23.2	32.5	21.1	16.1	10.0	2.3	8.4	36.1	17.4	11.3	6.2	16.7	17.3
Free-standing residential	16.2	23.8	17.3	25.1	17.6	15.2	8.8	2.2	8.3	23.8	14.2	11.0	5.5	16.3	15.6
Hospital inpatient	3.8	4.9	5.8	7.4	3.5	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	12.3	3.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Medication-assisted opioid therapy[1]															
Yes	6.1	0.5	0.7	27.9	19.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	4.4	2.0	0.3	2.7	2.9
No	93.9	99.5	99.3	72.1	80.2	99.4	99.0	99.7	99.7	97.0	95.6	98.0	99.7	97.3	97.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,779,412	401,662	326,720	251,737	153,389	103,031	42,818	328,853	108,600	15,429	4,034	1,644	4,486	1,427	35,582

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.
- - Quantity is zero.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.8. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category	*All admissions aged 16+*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,771,053	408,383	328,269	256,065	156,499	104,478	43,416	298,863	111,592	15,483	4,031	1,580	4,488	1200	36,706
Employment status															
Employed	22.8	34.7	23.3	11.7	21.9	11.2	23.0	22.4	17.1	15.5	20.2	17.6	14.7	16.9	23.9
Full time	15.1	25.8	15.4	6.9	14.3	6.7	15.5	12.8	10.0	9.9	13.8	10.3	8.7	10.8	15.2
Part time	7.7	8.8	7.9	4.8	7.6	4.5	7.5	9.6	7.2	5.5	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.1	8.7
Unemployed	39.6	35.9	37.9	42.7	45.7	42.1	39.1	36.8	44.5	39.6	45.4	44.1	41.5	47.7	47.2
Not in labor force (see detail, below)	37.7	29.4	38.8	45.5	32.4	46.8	37.9	40.8	38.3	45.0	34.4	38.3	43.8	35.4	28.9
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
Admissions aged 16 and older	1,746,882	402,182	324,939	251,971	154,339	103,567	42,881	296,353	111,268	15,259	3,999	1,549	4,421	1187	32,967
Detailed not-in-labor-force category[1]															
Total admissions aged 16 and over and not in labor force	657,968	118,206	126,032	114,743	49,979	48,443	16,269	120,935	42,655	6,864	1,374	594	1,938	420	9,516
Disabled	20.9	27.0	24.0	15.8	24.1	28.6	19.8	11.4	23.8	23.1	33.1	10.4	10.4	22.9	21.5
Student	14.0	8.6	8.8	2.8	9.4	2.1	6.4	43.9	8.0	8.9	14.0	25.7	6.1	37.3	25.2
Inmate of institution	6.9	4.6	6.3	5.0	6.9	7.6	10.2	8.3	21.5	3.4	6.0	22.6	19.0	7.4	7.8
Homemaker	3.1	3.6	2.0	1.4	8.6	2.2	3.0	2.7	5.7	4.8	6.6	0.8	1.8	2.2	4.9
Retired	2.3	8.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.2
Other	52.8	48.1	57.3	74.4	49.7	58.7	59.7	33.4	40.5	58.1	38.2	40.2	62.6	29.7	37.4
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	560,094	104,422	113,713	99,328	44,461	41,603	15,253	103,804	18,771	6,586	1,178	518	1,601	367	8,489

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.9. Admissions aged 18 and older, by education according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Education	*All admissions aged 18+*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 18 and older	1,687,887	403,652	319,360	254,871	154,352	104,257	42,757	238,804	109,480	14,997	3,870	1,374	4,465	1038	34,610
Highest school grade completed															
0 to 8	8.8	8.5	7.9	12.7	8.5	9.6	10.1	7.8	5.4	8.8	7.0	7.4	11.2	7.6	8.6
9 to 11	23.6	15.7	23.8	23.2	19.7	28.7	24.8	34.5	30.3	19.7	20.5	24.0	39.6	19.4	21.5
12 (or GED)	42.5	42.2	42.8	43.6	43.1	39.8	40.5	41.5	45.0	42.2	38.5	42.7	37.0	40.3	43.7
More than 12	25.0	33.5	25.5	20.5	28.8	21.9	24.5	16.2	19.3	29.3	34.1	25.9	12.3	32.7	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admissions aged 18 and older	1,635,275	389,819	312,341	250,008	148,504	100,802	41,295	231,148	107,050	14,488	3,794	1,345	4,395	1021	29,265

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.10. Admissions aged 12 and older, by marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Marital status															
Never married	62.7	48.3	60.5	72.5	59.9	57.3	59.8	80.5	51.5	58.3	52.4	78.8	79.8	73.8	67.9
Divorced	14.6	21.6	16.7	9.7	12.8	18.2	15.5	6.4	21.2	15.6	16.2	9.3	7.2	10.8	11.3
Now married	14.8	20.8	14.1	10.5	19.2	12.8	15.6	9.2	17.9	16.6	21.5	8.4	8.1	9.3	13.3
Separated	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.6	6.5	9.2	7.3	3.2	7.8	7.2	7.2	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.9
Widowed	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.6	2.3	2.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,454,659	338,584	262,180	199,441	132,000	84,820	37,544	280,909	63,750	12,475	3,612	1,441	3,585	1,273	33,045
Living arrangements															
Independent living	66.2	73.8	65.5	64.9	77.1	57.4	69.5	60.2	52.0	72.6	76.3	57.3	67.8	57.0	71.0
Dependent living	21.0	13.0	18.1	17.4	16.7	20.7	19.9	34.9	33.0	15.6	17.4	30.9	21.9	33.3	17.1
Homeless	12.7	13.2	16.4	17.7	6.3	22.0	10.6	4.9	15.0	11.8	6.3	11.8	10.3	9.7	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,737,224	392,385	319,351	241,186	148,218	99,108	41,216	323,123	111,689	15,027	3,936	1,593	4,247	1,387	34,758
Pregnant (female only)															
Yes	4.0	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	4.0	5.5	6.3	2.4	2.1	3.6	5.4	1.6	2.9
No	96.0	98.5	97.5	95.3	94.4	96.2	96.0	94.5	93.7	97.6	97.9	96.4	94.6	98.4	97.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of female admissions	554,397	106,301	84,033	77,032	68,549	42,718	13,283	86,204	51,425	6,764	2,133	442	1,707	549	13,257
Veteran															
Yes	3.6	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.6	4.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.6	2.1
No	96.4	93.5	95.6	97.9	97.4	95.5	96.6	98.6	97.3	97.7	97.9	97.9	99.0	97.4	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	1,607,064	353,665	295,672	228,262	137,643	94,556	40,020	301,394	98,669	14,501	3,634	1,472	3,891	1,349	32,336

[1] Not all Supplemental Data Set items are reported by all States and jurisdictions.
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.11. Admissions aged 12 and older, by psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem and DSM criteria diagnosis		*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem															
Yes	29.8	24.6	35.3	30.8	34.8	38.3	36.0	25.5	22.0	49.8	43.8	39.2	34.9	48.1	31.5
No	70.2	75.4	64.7	69.2	65.2	61.7	64.0	74.5	78.0	50.2	56.2	60.8	65.1	51.9	68.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,307,228	280,583	224,335	183,491	115,397	79,672	31,796	257,840	89,629	10,315	3,029	1,143	3,180	1,137	25,681
DSM criteria diagnosis															
Alcohol dependence	22.3	46.7	50.6	1.0	1.1	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	3.0	4.0	7.5	2.2	6.3	14.0
Alcohol intoxication	6.7	20.2	9.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Alcohol abuse	8.9	22.1	14.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	5.2
Alcohol-induced disorder	1.1	3.1	1.6	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	- -	0.3	0.3
Opioid dependence	15.5	0.3	1.6	78.5	69.3	1.9	4.2	1.0	1.1	10.2	20.6	10.2	2.1	19.3	8.0
Opioid abuse	0.8	*	0.3	2.0	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	- -	1.0
Cocaine dependence	6.6	0.3	2.4	1.2	0.7	65.4	47.5	3.0	0.5	1.2	2.1	3.9	1.5	5.8	7.8
Cocaine abuse	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	7.2	16.8	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.7
Cannabis dependence	10.0	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.5	44.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	8.6	4.5	7.5	8.8
Cannabis abuse	7.4	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	32.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.7	4.1	7.1
Other substance dependence	9.9	0.9	7.6	7.9	13.7	7.2	10.2	4.8	74.1	56.2	44.9	39.7	54.9	27.7	14.7
Other substance abuse	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	12.0	10.4	9.8	12.1	17.4	12.1	3.5
Substance-induced disorder	1.9	0.2	0.4	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	1.7	4.3	5.7	3.9	2.6	1.4	5.0	1.3
Mood disorder	1.8	1.2	2.5	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.4	4.7
Schizophrenia/psychotic disorder	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9
Other mental health condition	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	5.8
Other condition/no diagnosis	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.8	5.1	7.1	6.4	7.2	14.9
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	747,024	188,496	131,049	68,554	75,847	45,136	17,191	147,982	32,701	6,560	2,258	775	1,036	903	28,536

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.12. Admissions aged 16 and older, by source of income support according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Source of income support	*All admissions aged 16+*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 16 and over	1,771,053	408,383	328,269	256,065	156,499	104,478	43,416	298,863	111,592	15,483	4,031	1,580	4,488	1,200	36,706
Source of income support															
None	36.0	29.0	34.7	46.6	37.0	41.5	35.6	34.4	43.2	38.8	31.9	45.2	36.5	39.7	38.3
Wages/salary	28.1	41.1	27.7	13.6	27.1	13.7	25.2	29.4	24.6	18.2	25.6	23.6	16.5	24.3	33.3
Public assistance	9.1	5.8	9.4	12.9	8.3	13.9	10.5	9.3	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.7	18.9	6.4	6.9
Disability	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	9.7	5.2	3.6	4.4	7.2	5.9	3.2	3.5	11.2	7.0
Retirement/pension	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.4
Other	20.4	16.6	22.1	21.0	21.5	20.5	23.0	23.0	19.2	27.1	28.1	21.0	24.5	17.4	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,206,614	298,211	236,082	173,092	104,762	71,897	32,384	205,882	51,717	11,584	2,434	840	2,813	609	14,307

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.13. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment		*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
	All admis-sions	*Alcohol only*	*With second-ary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Mari-juana/ hashish*	*Metham-phetamine/ amphet-amines*	*Tran-quil-izers*	*Seda-tives*	*Hallu-cino-gens*	*PCP*	*Inhal-ants*	*Other/ none speci-fied*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Type of health insurance															
None	59.2	60.9	62.6	52.5	58.0	64.0	62.6	55.9	71.7	52.2	61.5	60.3	62.2	48.8	36.2
Medicaid	20.5	12.2	16.8	34.1	21.6	24.2	21.0	24.3	13.5	26.9	18.2	19.1	26.4	27.0	37.9
Private insurance	5.3	7.8	5.6	2.3	4.7	1.9	4.4	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.7	6.4	1.4	7.3	8.1
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	3.5	4.8	3.7	1.9	4.7	1.0	2.7	3.6	1.1	6.4	3.2	5.6	0.8	5.7	1.7
HMO	2.8	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	3.8
Medicare	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.1
Other	7.3	7.9	7.1	5.6	6.9	5.4	5.9	8.3	8.6	5.5	9.4	7.3	6.0	8.7	10.1
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	835,083	221,778	142,253	119,322	72,020	40,784	17,382	145,986	49,699	7,341	1,804	629	1,949	633	13,503
Expected/actual primary source of payment[2]															
Self-pay	18.5	28.1	21.4	11.1	15.0	10.5	13.9	12.6	15.1	11.8	15.6	17.4	4.5	10.9	10.9
Medicaid	17.4	9.0	15.1	21.2	21.0	22.9	16.6	26.3	13.1	19.1	17.9	17.8	16.4	31.6	29.2
Medicare	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6
Other govt. payments	39.3	34.4	37.7	45.6	40.7	42.9	48.1	39.6	49.0	44.7	40.2	42.2	62.7	32.2	23.0
No charge	7.2	4.6	7.7	8.6	6.5	11.3	8.3	7.2	9.6	7.3	10.7	7.2	10.6	6.7	16.2
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	2.0	2.7	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.3	0.1	3.6	1.5
Other health insurance	3.8	4.6	3.7	3.5	5.6	1.9	3.2	3.7	1.6	5.9	3.2	4.7	0.4	4.5	3.9
Workers' Compensation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	- -	- -	- -	- -	*
Other	11.1	15.8	11.6	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.8	10.4	8.5	9.3	7.2	5.0	10.2	13.7
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	627,025	171,204	111,971	60,173	55,181	33,395	13,851	125,584	37,323	5,048	1,399	516	1,412	580	9,388

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

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.14. Admissions aged 12 and older, by arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Arrests in 30 days prior to admission and days waiting to enter treatment	*All admissions*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	411,388	332,699	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Arrests in 30 days prior to admission															
None	90.1	90.4	89.8	91.9	91.0	91.2	91.1	88.8	86.7	88.5	91.2	89.1	90.1	88.3	93.0
One or more	9.9	9.6	10.2	8.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	11.2	13.3	11.5	8.8	10.9	9.9	11.7	7.0
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	1,640,374	369,913	287,151	216,715	141,001	94,501	39,666	321,354	111,382	12,920	3,766	1,588	4,222	1,379	34,816
Days waiting to enter treatment															
None	55.6	53.5	52.4	53.4	53.6	60.0	56.9	56.7	64.3	51.6	56.8	55.3	56.1	61.7	61.1
1-7 days	24.8	25.5	24.4	32.5	29.1	22.9	23.1	20.6	18.7	31.1	24.4	21.4	26.6	22.7	21.3
8-14 days	7.6	8.5	8.4	5.9	7.0	6.5	7.5	8.8	6.5	6.7	7.5	9.2	6.6	4.7	5.3
15-30 days	6.7	7.2	8.0	4.6	5.7	5.7	6.8	7.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.6	7.3	6.6	5.7
More than 30 days	5.3	5.2	6.8	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.2	4.7	4.4	5.2	7.5	3.4	4.1	7.0
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	928,520	194,551	144,489	130,206	83,611	53,797	19,526	187,809	85,089	6,923	1,885	707	2,370	677	16,880

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2010
Number and percent distribution

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

Detailed drug	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*
	Number				*Percent distribution*			
Admissions reporting detailed drug(s)	1,343,310	742,356	425,290	175,664	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	473,010	330,761	104,576	37,673	35.2	44.6	24.6	21.9
Marijuana/hashish	291,278	133,280	112,273	45,725	21.7	18.0	26.4	26.3
Cocaine	201,639	66,879	100,086	34,674	15.0	9.0	23.5	20.7
Crack	96,458	40,483	43,901	12,074	7.2	5.5	10.3	7.8
Other cocaine	105,181	26,396	56,185	22,600	7.8	3.6	13.2	12.9
Opiates	248,892	173,448	53,907	21,537	18.5	23.4	12.7	11.4
Heroin	132,343	104,661	20,417	7,265	9.9	14.1	4.8	3.9
Other opiates or synthetics	65,368	38,840	18,169	8,359	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.3
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet)	37,280	23,122	10,489	3,669	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.0
Non-prescription methadone	6,281	2,697	2,422	1,162	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	5,410	2,821	1,748	841	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	1,044	690	282	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Codeine	846	443	273	130	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tramadol (Ultram)	121	64	39	18	*	*	*	0.0
Propoxyphene (Darvon)	90	54	24	12	*	*	*	0.0
Pentazocine (Talwin)	59	32	22	5	*	*	*	0.0
Meperidine (Demerol)	50	24	22	4	*	*	*	0.0
Stimulants	48,154	23,945	13,923	10,286	3.6	3.2	3.3	5.7
Methamphetamine/speed	37,390	21,334	10,030	6,026	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.4
MDMA (Ecstasy)	5,130	768	1,957	2,405	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.2
Amphetamine	3,202	1,232	1,011	959	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other amphetamines	1,384	339	551	494	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Other stimulants	894	230	328	336	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	154	42	46	66	*	*	*	0.0
Tranquilizers	45,520	8,059	23,068	14,393	3.4	1.1	5.4	7.0
Alprazolam (Xanax)	20,762	3,864	10,347	6,551	1.5	0.5	2.4	3.3
Other benzodiazepines	16,718	2,865	8,576	5,277	1.2	0.4	2.0	2.5
Diazepam (Valium)	6,063	963	3,227	1,873	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	948	187	438	323	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Other tranquilizers	455	84	196	175	*	*	*	0.1
Lorazepam (Ativan)	364	49	178	137	*	*	*	0.1
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	79	27	36	16	*	*	*	0.0
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	58	4	35	19	*	*	*	0.0
Meprobamate (Miltown)	29	8	12	9	*	*	*	0.0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	17	4	8	5	*	*	*	0.0
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	14	1	9	4	*	*	*	0.0
Triazolam (Halcion)	13	3	6	4	*	*	*	0.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2010 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

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

Detailed drug	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*	*Total*[2]	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*
	Number				*Percent distribution*			
Sedatives/hypnotics	4,322	1,080	1,957	1,285	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7
Other sedatives	2,723	564	1,296	863	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Other barbiturate sedatives	929	355	347	227	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	445	104	204	137	*	*	*	0.1
Phenobarbital	166	34	92	40	*	*	*	*
Methaqualone	22	12	5	5	*	*	*	*
Secobarbital/amobarbital (Tuinal)	21	2	10	9	*	*	*	*
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	11	8	2	1	*	*	*	*
Secobarbital (Seconal)	3	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Glutethimide (Doriden)	2	- -	- -	2	*	- -	- -	*
Hallucinogens	3,541	423	1,117	2,001	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1
Other hallucinogens	2,787	317	911	1,559	0.2	*	0.2	0.9
LSD	754	106	206	442	0.1	*	*	0.3
PCP/PCP combinations	5,384	2,340	1,760	1,284	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Inhalants	1,432	402	442	588	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other inhalants	911	251	302	358	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Aerosols	430	123	120	187	*	*	*	0.1
Solvents	67	21	16	30	*	*	*	*
Nitrites	19	4	4	11	*	*	*	*
Anesthetics	5	3	- -	2	*	*	- -	*
Other drugs	20,022	1,721	12,154	6,147	1.5	0.2	2.9	3.5
Other drugs	18,356	1,283	11,549	5,524	1.4	0.2	2.7	3.1
Other over-the-counter	1,177	293	410	474	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Ketamine	308	111	97	100	*	*	*	0.1
GHB/GBL	158	27	88	43	*	*	*	*
Diphenhydramine	116	18	27	71	*	*	*	*
Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin (Dilantin)	23	7	10	6	*	*	*	*

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

[2] Admissions can report up to three substances of abuse, so in the total column an individual admission may be counted up to three times. The approximately 743,000 admissions aged 12 and older who supplied detailed drug information reported more than 1.3 million substances (average 1.8 substances per admission).

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.1a. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010
Number

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

Primary substance	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total admissions aged 12-17	137,770	145,412	157,839	157,041	146,392	145,069	143,223	142,450	154,330	153,071	132,850
Marijuana/hashish	85,169	90,643	99,594	101,302	93,471	96,243	94,635	93,619	105,903	109,136	97,029
Alcohol	33,408	32,977	32,517	29,677	28,446	26,838	28,799	29,770	29,929	27,430	21,075
Alcohol only	10,729	10,963	10,809	10,617	10,403	10,031	11,229	11,976	11,907	10,942	7,736
Alcohol w/secondary drug	22,679	22,014	21,708	19,060	18,043	16,807	17,570	17,794	18,022	16,488	13,339
Stimulants	4,094	5,080	5,987	6,694	7,493	8,508	6,380	5,318	3,992	3,155	3,612
Methamphetamine	2,965	3,709	4,542	5,321	6,071	7,114	5,474	3,776	2,198	1,995	1,965
Other amphetamines[1]	940	1,125	1,251	1,209	1,302	1,279	584	687	714	877	1,028
Other stimulants	189	246	194	164	120	115	322	855	1,080	283	619
Opiates	1,966	2,022	2,224	2,453	2,528	2,574	2,602	2,787	3,767	4,492	4,204
Heroin	1,578	1,439	1,515	1,487	1,442	1,332	1,216	1,141	1,352	1,545	1,385
Other opiates/synthetics	388	583	709	966	1,086	1,242	1,386	1,646	2,415	2,947	2,819
Non-RX methadone	38	39	46	55	47	61	49	59	78	72	61
Other opiates/synthetics	350	544	663	911	1,039	1,181	1,337	1,587	2,337	2,875	2,758
Cocaine	2,577	2,567	2,927	3,278	3,353	3,805	4,172	3,288	2,590	1,453	1,137
Smoked cocaine	1,082	1,009	1,114	1,236	1,133	1,230	1,317	886	745	462	307
Non-smoked cocaine	1,495	1,558	1,813	2,042	2,220	2,575	2,855	2,402	1,845	991	830
Other drugs	4,548	4,644	3,294	3,038	2,917	2,754	2,769	3,069	3,261	3,448	2,867
Tranquilizers	274	400	389	399	422	440	394	574	627	796	710
Benzodiazepine	157	251	245	303	310	375	349	501	562	723	649
Other tranquilizers	117	149	144	96	112	65	45	73	65	73	61
Inhalants	529	462	467	517	521	477	451	479	522	525	411
Hallucinogens	985	860	666	440	421	328	311	411	423	440	301
Sedatives/hypnotics	172	216	254	280	279	254	306	414	381	358	247
Barbiturates	49	43	43	71	63	27	40	50	62	60	47
Other sedatives/hypnotics	123	173	211	209	216	227	266	364	319	298	200
Over-the-counter	87	164	173	256	276	284	409	356	346	418	386
PCP	167	162	192	168	94	92	100	66	68	59	36
Other	2,334	2,380	1,153	978	904	879	798	769	894	852	776
None reported	6,008	7,479	11,296	10,599	8,184	4,347	3,866	4,599	4,888	3,957	2,926

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.1b. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marijuana/hashish	61.8	62.3	63.1	64.5	63.8	66.3	66.1	65.7	68.6	71.3	73.0
Alcohol	24.2	22.7	20.6	18.9	19.4	18.5	20.1	20.9	19.4	17.9	15.9
Alcohol only	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.4	7.7	7.1	5.8
Alcohol w/secondary drug	16.5	15.1	13.8	12.1	12.3	11.6	12.3	12.5	11.7	10.8	10.0
Stimulants	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.5	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.7
Methamphetamine	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
Other amphetamines[1]	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Other stimulants	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5
Opiates	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2
Heroin	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other opiates/synthetics	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1
Non-RX methadone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
Other opiates/synthetics	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1
Cocaine	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9
Smoked cocaine	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Non-smoked cocaine	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6
Other drugs	3.3	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Benzodiazepine	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other tranquilizers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Inhalants	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
Other	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
None reported	4.4	5.1	7.2	6.7	5.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.2

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.2. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by gender and race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity	All admissions aged 12-17	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine									
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/ hashish	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/ none specified
Total admissions aged 12-17	132,850	7,736	13,339	1,385	2,819	307	830	97,029	2,993	710	247	301	36	411	4,707
Gender															
Male	71.5	54.0	58.9	50.6	58.7	53.1	55.3	77.1	46.4	54.9	53.0	69.3	66.7	56.4	58.8
Female	28.5	46.0	41.1	49.4	41.3	46.9	44.7	22.9	53.6	45.1	47.0	30.7	33.3	43.6	41.2
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	132,823	7,734	13,337	1,385	2,819	307	830	97,017	2,990	710	247	300	36	411	4,700
Race/ethnicity															
White (non-Hispanic)	48.1	48.4	53.7	81.7	84.7	52.1	59.5	45.0	49.4	76.6	67.6	73.4	33.3	54.4	52.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	18.9	11.2	8.3	1.5	2.8	16.0	4.7	22.3	2.8	3.8	2.8	5.1	11.1	5.1	24.3
Hispanic origin	23.8	28.8	24.3	11.8	5.5	23.5	27.3	24.2	35.3	14.4	21.1	11.8	47.2	25.5	14.5
Mexican	12.8	19.5	14.9	2.9	2.2	10.7	12.0	12.5	26.3	3.6	5.7	6.1	22.2	15.7	3.2
Puerto Rican	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	- -	16.7	0.7	1.0
Cuban	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	- -	- -	- -	0.2	0.3
Other/not specified	9.0	8.3	7.8	8.0	2.5	11.7	13.3	9.3	8.2	9.4	14.6	5.7	8.3	8.8	10.0
Other	9.2	11.6	13.8	5.0	7.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	12.5	5.1	8.5	9.8	8.3	15.0	8.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	2.6	6.2	1.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.8	1.3	- -	8.3	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2	4.5	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.0	1.4
Other	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.1	5.5	5.0	4.7	7.0	2.7	4.9	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7
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	131,929	7,672	13,241	1,378	2,809	307	827	96,415	2,980	702	247	297	36	408	4,610

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.3. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by age at admission and treatment referral source according to primary substance of abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

Age at admission and treatment referral source	*All admissions aged 12-17*	*Primary substance at admission*													
		Alcohol		*Opiates*		*Cocaine*									
		Alcohol only	*With secondary drug*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total admissions aged 12-17	132,850	7,736	13,339	1,385	2,819	307	830	97,029	2,993	710	247	301	36	411	4,707
Age at admission															
12 years	1.2	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	- -	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	- -	6.8	6.8
13 years	4.4	7.4	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.9	2.4	7.7	2.0	- -	13.1	12.8
14 years	10.8	11.3	9.0	2.5	6.3	10.7	4.8	11.0	8.6	10.3	8.5	7.6	2.8	20.7	17.3
15 years	21.1	17.4	19.7	10.5	15.3	16.3	14.3	22.2	18.4	18.3	18.2	21.3	33.3	20.0	18.6
16 years	30.4	25.6	29.5	27.4	28.9	33.9	35.1	31.4	31.4	31.7	30.0	25.6	33.3	20.7	21.6
17 years	32.2	35.6	37.3	58.8	47.3	38.1	44.3	30.5	39.2	36.8	35.2	42.9	30.6	18.7	23.0
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	132,850	7,736	13,339	1,385	2,819	307	830	97,029	2,993	710	247	301	36	411	4,707
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI	45.6	40.6	44.3	29.4	30.3	41.7	38.2	48.1	41.2	35.8	29.6	36.7	44.4	24.5	29.3
Self or individual	17.2	17.6	18.0	34.0	29.8	17.7	21.7	16.1	20.9	21.9	26.7	18.7	16.7	28.5	19.8
School (educational)	13.6	24.5	13.1	3.5	5.3	7.0	4.9	12.6	9.5	10.5	14.2	9.5	8.3	11.6	32.7
Alcohol/drug abuse care provider	6.5	3.3	6.9	17.2	14.2	8.3	14.8	6.3	8.6	10.2	9.3	13.9	13.9	8.9	2.6
Other health care provider	4.7	3.2	5.8	6.9	8.7	8.0	7.0	4.4	6.0	9.0	6.9	7.8	5.6	12.1	5.7
Employer/EAP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	- -	- -	0.1	0.1	0.3	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.1
Other community referral	12.2	10.7	11.8	8.9	11.6	17.3	13.4	12.5	13.7	12.3	13.4	13.3	11.1	14.4	9.7
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	130,778	7,640	13,130	1,359	2,773	300	815	95,569	2,928	698	247	294	36	404	4,585

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.4. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Marijuana involvement[1] and treatment referral source	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total admissions aged 12-17	137,770	145,412	157,839	157,041	146,392	145,069	143,223	142,450	154,330	153,071	132,850
Marijuana-involved admissions	82.9	82.3	81.9	82.0	82.3	84.5	83.8	82.6	83.8	85.6	87.1
Criminal justice referral	43.3	44.1	44.7	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.0	41.8	43.2	43.2	41.0
Both alcohol and marijuana	28.4	27.9	27.0	25.7	24.3	24.5	24.1	22.9	22.6	21.9	20.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	13.6	14.8	16.2	17.0	17.3	18.6	18.1	17.6	19.6	20.3	19.5
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Other referral source	39.6	38.1	37.2	37.7	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.8	40.7	42.4	46.1
Both alcohol and marijuana	26.2	24.2	23.2	22.6	22.9	22.3	22.5	23.0	22.2	22.3	23.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	16.8	18.3	20.6
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2
All other admissions	17.1	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.7	15.5	16.2	17.4	16.2	14.4	12.9
Criminal justice referral	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	5.8	5.5	4.6
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.7
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
No substance reported	1.4	1.9	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7
Other referral source	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.8	10.8	8.9	9.5	10.5	10.4	8.8	8.3
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.9
Other drugs and drug combinations[2]	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9
No substance reported	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	133,445	140,804	152,943	151,564	142,119	140,699	140,373	140,355	151,442	150,738	130,778

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

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.5. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Age group and race/ethnicity	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total heroin admissions	269,891	277,321	284,359	273,821	262,373	260,390	266,804	261,558	280,099	284,484	256,256
12 to 19 years	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.5
White (non-Hispanic)	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1
Puerto Rican-origin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
20 to 34 years	40.8	41.4	40.9	40.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	43.2	45.3	48.1	51.6
White (non-Hispanic)	21.7	22.7	24.0	24.6	27.3	28.0	30.1	31.9	34.9	38.0	41.7
Black (non-Hispanic)	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
Puerto Rican-origin	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.8
Other	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1
35 to 44 years	36.1	35.3	34.2	33.4	32.2	31.2	29.4	28.3	26.1	24.1	21.7
White (non-Hispanic)	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.5
Black (non-Hispanic)	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.6
Puerto Rican-origin	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.8
Other	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9
45 years and older	20.1	20.5	22.1	23.1	23.2	24.3	25.4	25.8	25.5	24.3	23.2
White (non-Hispanic)	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	7.5	7.9	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.5	9.7
Puerto Rican-origin	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Other	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	268,286	276,108	283,122	272,138	260,563	258,721	265,792	260,105	277,346	279,037	255,118

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.6. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total heroin admissions	269,891	277,321	284,359	273,821	262,373	260,390	266,804	261,558	280,099	284,484	256,256
Injection	62.6	61.0	61.6	60.4	62.1	62.8	63.5	64.1	64.7	66.6	69.7
Age group											
12 to 19 years	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6
20 to 34 years	24.1	24.9	25.6	26.0	28.0	29.1	30.7	32.2	34.3	37.4	41.0
35 to 44 years	22.0	20.2	19.2	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.1	13.6	13.1
45 years and older	14.7	14.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.2	13.2	13.0
First treatment episode (%)	19.8	19.3	20.3	19.8	19.3	23.1	22.2	20.4	20.4	21.1	18.2
Average years of use before first treatment episode	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.5	11.6	10.7
Inhalation	31.9	33.6	33.2	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.5	31.8	30.9	28.9	25.4
Age group											
12 to 19 years	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
20 to 34 years	13.8	13.7	12.7	12.0	11.1	10.6	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.7
35 to 44 years	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.0	9.6	7.8
45 years and older	5.0	5.7	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.4
First treatment episode (%)	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.0	25.6	28.8	27.7	24.0	23.3	24.5	21.6
Average years of use before first treatment episode	11.1	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.1	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.4
Other	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	252,296	259,209	265,735	255,678	244,048	258,117	264,939	260,130	278,520	283,674	255,568

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.7. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy,[1] by usual route of administration and age group: 2000-2010
Percent distribution

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

Usual route of administration and age group	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Total heroin admissions	269,891	277,321	284,359	273,821	262,373	260,390	266,804	261,558	280,099	284,484	256,256
Total medication-assisted opioid therapy admissions	36.6	35.6	35.1	32.5	31.1	30.1	30.3	29.5	29.2	28.8	27.9
Usual route of administration (Percentage in each group receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy)											
Injection	42.7	40.8	39.0	35.3	33.3	30.9	29.8	28.9	28.4	27.6	27.1
Inhalation	29.1	31.0	32.2	30.4	28.3	28.3	31.1	29.9	30.8	31.4	30.3
Smoking	47.0	39.2	39.2	37.3	38.1	35.8	33.4	34.8	31.7	31.9	29.1
Other	20.1	21.1	23.1	23.0	32.0	26.8	26.2	23.9	22.9	21.4	23.1
No. of admissions	250,661	257,529	264,330	252,094	238,921	252,779	258,821	254,816	273,309	278,245	251,088
Age group (Percentage in each group receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy)											
12 to 19 years	16.1	15.5	15.1	13.8	12.0	11.2	11.4	13.3	12.4	13.9	13.5
20 to 34 years	28.8	28.7	28.1	26.0	24.8	23.6	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.5
35 to 44 years	39.3	38.0	37.1	33.8	32.2	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.9	31.1	30.2
45 years and older	50.5	48.4	47.7	44.1	43.2	42.1	43.5	41.2	41.8	40.9	40.0
No. of admissions	268,232	275,629	282,929	270,051	256,969	254,717	260,449	256,052	274,778	279,020	251,737

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.8. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse according to additional substance abuse: 2010
Percent distribution

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

		Primary substance at admission													
			Opiates		*Cocaine*										
	All admissions	*Alcohol*	*Heroin*	*Other opiates*	*Smoked cocaine*	*Other route*	*Marijuana/ hashish*	*Methamphetamine/ amphetamines*	*Tranquilizers*	*Sedatives*	*Hallucinogens*	*PCP*	*Inhalants*	*Other/ none specified*
Total	1,820,737	744,087	256,256	157,171	104,564	43,587	335,833	112,473	15,707	4,117	1,675	4,501	1,449	39,317
Average no. of substances per admission	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.8
Primary use of substance	100.0	40.9	14.1	8.6	5.7	2.4	18.4	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
Any use of substance	*n/a*	59.7	17.3	14.2	12.6	9.9	39.1	10.4	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	3.7
Substance in addition to primary substance	*Percent of admissions reporting abuse of additional substance* [1]													
None	44.8	55.3	34.3	35.6	31.4	28.1	41.7	33.5	26.3	40.0	25.6	32.0	41.9	75.4
Marijuana/hashish	20.7	25.7	17.9	26.7	30.6	32.1	- -	36.7	23.5	20.5	45.1	39.9	28.6	7.7
Alcohol	18.8	- -	20.0	21.3	46.6	42.0	43.2	30.7	26.4	22.4	33.1	31.7	28.0	11.1
Non-smoked cocaine	7.5	7.2	16.9	7.8	- -	- -	6.0	4.0	7.5	5.1	7.7	7.7	3.7	2.7
Smoked cocaine	6.8	8.8	13.2	4.3	- -	- -	3.7	2.9	5.3	3.4	3.1	7.2	2.0	1.4
Opiates other than heroin	5.8	4.1	12.5	2.8	4.3	7.3	5.5	5.3	27.9	17.3	7.9	1.8	5.5	3.5
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.8	2.5	4.3	7.2	0.7	4.0	4.8	6.9	3.8	4.3	0.9
Tranquilizers	3.2	3.1	- -	7.2	6.7	10.5	1.7	2.7	10.1	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.4
Heroin	4.1	2.1	8.4	14.5	1.6	3.1	2.7	1.8	0.6	4.5	3.0	1.4	2.3	2.4
Sedatives	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	- -	0.7	0.8	0.2
PCP	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	- -	0.3	0.1
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	*	- -	0.1
Other	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.0	4.2	3.9	4.7	1.3	5.4	0.9

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

n/a Not applicable.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2010
Number and percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
All admissions aged 12 and older		1,820,737	100.0	
Alcohol		744,087	40.9	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	411,388	22.6	55.3
1 other substance	Marijuana	115,096	6.3	15.5
	Cocaine	57,505	3.2	7.7
	Other Drugs[1]	22,288	1.2	3.0
	Opiates	18,861	1.0	2.5
	Methamphetamine or Amphetamine	11,093	0.6	1.5
2 other substances	Cocaine & Marijuana	40,573	2.2	5.5
	Cocaine & Opiates[2]	13,112	0.7	1.8
	Marijuana & Other Drugs[1]	12,282	0.7	1.7
	Marijuana & Opiates[2]	11,630	0.6	1.6
	Marijuana & Meth/amp[3]	11,421	0.6	1.5
	Opiates[2] & Other Drugs[1]	6,091	0.3	0.8
	Cocaine & Other Drugs[1]	5,294	0.3	0.7
	Cocaine & Meth/amp[3]	2,766	0.2	0.4
	Meth/amp[3] & Opiates[2]	1,499	0.1	0.2
	Heroin & Opiates Other than Heroin	1,184	0.1	0.2
	Meth/amp[3] & Other Drugs[1]	1,041	0.1	0.1
	Two Other Drugs[1]	747	*	0.1
	Methadone & Other Opiates	134	*	*
	Methamphetamine & Amphetamine	60	*	*
	Two Different Tranquilizers	19	*	*
	Two Different Sedatives	3	*	*
Cocaine		148,151	8.1	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	45,136	2.5	30.5
1 other substance	Alcohol	34,601	1.9	23.4
	Marijuana	15,969	0.9	10.8
	Opiates	6,992	0.4	4.7
	Other Drugs[1]	1,972	0.1	1.3
	Methamphetamine or Amphetamine	1,632	0.1	1.1
2 other substances	Alcohol & Marijuana	23,595	1.3	15.9
	Alcohol & Opiates[2]	5,406	0.3	3.6
	Marijuana & Opiates[2]	3,540	0.2	2.4
	Alcohol & Other Drugs[1]	2,336	0.1	1.6
	Marijuana & Other Drugs[1]	1,789	0.1	1.2
	Opiates[2] & Other Drugs[1]	1,614	0.1	1.1
	Alcohol & Meth/amp[3]	1,122	0.1	0.8
	Marijuana & Meth/amp[3]	1,077	0.1	0.7
	Heroin & Opiates Other than Heroin	622	*	0.4
	Meth/amp[3] & Opiates[2]	396	*	0.3
	Meth/amp[3] & Other Drugs[1]	202	*	0.1
	Two Other Drugs[1]	105	*	0.1
	Methadone & Other Opiates	34	*	*
	Methamphetamine & Amphetamine	11	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
Opiates		413,427	22.7	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	143,862	7.9	34.8
1 other substance	Cocaine	38,330	2.1	9.3
	Marijuana	29,379	1.6	7.1
	Alcohol	27,826	1.5	6.7
	Other Drugs[1]	21,896	1.2	5.3
	Opiates	19,710	1.1	4.8
	Methamphetamine or Amphetamine	7,127	0.4	1.7
2 other substances	Alcohol & Cocaine	21,659	1.2	5.2
	Alcohol & Marijuana	19,365	1.1	4.7
	Cocaine & Marijuana	17,496	1.0	4.2
	Marijuana & Other Drugs[1]	10,972	0.6	2.7
	Cocaine & Other Drugs[1]	9,982	0.5	2.4
	Alcohol & Other Drugs[1]	8,913	0.5	2.2
	Marijuana & Opiates[2]	7,893	0.4	1.9
	Cocaine & Opiates[2]	7,160	0.4	1.7
	Opiates[2] & Other Drugs[1]	5,764	0.3	1.4
	Alcohol & Opiates[2]	5,000	0.3	1.2
	Marijuana & Meth/amp[3]	2,810	0.2	0.7
	Alcohol & Meth/amp[3]	1,822	0.1	0.4
	Cocaine & Meth/amp[3]	1,683	0.1	0.4
	Meth/amp[3] & Other Drugs[1]	1,462	0.1	0.4
	Two Other Drugs[1]	1,450	0.1	0.4
	Meth/amp[3] & Opiates[2]	937	0.1	0.2
	Methadone & Other Opiates	441	*	0.1
	Heroin & Opiates Other than Heroin	327	*	0.1
	Two Different Tranquilizers	119	*	*
	Methamphetamine & Amphetamine	36	*	*
	Two Different Sedatives	6	*	*
Marijuana		335,833	18.4	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	140,009	7.7	41.7
1 other substance	Alcohol	99,038	5.4	29.5
	Cocaine	10,866	0.6	3.2
	Methamphetamine or Amphetamine	10,833	0.6	3.2
	Other Drugs[1]	7,871	0.4	2.3
	Opiates	6,852	0.4	2.0
2 other substances	Alcohol & Cocaine	15,316	0.8	4.6
	Alcohol & Other Drugs[1]	12,987	0.7	3.9
	Alcohol & Meth/amp[3]	8,959	0.5	2.7
	Alcohol & Opiates[2]	8,701	0.5	2.6
	Opiates[2] & Other Drugs[1]	3,392	0.2	1.0
	Cocaine & Opiates[2]	3,019	0.2	0.9
	Cocaine & Other Drugs[1]	2,078	0.1	0.6
	Cocaine & Meth/amp[3]	1,609	0.1	0.5
	Meth/amp[3] & Other Drugs[1]	1,477	0.1	0.4
	Meth/amp[3] & Opiates[2]	1,233	0.1	0.4
	Two Other Drugs[1]	853	*	0.3
	Heroin & Opiates Other than Heroin	574	*	0.2
	Methadone & Other Opiates	82	*	*
	Methamphetamine & Amphetamine	69	*	*
	Two Different Tranquilizers	11	*	*
	Two Different Sedatives	4	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9. Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2010 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

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

Primary substance	*Secondary and tertiary substances*	*Number*	*Percent of all admissions*	*Percent of primary substance*
Methamphetamine/Amphetamines		112,473	6.2	100.0
No other substance	*n/a*	37,708	2.1	33.5
1 other substance	Marijuana	23,547	1.3	20.9
	Alcohol	18,180	1.0	16.2
	Opiates	3,671	0.2	3.3
	Cocaine	2,738	0.2	2.4
	Other Drugs[1]	1,775	0.1	1.6
	Methamphetamine or Amphetamine	416	*	0.4
2 other substances	Alcohol & Marijuana	11,765	0.6	10.5
	Marijuana & Opiates[2]	2,054	0.1	1.8
	Cocaine & Marijuana	2,000	0.1	1.8
	Alcohol & Cocaine	1,993	0.1	1.8
	Marijuana & Other Drugs[1]	1,727	0.1	1.5
	Alcohol & Opiates[2]	1,428	0.1	1.3
	Alcohol & Other Drugs[1]	1,098	0.1	1.0
	Opiates[2] & Other Drugs[1]	769	*	0.7
	Cocaine & Opiates[2]	603	*	0.5
	Cocaine & Other Drugs[1]	320	*	0.3
	Heroin & Opiates Other than Heroin	158	*	0.1
	Marijuana & Meth/amp[3]	142	*	0.1
	Alcohol & Meth/amp[3]	92	*	0.1
	Two Other Drugs[1]	80	*	0.1
	Meth/amp[3] & Other Drugs[1]	68	*	0.1
	Cocaine & Meth/amp[3]	60	*	0.1
	Meth/amp[3] & Opiates[2]	48	*	*
	Methadone & Other Opiates	30	*	*
	Two Different Tranquilizers	2	*	*
	Two Different Sedatives	1	*	*
Other[4]		21,374	1.1	

[1] Other drugs includes tranquilizers, sedatives, other stimulants, PCP, inhalants, hallucinogens, over-the-counter drugs and other drugs not elsewhere classified.

[2] Opiates includes heroin, non-prescription methadone and other opiates.

[3] Methamphetamine or amphetamine.

[4] Other includes only admissions with no primary substance. Admissions with more than one substance with a primary including tranquilizers, sedatives, other stimulants, PCP, inhalants, hallucinogens, over-the-counter drugs and other drugs not elsewhere classified are not included in this table.

n/a Not applicable.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2010
Column percent distribution

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

Primary substance and age at admission		*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]		
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448
Primary substance												
Alcohol	40.9	41.8	39.2	53.5	61.1	64.1	39.4	30.4	54.9	2.0	10.3	10.0
Opiates	22.7	11.9	14.9	30.1	31.6	27.9	24.3	22.9	19.2	94.4	86.8	78.0
Marijuana	18.4	27.6	25.6	2.5	0.8	2.3	13.2	15.6	6.4	1.0	0.3	2.3
Cocaine	8.1	7.8	9.4	6.8	2.3	2.3	12.8	14.1	9.7	0.8	0.8	5.0
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	6.2	6.6	8.3	3.2	0.2	0.6	6.7	13.9	2.9	0.3	0.2	1.5
Tranquilizers	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.9	1.5
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	1.1	0.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	7.3	11.1	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	6.0	8.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1
18 to 19 years	4.1	5.2	4.4	2.6	1.1	2.1	3.8	3.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	3.6
20 to 24 years	15.3	16.4	16.6	13.2	7.8	10.1	15.1	15.5	11.7	13.5	17.1	18.6
25 to 29 years	15.6	15.7	16.8	14.3	9.7	13.9	15.5	15.9	13.4	19.3	17.3	21.6
30 to 34 years	12.3	12.2	13.3	11.7	10.3	10.3	12.1	12.7	12.7	14.8	12.5	13.6
35 to 39 years	10.3	9.7	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.5	10.5	10.6	12.0	11.1	9.8	10.0
40 to 44 years	11.0	9.6	10.0	13.6	16.5	13.9	12.0	11.4	14.4	11.1	11.1	10.1
45 to 49 years	11.0	9.3	9.5	14.8	18.6	15.9	11.8	10.8	14.4	11.0	12.1	8.6
50 to 54 years	7.5	6.2	6.2	10.4	13.0	9.7	7.7	6.8	10.8	8.8	9.3	7.0
55 to 59 years	3.7	3.0	2.9	5.1	7.0	5.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	5.7	5.1	4.2
60 to 64 years	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.2
65 years and older	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	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	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448
Average age at admission	34 yrs	32 yrs	33 yrs	38 yrs	41 yrs	40 yrs	35 yrs	34 yrs	38 yrs	37 yrs	36 yrs	34 yrs

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to primary substance of abuse and age at admission: 2010
Row percent distribution

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

Primary substance and age at admission		*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]			
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,820,737	45.6	11.7	15.8	3.5	0.5	9.1	7.4	0.3	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
Primary substance													
Alcohol	744,087	46.7	11.3	20.7	5.2	0.8	8.8	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Opiates	413,427	24.0	7.7	21.0	4.9	0.6	9.7	7.5	0.3	18.8	4.6	1.0	100.0
Marijuana	335,833	68.2	16.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	6.3	0.1	0.2	*	*	100.0
Cocaine	148,151	43.7	13.5	13.3	1.0	0.1	14.3	12.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	112,473	48.9	15.7	8.3	0.1	0.1	9.8	16.8	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	100.0
Tranquilizers	15,707	30.9	9.6	23.1	11.8	0.6	14.2	6.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
Sedatives	4,117	48.0	11.6	13.6	3.1	0.4	12.3	6.2	0.5	2.6	1.2	0.4	100.0
Other	46,942	59.9	8.1	14.3	1.4	0.3	6.7	6.1	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448	
Age at admission													
12 to 17 years	132,850	69.1	13.4	1.2	*	*	7.5	8.5	*	0.2	*	*	100.0
18 to 19 years	74,439	57.6	12.5	10.1	1.0	0.3	8.6	6.9	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	277,746	48.9	12.8	13.7	1.8	0.3	9.0	7.5	0.3	4.0	1.3	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	283,434	45.9	12.7	14.6	2.2	0.5	9.0	7.6	0.3	5.6	1.3	0.4	100.0
30 to 34 years	224,340	45.1	12.6	15.0	2.9	0.4	8.9	7.7	0.3	5.4	1.2	0.3	100.0
35 to 39 years	187,051	43.1	12.0	16.9	3.8	0.6	9.3	7.7	0.4	4.9	1.1	0.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	200,139	39.8	10.6	19.6	5.3	0.7	9.9	7.7	0.4	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
45 to 49 years	200,036	38.4	10.1	21.3	5.9	0.8	9.8	7.3	0.4	4.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
50 to 54 years	136,110	37.7	9.8	22.0	6.1	0.7	9.4	6.8	0.5	5.3	1.5	0.3	100.0
55 to 59 years	66,708	36.9	9.2	22.2	6.6	0.8	8.9	5.8	0.4	7.0	1.7	0.3	100.0
60 to 64 years	25,198	38.5	8.7	21.2	7.7	1.6	8.1	4.7	0.4	7.0	1.8	0.3	100.0
65 years and older	12,686	44.5	8.1	17.6	9.2	1.6	8.2	3.8	0.6	5.2	1.0	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448	

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.2a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2010
Column percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity		*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]		
	All admis-sions	*Out-patient*	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448
Gender												
Male	67.6	67.6	63.7	73.6	77.0	74.2	65.6	65.6	65.5	57.4	66.8	57.7
Female	32.4	32.4	36.3	26.4	23.0	25.8	34.4	34.4	34.5	42.6	33.2	42.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,131	829,715	213,441	287,809	63,823	9,477	165,398	135,252	5,954	82,102	21,714	5,446
Race/ethnicity												
White (non-Hispanic)	60.8	59.9	62.1	63.1	49.2	45.2	65.4	56.9	73.2	64.2	61.5	68.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	20.1	20.3	22.2	18.4	27.8	9.7	19.8	21.4	14.0	14.3	14.6	18.0
Hispanic origin	13.1	14.2	8.7	12.4	19.5	7.4	9.8	13.5	7.3	16.8	17.4	9.1
Mexican	4.4	5.3	3.0	4.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	5.2	0.6	4.4	10.3	0.7
Puerto Rican	3.7	2.9	1.7	3.9	12.9	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.6	8.3	4.8	6.7
Other/not specified	5.0	5.9	3.9	3.8	6.2	4.1	5.0	4.3	2.0	4.2	2.3	1.7
Other	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.1	3.5	37.7	5.0	8.2	5.5	4.7	6.6	4.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.7	33.9	2.4	3.4	3.4	1.2	3.3	2.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Other	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.5	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
No. of admissions	1,810,070	824,623	211,628	286,541	63,791	9,453	164,516	134,741	5,925	81,736	21,681	5,435

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.2b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to gender and race/ethnicity: 2010
Row percent distribution

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

Gender and race/ethnicity	*All admissions*	*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]			
		Out-patient	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,820,737	45.6	11.7	15.8	3.5	0.5	9.1	7.4	0.3	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
Gender													
Male	1,231,214	45.6	11.1	17.2	4.0	0.6	8.8	7.2	0.3	3.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Female	588,917	45.6	13.1	12.9	2.5	0.4	9.7	7.9	0.3	5.9	1.2	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,820,131	829,715	213,441	287,809	63,823	9,477	165,398	135,252	5,954	82,102	21,714	5,446	
Race/ethnicity													
White (non-Hispanic)	1,100,073	44.9	12.0	16.4	2.9	0.4	9.8	7.0	0.4	4.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	363,500	45.9	12.9	14.5	4.9	0.3	9.0	7.9	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.3	100.0
Hispanic origin	236,627	49.3	7.8	15.0	5.3	0.3	6.8	7.7	0.2	5.8	1.6	0.2	100.0
Mexican	79,381	55.1	8.1	17.1	0.3	0.1	3.0	8.8	*	4.5	2.8	*	100.0
Puerto Rican	66,918	36.2	5.4	16.8	12.3	0.4	8.2	8.1	0.4	10.1	1.5	0.5	100.0
Other/not specified	90,328	53.9	9.2	11.9	4.4	0.4	9.1	6.5	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Other	109,870	42.8	13.4	15.8	2.0	3.2	7.5	10.0	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	42,830	35.8	15.0	15.9	1.1	7.5	9.2	10.8	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,587	49.0	13.6	18.9	1.8	0.2	4.4	8.6	*	2.4	0.9	0.1	100.0
Other	48,453	46.5	11.9	14.5	2.9	0.7	7.1	9.9	0.2	5.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,810,070	824,623	211,628	286,541	63,791	9,453	164,516	134,741	5,925	81,736	21,681	5,435	

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2010
Column percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Type of service*										
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy* [1]		
		Out-patient	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*
Total	1,820,737	830,087	213,536	287,858	63,823	9,479	165,428	135,276	5,954	82,124	21,724	5,448
Treatment referral source												
Criminal justice/DUI	36.9	51.6	47.7	15.6	3.0	35.2	22.0	36.5	8.8	5.2	1.8	13.3
Self or individual	33.1	20.3	23.8	55.4	72.5	43.6	31.6	27.1	53.1	74.4	83.1	36.0
Substance abuse care provider	9.9	6.2	7.3	9.7	4.7	3.1	25.3	20.3	5.4	10.7	6.9	27.4
Other health care provider	6.4	5.4	5.3	9.1	11.5	13.4	8.3	4.3	23.2	4.5	2.8	7.5
School (educational)	1.2	2.3	0.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Employer/EAP	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other community referral	12.1	13.6	14.5	10.0	8.1	4.2	11.9	11.6	9.1	5.2	5.4	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,791,732	816,297	208,659	285,356	62,881	9,438	163,360	133,272	5,469	80,136	21,503	5,361
Frequency of use												
No use in the past month	28.7	42.8	38.3	2.2	1.0	3.3	12.5	32.8	7.5	17.3	1.5	16.0
1-3 times in the past month	12.6	17.5	14.9	7.6	1.4	9.4	7.5	8.9	5.1	4.0	1.4	5.4
1-2 times in the past week	9.2	10.9	10.3	8.8	1.2	15.5	8.0	7.4	7.0	3.2	1.7	4.6
3-6 times in the past week	11.4	10.4	12.4	11.9	4.2	20.1	15.8	14.7	13.3	8.2	7.0	9.3
Daily	38.2	18.4	24.1	69.5	92.1	51.7	56.3	36.2	67.1	67.4	88.4	64.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,788,104	806,594	210,511	285,790	63,345	9,422	164,235	134,192	5,703	81,213	21,676	5,423
No. of prior treatment episodes												
None	40.4	50.1	39.5	31.5	38.2	30.7	27.9	28.2	33.8	25.3	32.2	21.7
1	22.2	22.7	24.6	17.4	17.8	21.3	23.3	24.1	19.2	23.0	19.2	19.1
2	12.6	11.2	14.7	10.6	11.9	13.9	15.4	15.7	13.4	16.2	13.3	14.2
3	7.5	5.9	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	10.1	10.0	8.7	11.1	11.1	11.9
4	4.2	3.1	4.5	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.3	7.3
5 or more	13.0	7.1	8.7	28.7	18.9	18.8	17.5	16.0	18.1	18.4	18.9	25.8
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	1,652,662	782,308	208,798	237,232	10,453	8,019	162,957	130,602	4,749	80,525	21,607	5,412

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Table 4.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service according to treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes: 2010
Row percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes	*All admissions*	*Type of service*											
		Ambulatory		*Detoxification (24-hour service)*			*Rehabilitation/Residential*			*Medication-assisted opioid therapy [1]*			
		Out-patient	*Intensive outpatient*	*Free-standing residential*	*Hospital inpatient*	*Ambu-latory*	*Short-term (<30 days)*	*Long-term (30+ days)*	*Hospital (non-detox)*	*Out-patient*	*Detox-ification*	*Resi-dential*	*Total*
Total	1,820,737	45.6	11.7	15.8	3.5	0.5	9.1	7.4	0.3	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
Treatment referral source													
Criminal justice/DUI	660,577	63.7	15.1	6.7	0.3	0.5	5.4	7.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Self or individual	593,381	28.0	8.4	26.6	7.7	0.7	8.7	6.1	0.5	10.0	3.0	0.3	100.0
Substance abuse care provider	176,856	28.5	8.6	15.6	1.7	0.2	23.4	15.3	0.2	4.8	0.8	0.8	100.0
Other health care provider	114,412	38.2	9.6	22.7	6.3	1.1	11.9	5.0	1.1	3.1	0.5	0.3	100.0
School (educational)	20,892	89.9	7.5	0.5	0.1	*	1.1	0.6	*	0.2	*	*	100.0
Employer/EAP	8,830	63.1	16.5	4.3	1.0	0.4	12.1	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Other community referral	216,784	51.1	14.0	13.2	2.4	0.2	9.0	7.1	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,791,732	816,297	208,659	285,356	62,881	9,438	163,360	133,272	5,469	80,136	21,503	5,361	
Frequency of use													
No use in the past month	512,743	67.3	15.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	8.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-3 times in the past month	224,845	62.9	14.0	9.7	0.4	0.4	5.5	5.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
1-2 times in the past week	163,893	53.8	13.2	15.3	0.5	0.9	8.1	6.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
3-6 times in the past week	203,687	41.2	12.8	16.7	1.3	0.9	12.7	9.7	0.4	3.3	0.7	0.2	100.0
Daily	682,936	21.7	7.4	29.1	8.5	0.7	13.5	7.1	0.6	8.0	2.8	0.5	100.0
No. of admissions	1,788,104	806,594	210,511	285,790	63,345	9,422	164,235	134,192	5,703	81,213	21,676	5,423	
No. of prior treatment episodes													
None	667,783	58.7	12.3	11.2	0.6	0.4	6.8	5.5	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.2	100.0
1	367,631	48.3	13.9	11.2	0.5	0.5	10.3	8.6	0.2	5.0	1.1	0.3	100.0
2	208,387	41.9	14.7	12.1	0.6	0.5	12.0	9.9	0.3	6.3	1.4	0.4	100.0
3	123,210	37.3	13.7	13.8	0.6	0.6	13.3	10.6	0.3	7.2	1.9	0.5	100.0
4	70,004	34.7	13.4	15.9	0.8	0.7	13.8	11.1	0.5	6.9	1.6	0.6	100.0
5 or more	215,647	25.6	8.5	31.6	0.9	0.7	13.3	9.7	0.4	6.9	1.9	0.6	100.0
No. of admissions	1,652,662	782,308	208,798	237,232	10,453	8,019	162,957	130,602	4,749	80,525	21,607	5,412	

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Appendix A

About the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Minimum Data Set consists of 19 items that include:

- Demographic information
- Primary, secondary, and tertiary substances and their route of administration, frequency of use, and age at first use
- Source of referral to treatment
- Number of prior treatment episodes

- Service type, including planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy

The Supplemental Data Set consists of 17 items that include psychiatric, social, and economic measures.

History

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

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

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

State Data Collection Systems

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

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

States differ widely in the amount of public funding available for substance abuse treatment and in the constraints placed on the use of funds. States may be directed to target special populations such as pregnant women or adolescents. Where funds are limited, States may be compelled to exercise

triage in admitting persons to treatment, admitting only those with the most "severe" problems. In States with higher funding levels, a larger proportion of the population in need of treatment may be admitted, including the less severely impaired.

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

Appendix Table 1 presents key characteristics of State data collection systems for 2010. However, these characteristics can change as State substance abuse treatment systems change, and thus may be responsible for some year-to-year variation within States.

- *Facilities included*. The scope of facilities included in TEDS is affected by differences in State licensure, certification, and accreditation practices, and disbursement of public funds. Most SSAs require facilities that receive State/public funding (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services to report data to the SSA. Generally this funding is distributed by the SSA but may be distributed by another public agency.
- Some SSAs regulate private facilities, methadone clinics, and/or individual practitioners and require them to report TEDS data. Others do not because of the difficulty in obtaining data from these facilities, although these facilities may report voluntarily. Facilities operated by Federal agencies (e.g., the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Veterans Affairs) generally do not report TEDS data to the SSA, although some facilities operated by the Indian Health Service are included. Hospital-based substance abuse treatment facilities are frequently not licensed through the SSA and do not report TEDS data. Correctional facilities (State prisons and local jails) are monitored by the SSA and report TEDS data in some States but not in others.
- The primary goal of TEDS is to monitor the characteristics of clients admitted to planned, continuing treatment regimens. Thus early intervention and crisis intervention programs that do not lead to enrollment in continued treatment are excluded from TEDS.
- *Clients included*. About 60 percent of States reported data on all admissions to all eligible facilities, although some reported only, or largely, admissions financed by public funds. TEDS is an admission-based system; therefore, TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. For example, an individual admitted to treatment twice within a calendar year would be counted as two admissions.
- *Ability to track multi-service episodes.* The goal for the TEDS system is to enumerate treatment episodes by distinguishing the initial admission of a client from his/her subsequent transfer to a different service type (e.g., from rehabilitation/residential treatment to outpatient) within a single continuous treatment episode. Thus TEDS records are ideally coded as admissions if they represent the initial treatment service in a treatment episode and as transfers if they represent a change in service type or a change in provider without an interruption in treatment.

This requires, however, that clients be assigned unique IDs that can be linked across providers; not all States are legally and/or technologically able to do this. Most States can identify as transfers a change in service type within the structure of a given provider. However, fewer can also identify a transfer involving a change of provider. Several States do not track transfers, but instead report as transfers those clients who are discharged and readmitted within a specified (State-specific) time period.

Because some admission records in fact may represent transfers, the number of admissions reported probably overestimates the number of treatment episodes. Some States reported a limited data set on codependents of substance abusers entering treatment. On average, from 2000 through 2010, 83 percent of all records submitted were client admissions, 15 percent were client transfers, and 2 percent were codependents of substance abusers.

- *Services offered.* A State's mix of service types (e.g., outpatient, detoxification, rehabilitation/residential, opioid therapy) can have a significant effect on its admission rate. There is higher client turnover and therefore more admissions in short-stay services such as detoxification than in long-stay services such as outpatient or long-term residential treatment. Admission rates for individual substances of abuse may be affected as well (e.g., detoxification is more closely associated with alcohol or heroin use than with use of other substances).

- *Completeness and timeliness of reporting*. SAMHSA, in reporting national-level TEDS data, must balance timeliness of reporting and completeness of the data set. There may be a time lag in the publication of SAMHSA's annual report because preparation cannot begin until States have completed their data submission for that year. States in turn rely on individual facilities to report in a timely manner so they can submit TEDS data to SAMHSA at regular intervals.

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

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

  Appendix Tables 2 and 3 indicate the proportions of records by State or jurisdiction for which valid data were received for 2010. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set (Appendix Table 2). Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are collected at the States' option (Appendix Table 3).

Report-Specific Considerations

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

- Records with partially complete data have been retained. Where records include missing or invalid data for a specific variable other than primary, secondary, or tertiary substance, those records are excluded from tabulations of that variable. For substance variables, missing or unknown responses were included in the category "Other." The total number of admissions on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.
- Records with partially complete data have been retained. If a variable is coded with a value indicating the data were missing or miscoded, the record is excluded from tabulations of that variable. The total number of records on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.
- Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are not collected by all States. States that did not collect a specific variable are excluded from tabulations of that variable. The total number of admissions on which a percentage distribution is based is reported in each table.
- The *primary, secondary, and tertiary substances of abuse* reported to TEDS are those substances that led to the treatment episode and not necessarily a complete enumeration of all drugs used at the time of admission.
- Primary alcohol admissions are classified as "Alcohol only" or "Alcohol with secondary drug abuse." The latter indicates a primary alcohol admission with a specified secondary and/or tertiary drug. All other primary alcohol admissions are classified as "Alcohol only."
- Cocaine admissions are classified according to route of administration as smoked and other route. Smoked cocaine primarily represents crack or rock cocaine, but can also include cocaine hydrochloride (powder cocaine) when it is free-based. Non-smoked cocaine includes all cocaine admissions where cocaine is injected, inhaled, or taken orally; it also includes admissions where the route of administration is unknown or not collected. Thus the TEDS estimate of admissions for smoked cocaine is conservative.
- Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions include admissions for both substances, but are primarily for methamphetamine. In 2010, methamphetamine constituted about 91 percent of combined methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions. Oregon and Texas, States with large numbers of methamphetamine admissions, reported them as *Other amphetamines* until 2005 and 2006, respectively.
- For this report, secondary and tertiary substances (see Appendix B) are grouped and referred to as secondary substances.
- Significant changes in the clients or facilities reported to TEDS by some States and jurisdictions can result in changes in the number of admissions large enough to influence trends.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2010

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

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2010 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	*Facilities reporting TEDS data to the State SSA*		*Eligible clients*	*Change of service within episode*	*Change of provider within episode*
	Facilities required to report to the State SSA [1]	*Facilities reporting voluntarily to the State SSA*			
Idaho	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Illinois	Facilities that receive funding through the State SSA (this includes Medicaid paid sub-acute addiction treatment services)	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Indiana	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Iowa	Facilities that receive State/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by State SSA Medicare-certified facilities	State prison DHS youth facility	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Kansas	Facilities that receive State/public funding Medicaid-certified facilities Department of Corrections 4th-time DUI facilities	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Kentucky	Facilities that receive State/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Louisiana	Facilities that receive State/public funding State programs	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Maine	Facilities that receive State/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

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2010 (continued)

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

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2010 (continued)

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

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

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

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

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: State Substance Abuse Agencies, January 2012.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2010

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

State or jurisdiction	Prior treatment	Referral source	Age	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Education	Employment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Type of service	Opioid replacement
									Substance	Route [1]	Frequency [1]	Age at 1st use [1]	Substance	Route [2]	Frequency [2]	Age at 1st use [2]	Substance	Route [3]	Frequency [3]	Age at 1st use [3]		
Total	91	98	100	100	97	98	97	99	100	98	98	99	98	55	59	94	86	22	29	81	100	98
Alabama	96	98	100	100	94	87	5	98	100	99	98	72	100	43	42	72	100	17	17	72	100	71
Alaska	100	94	100	100	87	84	90	93	98	97	92	88	98	46	44	94	97	20	19	96	100	100
Arizona	40	93	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	85	89	100	100	39	41	100	100	14	14	100	100	40
Arkansas	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	55	55	100	100	17	17	100	100	99
California	99	100	100	100	96	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	55	56	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	97
Colorado	100	100	100	100	98	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	39	40	100	100	13	13	100	100	100
Connecticut	91	86	100	100	89	95	94	91	96	93	96	95	93	57	62	92	92	26	30	92	100	100
Delaware	9	92	100	98	99	96	99	100	87	96	90	93	60	91	61	91	28	88	28	100	91	97
Dist. of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	84	97	100	100	95	100	98	99	99	95	96	99	97	45	46	100	97	18	19	100	100	100
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	100	100	100	100	50	93	99	100	100	99	98	99	100	64	63	99	100	24	24	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100	100	99	98	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	73	73	100	100	38	38	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	58	59	100	59	21	21	100	100	100
Indiana	100	96	100	100	91	95	89	96	100	86	85	87	100	56	55	73	100	28	28	61	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	60	60	95	100	24	25	92	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	67	68	100	100	32	32	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	60	60	100	100	32	32	100	100	100
Louisiana	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	95	97	100	100	62	65	100	100	34	40	100	100	100
Maine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	58	59	59	100	31	31	31	100	100
Maryland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	64	64	67	100	35	35	41	100	100
Massachusetts	100	99	100	100	96	98	95	96	100	99	100	100	100	51	100	100	100	22	100	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	52	53	53	100	19	20	20	100	100
Minnesota	99	100	100	100	97	100	99	98	100	99	100	99	100	56	56	99	100	20	21	100	100	100
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	99	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	59	59	99	99	25	25	99	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	69	70	100	100	34	34	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	99	100	100	96	99	97	100	100	98	87	99	100	32	30	100	100	14	13	100	100	100
Nevada	100	100	100	100	94	93	99	100	100	98	96	100	100	51	98	53	100	17	99	18	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	100	100	59	61	100	100	29	30	100	100	100

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2010 (continued)

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

State or jurisdiction	Prior treatment	Referral source	Age	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Education	Employment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Type of service	Opioid replacement
									Substance	Route [1]	Frequency [1]	Age at 1st use [1]	Substance	Route [2]	Frequency [2]	Age at 1st use [2]	Substance	Route [3]	Frequency [3]	Age at 1st use [3]		
New Jersey	100	98	100	100	99	100	97	97	100	100	100	100	100	55	55	100	100	21	21	100	100	97
New Mexico	65	47	100	96	81	90	86	88	96	80	57	96	96	29	21	96	96	10	8	96	100	62
New York	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	65	100	100	29	29	100	100	100
North Carolina	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	97	99	100	100	29	28	100	100	21	41	100	100	99
North Dakota	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	51	51	64	100	18	18	100	100	100
Ohio	96	99	100	100	97	99	99	98	100	93	93	100	100	52	52	99	99	22	22	99	100	95
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	52	52	100	100	21	21	100	100	100
Oregon	99	92	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	52	52	100	100	18	18	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	100	100	100	100	97	82	82	96	100	98	95	100	48	48	46	48	21	21	20	21	100	100
Puerto Rico	48	97	100	100	79	100	98	99	100	99	98	97	100	41	39	41	100	20	19	20	100	100
Rhode Island	100	97	100	100	85	98	97	94	98	97	96	94	96	49	48	94	93	19	19	93	100	100
South Carolina	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	45	45	100	99	16	16	100	100	100
South Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	47	47	100	100	22	22	100	100	100
Tennessee	100	100	100	100	99	95	99	97	100	99	100	98	100	63	63	98	100	31	31	99	100	100
Texas	100	100	100	100	98	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	58	100	100	100	25	98	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	50	100	100	22	22	100	100	100
Vermont	91	96	100	100	98	96	99	99	100	99	100	99	70	46	57	69	46	13	23	46	100	100
Virginia	83	92	100	100	97	97	91	92	97	92	91	95	91	60	58	92	84	30	29	89	100	100
Washington	100	94	100	100	98	94	98	100	100	97	99	100	100	76	79	100	100	46	50	100	100	100
West Virginia	100	100	100	100	84	71	100	82	100	99	100	100	100	47	47	100	100	21	21	100	100	- -
Wisconsin	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	37	37	100	99	13	13	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100	100	97	100	99	99	100	92	100	97	100	50	100	60	100	22	100	36	100	1

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

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

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

- - Quantity is zero.

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2010

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

State or jurisdiction	Primary detailed drug [1]	Secondary detailed drug [2]	Tertiary detailed drug [3]	DSM diag-nosis	Psych-iatric problem	Preg-nant [4]	Veteran	Living arrange-ment	Income source	Health insur-ance	Pay-ment source	Detailed not-in-labor-force [5]	Detailed criminal justice referral [6]	Marital status	Days waiting for treat-ment	Arrests in past 30 days	Frequency of attendance at self-help programs
Total	41	24	12	41	72	94	88	95	68	46	34	85	72	80	51	90	47
Alabama	98	41	15	79	34	96	96	94	87	85	87	98	100	44	24	96	57
Alaska	- -	- -	- -	100	100	92	90	88	90	85	100	100	100	95	100	97	46
Arizona	- -	- -	- -	100	40	100	- -	97	- -	60	- -	98	- -	67	100	100	92
Arkansas	- -	- -	- -	73	98	100	99	100	96	88	99	91	98	99	100	100	*
California	- -	- -	- -	- -	99	99	99	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	99	100	- -
Colorado	100	40	13	98	81	99	100	100	91	94	100	100	100	100	39	100	31
Connecticut	- -	- -	- -	95	- -	92	85	91	- -	- -	- -	93	- -	80	- -	93	59
Delaware	- -	- -	- -	61	98	91	90	99	90	99	98	82	80	97	9	93	- -
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	97	47	19	100	100	100	100	99	91	- -	- -	100	100	98	100	100	28
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	99	64	24	100	74	98	100	100	96	90	100	100	100	100	100	99	92
Idaho	100	73	38	100	100	- -	100	100	100	- -	100	100	65	98	95	100	43
Illinois	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	35	100	100	100	100	100	96
Indiana	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	91	98	- -	81	- -	98	98	96	- -	99	98
Iowa	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	90	99	100	78	100	100	100	75
Kansas	100	67	31	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	79
Kentucky	100	59	32	100	100	99	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -	100	65
Louisiana	- -	- -	- -	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	71	100	100	100	100	100	92
Maine	98	57	30	- -	100	100	100	100	85	100	15	72	- -	100	85	100	57
Maryland	100	64	35	- -	100	97	- -	100	66	90	- -	100	100	99	100	100	- -
Massachusetts	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	97	92	100	- -	100	100	98	54	92	- -
Michigan	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	78	- -	100	100	100	73
Minnesota	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	99	99	96	- -	- -	100	- -	99	- -	99	96
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	59	25	20	100	98	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	70	100	64
Montana	100	70	34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	99	33	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	94	100	100	100
Nevada	- -	- -	- -	73	- -	96	99	99	97	92	94	42	93	97	100	100	77
New Hampshire	99	61	30	6	14	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate by State or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2010 (continued)

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

State or jurisdiction	Primary detailed drug [1]	Secondary detailed drug [2]	Tertiary detailed drug [3]	DSM diag-nosis	Psych-iatric problem	Preg-nant [4]	Veteran	Living arrange-ment	Income source	Health insur-ance	Pay-ment source	Detailed not-in-labor-force [5]	Detailed criminal justice referral [6]	Marital status	Days waiting for treat-ment	Arrests in past 30 days	Frequency of attendance at self-help programs
New Jersey	100	55	21	- -	63	68	100	99	67	90	53	100	96	99	86	100	49
New Mexico	88	27	9	100	100	57	88	91	81	83	35	73	96	89	89	17	5
New York	100	65	29	- -	70	77	100	100	100	- -	- -	100	96	70	- -	70	66
North Carolina	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	100	27
North Dakota	100	51	18	100	100	100	97	99	96	97	95	96	95	98	100	100	77
Ohio	**	**	**	100	100	100	100	97	96	- -	100	100	25	98	100	99	38
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	27	100	100	100	100	- -	100	- -	100	98	100	- -	100	94
Oregon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	100	100	- -	70	100	90	- -	100	*
Pennsylvania	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	- -	90	93	97	100	71	100	- -	- -	- -
Puerto Rico	98	34	16	94	98	100	98	93	90	98	98	85	3	75	100	100	- -
Rhode Island	- -	- -	- -	98	89	91	74	98	- -	- -	99	100	99	97	- -	95	86
South Carolina	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	- -	100	100	100	67
South Dakota	100	47	22	100	95	98	100	100	98	97	100	98	100	100	100	100	86
Tennessee	100	64	31	100	100	97	49	98	95	96	- -	100	- -	99	100	100	80
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	86	100	100	100	100	100	96	68	100	100	100	100
Utah	- -	- -	- -	100	100	100	- -	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	90
Vermont	- -	- -	- -	99	- -	92	- -	92	- -	- -	99	100	- -	- -	- -	93	6
Virginia	- -	- -	- -	95	- -	92	- -	93	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	90	71
Washington	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	100	99	100	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	100	- -	99	*
West Virginia	- -	- -	- -	100	87	99	72	99	79	70	71	100	85	100	- -	- -	- -
Wisconsin	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	85	- -	- -	- -	100	- -	- -	- -	86	- -
Wyoming	- -	- -	- -	100	100	92	98	100	98	100	25	100	100	99	100	99	39

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

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

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

[4] Percent of female admissions.

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

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

* Less than 5 percent.

** Less than 1 percent.

- - Quantity is zero.

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.10.11.

Appendix B
TEDS Data Elements

TEDS Minimum Data Set

CLIENT OR CODEPENDENT/COLLATERAL

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

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

  A person is not a client if he or she has completed only a screening or intake process or has been placed on a waiting list.
- **Codependent/collateral**—Must meet all of the following criteria:
  - Has no alcohol or drug related problem
  - Is seeking services because of problems arising from his or her relationship with an alcohol or drug user
  - Has been formally admitted for service to a treatment unit
  - Has his or her own client record or has a record within a primary client record

GUIDELINES: Reporting of data for *Codependent/collaterals* is optional. If the State opts to report 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.

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.

DATE OF ADMISSION

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

TYPE OF SERVICES

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

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

- **Rehabilitation/residential, hospital (other than detoxification)—**24-hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency
- **Rehabilitation/residential, short-term (30 days or fewer)—**Typically, 30 days or less of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency
- **Rehabilitation/residential, long-term (more than 30 days)—**Typically, more than 30 days of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; this may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses
- **Ambulatory, intensive outpatient—**As a minimum, the client must receive treatment lasting two or more hours per day for three or more days per week
- **Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient—**Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services, and may include pharmacological therapies
- **Ambulatory, detoxification—**Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological)

AGE

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

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

SEX

Identifies client's gender.

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

RACE

Specifies the client's race.

- **Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian)**—Origins in any of the original people of Alaska
- **American Indian (other than Alaska Native)—**Origins in any of the original people of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment
- **Asian or Pacific Islander—**Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands

- **Asian—**Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, or Southeast Asia, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
- **Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander—**Origins in any of the original people of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands

- **Black or African American—**Origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- **White—**Origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East
- **Other single race—**Client is not classified in any category above or whose origin group, because of area custom, is regarded as a racial class distinct from the above categories
- **Two or more races—**For use when the State data system allows multiple race selection and more than one race is indicated

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

MEDICATION-ASSISTED OPIOID THERAPY

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

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

ETHNICITY

Identifies client's specific Hispanic origin.

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

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

NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EPISODES

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF REFERRAL

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

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

SUBSTANCE PROBLEM (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY)

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

- **None**
- **Alcohol**
- **Cocaine/crack**
- **Marijuana/hashish—**Includes THC and any other *cannabis sativa* preparations
- **Heroin**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEDS Supplemental Data Set

PREGNANT AT TIME OF ADMISSION

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM IN ADDITION TO ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM

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

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

DSM CRITERIA DIAGNOSIS

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

SOURCE OF INCOME SUPPORT

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

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

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

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

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

EXPECTED/ACTUAL PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Identifies the primary source of payment for this treatment episode.

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

DETAILED "NOT IN LABOR FORCE"

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

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

DETAILED CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRAL

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

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

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

DAYS WAITING TO ENTER TREATMENT

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

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

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

DETAILED DRUG CODE (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY)

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

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

- **PCP or PCP combination**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Other sedatives**

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

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

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

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**

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**