

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2002 - 2012

National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services

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

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ORIGINATING OFFICE

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
1 Choke Cherry Road, Room 2-1084
Rockville, Maryland 20857

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HIGHLIGHTS

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2012 and trend data for 2002 to 2012. The report provides information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to treatment aged 12 and older for abuse of alcohol and/or drugs in facilities that report to individual state administrative data systems. It is important to note that values in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions are calculated using actual raw numbers and rounded for presentation in this report; calculations using rounded values may produce different results.

For 2012, 1,749,767 substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 and older were reported to TEDS by 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia had submitted no data or incomplete data for 2012 by October 17, 2013, and are excluded from this report.

Major Substances of Abuse

- Five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances reported by the 1,749,767 TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012: alcohol (39 percent), opiates (26 percent), marijuana (17 percent), cocaine (7 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (7 percent) [Table 1.1b].

Alcohol

- Primary alcohol admissions fluctuated between 2002 and 2012 from a high of 43 percent in 2002 to a low of 39 percent in 2005, 2011, and 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone represented 21 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012, while admissions for primary alcohol abuse with secondary drug abuse represented 18 percent of all TEDS admissions and 45 percent of primary alcohol admissions [Table 1.1b].
- Almost three-quarters of admissions for abuse of alcohol alone (71 percent) and for abuse of alcohol with secondary drug abuse (72 percent) were male [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among alcohol-only admissions was 41 years compared with 37 years among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse [Table 2.1a].
- About two-thirds (66 percent) of alcohol-only admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Black admissions and admissions of Hispanic origin (13 percent each). Among admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse, 58 percent were non-Hispanic White, 23 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 12 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

Heroin

- In 2002, 15 percent of admissions aged 12 or older were for primary heroin. This percentage dropped slightly to 14 percent in 2006 and remained at 14 percent until 2011 where it increased slightly to 15 percent. In 2012, the primary heroin admissions aged 12 and older increased to 16 percent [Table 1.1b].
- Heroin represented 86 percent of all opiate admissions in 2002 but only 63 percent in 2012 [Table 1.1a].
- About two-thirds (66 percent) of primary heroin admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary heroin admissions, the average age at admission was 34 years [Table 2.1a].
- Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by Hispanics (16 percent) and non-Hispanic Blacks (15 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Seventy-one percent of primary heroin admissions reported injection as the usual route of administration, and 24 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Opiates Other than Heroin¹

- Admissions for primary opiates other than heroin increased from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 10 percent in 2011 and 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Opiates other than heroin represented 14 percent of all opiate admissions in 2002 but rose to 37 percent in 2012 [Table 1.1a].
- Just over half (53 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary non-heroin opiate admissions, the average age at admission was 32 years [Table 2.1a].
- Most primary non-heroin opiate admissions (86 percent) were non-Hispanic White [Table 2.2].
- More than half (59 percent) of primary non-heroin opiate admissions reported oral as the usual route of administration, while 21 percent reported inhalation and 17 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Marijuana/Hashish

- Admissions for primary marijuana were 15 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2002 and 17 percent in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- For primary marijuana admissions, the average age at admission was 25 years [Table 2.1a].
- Slightly less than half (44 percent) of primary marijuana admissions were non-Hispanic White, 31 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 18 percent were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].

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

Cocaine/Crack

- Admissions for primary cocaine declined from 13 percent of admissions aged 12 or older in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 69 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2012, down from 73 percent in 2002 [Tables 1.1a-b].
- Fifty-eight percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were male compared with 67 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- The average age at admission among smoked cocaine admissions was 42 years compared with 37 years among non-smoked cocaine admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Among primary smoked cocaine admissions, 56 percent were non-Hispanic Black, 33 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 8 percent were of Hispanic origin. Among primary non-smoked cocaine admissions, 45 percent were non-Hispanic White, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (32 percent) and admissions of Hispanic origin (19 percent) [Table 2.2].
- Seventy-nine percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions reported inhalation as their route of administration, and 11 percent reported injection [Table 2.4].

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines aged 12 and over varied over the years. In 2002, there were 7 percent of admissions aged 12 and older for methamphetamine/amphetamines. This percentage increased to 8 percent in 2004 and 9 percent in 2006. The percentage of admissions aged 12 and older decreased to 8 percent in 2006 and further decreased to 6 percent in 2008 through 2011. In 2012, the primary admissions aged 12 and older for methamphetamine/amphetamines increased to the 2002 level of 7 percent [Table 1.1b].
- For primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, the average age at admission was 33 years [Table 2.1a].
- Fifty-two percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were male [Table 2.1a].
- About two thirds (69 percent) of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were non-Hispanic White, followed by 18 percent who were of Hispanic origin [Table 2.2].
- Sixty-two percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported smoking as the usual route of administration, 25 percent reported injection, and 8 percent reported inhalation [Table 2.4].

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

- The number of admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 decreased by 24 percent between 2002 and 2012 (from 157,914 to 120,239) [Table 3.1a].
- Forty-four percent of adolescent treatment admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice/DUI source [Table 3.3].
- Approximately 9 out of 10 (89 percent) adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance in 2012 [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 more than 1 in 5 (24 percent) in 2002 to more than 2 in 5 (45 percent) in 2012 [Table 3.5].
- The proportion of injectors aged 20 to 34 among heroin admissions increased from 1 in 4 (26 percent) in 2002 to more than 2 in 5 (44 percent) in 2012. During that period, the proportion of injectors aged 35 to 44 fell from 19 percent to 12 percent [Table 3.6].
- The proportion of heroin admissions with treatment plans that included receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy fell from 35 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2012 [Table 3.7].

Polydrug Abuse

Polydrug abuse was reported by 56 percent of all TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 3.8].

- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (alcohol: 39 vs. 18 percent; opiates: 26 vs. 10 percent; methamphetamine/amphetamines: 7 vs. 5 percent).
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported less often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances (marijuana: 17 vs. 21 percent; cocaine: 7 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 (40 percent) was followed by opiates (31 percent), marijuana (13 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (8 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks, alcohol (36 percent) was followed by marijuana (28 percent), cocaine (17 percent), opiates (15 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among persons of Mexican origin, alcohol (38 percent) was followed by marijuana (26 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (18 percent), opiates (14 percent), and cocaine (3 percent).
- Among persons of Puerto Rican origin, opiates (42 percent) were followed by alcohol (29 percent), marijuana (16 percent), cocaine (8 percent), and methamphetamine/amphetamines (1 percent).
- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives, alcohol (62 percent) was followed by marijuana (13 percent), opiates (13 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (8 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
- Among Asians/Pacific Islanders, alcohol (37 percent) was followed by marijuana (21 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (20 percent), opiates (14 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).

CHAPTER 1

TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AGED 12 AND OLDER: 2002-2012

This report presents national-level data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for admissions in 2012 and trend data for 2002 to 2012. It is a companion to the report *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2002-2012 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 2002 through 2012 that were received and processed through October 17, 2013.¹ It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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

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

This chapter details trends in the annual numbers and rates of admissions aged 12 and older for 2002 to 2012. Trend data are invaluable in monitoring changing patterns in substance abuse treatment admissions. These patterns reflect underlying changes in substance abuse in the population as well as changing priorities in the treatment/reporting system.

Trends in Primary Substance of Abuse: 2002-2012

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

Tables 1.1a-b and Figure 1. The number of admissions aged 12 and older decreased by 7 percent from 2002 to 2012. The U.S. population aged 12 and older increased by 9 percent during this time period.

¹ For researchers interested in more detailed analysis, TEDS public use files are available for online data analysis or download at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, which can be accessed at <http://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov>.

Summary data for individual states that have submitted the full year of data are available online through the Quick Statistics website at <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/NewMapv1.htm>.

- Between 2002 and 2012, five substance groups accounted for 96 percent of the primary substances of abuse reported by TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older: alcohol, opiates (primarily heroin), marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine/amphetamines. However, the proportions of admissions by primary substance changed considerably over that period:
 - **Alcohol** admissions aged 12 and over fluctuated between 2002 and 2012 from a high of 43 percent in 2002 to a low of 39 percent in 2005, 2011, and 2012. In 2012, 45 percent of primary alcohol admissions aged 12 and older reported secondary drug abuse as well.
 - **Opiate** admissions increased from 18 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 26 percent in 2012.
 - Admissions for primary heroin were fairly steady over this time period: they were 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older from 2002 to 2004, 13 percent in 2007, 14 percent from 2008 to 2010, 15 percent in 2011, and 16 percent in 2012. Heroin represented 86 percent of all opiate admissions in 2002 but only 63 percent in 2012.
 - **Opiates other than heroin**² increased from 2 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012. Opiates other than heroin represented 14 percent of all opiate admissions in 2002 but 37 percent in 2012.
 - **Marijuana** admissions increased from 15 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 19 percent in 2010, decreasing to 18 percent in 2011, and 17 percent in 2012.
 - **Cocaine** admissions declined from 13 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012. Smoked cocaine (crack) represented 69 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 2012, down from 73 percent in 2002.
 - **Stimulant** admissions (98 to 99 percent of these admissions were for methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse) increased from 7 percent of admissions aged 12 and older in 2002 to 9 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 6 percent in 2008, and in 2012 increased to 7 percent.
 - **Tranquilizers, sedatives and hypnotics, hallucinogens, PCP, inhalants, and over-the-counter medications** each accounted for 1 percent or less of TEDS admissions between 2002 and 2012.

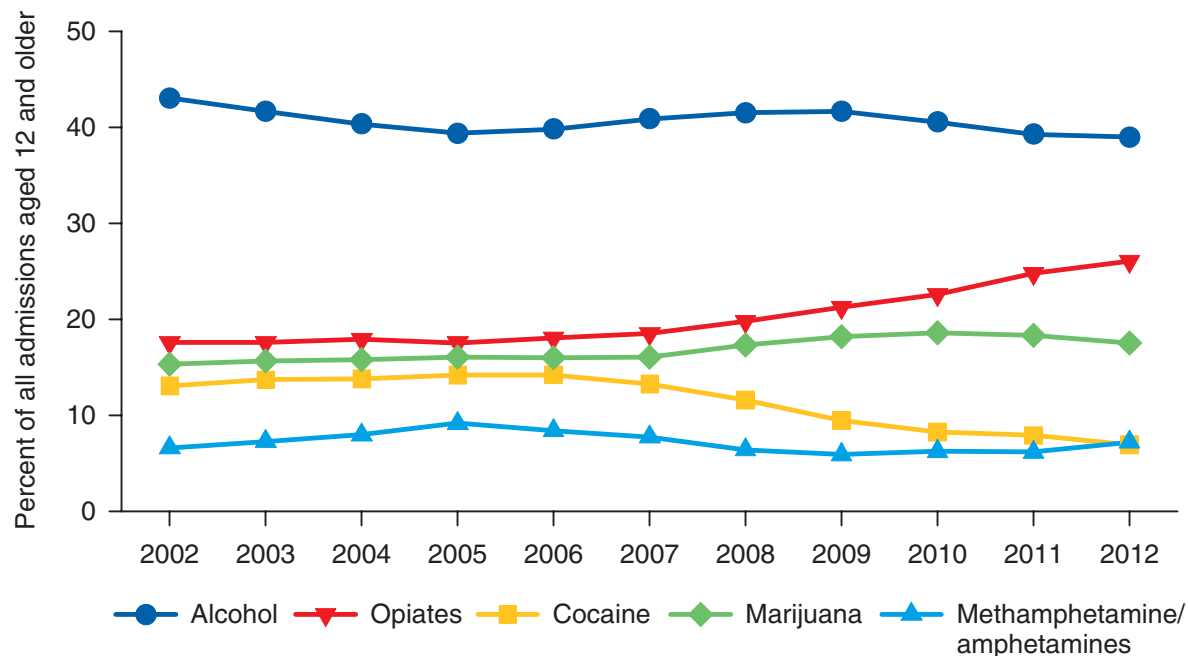
² These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

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 41 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2012.
- The proportion reporting abuse of drugs only increased from 32 percent in 2002 to 42 percent in 2012, while the proportion reporting abuse of alcohol only fell slightly, from 24 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012.

Figure 1. Primary substance of abuse at admission: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Trends in Demographic Characteristics

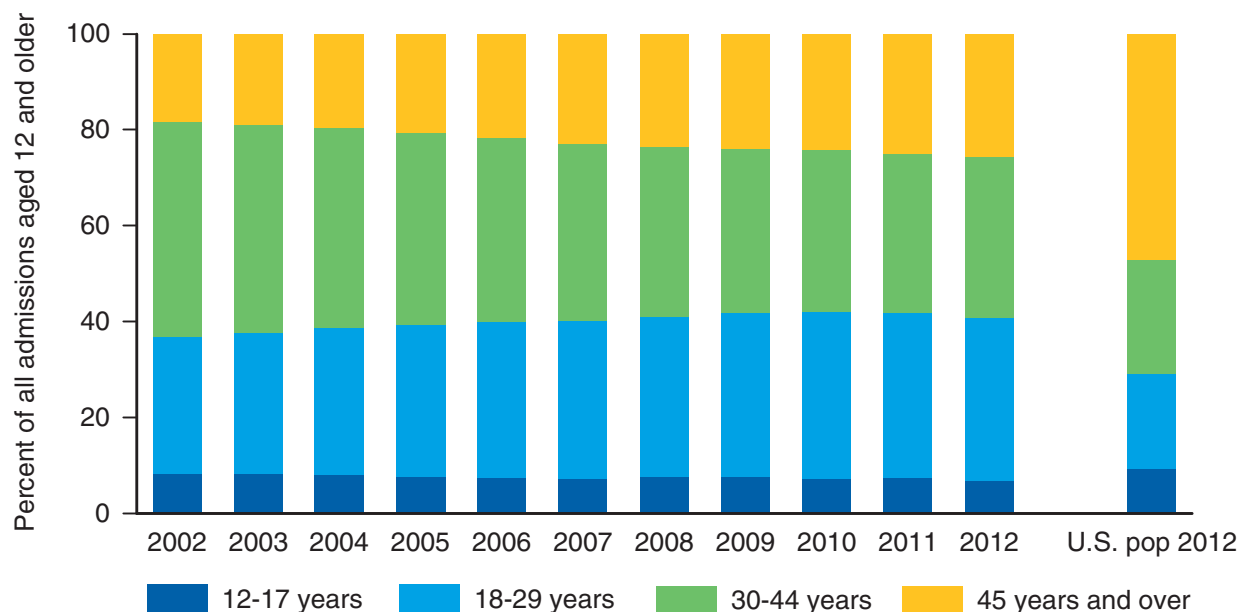
Table 1.3b. Males represented 67 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012, down from 70 percent in 2002.

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

Table 1.3b and Figure 2. The age distribution of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed between 2002 and 2012.

- The proportion of admissions aged 18 to 29 years increased from 28 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012. The proportion of admissions aged 12 to 17 decreased slightly from 8 percent in 2002 to 7 percent in 2012.
- Admissions aged 30 to 44 years made up 45 percent of TEDS admissions in 2002 but only 34 percent in 2012.
- The proportion of admissions aged 45 and older increased from 18 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2012.
- The age distribution of TEDS treatment admissions aged 12 and older differed considerably from that of the U.S. population. In 2012, some 68 percent of TEDS admissions were aged 18 to 44 years compared with 44 percent of the U.S. population. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 years made up 7 percent of TEDS admissions but 9 percent of the U.S. population. Admissions aged 45 and older made up 25 percent of TEDS admissions but 47 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 2. Age at admission: TEDS 2002-2012 and U.S. population 2012

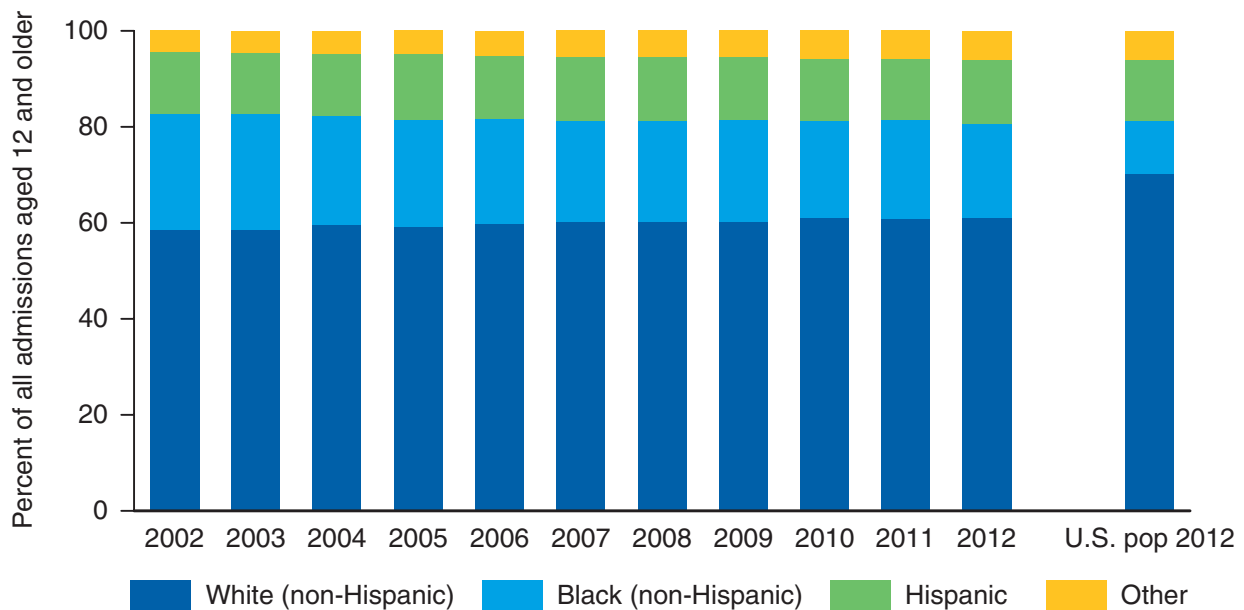


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections 2000-2050.

Table 1.4 and Figure 3. The racial/ethnic composition of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older changed very little between 2002 and 2012.

- Non-Hispanic Whites increased from 58 to 61 percent of admissions over the time period.
- The proportion of non-Hispanic Blacks declined, from 24 percent of admissions in 2002 to 20 percent in 2012.
- The proportion of admissions of Hispanic origin remained steady at 13 percent from 2002 to 2012 except in 2005 when it increased to 14 percent.
- Other racial/ethnic groups combined made up 4 to 6 percent of admissions throughout the time period.
- 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 2012 compared with 70 percent of the U.S. population. Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 20 percent of TEDS admissions in 2012 and 11 percent of the U.S. population. However, the proportion of TEDS admissions of Hispanic origin was the same as the proportion of Hispanics in the U.S. population (13 percent each). 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 2002-2012 and U.S. population 2012



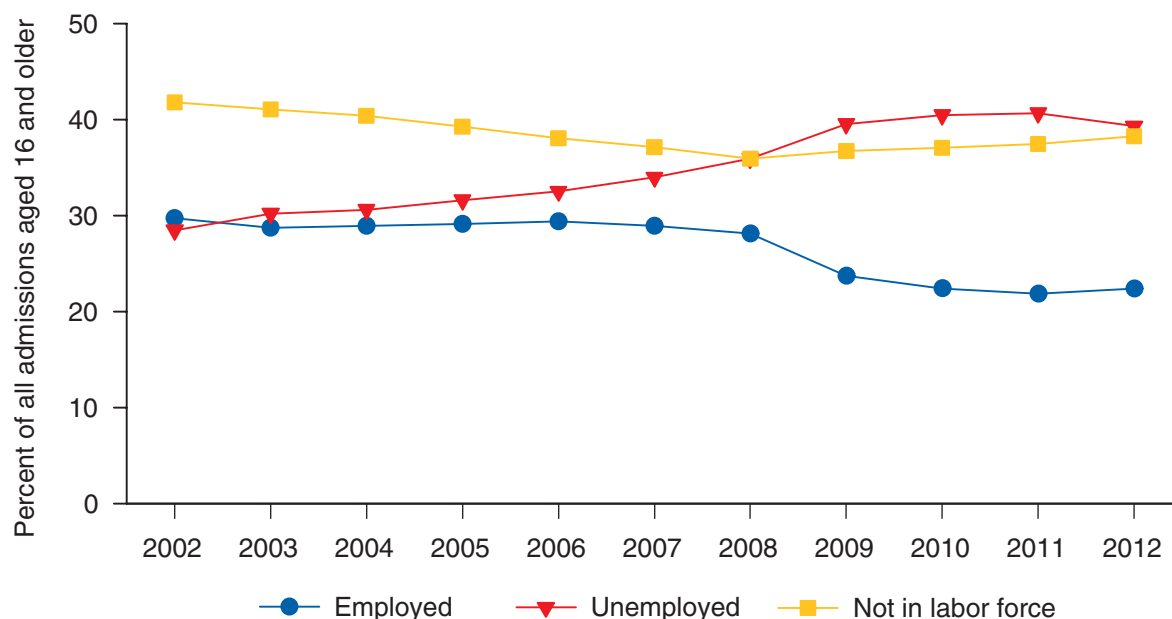
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (SC-EST2010-ALLDATA6, rel. June, 2010).

Trends in Employment Status

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

- Between 2002 and 2012, unemployment grew from the least common employment status reported (28 percent) by treatment admissions aged 16 and older to the most common treatment admission status (39 percent).
- The most common employment status reported by TEDS admissions aged 16 and older between 2002 and 2007 was “not in labor force.” However, this proportion declined from a peak of 42 percent in 2002 to 38 percent in 2012.
- Among the U.S. population aged 16 and older in 2012, 36 percent were not in the labor force.

Figure 4. Employment status at admission, aged 16 and older: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE: 2012

This chapter highlights important findings in the 2012 TEDS data. The tables include items in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets for 2012. (See Appendix B for a complete data dictionary.) Data are tabulated as percentage distributions of treatment admissions according to primary substance of abuse. It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

The Minimum Data Set consists of items that include:

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

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

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

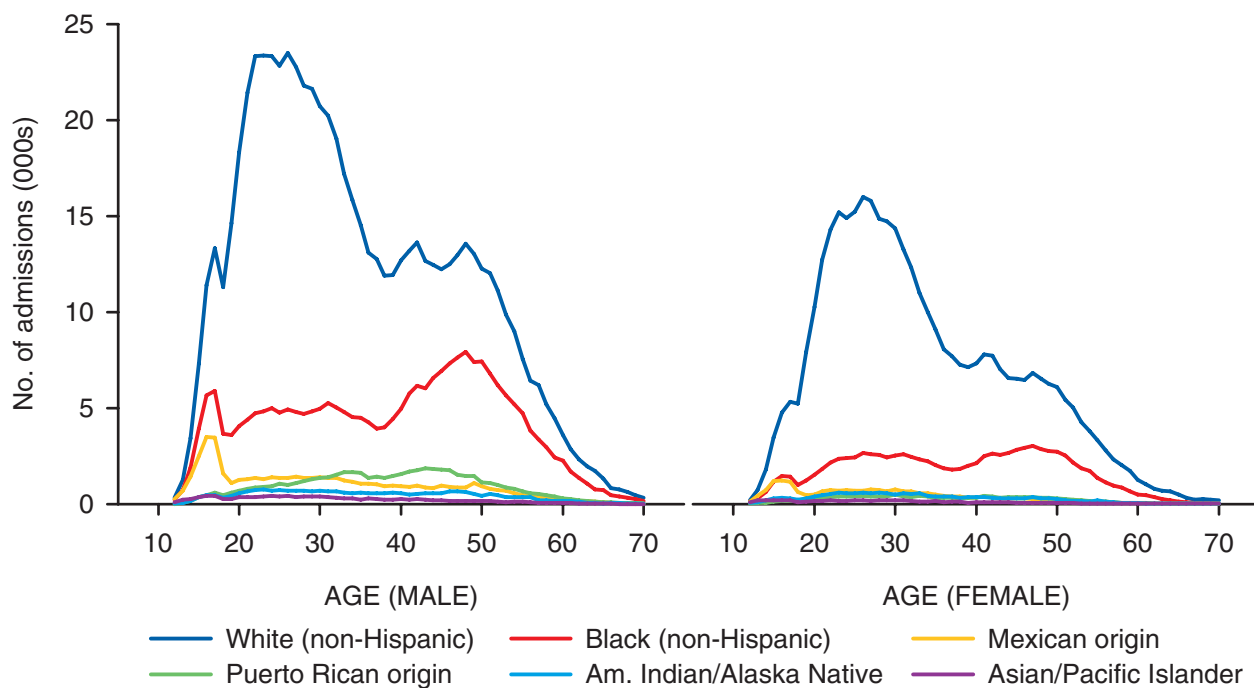
The figures in this chapter represent counts of admissions for each primary substance of abuse by gender, age, and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic of Mexican origin, Hispanic of Puerto Rican origin,¹ American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander).

¹ Hispanics of Mexican and Puerto Rican origin made up 62 percent of all admissions of Hispanic origin in 2012.

All Admissions Aged 12 and Older

- The average age at admission was 35 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 2012 (39 percent were males and 22 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 20 percent of all admissions (14 percent were males and 6 percent were 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 (61 percent) received ambulatory treatment, 22 percent received detoxification, and 17 percent received rehabilitation/residential treatment [Table 2.7].
- Self- or individual referrals and the criminal justice/DUI source were responsible for 36 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of referrals to treatment [Table 2.6].
- Less than one-quarter (22 percent) of admissions aged 16 and older were employed [Table 2.8].
- Twenty-nine percent of admissions aged 18 and older had not completed high school or attained a GED [Table 2.9].

Figure 5. All admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012

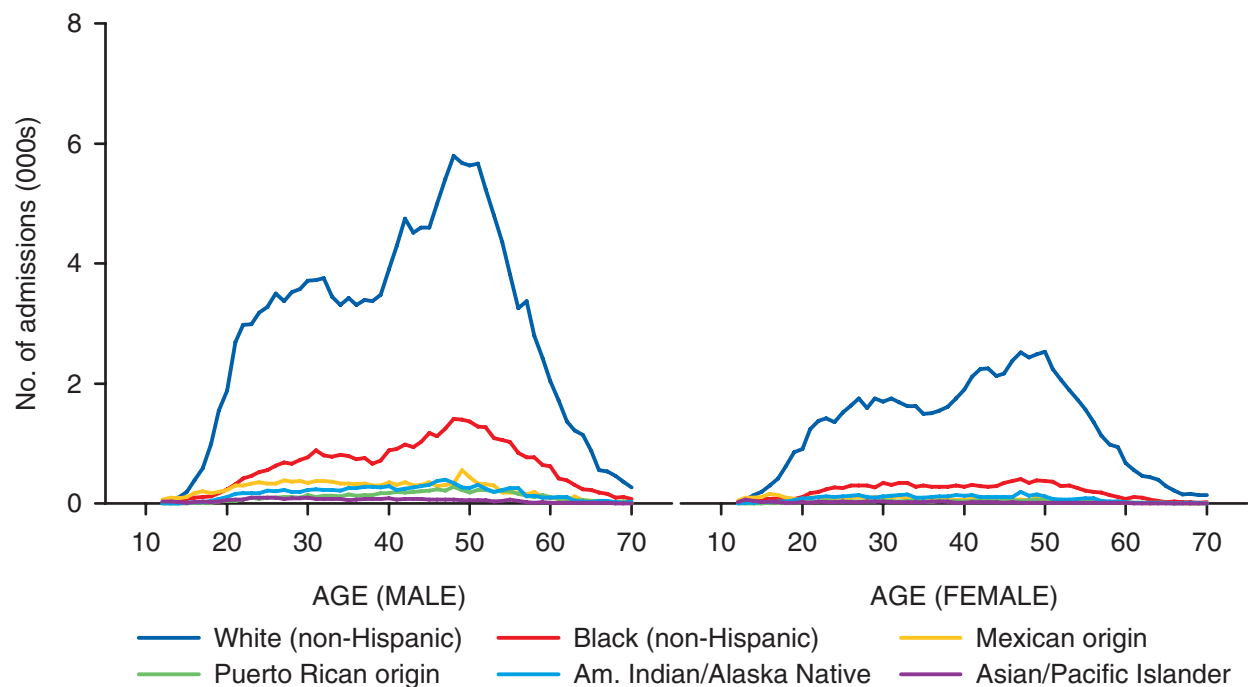


SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Alcohol Only

- Admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse, represented 21 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission among admissions for alcohol only was 41 years. The average age at admission for alcohol with secondary drug was 37 years [Table 2.1a]. Admission for alcohol only or with secondary drug was the most likely reason for admissions aged 30 and older [Table 2.1b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 66 percent of all alcohol-only admissions (approximately 46 percent were males and 21 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Eighty-seven percent of alcohol-only admissions reported that they first became intoxicated before age 21, the legal drinking age. Almost one-third (30 percent) first became intoxicated by age 14 [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice/DUI source, alcohol-only admissions were more likely than admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse to have been referred as a result of a DUI/DWI offense (28 vs. 16 percent) [Table 2.6].

Figure 6. Alcohol-only admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



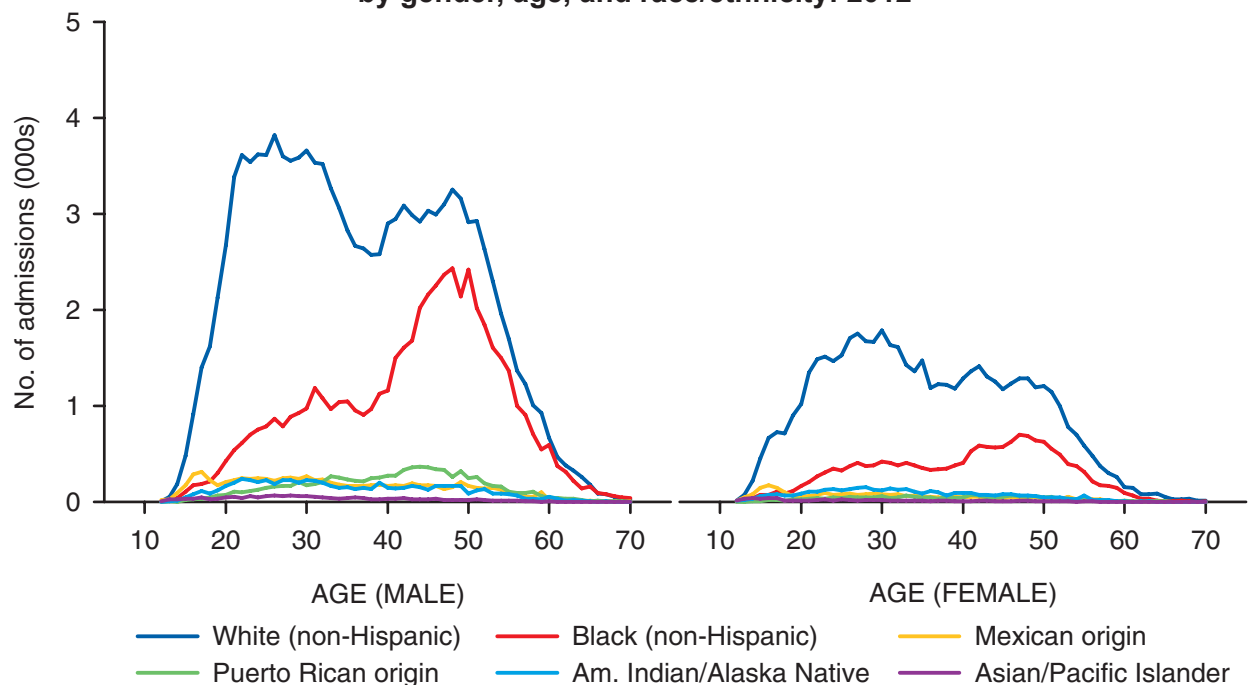
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Some 34 percent of alcohol-only admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 22 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].

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 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse was lower, at 37 years, than for abuse of alcohol alone (41 years) [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 58 percent of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse (41 percent were males and 17 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 23 percent of admissions (18 percent were males and 6 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Almost half (45 percent) of admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse first became intoxicated by age 14, and 93 percent first became intoxicated before age 21 (the legal drinking age) [Table 2.5].
- Admissions for primary alcohol with secondary drug abuse were less likely to be in treatment for the first time than alcohol-only admissions (35 vs. 46 percent) [Table 2.5].
- Among admissions referred to treatment by the criminal justice/DUI source, admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse were more likely than alcohol-only admissions to have been referred to treatment as a condition of probation/parole (30 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.6].

Figure 7. Alcohol admissions with secondary drug abuse, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



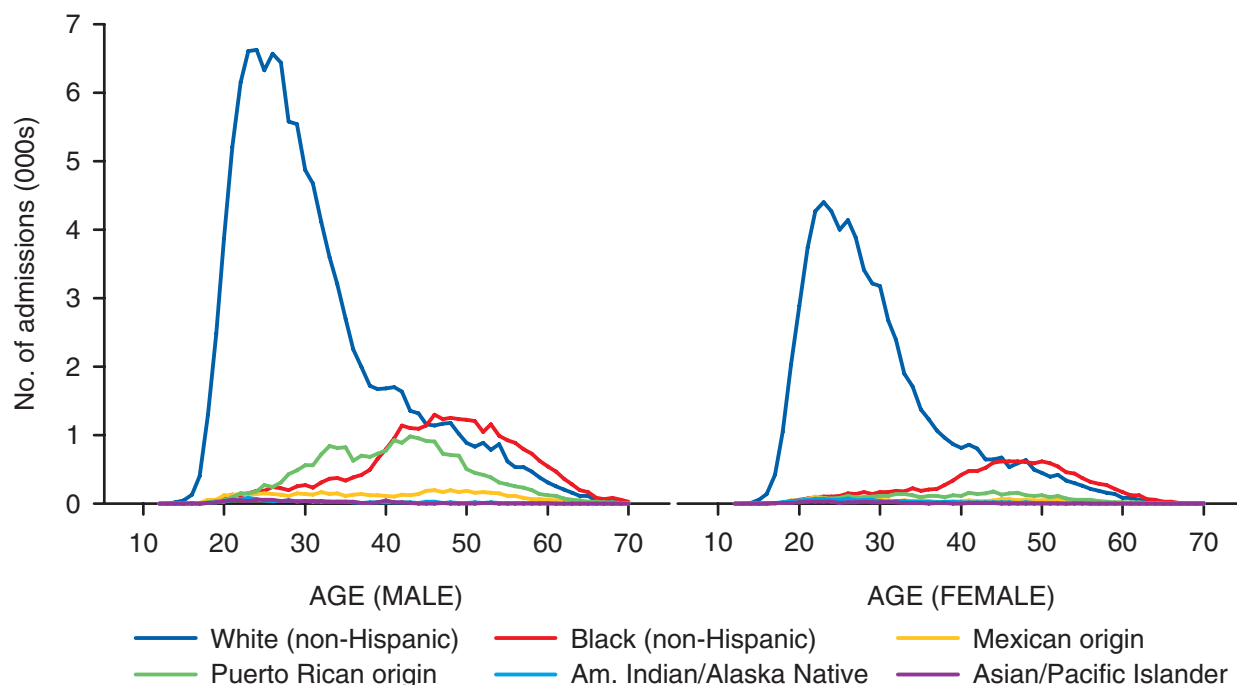
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Among admissions for alcohol with secondary drug abuse, marijuana and smoked cocaine were the most frequently reported secondary substances (25 percent and 8 percent, respectively) [Table 3.8].

Heroin

- Heroin was reported as the primary substance of abuse for 16 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Sixty-five percent of primary heroin admissions were non-Hispanic White (41 percent were males and 24 percent were females). Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 15 percent (10 percent were males and 5 percent were females) [Table 2.3a]. Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin, 39 percent were for primary heroin abuse [Table 2.2]. See Chapter 3 for additional data on heroin admissions.
- Injection was reported as the usual route of administration by 71 percent of primary heroin admissions; inhalation was reported by 24 percent. Daily heroin use was reported by 67 percent of primary heroin admissions [Table 2.4].
- Most primary heroin admissions (80 percent) had been in treatment prior to the current episode, and 27 percent had been in treatment five or more times [Table 2.5].
- Primary heroin admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice/DUI source (16 vs. 34 percent) and more likely to be self- or individually referred (57 vs. 36 percent) [Table 2.6].

Figure 8. Heroin admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



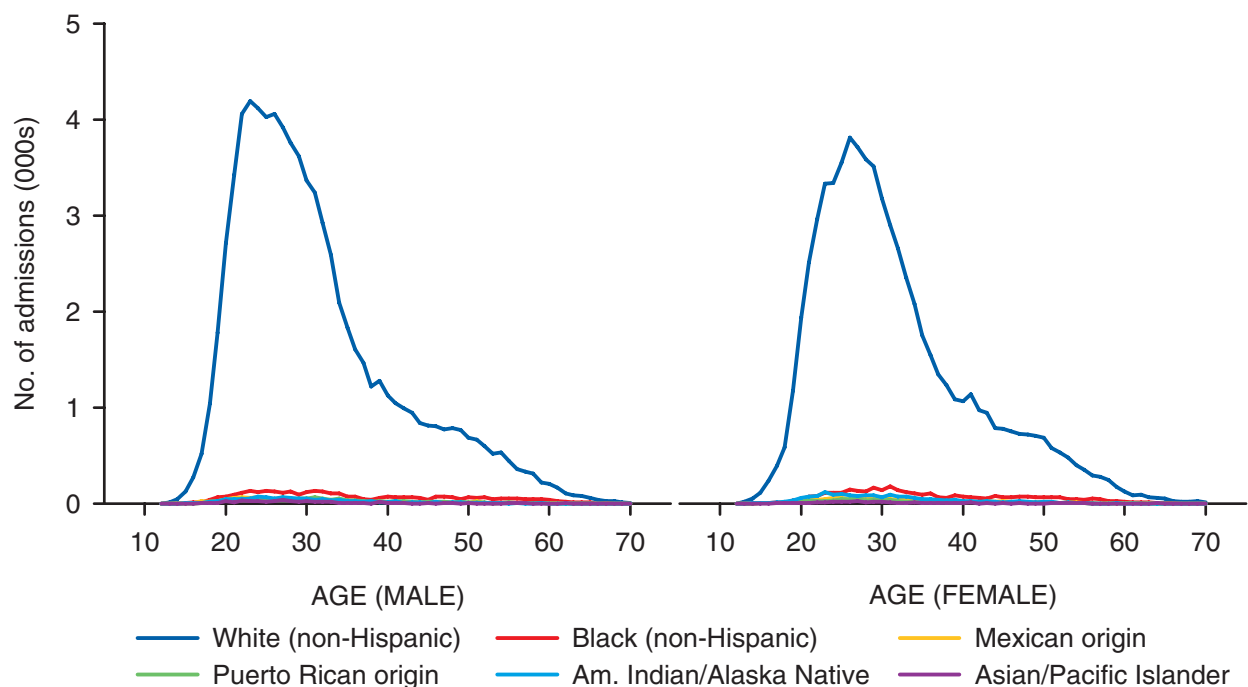
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 28 percent of heroin admissions [Table 2.7].
- Only 13 percent of primary heroin admissions aged 16 and older were employed (vs. 22 percent of all admissions that age); 41 percent were unemployed (vs. 39 percent of all admissions that age) [Table 2.8].

Opiates Other than Heroin

- Opiates other than heroin were reported as the primary substance of abuse for 10 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b]. These drugs include methadone, buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- Forty-seven percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin were aged 20 to 29 compared with 30 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a]. The peak age at admission for both males and females was about 25 years [Figure 9].
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up approximately 86 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin (46 percent were males and 40 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary opiates other than heroin were most frequently used orally (59 percent), followed by inhalation (21 percent) and injection (17 percent) [Table 2.4].
- Seventy-nine percent of admissions for opiates other than heroin reported first use after age 16 compared with 50 percent for all substances combined [Table 2.5].

Figure 9. Non-heroin opiate admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



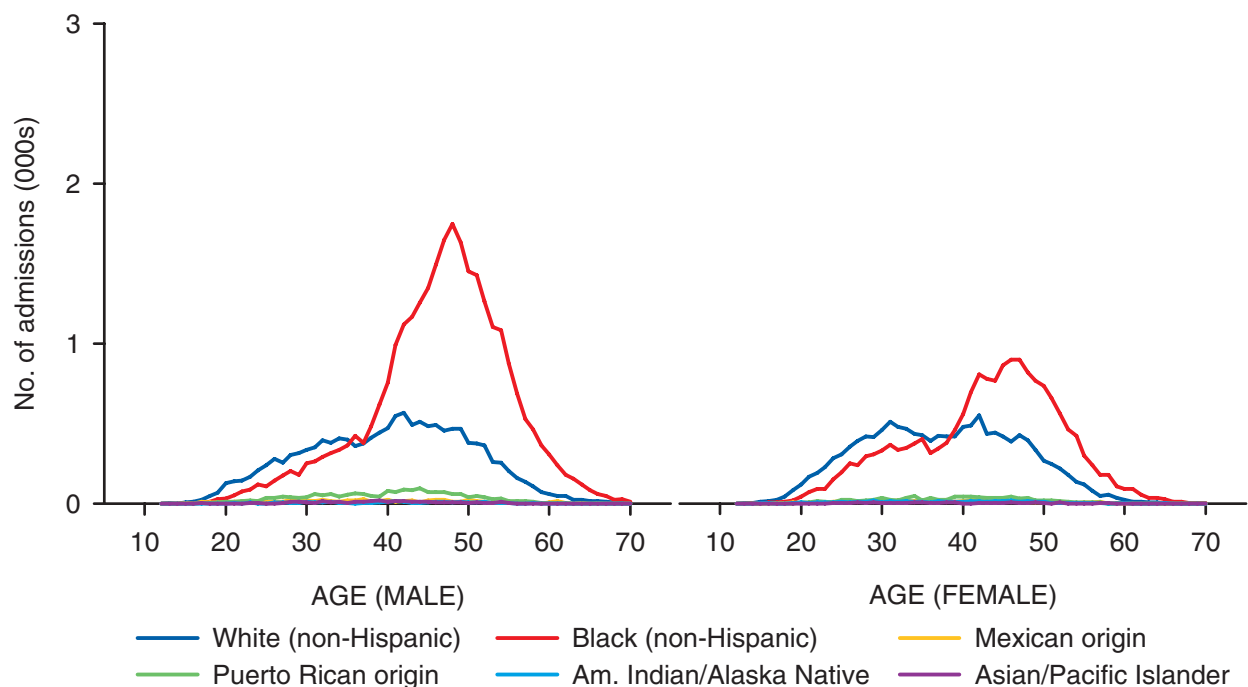
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for 18 percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-five percent of admissions for primary opiates other than heroin reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were marijuana (26 percent), alcohol (20 percent), and tranquilizers (16 percent) [Table 3.8].

Smoked Cocaine (Crack)

- Smoked cocaine (crack) was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 5 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Seventy-seven percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions were aged 35 or older compared with 45 percent of all admissions. The average age at admission for primary smoked cocaine was 42 years [Table 2.1a]. Admissions among non-Hispanic Black males peaked at 48 years; admissions among non-Hispanic White males peaked at 43 years of age [Figure 10].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 56 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions (35 percent were males and 21 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 33 percent (17 percent were males and 16 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Primary smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].

Figure 10. Smoked cocaine (crack) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



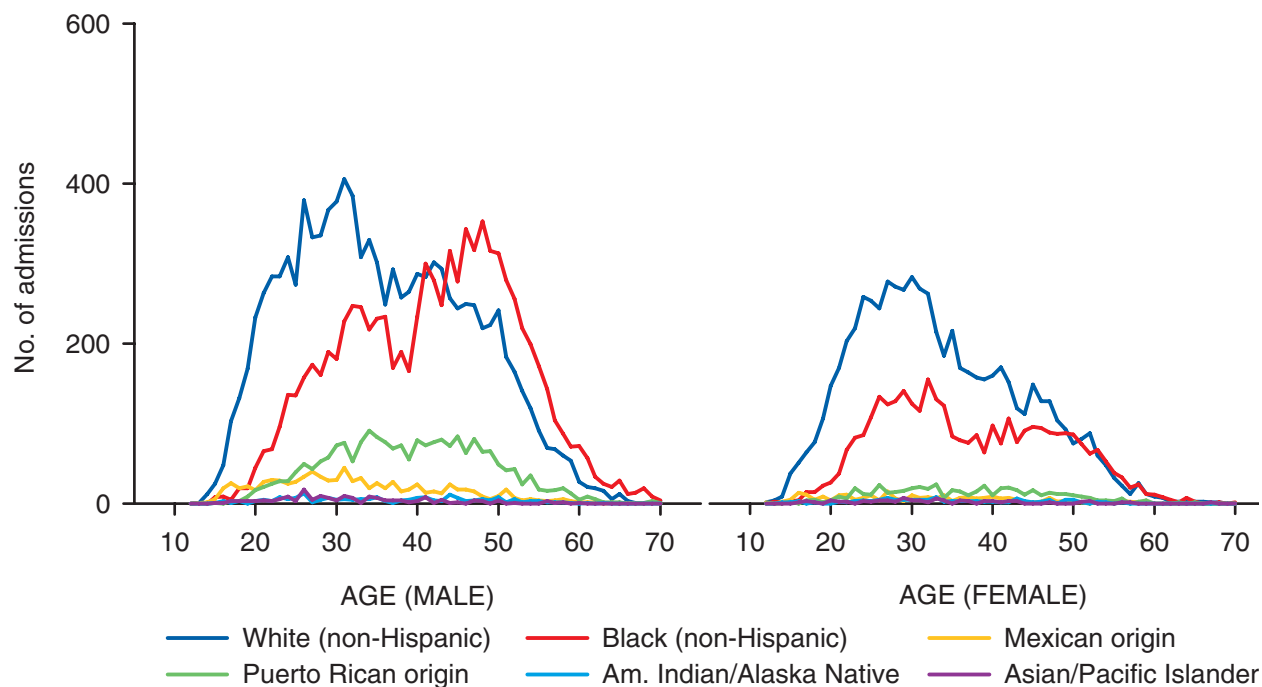
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Only 10 percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions aged 16 and older were employed compared with 22 percent of all admissions that age [Table 2.8].
- Sixty-nine percent of primary smoked cocaine admissions reported abuse of other substances. The most commonly reported secondary substances of abuse were alcohol (46 percent) and marijuana (30 percent) [Table 3.8].

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 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary non-smoked cocaine admissions was 37 years [Table 2.1a]. However, the peak age among non-Hispanic White male admissions was 16 years younger than the peak age among non-Hispanic Black male admissions (32 vs. 46 years of age). Admissions among both non-Hispanic White females and non-Hispanic Black females peaked in their early-30s [Figure 11].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 45 percent of primary non-smoked cocaine admissions (28 percent were males and 17 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 23 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Seventy-nine percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported inhalation as the usual route of administration, followed by injection (11 percent) [Table 2.4].

Figure 11. Non-smoked cocaine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



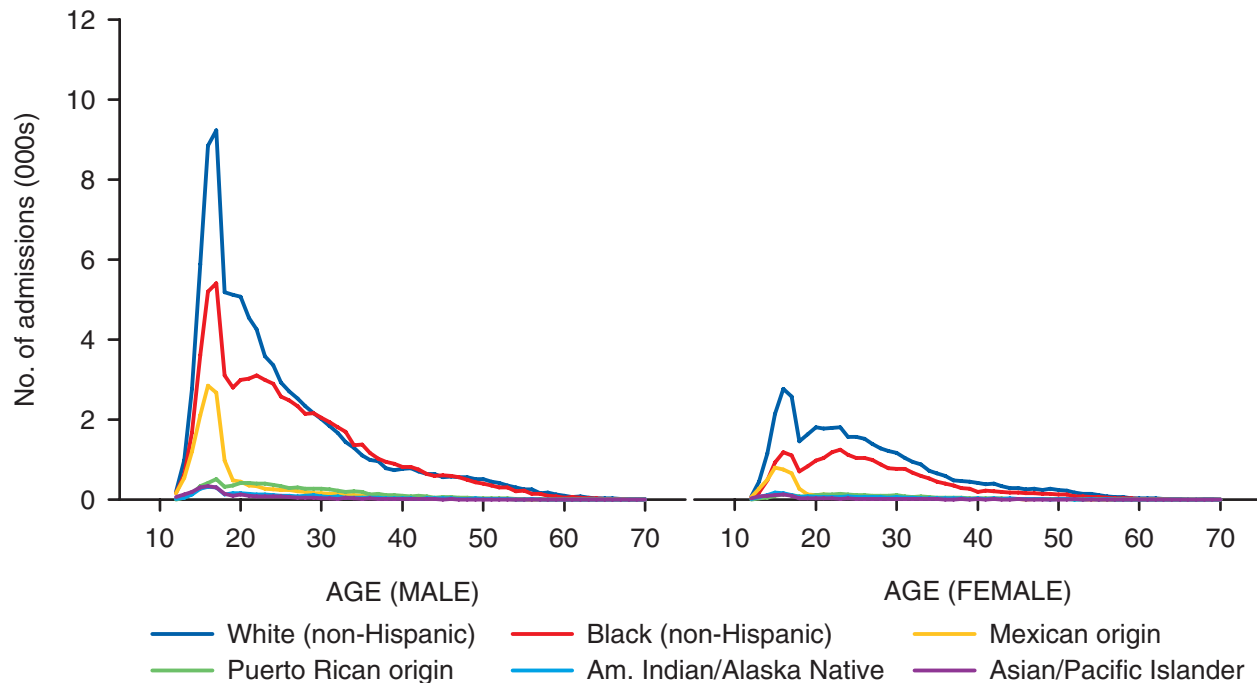
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Non-smoked cocaine admissions were more likely than smoked cocaine admissions to be referred to treatment by a criminal justice/DUI source (37 vs. 26 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Seventy-one percent of admissions for primary non-smoked cocaine reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was most common, reported by 40 percent, followed by marijuana (32 percent) [Table 3.8].

Marijuana/Hashish

- Marijuana was reported as the primary substance of abuse by 17 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary marijuana admissions was 25 years [Table 2.1a], although the peak age at admission for both genders in all race/ethnicities was 15 to 17 years [Figure 12]. Thirty-nine percent of marijuana admissions were under age 20 (vs. 10 percent of all admissions), and primary marijuana abuse accounted for 76 percent each of admissions aged 12 to 14 and admissions aged 15 to 17 years [Tables 2.1a-b].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 44 percent of primary marijuana admissions (31 percent were males and 13 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 24 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-four percent of primary marijuana admissions had first used marijuana by age 12 and another 32 percent by age 14 [Table 2.5].

Figure 12. Marijuana/hashish admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



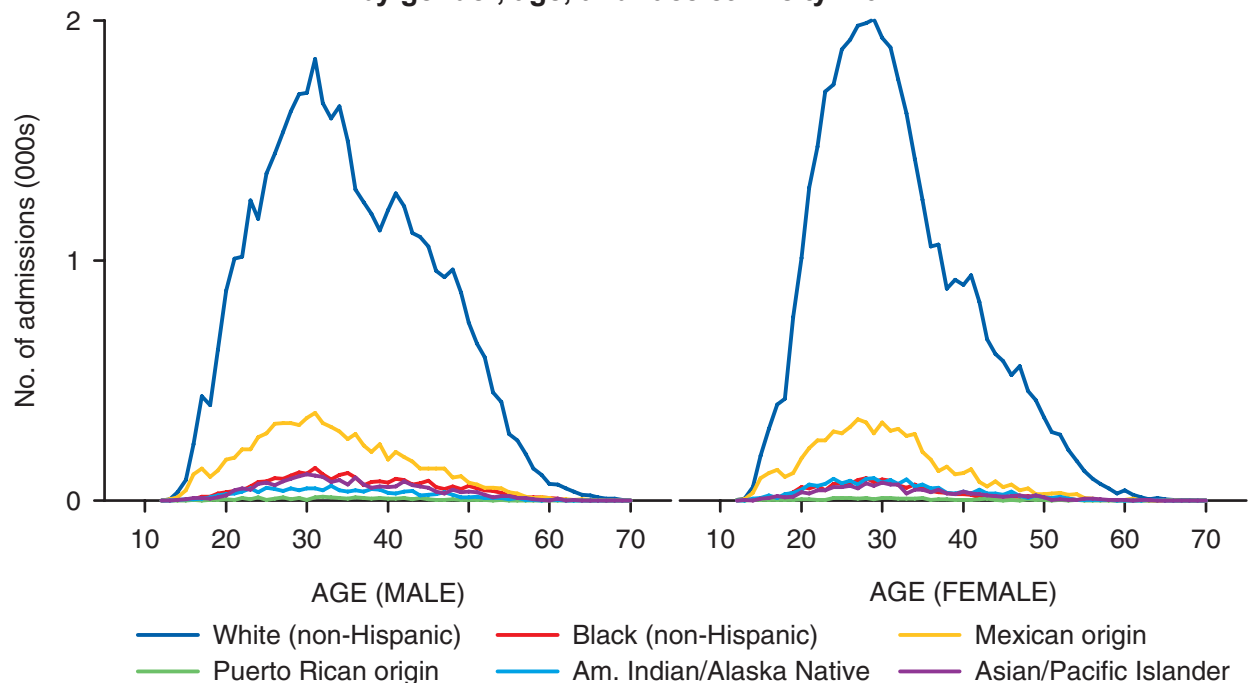
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Primary marijuana admissions were less likely than all admissions combined to be self- or individually referred to treatment (18 vs. 36 percent). Primary marijuana admissions were most likely to be referred by a criminal justice/DUI source (52 percent) [Table 2.6].
- More than 4 in 5 marijuana admissions (85 percent) received ambulatory treatment compared with about 3 in 5 of all admissions combined (61 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Fifty-six percent of primary marijuana admissions reported abuse of additional substances. Alcohol was reported by 40 percent [Table 3.8].

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 7 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b]. Methamphetamine admissions represented 93 percent of this group [Table 1.1a].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were on average 33 years old at admission [Table 2.1a]. Admissions for both genders in all race/ethnicities peaked in the late 20s and early 30s; non-Hispanic White male admissions had a secondary peak in their mid-30s [Figure 13].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 69 percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions (36 percent were males and 33 percent were females) [Table 2.3a]. Twelve percent of all primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were of Mexican origin [Table 2.2].
- The usual routes of administration for primary methamphetamine/amphetamines were smoking (62 percent), injection (25 percent), and inhalation (8 percent) [Table 2.4].

Figure 13. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



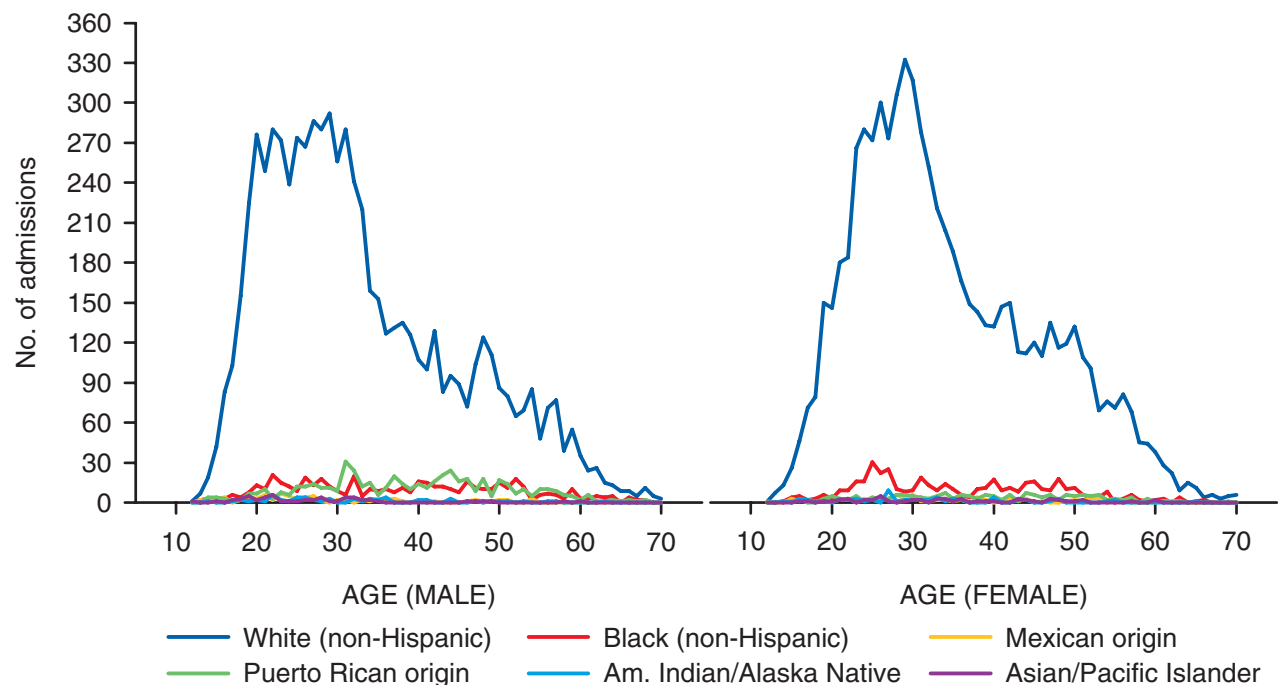
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice/DUI source (47 vs. 34 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive long-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (15 vs. 7 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Sixty-seven percent of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions reported secondary use of other substances, primarily marijuana (36 percent) and alcohol (29 percent) [Table 3.8].

Tranquilizers

- Tranquilizers were reported as the primary substance of abuse by 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- The average age at admission for primary tranquilizers was 34 years [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 82 percent of admissions for primary abuse of tranquilizers (males and females each accounted for 41 percent) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-three percent of primary tranquilizer admissions first used tranquilizers after age 30 [Table 2.5].

Figure 14. Tranquilizer admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



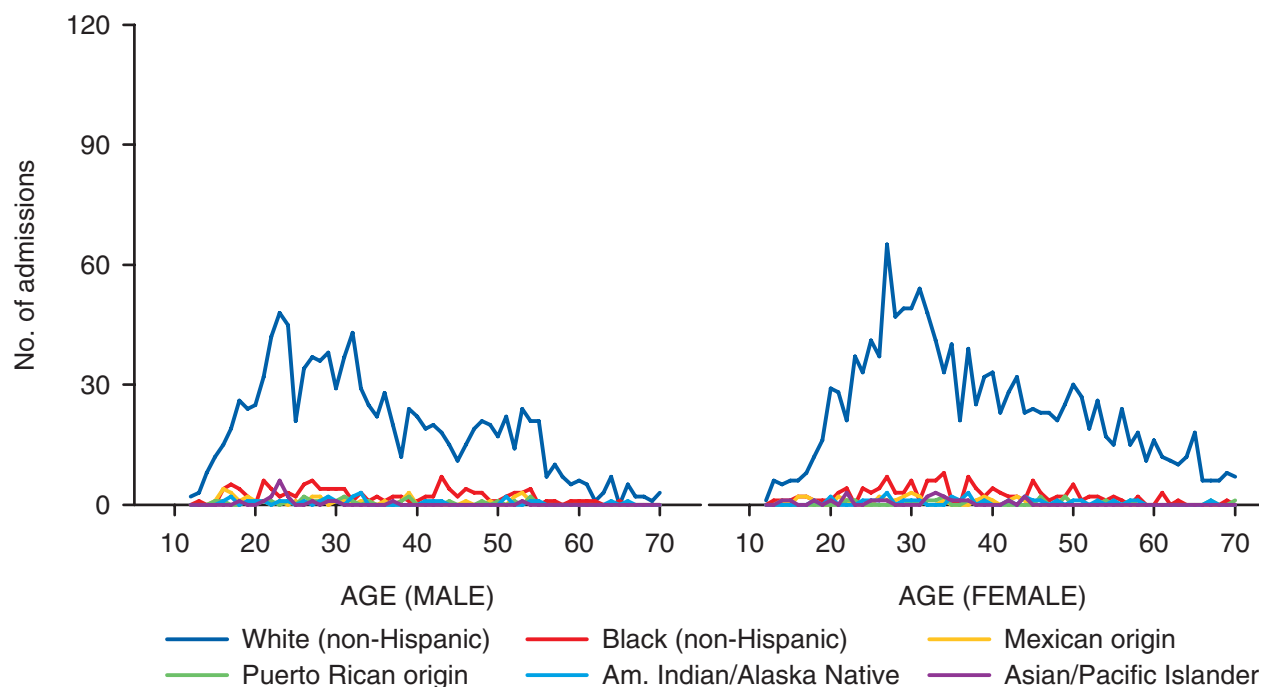
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Primary tranquilizer admissions were the least likely of all admissions to receive ambulatory treatment (39 vs. 49 percent or above). They were the most likely of all admissions to receive hospital inpatient detoxification (11 vs. 6 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 29 percent, alcohol by 24 percent, and marijuana by 23 percent [Table 3.8].

Sedatives

- Admissions for primary sedative abuse were responsible for less than one-quarter of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- Six percent of primary sedative admissions were aged 65 and older compared with 1 percent of total admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 79 percent of primary sedative admissions (45 percent were females and 34 percent were males) [Table 2.3a].
- Twenty-seven 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 (11 vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].

Figure 15. Sedative admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



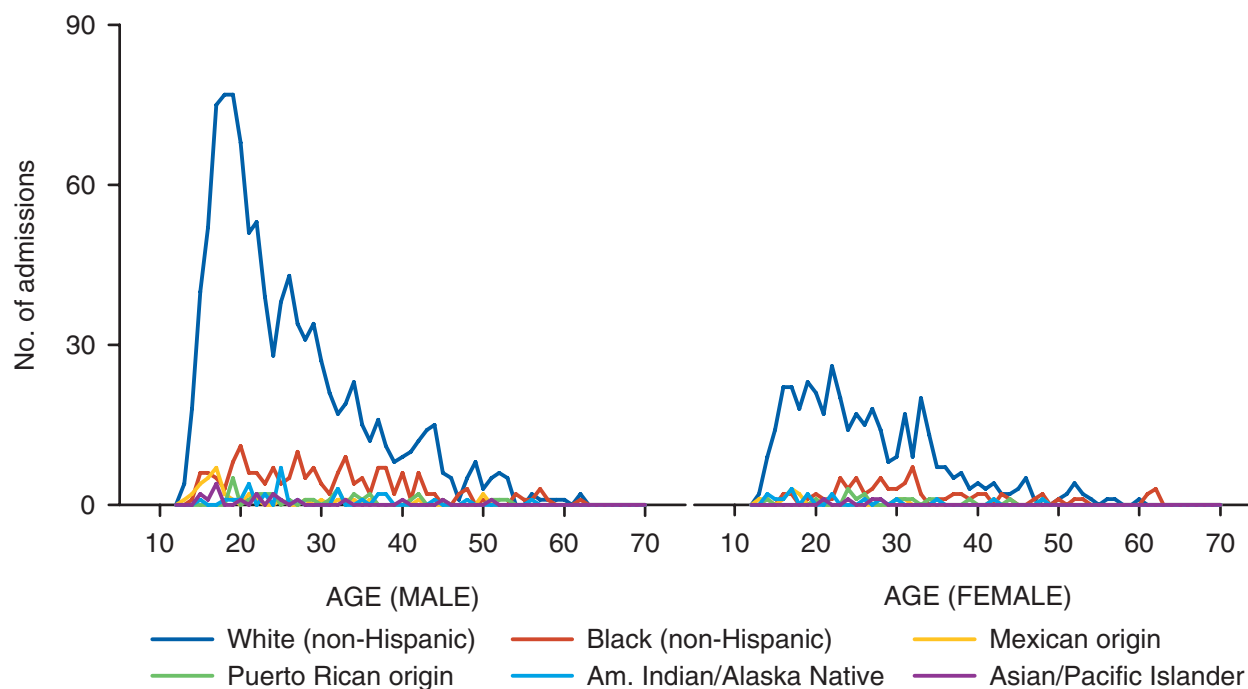
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- More than one-third (35 percent) of primary sedative admissions aged 18 and older had more than 12 years of education (vs. 27 percent of all admissions) [Table 2.9].
- Fifty-eight percent of primary sedative admissions reported abuse of other substances as well, primarily alcohol (20 percent), marijuana (19 percent), and opiates other than heroin (18 percent) [Table 3.8].

Hallucinogens

- Hallucinogens were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b]. Hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, STP, mescaline, psilocybin, peyote, etc.
- Twenty-nine percent of hallucinogen admissions were under age 20 compared with 10 percent of all admissions combined. Only 31 percent were 30 years of age or older compared with 59 percent of all admissions [Table 2.1a].
- Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of admissions for primary hallucinogen abuse were non-Hispanic Whites (52 percent were males and 20 percent were females), and non-Hispanic Black males accounted for 9 percent [Table 2.3a].
- Forty-three percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported not using the drug in the past month [Table 2.4].

Figure 16. Hallucinogen admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



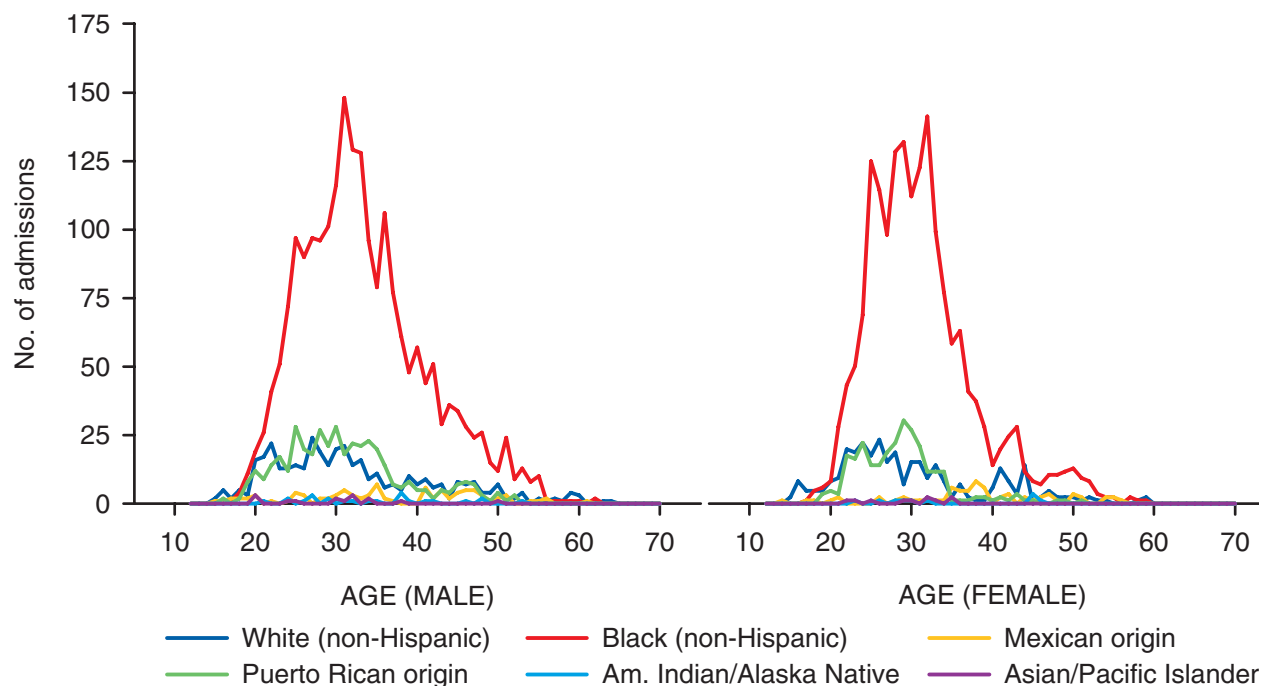
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Primary hallucinogen admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (25 vs. 17 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Seventy-seven percent of primary hallucinogen admissions reported abuse of drugs in addition to hallucinogens, mainly marijuana (47 percent), alcohol (31 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (11 percent), and opiates other than heroin (9 percent) [Table 3.8].

Phencyclidine (PCP)

- Phencyclidine (PCP) was reported as a primary substance of abuse by approximately one-third of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b].
- More than one-half (54 percent) of PCP admissions were aged 25 to 34 compared with about one-quarter (29 percent) of all admissions combined [Table 2.1a].
- Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 64 percent of primary PCP admissions (37 percent were males and 27 percent were females) [Table 2.3a].
- Among admissions referred to treatment through the criminal justice/DUI source, primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to be referred as a condition of probation/parole (51 vs. 34 percent) [Table 2.6].

Figure 17. Phencyclidine (PCP) admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



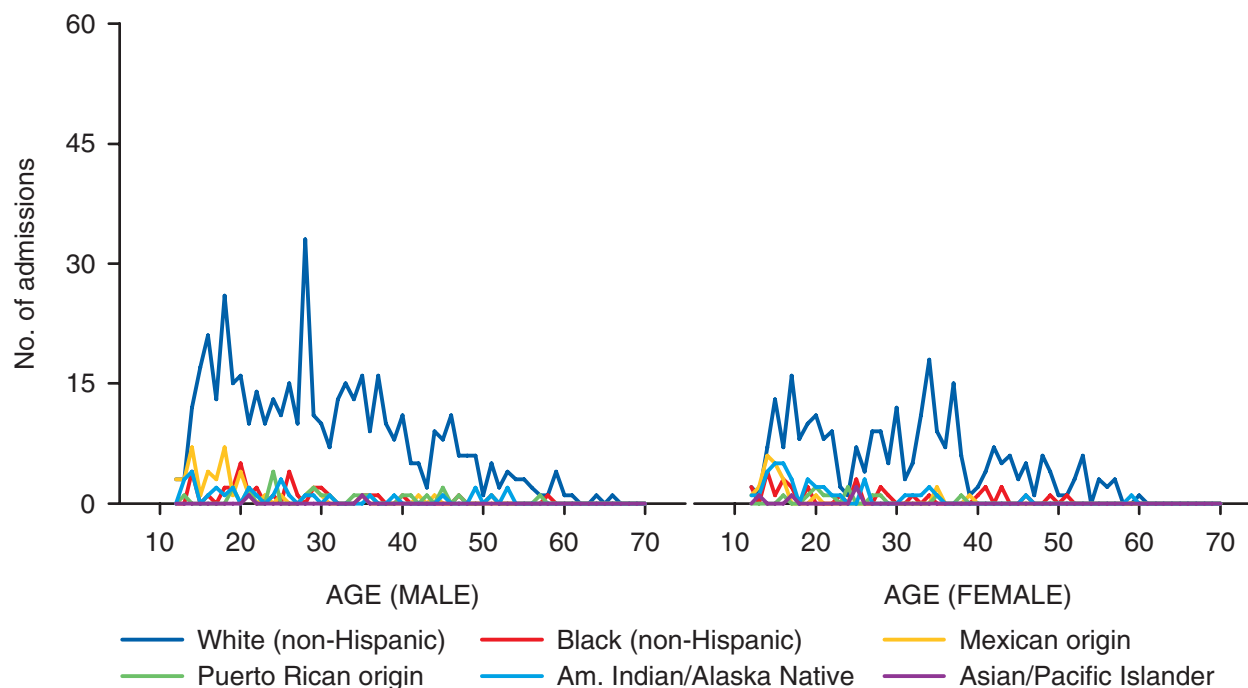
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Primary PCP admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to receive rehabilitation/residential treatment (30 vs. 17 percent), particularly short-term rehabilitation/residential treatment (18 vs. 9 percent) [Table 2.7].
- Only 12 percent of PCP admissions aged 18 and older had more than a high school education (vs. 27 percent of all admissions combined) [Table 2.9].
- Sixty-seven percent of primary PCP admissions reported abuse of other substances. Marijuana was reported as a secondary substance by 40 percent of primary PCP admissions, while alcohol was reported by 33 percent. [Table 3.8].

Inhalants

- Inhalants were reported as the primary substance of abuse by one-tenth of 1 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older in 2012 [Table 1.1b]. Inhalants include chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- Nine percent of primary inhalant admissions were aged 12 to 14 years and another 14 percent were aged 15 to 17 years compared with about one percent and six percent of all admissions, respectively [Table 2.1a].

Figure 18. Inhalant admissions, by gender, age, and race/ethnicity: 2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- Two-thirds (68 percent) of primary inhalant admissions were non-Hispanic White (43 percent were males and 25 percent were females). Four percent of all primary inhalant admissions were males of Mexican origin [Table 2.3a].
- Primary inhalant admissions were about as likely as all admissions combined to be referred to treatment through the criminal justice/DUI source (32 vs. 34 percent) and less likely to be a self- or individual referral (31 vs. 36 percent) [Table 2.6].
- Sixty-five percent of primary inhalant admissions reported abuse of other substances, principally alcohol (36 percent) and marijuana (31 percent) [Table 3.8].
- Reflecting their overall youth, inhalant admissions were more likely than all admissions combined to have a dependent living arrangement (35 vs. 21 percent) or Medicaid as the expected source of payment for treatment (25 vs. 15 percent) [Tables 2.10 and 2.13].

CHAPTER 3

TOPICS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

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

- *Adolescent substance abuse 2002-2012*

TEDS data indicate that admissions to substance abuse treatment aged 12 to 17 remained steady (from 157,914 to 157,184) between 2002 and 2003, but declined by 24 percent (to 120,239) between 2003 and 2012 [Table 3.1a]. In 2012, 89 percent of adolescent treatment admissions involved marijuana as a primary or secondary substance, and 41 percent of these marijuana-involved admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice/DUI source [Table 3.4].

- *Heroin admissions and medication-assisted opioid therapy 2002-2012*

The number of TEDS admissions for primary heroin abuse was relatively stable over this period, with 285,041 admissions in 2002 and 285,451 admissions in 2012 [Table 3.5].

The proportion of heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy (opioid therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) declined from 35 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2012 [Table 3.7].¹

- *Polydrug abuse*

Polydrug abuse (the use of more than one substance) was more common among TEDS admissions than was abuse of a single substance [Table 3.8].

- *Racial/ethnic subgroups*

TEDS data indicate that substance abuse patterns differed widely among racial/ethnic subgroups; however, alcohol was the predominant substance for all racial/ethnic groups except persons of Puerto Rican origin, where the predominant substance was heroin [Table 2.2].

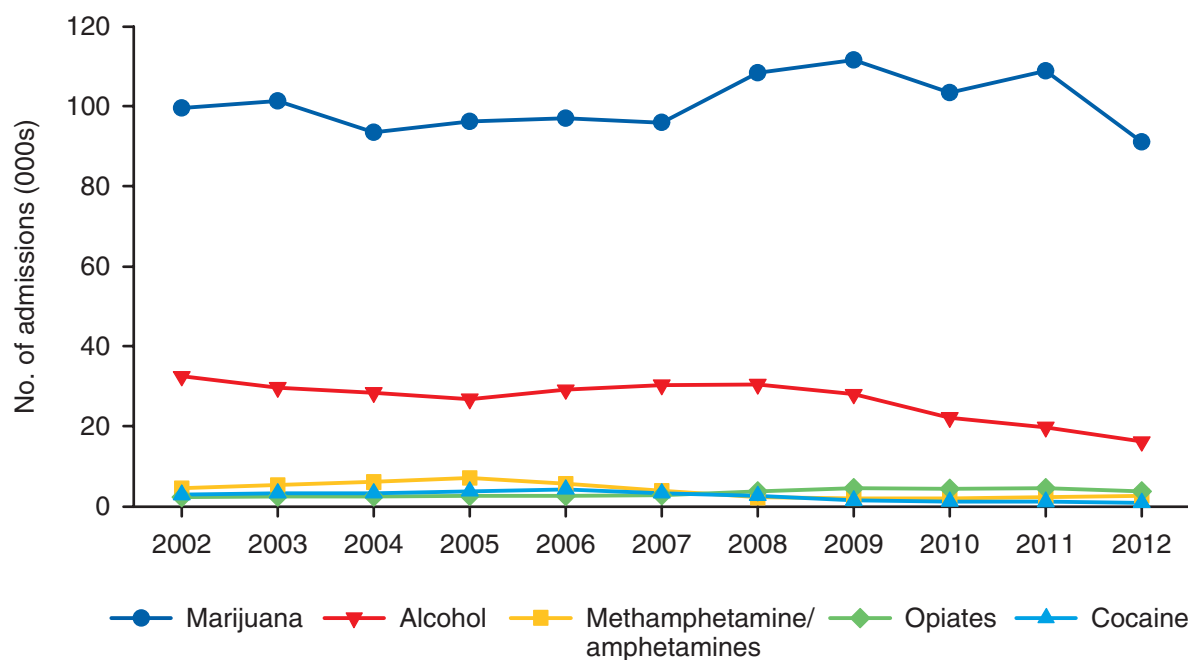
¹ Comparisons between the TEDS heroin admissions whose treatment plans included medication-assisted opioid therapy and the N-SSATS clients that used methadone or buprenorphine in the treatment of opioids should be avoided for the following reasons: (i) private for-profit treatment facilities do not report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

Adolescent Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment

Tables 3.1a and 3.1b and Figure 19. The number of adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17 remained steady between 2002 and 2003, then declined by 24 percent from 2003 to 2012.

- Two primary substances—marijuana and alcohol—accounted for between 83 and 89 percent of adolescent admissions each year from 2002 to 2012.
- **Marijuana** admissions increased from 63 percent of adolescent admissions in 2002 to 76 percent in 2012; however, the total number of adolescent marijuana admissions decreased by 9 percent (from 99,632 to 91,106) between 2002 and 2012.
- **Alcohol** admissions declined from 21 percent of adolescent admissions in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.
- **Methamphetamine/amphetamine** admissions increased from 4 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2005, but then decreased to 3 percent in 2012.
- **Opiate** admissions represented 1 to 2 percent of adolescent admissions from 2002 to 2008 but rose to 3 percent in 2009 where it remained in 2012.
 - **Opiates other than heroin**² represented 32 percent of adolescent opiate admissions in 2002 but rose to 59 percent in 2012.
- **Cocaine** accounted for between 2 and 3 percent of adolescent admissions between 2002 and 2008. Beginning in 2009, cocaine accounted for 1 percent of adolescent admissions.

Figure 19. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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

- *All other substances combined* accounted for about 2 percent of adolescent admissions between 2002 and 2012.

Table 3.2. In 2012, overall, 72 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. Adolescent admissions reporting a primary substance of methamphetamine/amphetamines were the only adolescent admissions that had a higher proportion of females to males (55 vs. 45 percent).

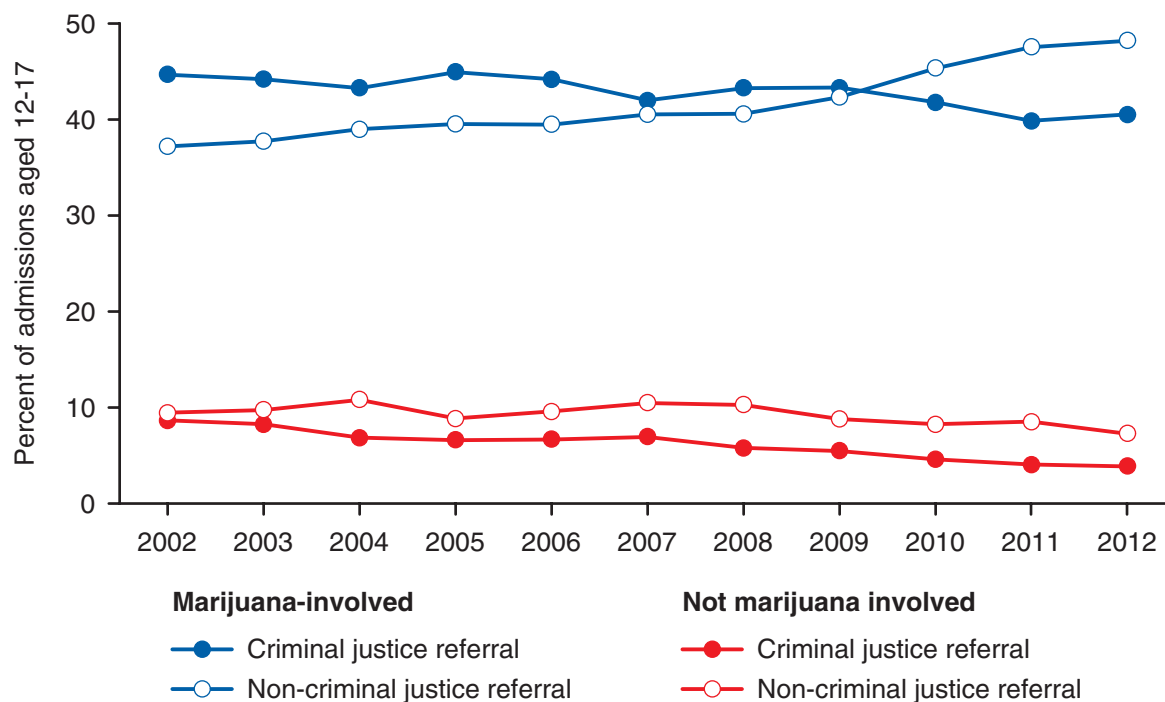
Forty-five percent of adolescent admissions were non-Hispanic White, 26 percent were of Hispanic origin, 20 percent were non-Hispanic Black, and 10 percent were of other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 3.3. The number of adolescent admissions increased with age; 1 percent were 12 years old, increasing to 32 percent who were 17 years old. Among admissions for inhalants, 17 percent were aged 12 or 13. Among admissions for heroin and for opiates other than heroin, 63 percent and 48 percent, respectively, were age 17.

In 2012, 44 percent of adolescent admissions were referred to treatment through the criminal justice/DUI source, 18 percent were self- or individual referrals, and 15 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 2002, 45 percent of all adolescent admissions were marijuana involved and referred to treatment by the criminal justice/DUI source, and 37 percent were

Figure 20. Adolescent admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and criminal justice/DUI source: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

marijuana involved but referred by other sources. By 2012, the proportion referred by the criminal justice/DUI source had decreased to 41 percent, while the proportion referred by other sources had increased to 48 percent. The proportions nearly converged in 2007 and 2009.

Adolescent admissions not involving marijuana that were referred by the criminal justice/DUI source fell from 9 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2012. Admissions not involving marijuana that were referred from other sources were fairly stable, fluctuating between 7 and 11 percent of adolescent admissions.

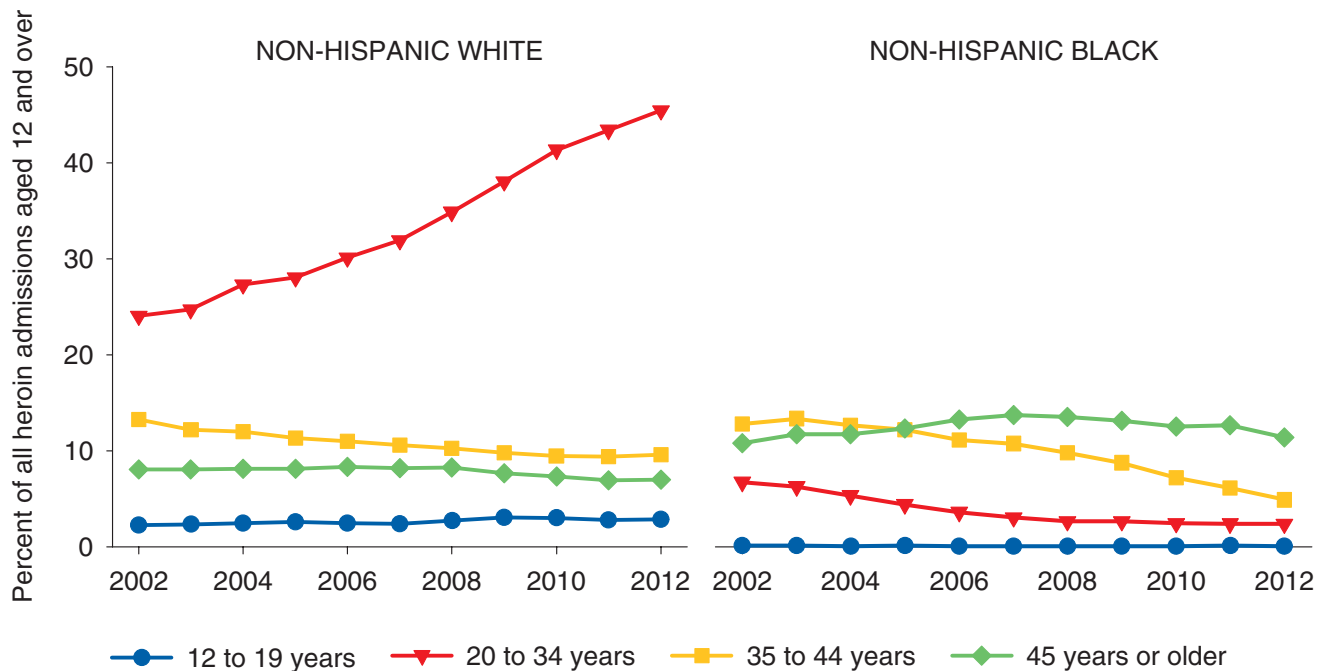
Trends in Heroin Admissions and Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy

General measures of heroin abuse among treatment admissions aged 12 and older were relatively consistent from 2002 through 2012. Primary heroin abuse accounted for 13 to 16 percent of TEDS admissions in every year from 2002 through 2012 [Table 1.1b]. In 2012, injection was the preferred route of administration for 71 percent of primary heroin admissions, inhalation for 24 percent, and smoking for 4 percent [Table 2.4]. The majority of primary heroin admissions from 2002 to 2012 were 20 to 34 years of age (41 to 43 percent from 2002 through 2007 and 55 percent in 2012) [Table 3.5].

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

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

Figure 21. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2002-2012



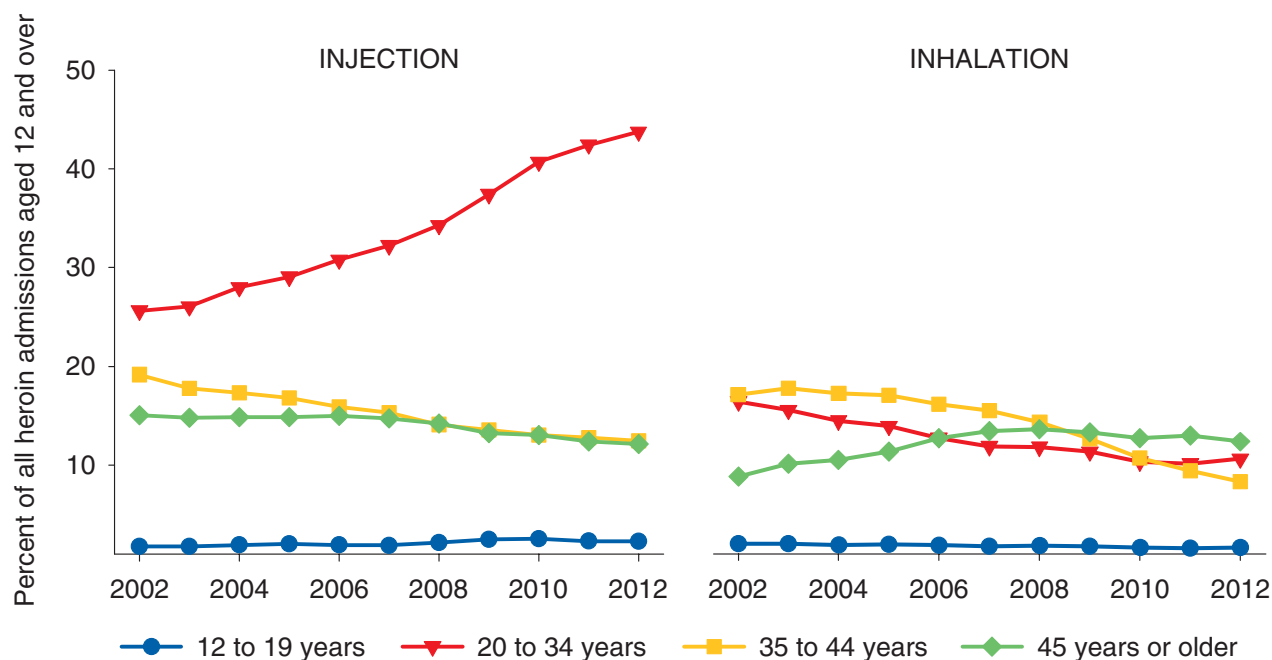
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

- In 2002, more than 1 in 5 heroin admissions (24 percent) were non-Hispanic White aged 20 to 34. By 2012, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (45 percent) belonged to this subgroup. The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were non-Hispanic White aged 35 to 44 fell from 13 percent to 10 percent in the same period, while the proportions of non-Hispanic White admissions aged 12 to 19 and older than 45 remained constant, at 2 to 3 percent and 7 to 8 percent, respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions that were non-Hispanic Black aged 20 to 34 fell from 5 percent to 2 percent between 2002 and 2012, while the proportion aged 35 to 44 fell from 10 percent to 4 percent. However, the proportion of non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 45 and older remained between 9 and 11 percent from 2002 through 2012. Non-Hispanic Black admissions aged 12 to 19 accounted for one-tenth of 1 percent or less 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 2002, 1 in 4 primary heroin admissions (26 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34 and nearly 1 in 5 (19 percent) were injectors aged 35 to 44. By 2012, more than 2 in 5 primary heroin admissions (44 percent) were injectors aged 20 to 34, but the proportion that were injectors aged 35 to 44 had dropped to 12 percent.
- The proportion of primary heroin admissions who were inhalers aged 20 to 34 fell from 13 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2012, while the proportion who were inhalers aged 45 and older rose from 6 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2012.

Figure 22. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by route of administration and age group: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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 2002 and 2012.

Figure 23. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by route of heroin administration: 2002-2012

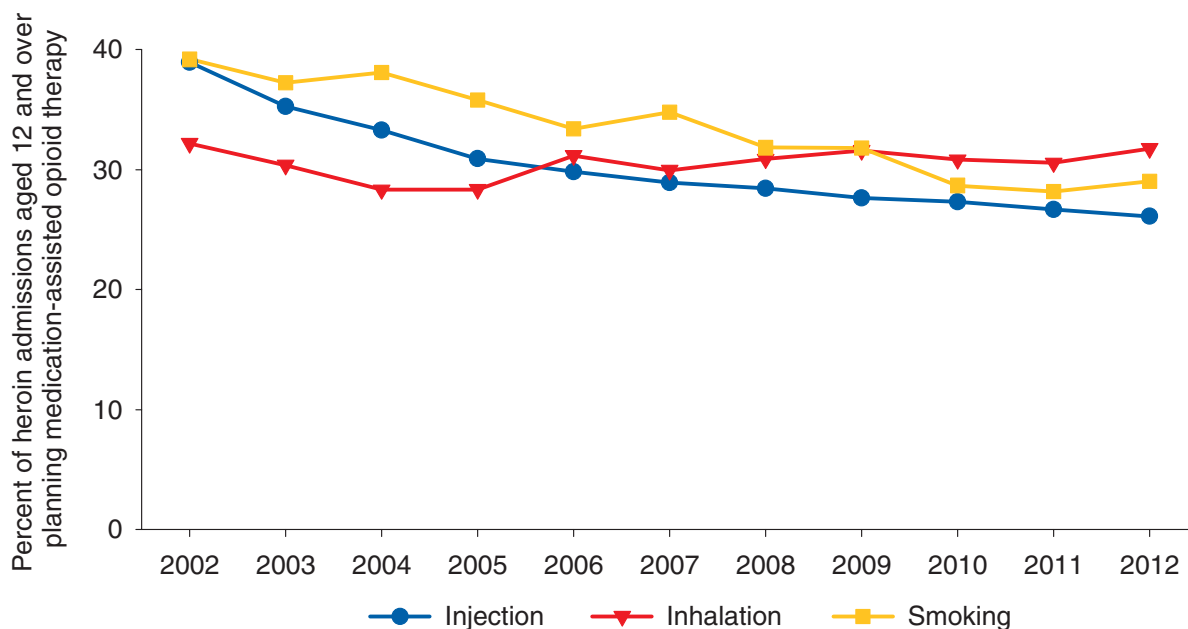
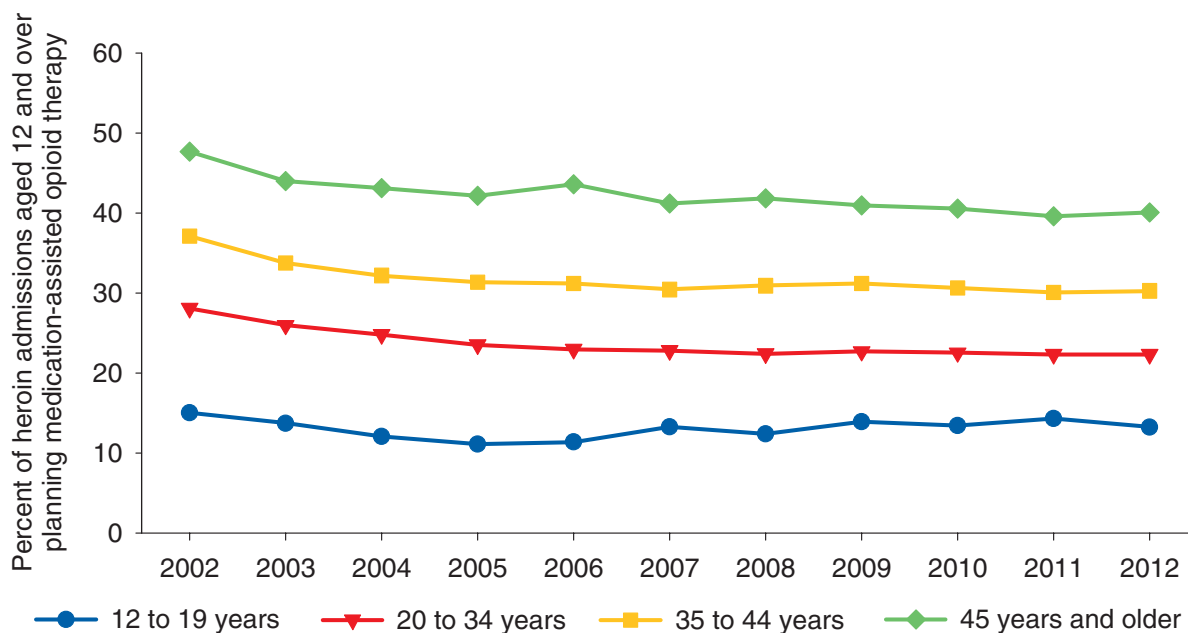


Figure 24. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy, by age group: 2002-2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

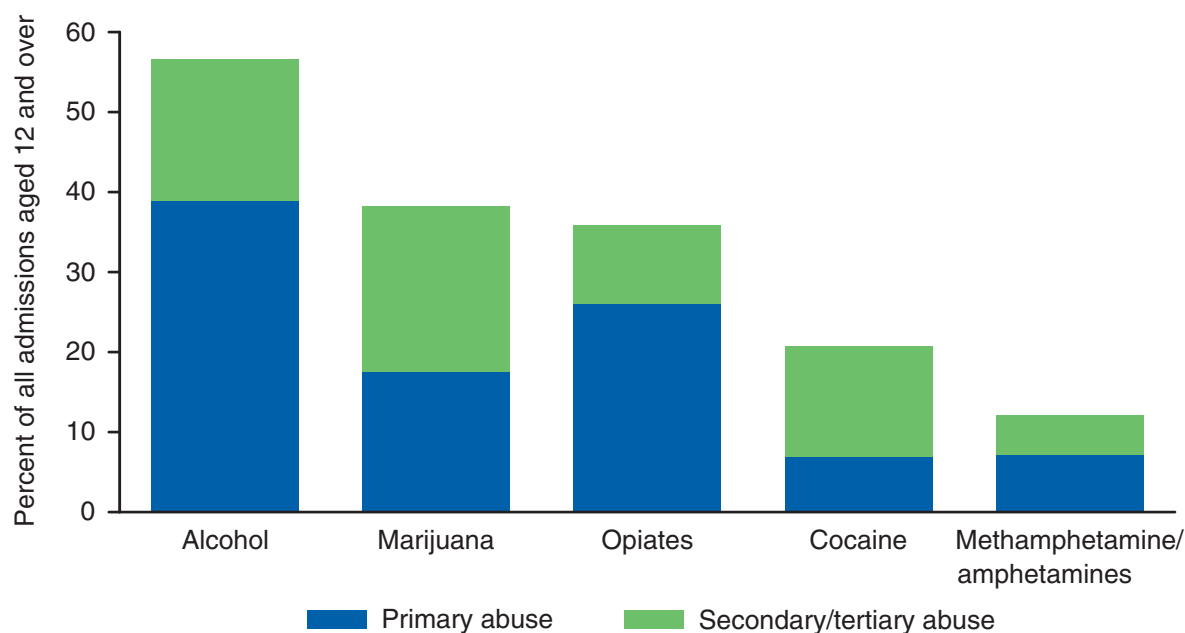
- *Table 3.7 and Figure 23.* In 2002, 35 percent of primary heroin admissions overall had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, although the proportion varied by route of administration—39 percent each of heroin injectors and heroin smokers, and 32 percent of heroin inhalers. By 2012, only 28 percent of primary heroin admissions had treatment plans that included medication-assisted opioid therapy, with 26 percent being heroin injectors, 29 percent being smokers, and 32 percent being inhalers (see footnote 1 on page 27).
- *Figure 24.* Older heroin admissions were most likely to have medication-assisted opioid therapy planned. In 2002, opioid therapy was planned for 48 percent of admissions aged 45 and older, 37 percent of those aged 35 to 44, 28 percent of those aged 20 to 34, and 15 percent of those aged 12 to 19. The proportions fell for all age groups, and by 2012, 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 13 percent of those aged 12 to 19.

Polydrug Abuse

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

Table 3.8 and Figure 25. Polydrug abuse was reported by 56 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 or older in 2012. Marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine were the most commonly reported secondary and tertiary substances.

Figure 25. Primary and secondary/tertiary substance of abuse: 2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Abuse of alcohol as a primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was characteristic of a majority of treatment admissions. Thirty-nine percent of all treatment admissions were for primary alcohol abuse, and 18 percent of admissions for primary drug abuse reported that they also had an alcohol problem. Overall, 57 percent of all treatment admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse.

- Alcohol, opiates, and methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported more often as primary substances than as secondary or tertiary substances. Thirty-six percent of all admissions involved opiate abuse, with 26 percent reporting primary abuse and 10 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse. Twelve percent of all admissions reported methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse, with 7 percent reporting primary abuse and 5 percent reporting secondary or tertiary abuse.
- Marijuana and cocaine were reported more often as secondary or tertiary substances than as primary substances. Marijuana was reported as a primary substance by 17 percent of all admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for another 21 percent, resulting in 38 percent of all treatment admissions reporting marijuana as a substance of abuse. Cocaine was a primary substance for 7 percent of admissions, but was a secondary or tertiary substance for an additional 14 percent. Thus 21 percent of all treatment admissions involved cocaine abuse.

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

Racial/Ethnic Subgroups

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

- Among non-Hispanic Whites [Figure 26], alcohol was the primary substance reported by 44 percent of male admissions and 34 percent of female admissions.
 - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit drugs among non-Hispanic White male admissions (29 percent and 14 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (7 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
 - Among non-Hispanic White female admissions, opiates were the primary illicit drug (36 percent), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (11 percent), marijuana (10 percent), and cocaine (5 percent).
- Among non-Hispanic Blacks [Figure 27], 38 percent of male admissions reported alcohol as the primary substance. Among non-Hispanic Black female admissions, alcohol (30 percent) was more frequently reported as a primary substance than was cocaine (22 percent).
 - Marijuana and cocaine were the most commonly reported illicit substances for non-Hispanic Black male admissions (30 percent and 15 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (13 percent).

- For non-Hispanic Black female admissions, other primary substances were marijuana and cocaine (24 percent and 22 percent, respectively).
- Methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported by about 1 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of non-Hispanic Black male and female admissions.
- Among persons of Mexican origin [Figure 28], alcohol was the primary substance reported by 42 percent of male admissions, but among female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were reported as a primary substance as frequently as was alcohol (29 percent each).
 - Marijuana (27 percent) was the most commonly reported illicit substance for male admissions of Mexican origin, followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (14 percent) and opiates (13 percent).
 - For female admissions of Mexican origin, other commonly reported primary substances were marijuana (22 percent) and opiates (15 percent).
- Among admissions of Puerto Rican origin [Figure 29], opiates were the main primary substances at treatment admission for both men and women (44 percent and 37 percent, respectively), followed by alcohol (29 percent and 26 percent, respectively).
 - For both male and female admissions of Puerto Rican origin, other primary substances were marijuana (16 percent and 19 percent, respectively) and cocaine (8 percent and 11 percent, respectively).
 - Admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse were 1 percent for women of Puerto Rican origin and less than 1 percent for men of Puerto Rican origin.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives together accounted for 2 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2] [Figure 30]. Among American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, 68 percent of men and 52 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 (10 percent), methamphetamine/amphetamines (5 percent), and cocaine (2 percent).
 - Opiates and marijuana were the most frequently reported illicit substances for American Indian or Alaska Native female admissions (19 percent and 12 percent, respectively), followed by methamphetamine/amphetamines (11 percent) and cocaine (3 percent).
- Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 1 percent of all TEDS admissions [Table 2.2]. Among this group [Figure 31], alcohol was the primary substance reported by 39 percent of male admissions and 32 percent of female admissions.
 - Marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit drugs for Asian or Pacific Islander male admissions (23 percent and 18 percent, respectively), followed by opiates (13 percent) and cocaine (4 percent).
 - For Asian or Pacific Islander female admissions, methamphetamine/amphetamines were the most commonly reported illicit substance (25 percent), followed by marijuana (18 percent), opiates (15 percent), and cocaine (4 percent).

Figure 26. White (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012

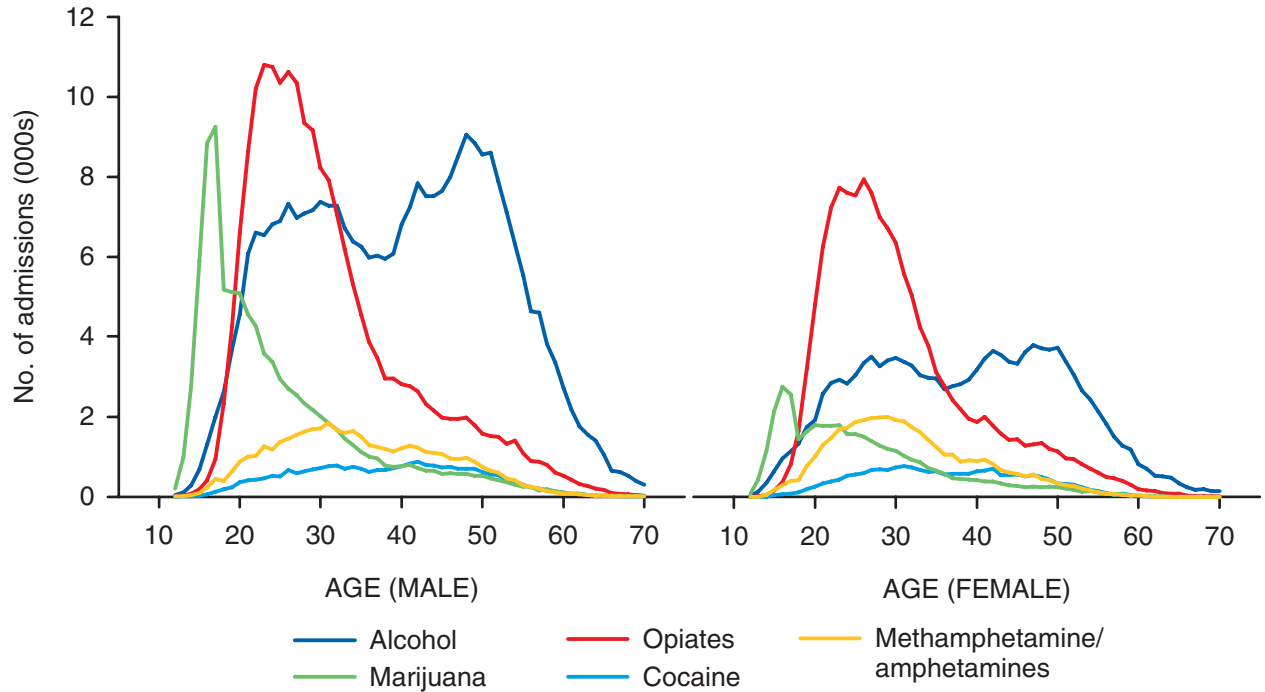
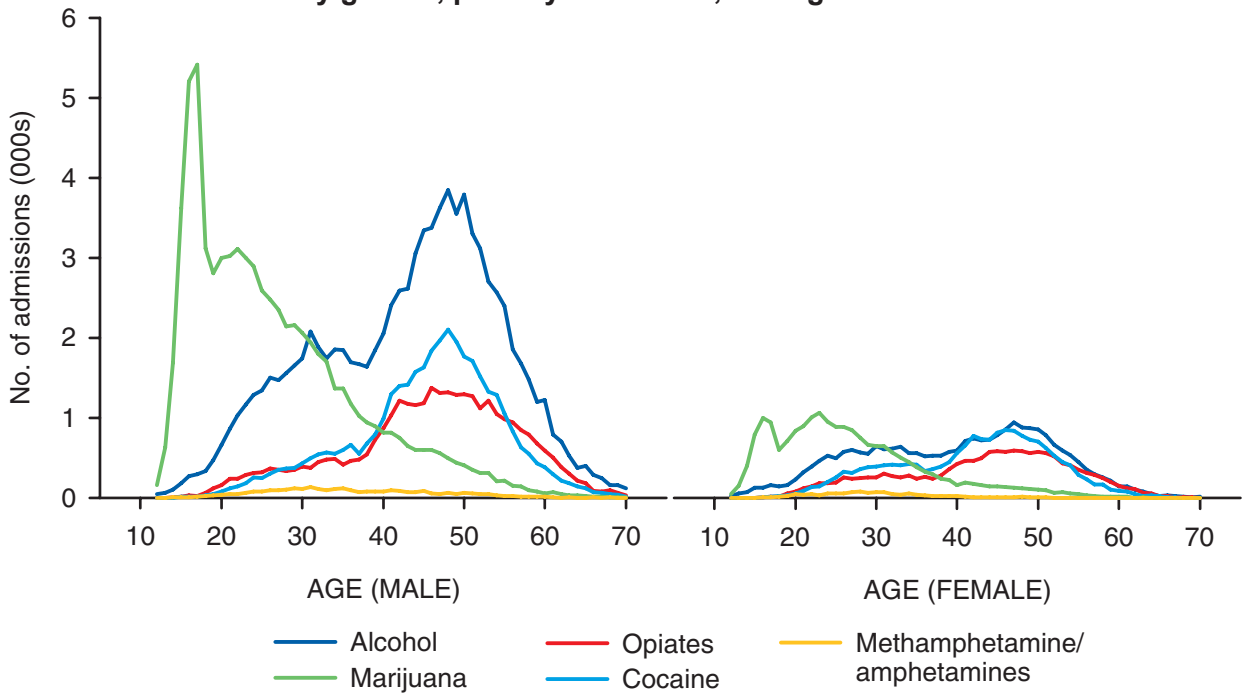


Figure 27. Black (non-Hispanic) admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Figure 28. Mexican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012

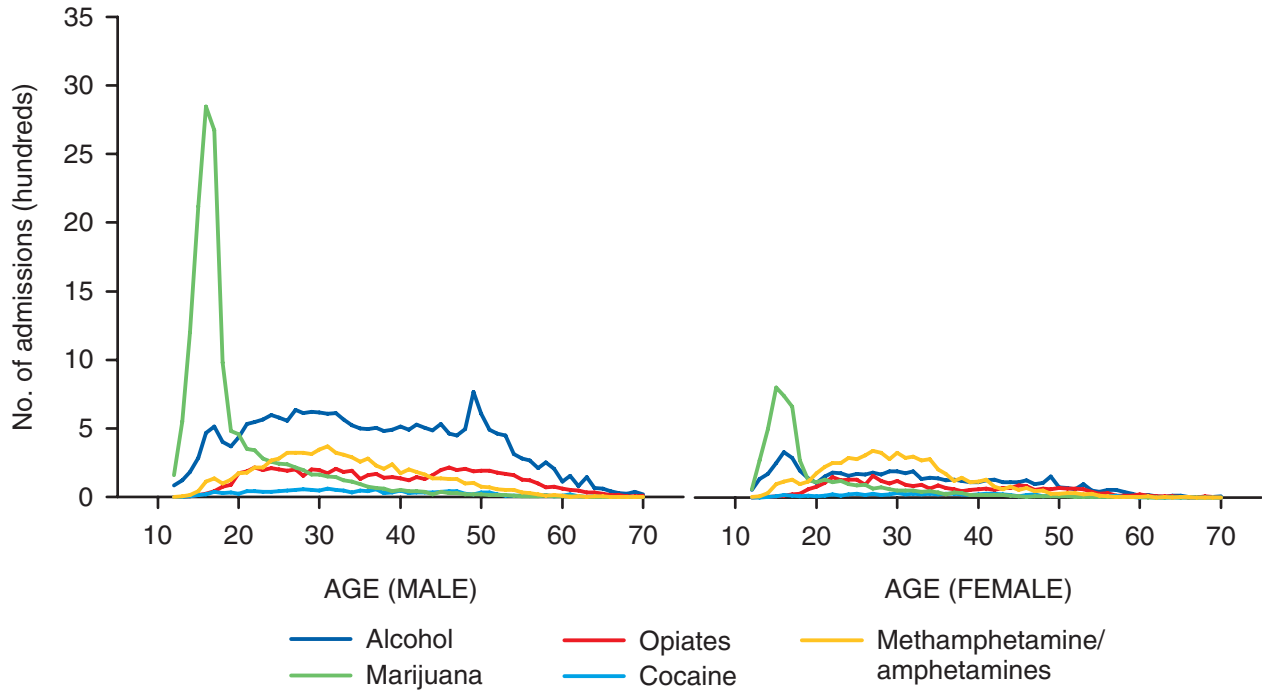
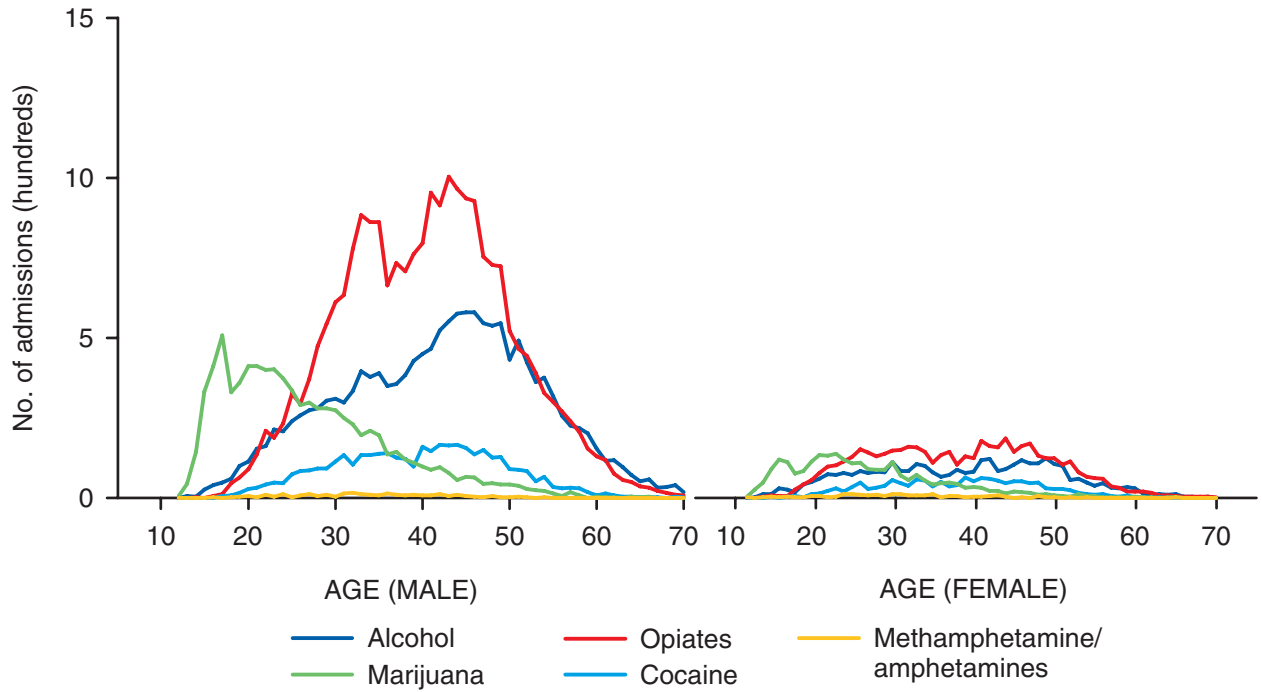


Figure 29. Puerto Rican origin admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Figure 30. American Indian/Alaska Native admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012

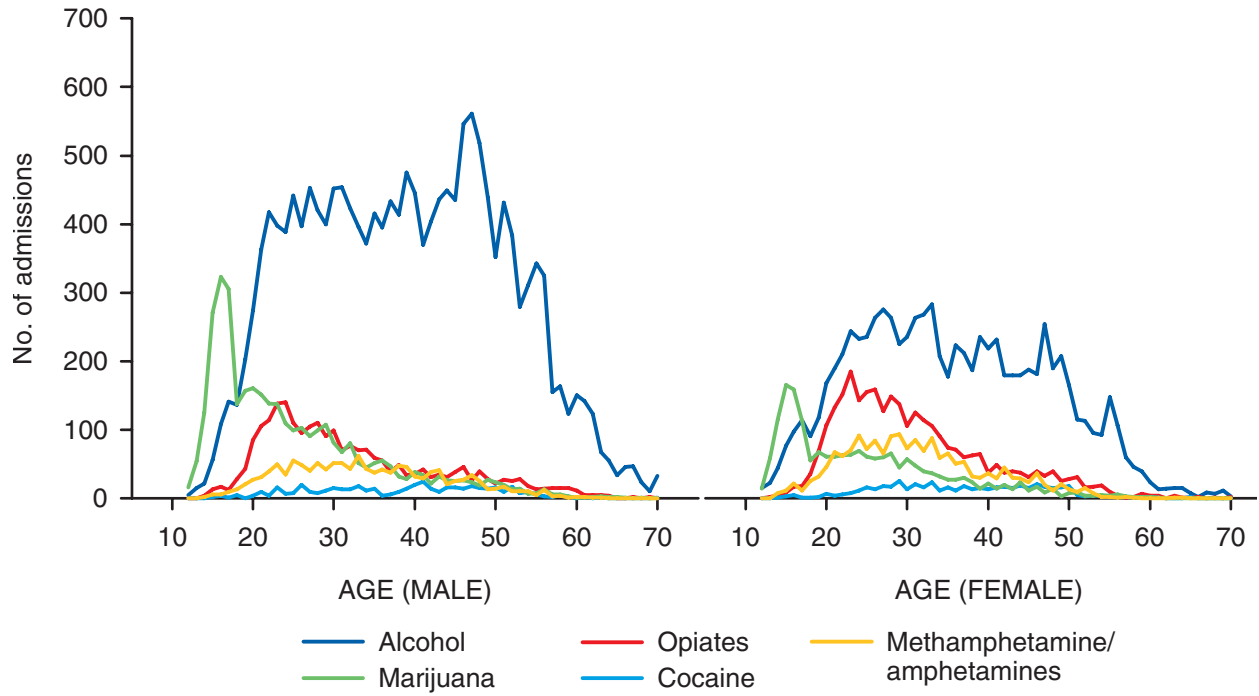
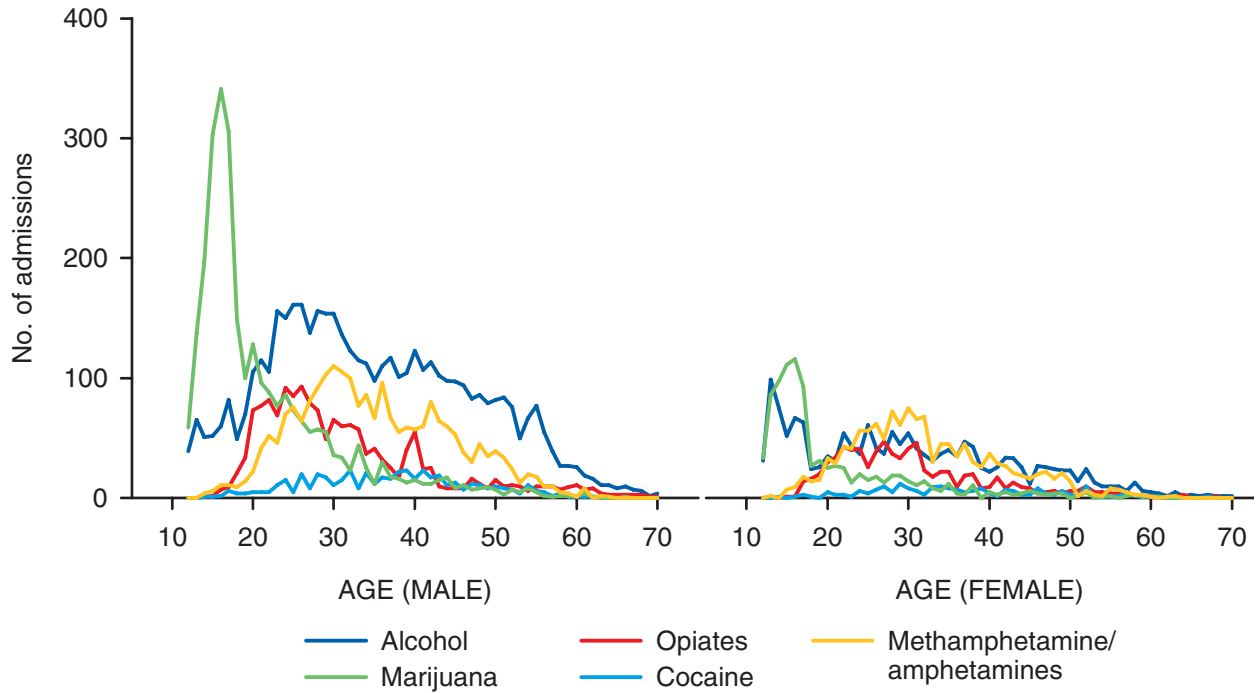


Figure 31. Asian/Pacific Islander admissions, by gender, primary substance, and age: 2012



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

CHAPTER 4

TYPE OF SERVICE: 2012

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) records the type of service to which clients are admitted for treatment. The major categories are broadly defined as ambulatory, rehabilitation/residential, and detoxification. For this report, admissions for which medication-assisted opioid therapy (i.e., therapy using methadone or buprenorphine) was planned have been categorized as a separate service type. It is important to note that percentages in charts, narrative lists, and percentage distributions in tables may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. The complete list of types of services detailed in this report include:

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

- *Residential*—Includes short-term, long-term, and hospital inpatient therapy (see above).

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

- Ambulatory treatment accounted for 55 percent of all admissions—44 percent in outpatient treatment and 12 percent in intensive outpatient treatment. Admissions for marijuana and methamphetamine/amphetamines were more likely to receive ambulatory services than were all admissions (85 percent of marijuana admissions and 63 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions vs. 55 percent of all admissions).
- Detoxification services accounted for 22 percent of all admissions—18 percent in free-standing residential, 3 percent in hospital inpatient, and 1 percent in ambulatory. Admissions for tranquilizers, alcohol, and opiates were more likely to receive a detoxification service than were all admissions (39 percent of tranquilizer admissions, 29 percent of alcohol admissions, and 28 percent of opiate admissions vs. 22 percent of all admissions).
- Rehabilitation/residential treatment accounted for 17 percent of all admissions—9 percent in short-term, 7 percent in long-term, and less than 1 percent in hospital inpatient. Admissions for cocaine, methamphetamine/amphetamines, and tranquilizers were more likely to receive rehabilitation/residential services than were all admissions (27 percent of cocaine admissions, 26 percent of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions, and 21 percent of tranquilizer admissions vs. 17 percent of all admissions).
- Medication-assisted opioid therapy accounted for 6 percent of all admissions—5 percent in outpatient, 1 percent in detoxification, and less than 1 percent in residential. Medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned for about one-quarter (23 percent) of admissions for opiates.

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

- Admissions receiving an ambulatory service were more likely than all admissions to have been referred through the criminal justice/DUI source (49 percent of outpatient admissions and 44 percent of intensive outpatient admissions vs. 34 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving a detoxification service were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (74 percent of hospital inpatient admissions, 56 percent of free-standing residential admissions, and 50 percent of ambulatory admissions vs. 36 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 19 percent of long-term admissions vs. 9 percent of all admissions).
- Admissions receiving outpatient or detoxification medication-assisted opioid therapy were more likely to be self- or individual referrals (81 percent of detoxification admissions and 76 percent of outpatient admissions vs. 36 percent of all admissions).

TABLES

Table 1.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2002-2012
Number

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

<i>Primary substance</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,887,989	1,865,115	1,807,974	1,895,348	1,959,942	1,965,194	2,054,998	2,038,465	1,925,345	1,928,675	1,749,767
Alcohol	811,893	776,344	729,173	745,790	779,861	802,809	852,353	848,670	780,279	756,865	681,374
Alcohol only	447,623	431,426	402,908	412,198	433,199	447,178	479,653	475,996	430,352	416,653	374,621
Alcohol w/secondary drug	364,270	344,918	326,265	333,592	346,662	355,631	372,700	372,674	349,927	340,212	306,753
Opiates	331,000	327,189	323,277	331,985	353,331	363,335	405,817	432,461	433,674	477,675	455,319
Heroin	285,041	274,431	262,430	260,654	268,376	262,710	281,410	286,959	266,048	283,092	285,451
Other opiates/synthetics	45,959	52,758	60,847	71,331	84,955	100,625	124,407	145,502	167,626	194,583	169,868
Non-RX methadone	2,540	2,717	3,152	4,128	5,046	5,851	6,419	6,319	6,427	6,762	5,710
Other opiates/synthetics	43,419	50,041	57,695	67,203	79,909	94,774	117,988	139,183	161,199	187,821	164,158
Cocaine	245,457	254,883	248,452	268,509	277,928	259,548	237,648	192,370	158,478	151,930	121,065
Smoked cocaine	179,440	185,082	179,065	193,113	198,396	185,828	169,331	138,028	111,908	105,194	83,121
Non-smoked cocaine	66,017	69,801	69,387	75,396	79,532	73,720	68,317	54,342	46,570	46,736	37,944
Marijuana/hashish	288,320	291,440	285,136	303,586	313,015	315,094	355,346	370,373	357,592	352,428	305,560
Stimulants	124,204	135,005	143,535	172,918	164,075	151,470	130,979	119,668	119,456	118,227	125,238
Methamphetamine	102,723	114,406	124,511	154,198	155,920	142,952	122,082	111,412	109,200	108,066	116,090
Other amphetamines ¹	20,122	19,316	18,009	17,723	6,936	6,597	6,872	7,232	9,012	8,605	8,137
Other stimulants	1,359	1,283	1,015	997	1,219	1,921	2,025	1,024	1,244	1,556	1,011
Other drugs	29,649	29,763	28,240	28,666	28,670	29,600	36,472	43,156	47,311	46,809	40,522
Tranquilizers	7,845	8,145	8,162	8,705	10,270	11,541	13,317	15,439	17,183	19,174	17,407
Benzodiazepines	6,929	7,378	7,493	8,156	9,736	11,006	12,797	14,877	16,659	18,736	17,019
Other tranquilizers	916	767	669	549	534	535	520	562	524	438	388
Sedatives/hypnotics	4,085	4,272	4,173	4,508	4,143	4,571	4,920	5,274	4,443	3,949	3,303
Barbiturates	1,257	1,337	1,289	1,399	1,051	1,089	1,195	1,340	1,395	949	743
Other sedatives/hypnotics	2,828	2,935	2,884	3,109	3,092	3,482	3,725	3,934	3,048	3,000	2,560
Hallucinogens	2,703	2,232	2,280	2,040	1,639	1,647	1,885	1,864	1,789	1,989	2,043
PCP	3,939	4,179	3,233	2,887	2,869	3,205	3,986	4,435	4,563	5,833	5,732
Inhalants	1,183	1,204	1,190	1,372	1,124	1,134	1,367	1,597	1,543	1,269	1,106
Over-the-counter	636	704	826	809	989	917	1,146	1,719	2,278	1,317	1,034
Other	9,258	9,027	8,376	8,345	7,636	6,585	9,851	12,828	15,512	13,278	9,897
None reported	57,466	50,491	50,161	43,894	43,062	43,338	36,383	31,767	28,555	24,741	20,689

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 1.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Primary substance</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.9	41.5	41.6	40.5	39.2	38.9
Alcohol only	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.8	23.3	23.4	22.4	21.6	21.4
Alcohol w/secondary drug	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.5
Opiates	17.5	17.5	17.9	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.7	21.2	22.5	24.8	26.0
Heroin	15.1	14.7	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.7	14.1	13.8	14.7	16.3
Other opiates/synthetics	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.7	10.1	9.7
Non-RX methadone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other opiates/synthetics	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.8	8.4	9.7	9.4
Cocaine	13.0	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.2	11.6	9.4	8.2	7.9	6.9
Smoked cocaine	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.2	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8
Non-smoked cocaine	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2
Marijuana/hashish	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.3	18.2	18.6	18.3	17.5
Stimulants	6.6	7.2	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.2
Methamphetamine	5.4	6.1	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.6
Other amphetamines ¹	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	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	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3
Tranquilizers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Benzodiazepines	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other tranquilizers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
None reported	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 1.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by alcohol/drug co-abuse: 2002-2012
Number and percent distribution

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

<i>Alcohol/drug co-abuse</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Number</i>											
Total	1,887,989	1,865,115	1,807,974	1,895,348	1,959,942	1,965,194	2,054,998	2,038,465	1,925,345	1,928,675	1,749,767
Drug primary	1,018,630	1,038,280	1,028,640	1,105,664	1,137,019	1,119,047	1,166,262	1,158,028	1,116,511	1,147,069	1,047,704
Drug only	602,109	630,075	633,984	696,341	731,170	722,509	768,623	773,392	757,591	801,156	739,324
Drug w/secondary alcohol	416,521	408,205	394,656	409,323	405,849	396,538	397,639	384,636	358,920	345,913	308,380
Alcohol primary	811,893	776,344	729,173	745,790	779,861	802,809	852,353	848,670	780,279	756,865	681,374
Alcohol only	447,623	431,426	402,908	412,198	433,199	447,178	479,653	475,996	430,352	416,653	374,621
Alcohol w/secondary drug	364,270	344,918	326,265	333,592	346,662	355,631	372,700	372,674	349,927	340,212	306,753
No primary substance reported	57,466	50,491	50,161	43,894	43,062	43,338	36,383	31,767	28,555	24,741	20,689
<i>Percent distribution</i>											
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	54.0	55.7	56.9	58.3	58.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	58.0	59.5	59.9
Drug only	31.9	33.8	35.1	36.7	37.3	36.8	37.4	37.9	39.3	41.5	42.3
Drug w/secondary alcohol	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.6	20.7	20.2	19.3	18.9	18.6	17.9	17.6
Alcohol primary	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	39.8	40.9	41.5	41.6	40.5	39.2	38.9
Alcohol only	23.7	23.1	22.3	21.7	22.1	22.8	23.3	23.4	22.4	21.6	21.4
Alcohol w/secondary drug	19.3	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.5
No primary substance reported	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	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 10.17.13.

Table 1.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2002-2012
Number and average age at admission

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

<i>Gender and age at admission</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total	1,887,950	1,861,371	1,805,504	1,893,064	1,958,000	1,961,498	2,051,738	2,036,052	1,923,508	1,926,109	1,746,696
Gender											
Male	1,318,272	1,286,345	1,235,775	1,291,330	1,327,483	1,324,906	1,385,723	1,379,579	1,289,235	1,281,839	1,160,225
Female	569,154	574,636	569,018	601,246	630,105	636,053	665,656	654,885	631,674	641,963	583,121
No. of admissions	1,887,426	1,860,981	1,804,793	1,892,576	1,957,588	1,960,959	2,051,379	2,034,464	1,920,909	1,923,802	1,743,346
Age at admission											
12 to 17 years	157,914	157,184	146,404	145,033	146,694	145,922	157,692	156,449	141,307	144,997	120,030
18 to 19 years	77,696	76,584	75,557	77,674	78,700	78,419	84,046	85,482	78,428	72,265	62,132
20 to 24 years	246,014	249,790	254,116	272,117	281,388	279,890	295,822	302,062	291,957	286,941	256,419
25 to 29 years	214,251	216,707	223,595	250,865	274,331	283,201	303,167	309,226	298,858	300,552	275,556
30 to 34 years	259,683	244,917	225,391	224,787	222,124	219,353	232,116	237,335	237,068	249,942	238,101
35 to 39 years	305,181	282,427	257,203	257,256	255,884	244,338	238,490	220,825	198,094	187,560	170,497
40 to 44 years	282,064	280,369	268,647	274,886	272,845	261,712	255,879	236,129	211,160	204,506	178,611
45 to 49 years	185,944	188,524	186,848	202,791	218,022	225,293	235,231	230,443	211,225	205,696	181,082
50 to 54 years	92,333	95,947	98,633	110,606	121,959	131,197	145,175	148,695	144,324	152,849	143,610
55 to 59 years	39,279	41,123	41,818	47,391	54,993	58,628	66,875	69,738	70,940	77,323	76,120
60 to 64 years	16,440	16,648	16,521	18,177	19,334	21,460	24,113	26,066	26,731	29,980	30,385
65 years and older	11,151	11,151	10,771	11,481	11,726	12,085	13,132	13,602	13,416	13,498	14,153
No. of admissions	1,887,950	1,861,371	1,805,504	1,893,064	1,958,000	1,961,498	2,051,738	2,036,052	1,923,508	1,926,109	1,746,696
Average age at admission	33.9 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.0 yrs	34.1 yrs	34.2 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.3 yrs	34.4 yrs	34.7 yrs

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 1.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission: 2002-2012 and U.S. population aged 12 and older: 2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Gender and age at admission</i>	<i>TEDS admissions</i>											<i>U.S. pop. aged 12 and older</i>
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2012</i>
Gender												
Male	69.8	69.1	68.5	68.2	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.8	67.1	66.6	66.6	48.9
Female	30.2	30.9	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.2	32.9	33.4	33.4	51.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	9.4
18 to 19 years	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3
20 to 24 years	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.2	14.9	14.7	8.5
25 to 29 years	11.3	11.6	12.4	13.3	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	8.1
30 to 34 years	13.8	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.3	13.0	13.6	7.9
35 to 39 years	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.8	10.3	9.7	9.8	7.3
40 to 44 years	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.6	10.2	7.9
45 to 49 years	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	8.2
50 to 54 years	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5
55 to 59 years	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	7.8
60 to 64 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	6.7
65 years and older	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	16.3
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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population projections data 2000-2050.

Table 1.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity: 2002-2012 and U.S. population aged 12 and older: 2012
Number and percent distribution

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

Race/ethnicity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	U.S. pop. 2012 (000s) ¹
	Number											
Total	1,887,950	1,861,371	1,805,504	1,893,064	1,958,000	1,961,498	2,051,738	2,036,052	1,923,508	1,926,109	1,746,696	
White (non-Hispanic)	1,096,068	1,082,937	1,068,412	1,107,231	1,165,372	1,168,211	1,212,851	1,189,525	1,161,764	1,165,581	1,060,062	175,777
Black (non-Hispanic)	455,350	444,075	409,419	419,302	421,168	410,442	424,374	416,778	391,344	393,535	339,920	30,654
Hispanic origin	240,292	236,860	230,195	254,483	259,468	255,825	265,426	259,119	242,795	242,630	231,157	32,456
Mexican	97,682	95,186	95,306	100,251	106,338	108,296	111,443	106,118	81,369	76,182	77,721	n/a
Puerto Rican	82,021	76,560	69,395	74,198	70,351	67,981	71,271	69,362	65,476	67,786	63,304	n/a
Cuban	5,449	7,070	5,563	9,483	8,155	3,789	4,280	4,324	4,009	6,227	4,869	n/a
Other/not specified	55,140	58,044	59,931	70,551	74,624	75,759	78,432	79,315	91,941	92,435	85,263	n/a
Other	82,568	83,865	85,507	90,542	100,915	107,111	112,237	109,772	114,536	113,587	105,787	15,419
American Indian/Alaska Native	39,288	35,487	35,836	39,043	42,247	44,312	45,292	44,211	43,344	43,061	41,147	1,877
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,432	17,725	16,058	19,021	18,640	17,948	19,056	18,558	19,096	19,203	17,515	12,466
Other	26,848	30,653	33,613	32,478	40,028	44,851	47,889	47,003	52,096	51,323	47,125	1,076
No. of admissions	1,874,278	1,847,737	1,793,533	1,871,558	1,946,923	1,941,589	2,014,888	1,975,194	1,910,439	1,915,333	1,736,926	254,306
	Percent distribution											
White (non-Hispanic)	58.5	58.6	59.6	59.2	59.9	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.8	60.9	61.0	69.1
Black (non-Hispanic)	24.3	24.0	22.8	22.4	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.5	20.5	19.6	12.1
Hispanic origin	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.3	12.8
Mexican	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	n/a
Puerto Rican	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	n/a
Cuban	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	n/a
Other/not specified	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	n/a
Other	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.9
Other	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ U.S. Bureau of Census, for population projections by state, age, gender, race.

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 10.17.13. Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections by state, age, gender, race. 2000-2050.

Table 1.5. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status: 2002-2012 and U.S. population aged 16 and older: 2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>TEDS admissions</i>											<i>U.S. population aged 16 and older</i>
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,825,754	1,799,501	1,747,786	1,837,164	1,902,955	1,906,778	1,992,469	1,978,358	1,870,684	1,871,112	1,700,340	
Employment status												
Employed	29.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.4	28.9	28.1	23.7	22.4	21.9	22.4	58.6
Full time	22.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.4	20.5	16.1	14.8	14.5	15.0	47.2
Part time	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	11.4
Unemployed	28.5	30.2	30.6	31.6	32.5	34.0	36.0	39.6	40.5	40.7	39.3	5.1
Not in labor force	41.8	41.1	40.4	39.3	38.1	37.1	35.9	36.7	37.1	37.4	38.3	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,729,312	1,693,641	1,659,602	1,794,213	1,873,314	1,881,463	1,969,210	1,958,389	1,843,390	1,821,359	1,661,162	
Employment status adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity¹												
Employed	25.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.1	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.4	58.6
Full time	18.3	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.0	13.8	12.7	12.5	12.7	47.2
Part time	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	11.4
Unemployed	23.0	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.4	29.0	31.5	32.8	33.1	31.8	5.1
Not in labor force	51.6	50.8	50.4	49.7	48.6	48.1	46.9	47.6	47.5	47.5	48.8	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to the 2012 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 10.17.13. Employment: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Tables 1 & 8, accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm> and U.S. Bureau of Census, for population projections by state, age, gender, race.

Table 2.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Column percent distribution and average age at admission

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

Gender and age at admission		Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Methamphetamine/amphetamines		Tranquillizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		All admissions	Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Marijuana/hashish						
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Gender															
Male	66.6	71.4	72.0	66.1	53.1	58.1	67.4	73.0	52.5	51.2	44.9	71.0	59.4	60.4	60.1
Female	33.4	28.6	28.0	33.9	46.9	41.9	32.6	27.0	47.5	48.8	55.1	29.0	40.6	39.6	39.9
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	1,746,417	374,561	306,707	285,403	169,847	83,105	37,941	305,494	124,176	17,401	3,302	2,042	5,731	1,104	29,603
Age at admission															
12 to 14 years	1.2	0.4	0.5	*	0.1	*	0.1	5.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.5	*	8.6	3.7
15 to 17 years	5.7	1.2	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.6	24.6	2.3	2.9	3.4	15.1	0.7	13.7	8.0
18 to 19 years	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	0.5	2.1	9.0	2.7	4.1	3.1	11.6	1.3	8.0	4.9
20 to 24 years	14.7	8.1	11.5	19.4	21.8	3.8	10.6	20.7	14.8	16.2	12.7	22.8	13.3	13.7	16.0
25 to 29 years	15.8	10.5	13.4	20.5	25.3	7.9	15.5	14.7	20.7	19.6	15.6	16.9	26.6	13.7	15.5
30 to 34 years	13.6	11.1	13.1	15.3	18.8	10.7	16.8	10.1	20.3	16.8	15.0	12.8	27.5	12.4	13.3
35 to 39 years	9.8	10.5	10.7	9.5	9.9	11.7	12.7	5.7	13.5	10.1	10.2	6.7	13.8	11.4	9.1
40 to 44 years	10.2	12.9	12.7	9.7	6.9	19.0	13.6	3.9	11.1	8.7	9.0	5.6	7.9	6.3	8.5
45 to 49 years	10.4	15.2	14.0	9.1	5.4	21.7	12.8	2.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	2.7	5.2	6.3	8.1
50 to 54 years	8.2	13.9	11.1	6.8	4.1	15.5	8.9	1.9	4.5	6.4	8.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	6.5
55 to 59 years	4.4	8.4	5.2	4.1	2.3	6.4	3.7	0.8	1.4	4.3	4.9	0.8	0.7	2.0	3.8
60 to 64 years	1.7	3.9	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.6
65 years and over	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.8	*	*	0.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Average age at admission	35 yrs	41 yrs	37 yrs	34 yrs	32 yrs	42 yrs	37 yrs	25 yrs	33 yrs	34 yrs	38 yrs	26 yrs	32 yrs	28 yrs	33 yrs

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and age at admission according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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													Total		
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants		Other/none specified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route										
Total	1,749,767	21.4	17.5	16.3	9.7	4.8	2.2	17.5	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	100.0	
Gender																	
Male	1,163,017	23.0	19.0	16.2	7.7	4.2	2.2	19.2	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	
Female	583,400	18.3	14.7	16.6	13.7	6.0	2.1	14.1	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	100.0	
Age at admission																	
12 to 14 years	20,871	7.9	6.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	75.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	*	0.5	5.7	100.0	
15 to 17 years	99,368	4.5	8.6	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.6	75.8	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	2.6	100.0	
18 to 19 years	62,239	9.6	12.9	12.9	8.5	0.7	1.3	44.4	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	
20 to 24 years	256,877	11.8	13.8	21.6	14.4	1.2	1.6	24.6	7.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.0	100.0	
25 to 29 years	275,926	14.3	14.9	21.3	15.5	2.4	2.1	16.3	9.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	100.0	
30 to 34 years	238,520	17.5	16.8	18.3	13.4	3.7	2.7	13.0	10.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	
35 to 39 years	170,844	22.9	19.3	15.8	9.9	5.7	2.8	10.2	9.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	100.0	
40 to 44 years	178,881	27.0	21.9	15.5	6.5	8.8	2.9	6.7	7.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	1.5	100.0	
45 to 49 years	181,398	31.4	23.7	14.3	5.1	9.9	2.7	4.9	5.5	0.8	0.1	*	0.2	*	1.5	100.0	
50 to 54 years	143,828	36.1	23.7	13.6	4.8	9.0	2.4	4.0	3.9	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.5	100.0	
55 to 59 years	76,289	41.4	21.0	15.3	5.0	6.9	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.0	0.2	*	0.1	*	1.6	100.0	
60 to 64 years	30,496	48.1	17.5	15.7	4.6	5.5	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	*	*	*	1.8	100.0	
65 years and over	14,230	61.1	12.2	10.3	4.2	3.5	1.1	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	*	*	*	2.5	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 10.17.13.

Table 2.2. Admissions aged 12 and older, by race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/aminers	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
<i>Column percent distribution</i>																
White (non-Hispanic)	60.9	66.5	58.1	64.9	86.4	32.6	45.4	44.1	69.1	82.0	79.4	72.0	11.8	68.1	67.4	
Black (non-Hispanic)	19.5	13.4	23.3	15.0	4.2	55.8	31.6	31.5	3.5	5.6	7.7	12.3	63.8	6.0	18.4	
Hispanic origin	13.5	12.6	12.0	16.3	5.3	8.3	18.9	17.6	17.7	9.1	8.1	8.8	20.3	15.2	8.3	
Mexican	4.5	4.8	3.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	3.0	6.6	11.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	5.8	1.3	
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.3	3.5	9.1	1.2	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.4	4.1	1.3	2.3	11.3	3.4	3.0	
Cuban	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Other/not specified	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.1	2.4	3.4	8.3	7.1	5.6	3.8	4.5	3.8	5.8	5.6	3.6	
Other	6.1	7.5	6.7	3.8	4.2	3.3	4.0	6.8	9.7	3.3	4.9	6.9	4.2	10.8	5.8	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	4.0	3.5	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.3	0.6	6.4	1.5	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	
Other	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.8	4.3	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.6	
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	1,739,977	373,293	305,709	284,678	169,220	82,871	37,799	304,110	123,922	17,353	3,289	2,023	5,718	1,102	28,890	
<i>Row percent distribution</i>																
All admissions	1,739,977	21.5	17.6	16.4	9.7	4.8	2.2	17.5	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0
White (non-Hispanic)	1,060,065	23.4	16.8	17.4	13.8	2.6	1.6	12.7	8.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	339,920	14.8	20.9	12.6	2.1	13.6	3.5	28.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	*	1.6	100.0
Hispanic origin	234,204	20.1	15.6	19.9	3.8	2.9	3.1	22.8	9.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	100.0
Mexican	77,723	23.2	15.0	10.4	3.1	1.5	1.5	25.9	18.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
Puerto Rican	66,325	12.7	16.2	39.1	3.2	4.2	4.0	16.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	100.0
Cuban	4,870	31.3	16.3	13.6	5.2	4.4	4.7	17.4	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0	100.0
Other/not specified	85,286	22.4	15.8	13.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	25.3	8.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	100.0
Other	105,788	26.3	19.2	10.2	6.7	2.6	1.4	19.5	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	41,147	35.9	26.0	5.7	7.5	1.6	0.8	13.2	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,515	23.1	13.6	8.4	5.3	2.6	1.4	21.2	20.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	2.9	100.0
Other	47,126	19.2	15.4	14.7	6.4	3.4	2.0	24.4	11.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	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 10.17.13.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
White (non-Hispanic) male	38.7	46.0	40.6	40.6	46.0	16.6	28.2	31.0	35.9	40.6	34.1	51.6	6.9	42.6	39.3
12 to 19 years	3.6	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.3	0.2	1.3	12.6	1.5	3.7	3.3	17.0	0.3	10.0	7.3
20 to 24 years	6.3	3.7	5.5	10.0	10.9	1.0	3.6	6.9	4.3	7.6	5.8	11.8	1.4	5.7	7.0
25 to 29 years	6.5	4.6	5.9	10.7	11.5	1.7	4.5	4.2	6.2	8.1	5.0	8.9	1.5	7.3	6.6
30 to 34 years	5.3	4.8	5.6	7.2	8.4	2.3	4.8	2.7	6.8	6.7	5.0	5.3	1.4	5.3	5.0
35 to 39 years	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.6	4.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	5.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	0.7	5.4	3.3
40 to 44 years	3.7	5.9	4.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.8	1.2	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.5	2.9	2.9
45 years and over	9.6	21.4	12.2	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.6	2.1	7.2	7.8	8.9	2.6	1.1	6.1	7.2
White (non-Hispanic) female	22.2	20.5	17.5	24.3	40.3	16.0	17.3	13.1	33.2	41.5	45.3	20.4	4.9	25.4	28.1
12 to 19 years	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.9	4.0	1.7	2.3	1.8	5.4	0.4	5.8	4.0
20 to 24 years	3.9	1.7	2.2	6.9	8.3	1.2	2.6	2.9	5.8	6.1	4.5	4.8	1.2	2.8	4.4
25 to 29 years	4.4	2.2	2.7	6.5	10.7	2.3	3.5	2.3	7.9	8.5	7.3	3.6	1.2	3.1	4.7
30 to 34 years	3.5	2.2	2.6	4.2	7.8	2.8	3.2	1.6	7.0	7.3	6.8	3.4	0.9	4.5	3.9
35 to 39 years	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	4.1	2.5	2.3	0.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	1.4	0.2	3.5	2.8
40 to 44 years	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.9	2.9	1.9	0.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.5
45 years and over	4.4	8.7	4.5	2.1	5.0	4.1	2.9	0.9	3.5	9.0	15.9	1.1	0.3	3.5	5.8
Black (non-Hispanic) male	14.0	10.2	17.7	10.2	2.1	34.6	22.6	23.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	8.7	37.1	3.2	11.6
12 to 19 years	1.5	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.8	2.2
20 to 24 years	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.7	0.8	1.4
25 to 29 years	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.2	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	8.4	0.6	1.2
30 to 34 years	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.8	3.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	10.8	0.3	1.4
35 to 39 years	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.5	0.3	1.0
40 to 44 years	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.2	6.4	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	3.8	0.1	1.1
45 years and over	5.5	5.2	9.0	6.4	0.6	22.3	9.9	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.7	0.3	3.3

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Black (non-Hispanic) female	5.5	3.3	5.6	4.8	2.1	21.1	9.1	7.6	1.2	2.6	3.9	3.6	26.6	2.8	6.8
12 to 19 years	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.1
20 to 24 years	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.8
25 to 29 years	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	9.0	0.5	0.8
30 to 34 years	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	8.3	0.2	0.8
35 to 39 years	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.4	--	0.6
40 to 44 years	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	4.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6
45 years and over	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.7	0.5	10.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.2
Mexican-origin male	3.2	3.9	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.3	5.0	6.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	3.9	0.9
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.6	0.4
20 to 24 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	*
40 to 44 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	*	--	*	0.3	0.2	0.1
45 years and over	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	--	0.1
Mexican-origin female	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	5.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.5
12 to 19 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	0.5	*	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	--	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	*
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.4	0.3	*
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	--	*
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	--	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Puerto Rican-origin male	3.1	1.8	2.9	7.7	0.8	2.2	5.7	2.8	0.2	3.1	0.8	1.5	7.2	2.3	2.1
12 to 19 years	0.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3
25 to 29 years	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	*	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.3
30 to 34 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	*	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3
35 to 39 years	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
40 to 44 years	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	*	0.5	*	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
45 years and over	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.7	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.2	*	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Puerto Rican-origin female	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	4.1	1.1	0.9
12 to 19 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	--	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	--	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	--	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.1	--	*	0.1	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	*	*	0.4	0.2	--	0.1	--	0.2
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	1.5	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.9	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.1	--	1.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	--	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	--	*
45 years and over	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012 (continued)
Column percent distribution

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

Selected race/ethnicity/ gender/age group	All admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.5	0.7
12 to 19 years	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.4	--	2.0	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.5	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.5	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	--	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.2	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	*	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander male	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.1
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	0.1	*	0.3	--	--	0.2
20 to 24 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
25 to 29 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	--	0.1
30 to 34 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	*	*	0.1	--	0.1
35 to 39 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	--	*	0.1	0.1
40 to 44 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.3	--	--	*	--	--	0.1
45 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.3	*	*	0.1	*	--	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
12 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	--	0.1
25 to 29 years	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
30 to 34 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	--	0.1
35 to 39 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	*	--	*
40 to 44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	--	--	--	*
45 years and over	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.2
All other	7.9	7.9	7.0	6.8	4.4	5.6	11.4	11.2	10.1	6.0	6.6	7.7	9.4	9.8	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,739,661	373,238	305,665	284,631	169,201	82,855	37,796	304,045	123,871	17,347	3,288	2,022	5,717	1,100	28,885

* 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 10.17.13.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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		Other/none speci- fied								
		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		
Total	1,739,661	21.5	17.6	16.4	9.7	4.8	2.2	17.5	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0
White (non-Hispanic) male	673,994	25.5	18.4	17.2	11.6	2.0	1.6	14.0	6.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
12 to 19 years	62,937	6.2	10.8	7.0	6.1	0.3	0.8	60.8	2.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	*	0.2	3.4	100.0
20 to 24 years	109,739	12.5	15.3	25.9	16.9	0.7	1.3	19.0	4.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	112,483	15.3	16.2	27.1	17.2	1.2	1.5	11.3	6.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	100.0
30 to 34 years	93,058	19.3	18.3	22.0	15.3	2.0	1.9	8.9	9.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	64,218	26.4	20.7	16.1	11.5	3.1	2.1	7.1	9.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	64,662	34.1	23.0	11.9	7.7	4.0	2.2	5.5	9.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.3	100.0
45 years and over	166,897	47.8	22.3	8.3	5.7	3.0	1.5	3.7	5.3	0.8	0.2	*	*	*	1.2	100.0
White (non-Hispanic) female	385,904	19.8	13.8	17.9	17.7	3.4	1.7	10.3	10.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0
12 to 19 years	29,336	8.8	12.8	12.6	8.8	0.6	1.2	41.7	7.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	4.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	67,374	9.3	10.1	29.0	20.9	1.5	1.5	13.0	10.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	1.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	76,551	10.8	10.9	24.3	23.8	2.5	1.7	9.1	12.8	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	60,894	13.7	12.8	19.4	21.6	3.9	2.0	7.8	14.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	39,196	20.1	16.0	14.1	17.8	5.3	2.2	6.7	13.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	2.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	36,394	29.2	18.2	10.3	13.5	6.6	2.0	5.0	10.8	1.8	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0
45 years and over	76,159	42.8	18.1	8.0	11.0	4.5	1.4	3.6	5.6	2.0	0.7	*	*	0.1	2.2	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic) male	243,630	15.6	22.2	11.9	1.5	11.8	3.5	29.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	*	1.4	100.0
12 to 19 years	25,578	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	88.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	2.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	23,019	8.5	13.2	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.8	65.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	*	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	24,043	13.6	17.7	4.6	2.5	3.4	3.4	48.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	*	1.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	24,570	16.5	21.4	6.4	2.5	5.9	4.6	36.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	*	1.6	100.0
35 to 39 years	21,138	17.4	23.7	10.9	1.5	10.8	4.7	25.5	2.1	0.2	*	0.1	1.8	*	1.4	100.0
40 to 44 years	29,480	16.1	27.0	17.3	1.2	17.9	4.7	12.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	*	1.1	100.0
45 years and over	95,802	20.4	28.7	19.0	1.1	19.3	3.9	5.5	0.7	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	1.0	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: 2012 (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		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants		Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Black (non-Hispanic) female	96,227	12.6	17.7	14.1	3.7	18.2	3.6	24.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	*	2.0	100.0
12 to 19 years	7,194	7.5	7.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	75.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	10,171	9.6	12.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	2.9	54.7	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7	*	2.1	100.0
25 to 29 years	12,588	11.1	14.8	5.6	5.5	10.2	5.0	37.5	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.1	*	1.8	100.0
30 to 34 years	12,068	13.3	16.5	7.7	5.7	14.5	5.4	27.4	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.9	*	1.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	9,429	15.1	18.5	12.9	4.4	20.1	4.1	18.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	--	1.8	100.0
40 to 44 years	12,403	11.7	21.4	20.1	2.7	29.1	3.6	8.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	*	1.3	100.0
45 years and over	32,374	14.8	21.5	24.0	2.8	26.1	3.0	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	*	0.2	*	2.0	100.0
Mexican-origin male	55,668	25.8	15.8	10.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	27.4	14.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	14,542	7.6	9.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	75.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	6,641	22.7	17.6	10.3	4.5	0.8	1.9	25.4	15.7	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
25 to 29 years	6,886	26.0	17.6	10.0	3.7	1.2	2.4	15.3	22.7	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	6,496	27.8	17.2	11.5	3.2	1.3	2.4	10.6	25.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.5	100.0
35 to 39 years	4,994	32.0	17.5	13.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	6.7	24.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.2	100.0
40 to 44 years	4,480	36.5	19.9	14.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	4.4	19.1	*	--	*	0.3	*	0.4	100.0
45 years and over	11,629	42.6	19.0	21.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.2	9.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	--	0.2	100.0
Mexican-origin female	22,024	16.5	12.9	9.2	5.3	2.2	1.1	22.2	29.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	5,848	13.7	13.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	58.5	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,217	12.7	11.3	11.5	6.6	1.2	1.2	17.5	36.9	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.7	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,525	13.4	11.4	9.2	7.7	1.9	1.1	10.7	43.4	0.5	0.2	--	0.1	--	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,126	15.2	11.4	7.5	6.8	2.6	1.3	7.5	46.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,988	18.5	12.8	8.8	7.1	4.3	1.6	7.0	37.4	0.5	0.2	--	1.3	0.2	0.6	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,590	22.3	14.5	13.1	6.4	5.3	1.8	5.3	29.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	--	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	2,730	28.1	17.5	23.0	6.6	3.8	1.1	2.8	15.1	0.7	0.1	*	0.6	--	0.5	100.0

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 2.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by selected race/ethnicity/gender/age group according to primary substance of abuse: 2012 (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		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants		Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Puerto Rican-origin male	53,143	12.8	16.7	41.0	2.5	3.5	4.1	15.8	0.5	1.0	*	0.1	0.8	*	1.1	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,735	2.9	7.7	2.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	78.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	4,143	8.0	12.7	15.2	5.6	1.9	2.9	48.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	100.0
25 to 29 years	5,601	9.1	15.2	31.3	4.6	3.3	4.3	26.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.6	100.0
30 to 34 years	7,640	8.2	14.3	45.8	3.5	3.3	4.8	15.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	*	1.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	7,218	10.2	16.3	49.6	2.2	3.7	4.9	9.8	0.7	0.8	*	*	0.8	*	0.9	100.0
40 to 44 years	8,674	11.0	18.7	52.1	1.4	4.9	4.4	4.8	0.5	1.0	*	*	0.2	*	0.9	100.0
45 years and over	17,132	21.0	19.7	45.3	1.4	3.6	3.9	2.9	0.3	1.0	*	*	0.2	*	0.6	100.0
Puerto Rican-origin female	13,172	12.0	14.1	31.4	5.9	6.9	3.8	18.9	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.1	100.0
12 to 19 years	860	4.9	11.2	6.7	3.5	0.2	1.4	64.5	1.5	0.9	--	0.1	0.3	0.2	4.4	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,668	8.8	11.2	18.4	8.3	2.7	3.0	38.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.4	2.9	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,939	8.2	12.2	24.5	10.9	5.3	4.0	24.8	2.3	1.1	--	0.2	4.4	0.1	2.1	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,041	10.3	13.3	30.5	6.6	7.9	4.4	17.6	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	--	2.1	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,523	11.0	14.1	35.1	5.6	9.5	5.2	13.8	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,770	12.5	15.4	41.5	4.0	11.1	4.4	6.8	1.4	1.2	--	0.1	0.5	--	1.4	100.0
45 years and over	3,371	18.9	17.3	41.8	3.2	7.7	3.4	3.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	--	0.1	--	1.5	100.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native male	25,235	40.7	27.2	4.7	4.9	1.0	0.8	13.9	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,320	8.6	21.0	2.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	59.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	0.6	1.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	3,418	23.1	30.7	9.0	8.1	0.4	0.7	20.4	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	3,484	30.0	30.6	5.9	8.8	0.6	1.0	14.3	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	100.0
30 to 34 years	3,178	35.4	30.6	4.9	7.2	1.3	0.9	10.2	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.9	100.0
35 to 39 years	2,884	46.9	27.0	3.7	4.4	0.9	0.7	7.4	7.3	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	2,700	49.2	28.7	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.2	5.6	6.0	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	--	0.5	100.0
45 years and over	7,251	61.0	23.9	3.6	2.1	1.4	0.8	3.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	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: 2012 (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		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants		Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
American Indian/ Alaska Native female	15,907	28.3	24.1	7.4	11.5	2.5	0.7	11.9	11.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,685	10.3	24.0	4.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	44.5	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	--	1.3	2.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	2,510	19.4	22.2	11.9	16.7	1.0	0.4	12.7	13.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	1.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	2,838	20.8	23.7	10.2	15.4	2.3	0.9	10.2	14.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0
30 to 34 years	2,522	24.8	25.0	7.1	14.4	2.4	1.0	8.4	14.8	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.2	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,832	31.4	25.1	6.8	11.4	3.2	0.8	6.7	12.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	1.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,556	37.7	25.9	5.3	7.7	4.3	0.8	6.0	10.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.6	100.0
45 years and over	2,964	49.4	23.7	4.8	6.2	3.7	0.8	3.5	5.7	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander male	12,290	24.6	13.9	8.4	4.7	2.7	1.4	22.7	18.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	2.6	100.0
12 to 19 years	2,288	9.8	10.7	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	69.6	2.4	0.5	*	0.3	--	--	2.7	100.0
20 to 24 years	1,914	19.9	13.1	13.0	7.5	0.8	1.3	24.8	12.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.6	100.0
25 to 29 years	1,993	22.5	16.2	12.0	7.0	1.4	2.2	15.3	20.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	2.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	1,678	23.9	14.2	10.7	6.0	2.8	1.8	9.7	28.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	--	1.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	1,231	28.2	14.9	8.5	4.1	5.6	1.7	7.2	27.9	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	1.5	100.0
40 to 44 years	1,170	32.0	14.4	8.3	2.1	5.8	1.5	6.1	27.4	--	0.0	0.1	--	--	2.2	100.0
45 years and over	2,016	42.2	15.0	5.6	4.8	4.6	1.0	4.6	19.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	*	--	2.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander female	5,220	19.4	12.9	8.5	6.7	2.4	1.6	17.9	25.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	100.0
12 to 19 years	1,206	18.3	17.9	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	49.3	5.4	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.2	3.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	763	14.8	11.5	16.5	8.1	0.9	1.4	14.4	26.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	--	3.7	100.0
25 to 29 years	884	15.8	11.3	9.8	10.7	2.1	2.1	9.5	33.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	764	16.4	9.7	10.7	8.9	2.2	2.5	6.9	37.2	1.3	0.9	--	0.5	--	2.7	100.0
35 to 39 years	535	24.5	11.0	8.4	6.2	4.5	1.9	5.6	33.8	1.1	0.6	--	0.4	--	2.1	100.0
40 to 44 years	394	23.1	12.7	8.6	5.6	3.0	2.5	5.1	33.8	1.5	0.8	--	--	--	3.3	100.0
45 years and over	674	28.8	12.5	5.6	7.4	6.8	1.3	5.9	22.6	1.9	0.0	--	--	--	7.1	100.0
All other	137,247	21.6	15.7	14.1	5.4	3.4	3.1	24.7	9.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	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 10.17.13.

Table 2.4. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of use and usual route of administration according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Frequency of use and usual route of administration	All admissions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Frequency of use															
No use in the past month	28.0	25.8	27.3	17.3	23.1	28.4	40.8	36.1	43.8	18.4	24.2	42.8	34.0	35.0	30.8
1-3 times in the past month	12.2	15.0	13.6	4.1	6.3	12.9	17.3	17.0	14.1	7.9	9.3	13.3	15.4	16.0	7.6
1-2 times in the past week	8.9	12.3	10.5	3.0	3.7	10.1	10.2	10.9	9.6	4.8	5.8	7.7	12.0	10.5	5.9
3-6 times in the past week	11.4	12.5	13.2	8.2	8.8	13.2	10.4	12.0	12.8	8.8	11.1	11.8	13.3	15.3	8.9
Daily	39.6	34.4	35.3	67.4	58.2	35.4	21.4	23.9	19.7	60.1	49.6	24.4	25.4	23.2	46.8
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	1,718,409	371,316	305,164	284,604	168,906	82,744	37,385	303,018	123,126	17,313	3,266	2,026	5,698	1,097	12,746
Usual route of administration															
Oral	47.6	99.5	99.7	1.1	58.5	--	6.2	2.0	4.9	93.1	91.4	48.0	4.3	6.8	43.1
Smoking	28.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	2.8	100.0	--	97.1	61.8	1.0	2.3	33.4	93.5	7.5	29.2
Inhalation	8.6	0.1	0.1	23.8	20.7	--	79.5	0.7	7.9	4.4	2.9	7.8	1.7	80.6	15.6
Injection	15.5	0.1	*	70.6	17.0	--	11.2	0.1	24.7	1.1	2.3	8.5	0.3	3.0	6.6
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	--	3.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.2	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,720,260	373,147	305,973	284,387	169,056	83,121	37,204	303,261	123,273	17,335	3,268	2,026	5,713	1,106	11,390

* 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 10.17.13.

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: 2012
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		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Age of first use¹															
12 years or under	12.3	13.5	21.6	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.5	24.3	6.1	3.2	4.6	5.4	3.8	13.7	8.4
13 to 14 years	16.4	17.0	23.6	5.3	5.5	4.3	6.8	31.5	13.0	7.1	7.6	14.1	10.4	17.6	9.7
15 to 16 years	20.9	27.5	27.4	11.9	12.6	9.3	14.9	25.1	18.1	13.9	14.1	22.8	19.4	17.5	15.3
17 to 18 years	16.7	21.6	15.3	18.5	15.6	14.0	18.8	11.5	17.0	13.7	10.1	18.6	19.5	10.6	15.1
19 to 20 years	8.7	7.7	4.8	14.9	12.6	12.0	13.0	3.2	10.5	9.9	8.8	10.4	12.5	6.7	9.7
21 to 25 years	12.7	9.0	5.1	23.9	22.3	25.2	22.0	2.9	16.1	16.9	15.6	11.3	19.7	7.7	16.0
26 to 30 years	6.0	1.8	1.1	12.6	12.7	16.5	11.1	0.7	8.7	12.3	12.1	7.1	8.7	5.7	9.6
Over 30 years	6.3	2.0	1.1	10.9	16.2	16.8	9.9	0.6	10.4	22.9	27.2	10.3	5.8	20.3	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,720,664	372,450	305,782	284,140	168,966	82,781	37,574	303,968	123,907	17,310	3,263	2,031	5,699	1,101	11,692
No. of prior treatment episodes															
None	40.5	46.4	35.0	20.1	42.5	26.3	37.2	57.8	41.2	38.7	53.6	44.8	25.9	46.3	57.2
1	21.8	20.8	21.5	19.3	24.1	20.2	23.7	23.1	24.9	21.1	22.3	23.5	24.9	18.7	18.1
2	12.5	10.6	13.4	15.2	13.6	15.0	14.0	9.7	13.8	12.2	9.6	12.2	18.5	12.1	9.0
3	7.6	6.0	8.4	11.2	7.7	11.2	8.4	4.4	7.8	7.3	5.7	7.5	12.7	6.7	5.1
4	4.3	3.5	5.0	7.0	4.1	7.0	5.0	2.0	4.3	4.4	2.9	3.6	6.3	3.6	2.9
5 or more	13.4	12.7	16.7	27.2	8.1	20.3	11.7	3.0	8.0	16.3	6.0	8.5	11.7	12.5	7.6
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	1,591,019	334,310	267,322	254,397	158,496	75,666	35,205	294,810	122,617	14,683	3,072	1,939	5,543	1,047	21,912

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 10.17.13.

Table 2.6. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Treatment referral source and detailed criminal justice referral	All admissions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/nonespecified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Treatment referral source															
Self or individual	35.8	32.0	33.3	57.4	50.9	38.8	29.3	17.7	26.8	45.9	42.2	28.5	24.3	30.8	37.3
Criminal justice/DUI (see detail below)	33.9	38.9	33.2	15.5	19.4	25.9	37.0	51.6	47.2	18.3	25.0	36.4	40.5	31.6	26.4
Other community referral	12.1	10.9	13.6	7.2	9.4	13.5	15.3	16.3	15.1	10.0	11.5	12.1	17.3	11.4	12.6
Substance abuse care provider	9.3	7.4	10.1	14.9	11.0	13.6	10.1	4.6	6.0	12.5	8.4	10.7	13.9	8.4	6.7
Other health care provider	7.2	9.5	8.8	4.7	8.8	7.9	7.1	4.4	4.4	12.5	11.5	10.4	3.7	13.9	13.8
School (educational)	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	*	3.0	2.7
Employer/EAP	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,714,606	368,472	300,555	281,526	167,471	81,683	37,045	299,866	122,375	17,117	3,230	1,977	5,624	1,088	26,577
Detailed criminal justice referral¹															
Total	581,150	143,448	99,746	43,715	32,524	21,176	13,719	154,739	57,771	3,140	808	720	2,280	344	7,020
Probation/parole	34.0	17.5	30.2	38.8	34.1	41.6	44.6	44.3	42.9	35.3	29.4	35.0	50.6	34.0	32.4
State/federal court	14.3	10.7	15.3	16.2	20.2	16.1	17.3	15.7	12.3	17.1	16.8	16.7	11.8	19.7	12.7
Formal adjudication	14.4	15.6	13.7	14.3	20.1	14.2	10.2	12.2	15.9	21.0	29.9	14.6	8.3	18.9	19.2
DUI/DWI	10.8	28.4	15.8	1.5	3.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	0.7	6.0	4.5	2.5	1.9	4.5	4.2
Other legal entity	8.5	12.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	9.5	2.9	10.0	9.5	11.0	7.7	11.5	17.0
Diversiónary program	2.6	0.8	1.8	8.6	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.0	0.7	2.7	1.2	1.7	7.4	0.4	2.2
Prison	2.2	1.0	2.1	4.2	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.6	1.2	2.0
Other	13.2	13.8	14.0	9.4	7.6	12.5	11.6	10.8	22.3	5.8	6.2	15.8	8.7	9.8	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	418,888	103,498	69,394	33,777	21,569	14,448	9,756	108,126	49,492	2,327	578	480	1,717	244	3,482

* Less than 0.05 percent.

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.7. Admissions aged 12 and older, by type of service at admission and planned medication-assisted opioid therapy according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Type of service at admission and planned medication-assisted opioid therapy	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/nonespecified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
Type of service at admission																
<i>Ambulatory</i>	61.3	56.9	56.4	49.1	58.1	53.1	67.5	85.5	63.5	38.7	61.4	64.9	64.0	66.4	72.2	
Outpatient	48.2	45.6	43.5	37.1	44.7	39.3	53.8	69.7	47.9	29.2	49.9	47.5	39.2	49.0	62.9	
Intensive outpatient	12.0	10.1	12.5	8.6	11.2	13.7	13.6	15.7	15.5	9.0	10.5	17.1	24.7	16.9	8.9	
Detoxification	1.1	1.2	0.4	3.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	--	0.5	0.4	
<i>Rehabilitation/residential</i>	17.0	12.1	17.6	18.9	18.2	30.0	21.6	11.6	26.3	21.3	17.0	25.3	30.3	23.2	15.1	
Short-term (<31 days)	9.2	7.3	10.2	9.8	11.3	15.7	11.4	5.6	10.8	14.6	10.8	14.4	17.5	13.0	7.7	
Long-term (31+ days)	7.5	4.4	7.0	8.8	6.5	13.9	10.0	5.9	15.4	6.0	5.7	10.5	12.6	9.6	7.1	
Hospital (non-detox)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	
<i>Detoxification (24-hour service)</i>	21.7	30.9	26.0	32.0	23.7	16.9	10.9	2.9	10.2	40.0	21.6	9.8	5.8	10.4	12.7	
Free-standing residential	18.2	26.1	20.3	26.7	20.5	15.9	9.4	2.7	10.0	28.9	18.7	8.7	5.5	9.8	11.0	
Hospital inpatient	3.5	4.8	5.7	5.3	3.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	11.2	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	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	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy¹																
Yes	6.8	0.3	0.7	27.6	17.8	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	1.2	1.4	4.6	
No	93.2	99.7	99.3	72.4	82.2	99.1	98.9	99.7	99.6	96.2	96.4	97.1	98.8	98.6	95.4	
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	1,672,350	358,625	292,220	277,895	163,565	78,993	36,085	292,345	119,814	16,020	3,031	1,961	5,622	1,073	25,101	

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 10.17.13.

Table 2.8. Admissions aged 16 and older, by employment status and detailed not-in-labor-force category according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Employment status and detailed not in labor force	All admissions aged 16+	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total admissions aged 16 and older	1,703,330	371,976	303,424	285,244	169,356	83,051	37,774	269,324	123,444	17,225	3,245	1,916	5,726	959	30,666
Employment status															
Employed	22.4	34.1	23.4	12.7	22.2	10.2	22.7	23.0	17.0	14.4	18.4	19.4	14.2	18.9	21.1
Full time	15.0	25.6	15.8	7.7	14.7	6.2	15.4	13.2	10.1	9.3	11.4	11.6	8.5	11.7	13.9
Part time	7.4	8.5	7.6	4.9	7.5	4.0	7.3	9.8	6.9	5.0	7.1	7.8	5.7	7.2	7.2
Unemployed	39.3	35.0	38.4	41.5	46.1	40.7	39.8	35.7	46.1	41.2	41.3	39.5	46.6	43.2	41.2
Not in labor force (see detail below)	38.3	30.9	38.2	45.8	31.7	49.1	37.5	41.3	36.9	44.4	40.3	41.0	39.2	38.0	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,664,112	361,470	298,866	281,433	160,772	81,971	37,193	266,821	122,809	16,431	2,956	1,884	5,676	943	24,887
Detailed not in labor force¹															
Total admissions aged 16 and over and not in labor force	636,663	111,609	114,202	129,000	50,989	40,262	13,953	110,081	45,334	7,298	1,191	773	2,223	358	9,390
Disabled	23.7	29.8	28.7	16.9	25.6	33.7	24.7	13.5	26.9	25.3	30.3	18.2	15.4	20.7	29.5
Student	12.3	7.2	7.6	2.5	7.1	1.6	4.9	43.7	7.2	6.5	7.8	26.5	3.6	25.4	22.2
Inmate of institution	6.7	4.8	6.1	5.2	6.9	7.0	9.3	7.5	19.4	3.5	6.1	13.4	16.6	10.0	8.8
Homemaker	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.2	8.1	2.1	3.3	2.8	6.4	4.7	8.6	1.7	1.3	3.8	6.1
Retired	2.4	8.6	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.0	15.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.4
Other	51.8	46.4	53.6	73.5	50.9	54.8	56.8	32.2	39.4	58.0	32.2	39.7	62.8	39.8	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	541,386	98,523	102,806	113,317	45,637	34,774	13,075	91,746	21,584	6,989	1,027	687	1,951	319	8,951

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.9. Admissions aged 18 and older, by education according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Education in years	All admis- sions aged 18+	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total admissions aged 18 and older	1,629,528	368,460	296,730	283,886	167,646	82,903	37,274	214,454	121,143	16,831	3,157	1,684	5,689	859	28,812
Highest school grade completed															
0 to 8	5.9	5.5	5.3	8.4	4.3	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.0	3.9	5.7	5.1	7.4
9 to 11	23.0	15.3	23.1	22.0	19.8	29.3	25.9	33.9	29.5	19.7	19.0	23.5	40.7	21.1	18.2
12 (or GED)	44.5	43.4	44.3	46.9	45.6	41.7	43.2	43.8	45.6	43.6	38.8	46.4	41.5	39.5	45.9
More than 12	26.5	35.8	27.3	22.7	30.4	21.9	24.3	17.4	19.7	30.5	35.2	26.1	12.1	34.3	28.4
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	1,598,970	360,088	293,034	280,541	165,131	82,105	36,604	211,436	118,956	16,603	3,108	1,652	5,625	845	23,242

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.10. Admissions aged 12 and older, by marital status, living arrangements, pregnancy status, and veteran status according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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 admis- sions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Other/none specified							
		Alcohol only	With second- ary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route	Mari- juana/ hashish	Metham- phetamine/ amphet- amines	Tran- quil- izers	Seda- tives	Hallu- cino- gens	PCP	Inhal- ants	Other/ none speci- fied
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Marital status															
Never married	64.1	49.0	61.1	73.8	61.2	58.7	62.1	82.5	54.9	61.3	49.6	78.3	82.1	73.2	66.9
Divorced	14.1	19.9	13.4	10.3	18.0	12.1	14.7	8.7	16.4	15.1	20.9	9.7	8.9	12.1	14.4
Now married	6.1	6.7	6.8	5.3	6.5	9.2	7.4	3.3	8.5	6.7	8.1	3.0	3.8	3.9	6.2
Separated	14.0	21.9	16.8	8.9	12.6	17.5	14.3	4.8	18.9	14.8	16.8	8.1	4.4	9.2	10.7
Widowed	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	4.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.8
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	1,398,669	307,775	244,185	222,930	144,068	67,204	32,709	252,894	77,486	13,874	2,865	1,777	4,905	943	25,054
Living arrangements															
Independent living	65.7	72.3	64.8	65.5	76.0	55.5	69.0	60.0	51.9	71.9	72.4	55.2	66.2	54.1	70.2
Dependent living	20.8	13.5	17.6	17.3	16.8	21.0	19.2	34.8	30.6	15.9	17.5	34.6	21.5	35.0	21.3
Homeless	13.5	14.2	17.6	17.2	7.2	23.6	11.7	5.3	17.5	12.1	10.2	10.2	12.3	10.9	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,725,665	370,721	303,560	282,012	167,969	82,265	37,369	302,480	123,287	17,178	3,269	2,007	5,668	1,090	26,790
Pregnant (female only)															
Yes	4.0	1.4	2.3	4.7	5.6	3.5	3.9	5.5	5.9	2.9	2.3	4.5	4.7	2.6	3.1
No	96.0	98.6	97.7	95.3	94.4	96.5	96.1	94.5	94.1	97.1	97.7	95.5	95.3	97.4	96.9
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 female admissions	551,161	100,750	79,543	87,611	75,749	33,484	11,886	80,241	58,191	7,632	1,759	578	2,203	426	11,108
Veteran															
Yes	3.5	6.8	4.5	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.0	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.4	2.1
No	96.5	93.2	95.5	97.9	97.7	95.9	97.0	98.8	97.5	98.2	97.9	97.9	99.1	97.6	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	1,550,229	324,233	275,123	254,281	149,247	75,088	35,114	270,836	113,153	16,116	2,967	1,841	4,933	982	26,315

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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: 2012
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	All admissions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Psychiatric problem in addition to substance abuse problem															
Yes	32.5	27.2	37.5	34.9	36.0	43.2	38.5	27.4	27.0	48.3	42.2	44.0	40.0	52.5	31.5
No	67.5	72.8	62.5	65.1	64.0	56.8	61.5	72.6	73.0	51.7	57.8	56.0	60.0	47.5	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	1,293,583	264,296	212,085	213,804	132,787	62,475	27,991	240,272	98,299	11,327	2,393	1,486	4,078	825	21,465
DSM criteria diagnosis															
Alcohol dependence	22.7	50.7	50.4	1.0	1.2	5.1	6.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	14.1	2.6	2.3	5.3	15.9
Alcohol intoxication	7.2	20.5	13.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.9	0.2	--	--	0.2
Alcohol abuse	7.6	19.1	12.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	5.6
Alcohol-induced disorder	0.9	2.2	1.6	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0
Opioid dependence	19.3	0.5	2.7	83.0	72.3	3.5	7.1	1.4	1.5	12.7	13.3	7.2	2.8	5.0	13.5
Opioid abuse	0.9	*	0.2	2.3	4.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Cocaine dependence	5.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.5	61.7	44.4	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.8
Cocaine abuse	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.1	16.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Cannabis dependence	9.0	0.3	2.2	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.4	43.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	5.8	4.6	9.9	5.2
Cannabis abuse	6.6	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	32.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.9	0.8	4.6	3.7
Other substance dependence	10.5	0.9	7.8	5.5	9.9	7.9	10.1	5.3	71.2	57.9	45.8	45.0	54.4	37.7	13.0
Other substance abuse	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	12.2	8.1	11.2	18.1	18.2	15.5	3.9
Substance-induced disorder	2.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	1.9	5.5	6.5	4.5	6.7	1.2	8.2	3.0
Mood disorder	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	5.1
Schizophrenia/psychotic disorder	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9
Other mental health condition	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	3.0	1.9	5.9	10.9	4.9	13.4
Other condition/no diagnosis	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	2.8	10.5
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	732,201	172,841	131,874	79,377	85,885	35,594	15,782	133,159	43,735	7,845	1,796	947	1,952	637	20,777

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

-- Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.12. Admissions aged 16 and older, by source of income support according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/nonespecified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total admissions aged 16 and over	1,703,330	371,976	303,424	285,244	169,356	83,051	37,774	269,324	123,444	17,225	3,245	1,916	5,726	959	30,666
Source of income support															
None	35.5	28.5	33.6	44.7	36.4	38.9	35.2	33.1	44.6	37.6	32.9	40.5	36.2	37.9	37.9
Wages/salary	27.7	40.6	28.2	15.0	26.9	12.3	24.5	30.0	23.3	17.5	22.2	27.9	14.7	25.9	31.0
Public assistance	9.2	5.7	9.2	12.6	8.4	13.8	10.8	9.7	8.3	8.2	7.0	7.0	19.6	8.0	6.6
Disability	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	11.2	5.4	3.5	5.1	6.9	5.0	5.6	5.9	7.3	7.3
Retirement/pension	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.2
Other	21.0	17.1	22.4	21.5	22.2	23.0	23.6	23.4	18.2	29.1	32.0	18.6	23.3	20.0	16.0
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	1,087,375	253,334	202,557	188,054	104,865	52,249	25,384	169,330	60,277	11,164	1,736	1,160	3,786	575	12,904

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Type of health insurance and expected/actual primary source of payment	All admissions	Primary substance at admission														
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
Type of health insurance																
None	55.4	58.0	61.0	46.6	54.3	60.0	59.8	50.1	68.4	48.7	56.2	51.2	52.3	49.8	40.5	
Medicaid	22.9	13.3	17.2	37.7	25.1	27.9	23.2	27.6	14.9	30.7	19.0	22.8	36.0	28.4	33.3	
Private insurance	6.0	8.8	6.4	3.1	5.0	2.1	4.6	6.6	4.2	4.5	6.8	8.0	1.2	5.6	8.7	
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	4.0	4.8	3.8	3.7	5.5	1.0	2.8	4.3	1.3	6.8	3.8	5.9	1.0	4.4	2.6	
HMO	3.8	6.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.8	2.7	0.7	3.2	1.4	3.0	1.8	4.4	6.3	
Medicare	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.3	
Other	6.2	6.6	6.1	4.3	5.1	3.9	5.1	7.8	9.4	3.9	10.6	7.7	5.7	6.0	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	729,592	182,486	121,087	123,909	70,134	27,780	13,059	117,905	52,077	7,086	1,135	803	2,662	496	8,973	
Expected/actual primary source of payment²																
Self-pay	17.0	24.5	20.8	12.0	14.9	9.7	13.9	12.2	13.0	12.4	16.8	12.7	3.8	10.9	10.6	
Medicaid	14.7	7.5	11.9	14.8	19.0	18.9	13.2	24.0	13.0	15.1	19.7	21.7	12.8	25.1	26.4	
Medicare	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	
Other government payments	42.8	37.0	37.9	51.3	42.2	48.5	51.6	43.9	51.6	44.0	34.9	39.8	68.8	38.8	38.6	
No charge	7.0	4.6	6.7	8.1	7.7	11.7	8.8	6.9	9.0	10.5	12.1	6.5	8.1	5.6	10.1	
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.9	2.6	1.0	1.3	3.3	5.4	0.2	2.6	2.0	
Other health insurance	4.8	5.7	4.3	6.2	7.6	1.5	3.3	3.7	1.4	8.6	4.0	5.8	1.3	5.4	4.7	
Workers' Compensation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	--	*	--	0.1	
Other	11.3	17.9	15.9	6.1	6.2	8.2	7.5	6.2	10.5	7.3	8.0	7.4	4.4	10.9	6.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	556,971	139,056	99,477	70,308	51,862	22,440	10,530	101,745	43,856	4,846	826	727	2,149	466	8,683	

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

-- Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

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: 2012
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		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified	
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route									
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
Arrests in 30 days prior to admission																
None	91.3	92.3	91.0	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.5	90.1	88.0	90.9	93.4	89.8	91.2	85.3	92.3	
1 or more	8.7	7.7	9.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	9.9	12.0	9.1	6.6	10.2	8.8	14.7	7.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of admissions	1,631,818	349,889	274,565	255,285	160,748	77,394	36,020	301,305	123,437	15,007	3,177	1,994	5,589	1,090	26,318	
Days waiting to enter treatment																
None	60.2	60.1	58.6	54.4	60.4	64.3	61.2	61.3	68.4	59.9	64.6	57.9	61.5	64.9	56.2	
1-7 days	23.7	23.4	22.8	32.1	25.6	21.4	22.6	20.7	16.5	27.0	20.7	24.2	25.7	18.2	22.7	
8-14 days	6.6	7.1	7.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	7.3	5.5	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	8.4	
15-30 days	5.5	5.7	6.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	6.4	4.7	6.0	7.7	
More than 30 days	4.1	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.1	3.5	5.4	1.8	4.3	5.1	
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	921,690	181,422	133,238	153,093	96,646	42,381	17,127	177,161	92,490	8,184	1,642	1,101	3,277	621	13,307	

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.15. Admissions aged 12 and older, by frequency of attendance at self-help programs according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

Frequency of attendance at self-help programs	All admissions	Primary substance at admission													
		Alcohol		Opiates		Cocaine		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total	1,749,767	374,621	306,753	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631
Frequency of attendance at self-help programs															
None in the past month	76.2	77.7	73.9	71.1	72.7	68.9	72.8	86.2	71.8	73.4	70.1	77.3	77.2	73.1	80.9
1-3 times in the past month	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.2	4.0	8.9	5.9	7.6	7.0	5.0	6.5	5.6
4-7 times in the past month	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.8	2.5	6.4	4.8	3.4	4.2	4.3	5.7	3.4
8-15 times in the past month	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.0	2.2	5.8	4.6	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.4
16-30 times in past month	3.9	3.4	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	1.9	4.5	5.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.5	3.9
Some attendance in past month, but frequency unknown	5.9	4.9	7.1	7.9	7.2	10.5	9.8	3.3	2.7	6.3	13.8	4.7	5.2	4.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,271,321	289,653	229,574	183,327	128,784	62,403	31,030	233,150	71,221	12,656	2,631	1,689	4,205	928	20,070

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2012
Number and percent distribution

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

Detailed drug	Number				Percent distribution			
	Total ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Admissions reporting detailed drug(s)	1,469,165	803,830	464,964	200,371	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol	486,999	343,753	103,905	39,341	33.1	42.8	22.3	19.6
Marijuana/hashish	305,800	134,818	119,539	51,443	20.8	16.8	25.7	25.7
Cocaine	202,044	62,551	100,824	38,669	13.8	7.8	21.7	19.3
Crack	92,015	36,381	42,254	13,380	6.3	4.5	9.1	6.7
Other cocaine	110,029	26,170	58,570	25,289	7.5	3.3	12.6	12.6
Opiates	304,742	210,406	67,680	26,656	20.7	26.2	14.6	13.3
Heroin	154,663	123,732	22,816	8,115	10.5	15.4	4.9	4.0
Other opiates or synthetics	81,358	46,351	24,398	10,609	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.3
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet)	50,481	31,552	14,053	4,876	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.4
Non-prescription methadone	6,810	2,941	2,529	1,340	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	6,527	3,211	2,243	1,073	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	3,435	1,889	1,202	344	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Codeine	1,073	549	305	219	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tramadol (Ultram)	159	68	54	37	*	*	*	*
Meperidine (Demerol)	90	45	32	13	*	*	*	*
Propoxyphene (Darvon)	83	38	25	20	*	*	*	*
Pentazocine (Talwin)	44	21	16	7	*	*	*	*
Buprenorphine	19	9	7	3	*	*	*	*
Stimulants	61,885	32,681	17,390	11,814	4.2	4.1	3.7	5.9
Methamphetamine/speed	49,510	29,165	13,119	7,226	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.6
MDMA (Ecstasy)	4,689	812	1,631	2,246	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.1
Amphetamines	4,733	1,842	1,554	1,337	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
Other amphetamines	1,351	444	483	424	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other stimulants	1,421	370	538	513	0.1	*	0.1	0.3
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	181	48	65	68	*	*	*	*
Tranquilizers	58,577	9,865	30,095	18,617	4.0	1.2	6.5	9.3
Alprazolam (Xanax)	29,495	5,097	15,007	9,391	2.0	0.6	3.2	4.7
Other benzodiazepines	18,878	3,156	9,649	6,073	1.3	0.4	2.1	3.0
Diazepam (Valium)	7,272	1,013	4,025	2,234	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.1
Clonazepam (Klonopin, Rivotril)	1,600	322	783	495	0.1	*	0.2	0.2
Lorazepam (Ativan)	593	105	323	165	*	*	0.1	0.1
Other tranquilizers	485	107	196	182	*	*	*	0.1
Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	101	23	49	29	*	*	*	*
Clorazepate (Tranxene)	77	19	37	21	*	*	*	*
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	24	7	10	7	*	*	*	*
Meprobamate (Miltown)	27	11	10	6	*	*	*	*
Triazolam (Halcion)	17	2	5	10	*	*	*	*
Flurazepam (Dalmane)	8	3	1	4	*	*	*	*

Continued. See notes at end of table.

**Table 2.16. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary, secondary, and tertiary detailed drug: 2012
(continued)
Number and percent distribution**

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

Detailed drug	Number				Percent distribution			
	Total ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Sedatives/hypnotics	4,734	1,455	1,955	1,324	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Other sedatives	3,242	770	1,480	992	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Other barbiturate sedatives	889	368	307	214	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
Other non-barbiturate sedatives	213	52	87	74	*	*	*	*
Ethchlorvynol (Placidyl)	234	228	3	3	*	*	*	*
Phenobarbital	130	28	67	35	*	*	*	*
Methaqualone	14	5	5	4	*	*	*	*
Glutethimide (Doriden)	2	1	--	1	*	*	--	*
Secobarbital/amobarbital (Tuinal)	5	1	4	--	*	*	*	--
Secobarbital (Seconal)	5	2	2	1	*	*	*	*
Hallucinogens	4,399	816	1,427	2,156	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1
Other hallucinogens	3,509	659	1,133	1,717	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9
LSD	890	157	294	439	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
PCP/PCP combinations	7,157	3,392	2,266	1,499	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Inhalants	1,364	452	423	489	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other inhalants	891	276	290	325	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Aerosols	394	145	107	142	*	*	*	0.1
Solvents	44	18	16	10	*	*	*	*
Nitrites	26	9	7	10	*	*	*	*
Anesthetics	9	4	3	2	*	*	*	*
Other drugs	31,464	3,641	19,460	8,363	2.1	0.5	4.2	4.2
Other drugs	29,250	2,984	18,609	7,657	2.0	0.4	4.0	3.8
Other over-the-counter	1,343	372	527	444	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Ketamine	572	225	167	180	*	*	*	0.1
GHB/GBL	170	27	106	37	*	*	*	*
Diphenhydramine	95	22	35	38	*	*	*	*
Diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin (Dilantin)	34	11	16	7	*	*	*	*

¹ Individual Supplemental Data Set items are reported at each state's option.

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

-- Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.1a. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2002-2012
Number

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

<i>Primary substance</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total admissions aged 12-17	157,914	157,184	146,407	145,033	146,697	145,923	157,731	156,450	141,307	145,143	120,239
Marijuana/hashish	99,632	101,380	93,472	96,225	97,051	95,993	108,377	111,634	103,376	108,833	91,106
Alcohol	32,543	29,725	28,455	26,811	29,144	30,305	30,506	28,010	22,178	19,816	16,184
Alcohol only	10,817	10,630	10,411	10,020	11,392	12,164	12,074	11,103	8,087	7,465	6,161
Alcohol w/secondary drug	21,726	19,095	18,044	16,791	17,752	18,141	18,432	16,907	14,091	12,351	10,023
Stimulants	5,988	6,694	7,493	8,497	6,528	5,432	4,038	3,215	3,729	3,703	3,168
Methamphetamine	4,542	5,321	6,069	7,105	5,589	3,871	2,228	2,032	2,055	2,214	2,601
Other amphetamines ¹	1,252	1,209	1,303	1,277	611	704	725	892	1,044	828	483
Other stimulants	194	164	121	115	328	857	1,085	291	630	661	84
Opiates	2,229	2,463	2,529	2,581	2,629	2,816	3,791	4,538	4,397	4,604	3,787
Heroin	1,521	1,496	1,442	1,337	1,225	1,145	1,346	1,564	1,438	1,576	1,565
Other opiates/synthetics	708	967	1,087	1,244	1,404	1,671	2,445	2,974	2,959	3,028	2,222
Non-RX methadone	46	55	47	61	52	58	79	68	62	47	29
Other opiates/synthetics	662	912	1,040	1,183	1,352	1,613	2,366	2,906	2,897	2,981	2,193
Cocaine	2,927	3,280	3,353	3,815	4,284	3,353	2,651	1,479	1,206	1,163	888
Smoked cocaine	1,113	1,237	1,134	1,233	1,362	913	772	475	324	302	218
Non-smoked cocaine	1,814	2,043	2,219	2,582	2,922	2,440	1,879	1,004	882	861	670
Other drugs	3,294	3,039	2,918	2,761	2,848	3,154	3,314	3,493	3,029	3,109	2,723
Tranquilizers	390	399	422	440	415	592	640	811	762	760	576
Benzodiazepine	246	303	310	375	370	517	572	734	699	708	519
Other tranquilizers	144	96	112	65	45	75	68	77	63	52	57
Inhalants	467	518	521	480	469	496	536	539	442	405	247
Hallucinogens	665	440	421	329	318	412	423	441	314	356	359
Sedatives/hypnotics	254	280	280	256	308	417	384	360	262	200	146
Barbiturates	43	71	64	27	40	51	62	60	48	27	15
Other sedatives/hypnotics	211	209	216	229	268	366	322	300	214	173	131
Over-the-counter	173	256	276	285	412	359	349	418	393	317	305
PCP	192	168	94	91	101	68	67	58	35	49	43
Other	1,153	978	904	880	825	810	915	866	821	1,022	1,047
None reported	11,301	10,603	8,187	4,343	4,213	4,870	5,054	4,081	3,392	3,915	2,383

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.1b. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by primary substance of abuse: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

Primary substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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	63.1	64.5	63.8	66.3	66.2	65.8	68.7	71.4	73.2	75.0	75.8
Alcohol	20.6	18.9	19.4	18.5	19.9	20.8	19.3	17.9	15.7	13.7	13.5
Alcohol only	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	5.7	5.1	5.1
Alcohol w/secondary drug	13.8	12.1	12.3	11.6	12.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.0	8.5	8.3
Stimulants	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Methamphetamine	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2
Other amphetamines ¹	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Other stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Opiates	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1
Heroin	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Other opiates/synthetics	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
Non-RX methadone	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Other opiates/synthetics	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
Cocaine	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Smoked cocaine	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-smoked cocaine	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other drugs	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Benzodiazepine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other tranquilizers	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Inhalants	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sedatives/hypnotics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Barbiturates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
None reported	7.2	6.7	5.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.0

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.2. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by gender and race/ethnicity according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total admissions aged 12-17	120,239	6,161	10,023	1,565	2,222	218	670	91,106	3,084	576	146	359	43	247	3,819
Gender															
Male	71.7	52.8	57.9	51.6	55.6	53.7	56.5	76.7	44.6	62.1	63.0	73.0	51.2	52.2	63.6
Female	28.3	47.2	42.1	48.4	44.4	46.3	43.5	23.3	55.4	37.9	37.0	27.0	48.8	47.8	36.4
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	120,197	6,160	10,020	1,565	2,219	218	669	91,092	3,084	575	146	359	43	247	3,800
Race/ethnicity															
White (non-Hispanic)	44.6	40.1	52.2	79.9	82.0	46.0	52.9	41.0	56.9	73.4	62.3	72.1	52.4	46.9	61.3
Black (non-Hispanic)	19.6	13.1	8.4	2.6	3.3	14.4	7.2	22.8	2.2	5.1	11.6	6.1	7.1	6.9	19.8
Hispanic origin	25.7	33.1	24.9	10.5	8.1	28.4	30.2	26.4	31.0	16.4	18.5	12.0	31.0	24.5	10.8
Mexican	13.9	22.3	15.3	3.7	3.7	11.6	12.7	13.9	22.3	2.8	8.9	7.0	14.3	15.5	3.4
Puerto Rican	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.4	3.0	1.4	0.3	4.8	0.8	1.9
Cuban	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	*	--	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	--	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.4
Other/not specified	9.6	9.7	8.1	6.0	3.1	14.9	15.5	10.1	8.1	10.5	8.2	4.2	9.5	7.3	5.1
Other	10.2	13.6	14.5	7.0	6.6	11.2	9.7	9.8	10.0	5.1	7.5	9.8	9.5	21.6	8.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.3	2.6	5.6	2.5	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	--	11.8	1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.4	5.9	3.7	1.0	0.9	2.8	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.0	--	0.8	1.8
Other	5.6	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.0	5.1	6.9	5.8	5.3	2.6	4.1	5.6	9.5	9.0	4.7
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	119,423	6,123	9,975	1,551	2,214	215	669	90,516	3,065	572	146	358	42	245	3,732

* 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 10.17.13.

Table 3.3. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by age at admission and treatment referral source according to primary substance of abuse: 2012
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		Marijuana/hashish	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Sedatives	Hallucinogens	PCP	Inhalants	Other/none specified
		Alcohol only	With secondary drug	Heroin	Other opiates	Smoked cocaine	Other route								
Total admissions aged 12-17	120,239	6,161	10,023	1,565	2,222	218	670	91,106	3,084	576	146	359	43	247	3,819
Age at admission															
12 years	1.4	5.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	--	--	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.3	--	7.7	6.4
13 years	4.8	9.9	3.9	0.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	4.7	1.2	3.5	8.2	3.1	--	8.9	9.9
14 years	11.1	11.6	9.2	3.0	6.1	9.2	5.5	11.6	6.3	8.5	12.3	10.9	2.3	21.9	14.9
15 years	21.3	16.3	18.9	9.9	14.9	20.6	18.2	22.4	17.7	18.8	17.1	21.2	11.6	21.1	20.2
16 years	29.7	24.8	30.0	23.5	28.7	27.1	31.3	30.4	31.1	31.6	27.4	26.7	39.5	21.9	23.2
17 years	31.6	32.3	36.8	63.3	48.3	40.8	43.3	29.8	43.5	36.8	32.9	37.9	46.5	18.6	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	120,239	6,161	10,023	1,565	2,222	218	670	91,106	3,084	576	146	359	43	247	3,819
Treatment referral source															
Criminal justice/DUI	44.5	34.9	42.4	29.8	31.3	43.3	40.4	46.5	42.1	39.7	33.8	39.7	46.5	30.9	35.3
Self or individual	18.3	19.7	19.4	30.0	29.4	15.3	21.5	17.3	22.5	23.9	22.8	21.1	23.3	21.1	22.6
School (educational)	14.6	27.6	13.8	2.9	5.3	10.2	5.8	14.5	5.8	9.1	19.3	7.1	--	12.6	18.4
Substance abuse care provider	5.3	2.6	6.5	18.4	12.4	9.8	10.8	4.8	8.0	10.0	4.8	12.0	14.0	6.9	2.9
Other health care provider	4.1	2.9	5.5	7.3	8.5	6.5	6.3	3.6	4.7	10.4	6.2	9.7	7.0	11.8	7.9
Employer/EAP	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	0.2	*	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.1
Other community referral	13.2	12.3	12.3	11.4	12.7	14.9	15.1	13.3	16.9	6.9	13.1	10.3	9.3	16.3	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	117,873	6,092	9,803	1,507	2,165	215	656	89,448	3,013	569	145	350	43	246	3,621

* 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 10.17.13.

Table 3.4. Admissions aged 12 to 17, by marijuana involvement and treatment referral source: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Marijuana involvement¹ and treatment referral source</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total admissions aged 12-17	157,914	157,184	146,407	145,033	146,697	145,923	157,731	156,450	141,307	145,143	120,239
Marijuana-involved¹ admissions	81.9	82.0	82.3	84.5	83.7	82.5	83.9	85.7	87.1	87.4	88.8
Criminal justice referral	44.7	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.2	42.0	43.3	43.3	41.8	39.9	40.5
Both alcohol and marijuana	25.7	24.5	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.1	21.9	21.4	19.8	17.5	17.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	16.2	17.0	17.3	18.6	18.4	17.8	19.8	20.5	20.2	20.7	21.1
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0
Other referral source	37.2	37.7	39.0	39.5	39.5	40.6	40.6	42.3	45.4	47.6	48.3
Both alcohol and marijuana	21.9	21.2	21.4	20.8	21.0	21.8	21.2	21.3	21.9	21.0	21.4
Primary marijuana, no alcohol	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	16.8	18.3	20.4	23.7	23.6
Marijuana not primary, no alcohol	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2
All other admissions	18.1	18.0	17.7	15.5	16.3	17.5	16.1	14.3	12.9	12.6	11.2
Criminal justice referral	8.7	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.9
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.1
Other drugs and drug combinations ²	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
No substance reported	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other referral source	9.5	9.8	10.8	8.8	9.6	10.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.3
Primary alcohol, no marijuana	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8
Other drugs and drug combinations ²	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3
No substance reported	3.6	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
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	153,018	151,707	142,134	140,666	143,677	143,605	154,560	153,903	138,729	142,175	117,873

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 10.17.13.

Table 3.5. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by age group and race/ethnicity: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Age group and race/ethnicity</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total heroin admissions	285,041	274,431	262,430	260,654	268,376	262,710	281,410	286,959	266,048	283,092	285,451
12 to 19 years	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
White (non-Hispanic)	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Black (non-Hispanic)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rican origin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
20 to 34 years	40.9	40.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	43.2	45.3	48.1	51.3	53.3	55.2
White (non-Hispanic)	24.1	24.7	27.3	28.0	30.1	31.9	34.9	38.0	41.3	43.4	45.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Puerto Rican origin	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
Other	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3
35 to 44 years	34.2	33.3	32.2	31.1	29.4	28.3	26.1	24.1	21.8	20.4	19.2
White (non-Hispanic)	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	10.2	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.8	4.9	3.9
Puerto Rican origin	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3
Other	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4
45 years and older	22.1	23.1	23.2	24.3	25.5	25.8	25.5	24.3	23.5	23.0	22.2
White (non-Hispanic)	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.1
Puerto Rican origin	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Other	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	283,803	272,742	260,620	258,982	267,347	261,269	278,686	281,519	264,912	282,105	284,678

* 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 10.17.13.

Table 3.6. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older, by usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Usual route of administration, age group, and characteristics of first treatment episode</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total heroin admissions	285,041	274,431	262,430	260,654	268,376	262,710	281,410	286,959	266,048	283,092	285,451
Injection	61.6	60.4	62.1	62.8	63.6	64.2	64.8	66.7	69.3	69.9	70.6
<i>Age group</i>											
12 to 19 years	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
20 to 34 years	25.6	26.1	28.0	29.1	30.8	32.2	34.3	37.4	40.7	42.4	43.7
35 to 44 years	19.2	17.8	17.3	16.8	15.9	15.3	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.4
45 years and older	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.2	13.0	12.4	12.1
<i>First treatment episode (%)</i>	20.4	19.9	19.4	23.2	22.3	20.5	20.4	21.2	18.5	18.6	18.6
<i>Average years of use before first treatment episode</i>	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.6	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.4
Inhalation	33.2	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.4	31.7	30.9	28.8	25.8	24.7	23.8
<i>Age group</i>											
12 to 19 years	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 to 34 years	12.7	12.0	11.1	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.7	7.5	7.9
35 to 44 years	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.0	9.6	8.0	6.9	6.0
45 years and older	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.3
<i>First treatment episode (%)</i>	25.7	25.0	25.6	28.8	27.7	24.0	23.3	24.5	21.5	20.0	19.5
<i>Average years of use before first treatment episode</i>	12.1	13.0	13.2	13.1	14.1	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.5	13.6	12.5
Other	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.4	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
No. of admissions	266,418	256,288	244,105	258,382	266,500	261,289	279,872	286,130	265,203	282,125	284,387

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.7. Heroin admissions aged 12 and older with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy,¹ by usual route of administration and age group: 2002-2012
Percent distribution

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

<i>Usual route of administration and age group</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total heroin admissions	285,041	274,431	262,430	260,654	268,376	262,710	281,410	286,959	266,048	283,092	285,451
Total medication-assisted opioid therapy¹ admissions	35.2	32.4	31.1	30.1	30.3	29.5	29.3	28.9	28.2	27.7	27.6
Usual route of administration (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy¹)											
Injection	39.0	35.3	33.3	30.9	29.8	28.9	28.4	27.7	27.3	26.7	26.1
Inhalation	32.2	30.4	28.3	28.3	31.2	29.9	30.9	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.8
Smoking	39.2	37.2	38.1	35.8	33.4	34.8	31.8	31.8	28.7	28.2	29.0
Other	23.5	23.0	32.0	26.7	26.8	24.0	23.1	21.4	23.1	22.6	22.3
No. of admissions	265,013	252,704	238,977	252,951	259,778	255,338	274,085	280,084	260,142	277,428	276,914
Age group (Percentage in each group with planned medication-assisted opioid therapy¹)											
12 to 19 years	15.1	13.8	12.1	11.1	11.4	13.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	14.3	13.3
20 to 34 years	28.1	26.0	24.8	23.6	23.0	22.9	22.5	22.7	22.6	22.4	22.4
35 to 44 years	37.2	33.8	32.2	31.4	31.2	30.5	31.0	31.2	30.7	30.1	30.3
45 years and older	47.7	44.0	43.1	42.2	43.6	41.2	41.9	41.0	40.6	39.6	40.1
No. of admissions	283,611	270,661	257,025	254,888	261,411	256,564	275,512	280,871	260,939	278,357	277,895

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.8. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse according to additional substance of abuse: 2012
Percent distribution

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

	<i>All admissions</i>	<i>Primary substance at admission</i>													
		<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Opiates</i>		<i>Cocaine</i>		<i>Marijuana/hashish</i>	<i>Methamphetamine/amphetamines</i>	<i>Tranquilizers</i>	<i>Sedatives</i>	<i>Hallucinogens</i>	<i>PCP</i>	<i>Inhalants</i>	<i>Other/none specified</i>	
			<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Other opiates</i>	<i>Smoked cocaine</i>	<i>Other route</i>									
Total	1,749,767	681,374	285,451	169,868	83,121	37,944	305,560	124,227	17,407	3,303	2,043	5,732	1,106	32,631	
Average no. of substances per admission	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	
Primary use of substance	100.0	38.9	16.3	9.7	4.8	2.2	17.5	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	
Any use of substance		56.6	19.7	16.2	11.0	9.7	38.1	11.8	6.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	5.3	
Substance in addition to primary substance	<i>Percent of admissions reporting abuse of additional substance¹</i>														
None	44.3	55.0	33.0	35.0	31.0	28.8	44.2	33.3	25.8	42.4	22.6	32.7	35.1	75.3	
Marijuana/hashish	20.7	25.0	18.7	25.8	30.0	31.5	--	36.5	23.1	19.4	47.2	39.9	31.2	10.5	
Alcohol	17.7	--	18.1	20.5	45.6	39.5	40.0	29.0	24.0	20.2	30.9	32.6	36.3	11.1	
Non-smoked cocaine	7.5	7.1	16.0	8.0	--	--	5.4	3.7	7.6	4.2	7.3	7.5	4.5	2.0	
Smoked cocaine	6.3	8.0	11.8	4.0	--	--	3.1	2.7	5.4	2.8	3.9	5.8	2.4	1.2	
Opiates other than heroin	6.5	4.5	14.1	2.4	4.4	8.0	5.5	7.3	29.1	17.6	9.3	2.1	7.1	3.5	
Tranquilizers	5.0	2.4	10.3	15.8	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.3	0.4	5.6	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	4.7	4.2	4.8	6.1	2.7	4.5	7.7	0.7	5.3	5.7	10.6	3.4	4.6	2.0	
Heroin	3.4	3.2	--	7.6	7.3	11.3	1.8	3.9	11.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	1.5	2.3	
Sedatives	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	--	0.8	1.2	0.3	
PCP	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	--	0.3	0.1	
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	*	--	0.1	
Other	3.4	4.1	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.4	3.8	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.9	1.3	6.4	0.8	

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

* Less than 0.05 percent.

-- Quantity is zero.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2012
Number and percent distribution

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

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>Secondary and tertiary substances</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of all admissions</i>	<i>Percent of primary substance</i>
All admissions aged 12 and older		1,749,767	100.0	
Alcohol		681,374	38.9	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	374,621	21.4	55.0
<i>1 other substance</i>	Marijuana	101,172	5.8	14.8
	Cocaine	49,618	2.8	7.3
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	11,681	0.7	1.7
	Opiates	20,406	1.2	3.0
	Other	26,519	1.5	3.9
<i>2 other substances</i>	Cocaine & Marijuana	35,091	2.0	5.2
	Cocaine & Opiates	11,551	0.7	1.7
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	10,885	0.6	1.6
	Marijuana & Opiates	10,906	0.6	1.6
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,577	0.1	0.4
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,974	0.1	0.3
	Marijuana & Other	12,451	0.7	1.8
	Cocaine & Other	4,428	0.3	0.6
	Opiates & Other	6,251	0.4	0.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,243	0.1	0.2
Cocaine		121,065	6.9	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	36,698	2.1	30.3
<i>1 other substance</i>	Alcohol	27,892	1.6	23.0
	Marijuana	13,176	0.8	10.9
	Opiates	6,911	0.4	5.7
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,486	0.1	1.2
	Other	1,846	0.1	1.5
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Marijuana	17,868	1.0	14.8
	Alcohol & Opiates	4,333	0.2	3.6
	Marijuana & Opiates	3,270	0.2	2.7
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	945	0.1	0.8
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	920	0.1	0.8
	Opiates & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	445	*	0.4
	Alcohol & Other	1,876	0.1	1.5
	Marijuana & Other	1,675	0.1	1.4
	Opiates & Other	1,560	0.1	1.3
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	164	*	0.1
Opiates		455,319	26.0	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	177,606	10.2	39.0
<i>1 other substance</i>	Cocaine	47,537	2.7	10.4
	Alcohol	34,480	2.0	7.6
	Marijuana	42,870	2.5	9.4
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	12,518	0.7	2.7
	Other	36,583	2.1	8.0
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Cocaine	20,058	1.1	4.4
	Cocaine & Marijuana	18,557	1.1	4.1
	Alcohol & Marijuana	18,997	1.1	4.2
	Marijuana & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	4,215	0.2	0.9
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,108	0.1	0.5
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	2,650	0.2	0.6
	Cocaine & Other	11,725	0.7	2.6
	Alcohol & Other	10,225	0.6	2.2
	Marijuana & Other	12,732	0.7	2.8
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	2,458	0.1	0.5

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Table 3.9 Substance abuse combinations, by selected primary substance of abuse: 2012 (continued)
Number and percent distribution

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

<i>Primary substance</i>	<i>Secondary and tertiary substances</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of all admissions</i>	<i>Percent of primary substance</i>
Marijuana		305,560	17.5	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	135,123	7.7	44.2
<i>1 other substance</i>	Alcohol	83,639	4.8	27.4
	Cocaine	8,809	0.5	2.9
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines	11,262	0.6	3.7
	Opiates	7,446	0.4	2.4
	Other	8,954	0.5	2.9
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Cocaine	11,841	0.7	3.9
	Alcohol & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	7,816	0.4	2.6
	Alcohol & Opiates	7,340	0.4	2.4
	Cocaine & Opiates	2,350	0.1	0.8
	Cocaine & Methamphetamine/amphetamines	1,414	0.1	0.5
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Opiates	1,621	0.1	0.5
	Alcohol & Other	11,634	0.7	3.8
	Opiates & Other	3,074	0.2	1.0
	Cocaine & Other	1,698	0.1	0.6
	Methamphetamine/amphetamines & Other	1,539	0.1	0.5
Methamphetamine/amphetamines		124,227	7.1	100.0
<i>No other substance</i>	<i>n/a</i>	41,721	2.4	33.6
<i>1 other substance</i>	Marijuana	25,219	1.4	20.3
	Alcohol	18,122	1.0	14.6
	Cocaine	2,773	0.2	2.2
	Opiates	5,967	0.3	4.8
	Other	2,497	0.1	2.0
<i>2 other substances</i>	Alcohol & Marijuana	12,526	0.7	10.1
	Cocaine & Marijuana	2,069	0.1	1.7
	Alcohol & Cocaine	1,849	0.1	1.5
	Marijuana & Opiates	3,320	0.2	2.7
	Alcohol & Opiates	2,131	0.1	1.7
	Cocaine & Opiates	861	*	0.7
	Marijuana & Other	2,165	0.1	1.7
	Alcohol & Other	1,378	0.1	1.1
	Opiates & Other	1,259	0.1	1.0
	Cocaine & Other	370	*	0.3
Other		62,222	3.6	

n/a Not applicable.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Table 4.1a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse and age at admission according to type of service: 2012
Column percent distribution and average age at admission

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

Primary substance and age at admission	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	Ambulatory	Short-term (<30 days)	Long-term (30+ days)	Hospital (non-detox)	Out-patient	Detoxification	Residential
Total	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994
Primary substance												
Alcohol	38.9	39.9	37.1	51.4	59.5	54.4	36.9	29.4	54.8	1.4	7.1	8.8
Opiates	26.0	13.6	18.9	33.5	31.9	41.1	28.7	26.2	23.6	95.2	89.2	79.0
Marijuana	17.5	27.9	23.4	2.6	1.4	0.8	10.9	14.0	3.7	0.8	0.3	2.0
Cocaine	6.9	6.9	8.0	5.4	2.3	1.2	10.9	11.9	8.3	0.8	0.8	5.1
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	7.1	7.8	9.4	4.0	0.5	0.8	8.4	14.9	4.0	0.3	0.4	2.0
Tranquilizers	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.4	1.7
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other/none specified	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.2	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994
Age at admission												
12 to 17 years	6.9	10.9	8.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	5.0	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
18 to 19 years	3.6	4.6	4.0	2.2	1.3	2.1	3.3	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.1
20 to 24 years	14.7	15.6	16.3	12.5	7.8	12.2	15.1	15.5	12.2	12.5	17.6	17.9
25 to 29 years	15.8	15.7	16.5	14.6	10.5	13.4	16.1	16.7	14.1	19.0	19.1	20.8
30 to 34 years	13.6	13.4	14.2	13.1	10.8	13.0	13.7	14.1	12.9	16.6	15.0	16.9
35 to 39 years	9.8	9.5	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.8	9.6	9.9
40 to 44 years	10.2	9.0	9.6	12.4	14.3	11.6	10.6	10.5	12.7	10.6	9.2	8.6
45 to 49 years	10.4	8.7	9.2	13.5	17.3	14.2	11.1	10.3	14.6	10.3	9.9	8.8
50 to 54 years	8.2	6.8	7.0	11.2	14.1	10.0	8.7	7.6	10.2	8.9	8.5	7.2
55 to 59 years	4.4	3.5	3.4	6.0	7.8	6.2	4.3	3.6	6.3	6.1	5.3	4.2
60 to 64 years	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.3	3.6	3.7	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7
65 years and older	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994
Average age at admission	35 yrs	33 yrs	33 yrs	38 yrs	42 yrs	39 yrs	35 yrs	34 yrs	39 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 10.17.13.

Table 4.1b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by primary substance of abuse and age at admission according to type of service: 2012
Row percent distribution

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

Primary substance and age at admission	All admissions	Type of service											Total
		Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy ¹			
		Out-patient	Intensive outpatient	Free-standing residential	Hospital inpatient	Ambulatory	Short-term (<30 days)	Long-term (30+ days)	Hospital (non-detox)	Out-patient	Detox-ification	Resi-dential	
Total	1,749,767	43.5	11.7	17.7	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.3	100.0
Primary substance													
Alcohol	681,374	44.5	11.1	23.3	5.2	0.8	8.6	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Opiates	455,319	22.8	8.5	22.8	4.1	0.9	10.0	7.4	0.3	18.2	4.0	1.0	100.0
Marijuana	305,560	69.5	15.7	2.6	0.3	*	5.6	5.9	0.1	0.2	*	*	100.0
Cocaine	121,065	43.4	13.5	13.8	1.1	0.1	14.2	12.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0
Methamphetamine/amphetamines	124,227	47.7	15.5	9.9	0.2	0.1	10.7	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tranquilizers	17,407	28.3	8.7	27.4	11.0	0.5	14.3	5.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.6	100.0
Sedatives	3,303	48.0	10.3	18.4	2.9	0.7	10.4	5.6	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	100.0
Other/none specified	41,512	56.0	11.6	10.0	1.4	0.2	9.4	8.0	0.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994	
Age at admission													
12 to 17 years	120,239	68.9	14.0	2.6	0.2	*	6.6	7.5	*	0.1	*	*	100.0
18 to 19 years	62,239	56.2	13.2	10.8	1.2	0.4	8.5	6.8	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
20 to 24 years	256,877	46.3	13.0	15.1	1.8	0.5	9.3	7.7	0.2	4.2	1.4	0.4	100.0
25 to 29 years	275,926	43.5	12.3	16.4	2.2	0.5	9.2	7.8	0.2	6.0	1.4	0.5	100.0
30 to 34 years	238,520	42.9	12.2	17.0	2.7	0.6	9.1	7.6	0.3	6.1	1.3	0.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	170,844	42.2	11.7	18.4	3.4	0.7	9.0	7.3	0.3	5.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
40 to 44 years	178,881	38.5	11.0	21.4	4.7	0.7	9.4	7.5	0.3	5.1	1.1	0.3	100.0
45 to 49 years	181,398	36.5	10.3	23.1	5.6	0.8	9.7	7.2	0.4	4.9	1.1	0.3	100.0
50 to 54 years	143,828	35.8	9.9	24.2	5.8	0.7	9.5	6.8	0.3	5.4	1.2	0.3	100.0
55 to 59 years	76,289	35.3	9.2	24.4	6.1	0.9	8.9	6.1	0.4	7.0	1.4	0.3	100.0
60 to 64 years	30,496	36.1	8.3	23.5	6.9	1.3	8.7	4.9	0.4	8.0	1.6	0.3	100.0
65 years and older	14,230	42.0	7.3	19.2	9.2	1.9	8.3	3.7	0.5	6.6	1.0	0.2	100.0
No. of admissions	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994	

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 10.17.13.

Table 4.2a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and race/ethnicity according to type of service: 2012
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		
		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	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994	
Gender													
Male	66.6	66.4	63.2	72.4	75.7	69.5	64.6	64.2	63.1	57.1	66.7	56.7	
Female	33.4	33.6	36.8	27.6	24.3	30.5	35.4	35.8	36.9	42.9	33.3	43.3	
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	1,746,417	759,651	204,070	309,237	59,212	10,407	157,792	127,771	4,870	86,930	20,484	5,993	
Race/ethnicity													
White (non-Hispanic)	60.9	58.9	61.3	64.8	50.8	47.2	66.6	56.8	74.8	65.2	66.7	66.7	
Black (non-Hispanic)	19.5	20.4	21.8	16.5	26.8	9.7	19.3	20.4	12.7	14.5	12.5	18.6	
Hispanic origin	13.5	14.7	9.3	13.2	19.0	12.2	9.5	14.1	7.7	15.8	16.9	9.5	
Mexican	4.5	5.5	3.1	4.9	0.5	0.6	1.5	5.4	0.6	3.7	9.9	0.8	
Puerto Rican	3.8	2.9	2.1	4.1	12.6	4.2	3.3	4.2	4.5	8.4	3.3	6.8	
Other/not specified	5.2	6.2	4.1	4.2	5.9	7.3	4.7	4.5	2.7	3.7	3.6	1.9	
Other	6.1	6.0	7.6	5.4	3.3	30.9	4.5	8.8	4.8	4.5	3.9	5.2	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.6	0.6	28.5	2.2	3.5	2.8	1.4	0.6	2.2	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Other	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	
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	
No. of admissions	1,739,977	756,031	203,100	308,749	59,135	10,392	157,235	127,473	4,866	86,560	20,455	5,981	

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 10.17.13.

Table 4.2b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by gender and race/ethnicity according to type of service: 2012
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											Total
		Ambulatory		Detoxification (24-hour service)			Rehabilitation/residential			Medication-assisted opioid therapy ¹			
		Out-patient	Intensive outpatient	Free-standing residential	Hospital inpatient	Ambulatory	Short-term (<30 days)	Long-term (30+ days)	Hospital (non-detox)	Out-patient	Detoxification	Residential	
Total	1,749,767	43.5	11.7	17.7	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.3	100.0
Gender													
Male	1,163,017	43.4	11.1	19.2	3.9	0.6	8.8	7.1	0.3	4.3	1.2	0.3	100.0
Female	583,400	43.7	12.9	14.7	2.5	0.5	9.6	7.8	0.3	6.4	1.2	0.4	100.0
No. of admissions	1,746,417	759,651	204,070	309,237	59,212	10,407	157,792	127,771	4,870	86,930	20,484	5,993	
Race/ethnicity													
White (non-Hispanic)	1,060,065	42.0	11.8	18.9	2.8	0.5	9.9	6.8	0.3	5.3	1.3	0.4	100.0
Black (non-Hispanic)	339,920	45.5	13.0	15.0	4.7	0.3	8.9	7.6	0.2	3.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
Hispanic origin	234,204	47.4	8.1	17.4	4.8	0.5	6.4	7.7	0.2	5.9	1.5	0.2	100.0
Mexican	77,723	53.5	8.1	19.4	0.3	0.1	2.9	8.9	*	4.1	2.6	0.1	100.0
Puerto Rican	66,325	33.4	6.5	19.2	11.2	0.7	7.9	8.1	0.3	11.0	1.0	0.6	100.0
Other/not specified	90,156	52.3	9.2	14.5	3.9	0.8	8.2	6.4	0.1	3.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
Other	105,788	42.5	14.5	15.8	1.9	3.0	6.7	10.6	0.2	3.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	41,147	35.4	14.2	19.2	0.8	7.2	8.5	10.8	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	17,515	49.8	15.8	12.3	1.7	0.2	4.4	11.4	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.1	100.0
Other	47,126	46.0	14.3	14.2	2.8	0.4	6.0	10.0	0.2	4.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
No. of admissions	1,739,977	756,031	203,100	308,749	59,135	10,392	157,235	127,473	4,866	86,560	20,455	5,981	

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 10.17.13.

Table 4.3a. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes according to type of service: 2012

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 admis- sions	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	1,749,767	761,461	204,682	309,400	59,212	10,408	158,392	127,921	4,870	86,937	20,490	5,994
Treatment referral source												
Self or individual	35.8	22.8	25.8	55.8	74.2	50.0	33.2	28.6	59.3	76.4	81.3	36.3
Criminal justice/DUI	33.9	49.4	43.9	14.5	3.0	27.9	18.3	35.8	7.0	4.0	2.1	11.5
Other community referral	12.1	13.8	15.1	10.7	5.5	4.3	12.5	11.2	4.9	4.5	3.6	11.5
Substance abuse care provider	9.3	5.3	8.4	8.3	3.4	4.3	24.6	19.1	8.0	10.7	9.7	32.9
Other health care provider	7.2	5.6	5.7	10.6	13.8	12.9	10.7	5.0	20.6	4.4	3.2	7.6
School (educational)	1.2	2.4	0.7	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1
Employer/EAP	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,714,606	742,722	198,456	306,821	58,638	10,279	155,938	125,492	4,695	85,232	20,367	5,966
Frequency of use												
No use in the past month	28.0	42.5	38.3	3.1	1.4	3.7	11.9	33.8	10.1	17.6	1.7	14.7
1-3 times in the past month	12.2	17.4	14.4	7.0	2.1	10.2	7.6	8.9	5.3	4.0	1.3	6.0
1-2 times in the past week	8.9	10.9	9.7	8.0	1.9	14.0	7.6	7.5	4.7	3.0	1.8	4.0
3-6 times in the past week	11.4	10.5	13.1	12.0	5.1	13.4	14.3	14.7	14.3	8.4	7.6	9.2
Daily	39.6	18.7	24.5	69.9	89.5	58.7	58.6	35.1	65.6	67.1	87.6	66.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,718,735	741,043	201,410	307,308	58,781	10,393	155,919	126,241	4,769	86,472	20,426	5,973
No. of prior treatment episodes												
None	40.5	50.8	36.4	36.3	39.1	30.2	27.4	27.5	38.9	22.5	32.4	21.0
1	21.8	22.7	24.4	15.6	17.5	22.0	23.6	23.1	19.1	22.7	18.3	17.8
2	12.5	11.1	14.8	9.9	10.9	15.4	15.4	15.8	12.8	17.0	12.7	14.8
3	7.6	6.0	8.9	6.5	6.3	9.4	10.1	10.4	8.4	11.5	10.2	11.1
4	4.3	3.0	5.1	4.5	4.7	6.9	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.0	8.4
5 or more	13.4	6.5	10.3	27.2	21.5	16.1	17.5	16.9	15.1	19.9	21.4	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of admissions	1,591,019	720,648	199,383	257,096	10,221	8,695	155,987	124,599	3,646	84,394	20,387	5,963

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 10.17.13.

Table 4.3b. Admissions aged 12 and older, by treatment referral source, frequency of use, and number of prior treatment episodes according to type of service: 2012

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 admis- sions	Type of service											Total
		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	1,749,767	43.5	11.7	17.7	3.4	0.6	9.1	7.3	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.3	100.0
Treatment referral source													
Self or individual	614,662	27.5	8.3	27.9	7.1	0.8	8.4	5.8	0.5	10.6	2.7	0.4	100.0
Criminal justice/DUI	581,150	63.1	15.0	7.6	0.3	0.5	4.9	7.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Other community referral	207,819	49.3	14.4	15.7	1.5	0.2	9.4	6.8	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.3	100.0
Substance abuse care provider	159,574	24.7	10.4	15.9	1.2	0.3	24.0	15.1	0.2	5.7	1.2	1.2	100.0
Other health care provider	123,899	33.8	9.1	26.3	6.5	1.1	13.5	5.1	0.8	3.0	0.5	0.4	100.0
School (educational)	20,020	90.8	6.6	0.7	0.1	*	0.9	0.6	*	0.2	*	*	100.0
Employer/EAP	7,482	64.7	14.1	3.7	0.9	0.8	13.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
No. of admissions	1,714,606	742,722	198,456	306,821	58,638	10,279	155,938	125,492	4,695	85,232	20,367	5,966	
Frequency of use													
No use in the past month	480,923	65.5	16.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	3.9	8.9	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-3 times in the past month	209,313	61.6	13.8	10.3	0.6	0.5	5.7	5.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
1-2 times in the past week	152,290	53.0	12.9	16.2	0.7	1.0	7.7	6.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
3-6 times in the past week	196,142	39.7	13.4	18.7	1.5	0.7	11.3	9.5	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
Daily	680,067	20.4	7.3	31.6	7.7	0.9	13.4	6.5	0.5	8.5	2.6	0.6	100.0
No. of admissions	1,718,735	741,043	201,410	307,308	58,781	10,393	155,919	126,241	4,769	86,472	20,426	5,973	
No. of prior treatment episodes													
None	643,807	56.8	11.3	14.5	0.6	0.4	6.6	5.3	0.2	2.9	1.0	0.2	100.0
1	346,393	47.2	14.1	11.6	0.5	0.6	10.6	8.3	0.2	5.5	1.1	0.3	100.0
2	198,982	40.1	14.9	12.7	0.6	0.7	12.1	9.9	0.2	7.2	1.3	0.4	100.0
3	120,286	35.7	14.7	14.0	0.5	0.7	13.1	10.7	0.3	8.1	1.7	0.5	100.0
4	69,093	31.7	14.9	16.8	0.7	0.9	13.5	11.3	0.3	7.8	1.5	0.7	100.0
5 or more	212,458	22.0	9.6	33.0	1.0	0.7	12.8	9.9	0.3	7.9	2.1	0.8	100.0
No. of admissions	1,591,019	720,648	199,383	257,096	10,221	8,695	155,987	124,599	3,646	84,394	20,387	5,963	

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 10.17.13.

APPENDIX A

ABOUT THE TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET (TEDS)

Introduction

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

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

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

- The Inventory of Behavioral Health Services (I-BHS), formerly called 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-BHS.

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

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

The Minimum Data Set consists of items that include:

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

- Number of prior treatment episodes
- Service type, including planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy

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

History

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

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

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

State Data Collection Systems

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix Table 1 presents key characteristics of state data collection systems for 2012. 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 2002 through 2012, 87 percent of all records submitted were client admissions, 12 percent were client transfers, and 1 percent were codependents of substance abusers.

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

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

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

Appendix Tables 2 and 3 indicate the proportions of records by state or jurisdiction for which valid data were received for 2012. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set (Appendix Table 2). Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are collected at each state's 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 2012, methamphetamine constituted about 93 percent of combined methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions. Oregon and Texas, states with large numbers of methamphetamine admissions, reported them as *Other amphetamines* until 2005 and 2006, respectively.
- For this report, secondary and tertiary substances (see Appendix B) are grouped and referred to as secondary substances.
- Significant changes in the clients or facilities reported to TEDS by some states and jurisdictions can result in changes in the number of admissions large enough to influence trends.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2012

State or jurisdiction	Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA		Eligible clients	Change of service within episode	Change of provider within episode
	Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹	Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA			
Alabama	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Alaska	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility who receive substance abuse treatment services	Admission (for most providers) Transfer (for some providers)	Admission
Arizona	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	<i>n/a</i> ²	<i>n/a</i> ²
Arkansas	Facilities that are licensed by 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 the state's 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 SAPT/BG or state MOE, funding appropriated to the department, and have a contract with either the department or a department contracted entity. This does not include Medicaid, or any other public funding source	None	Clients that are funded by SAPT/BG or state MOE sources, through the department. This does not include Medicaid, or any other public funding source	Transfer	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2012 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA		Eligible clients	Change of service within episode	Change of provider within episode
	Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹	Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA			
Georgia	Facilities that receive SAPT/BG, state, and Medicaid funding through the 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	n/a ³	Admission
Hawaii	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Idaho	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Illinois	Facilities that receive funding through the 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	Transfer
Iowa	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by SSA	None	All clients in facility	n/a ⁴	Admission
Kansas	Facilities that receive state/public funding Medicaid-certified facilities Department of Corrections 4th-time DUI facilities	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Kentucky	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Louisiana	Facilities that receive state/public funding state programs	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Maine	Facilities that receive state/federal/public funding Facilities licensed by the state	Some private substance abuse providers report	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Maryland	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Massachusetts	Facilities that are licensed/certified and hold a contract with the 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	n/a ³	Admission
Minnesota	Providers serving publicly-funded clients	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
Mississippi	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities certified by Mental Health Department	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Missouri	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2012 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA		Eligible clients	Change of service within episode	Change of provider within episode
	Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹	Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA			
Montana	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by 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	State/public funded clients and many other clients in the facility	Transfer	Transfer
New Hampshire	Facilities that receive state/public funding, methadone, maintenance facilities	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
New Jersey	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by 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 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	Licensed drug and alcohol treatment providers in Pennsylvania that receive federal, state, or local funds from the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs are required to report the treatment services they provide to the department's Data System. Providers not receiving federal, state, or local funds from the department are not required to report to the department, although some do so voluntarily. Therefore, the statistics generated from the department should not be interpreted as a complete representation of all drug and alcohol treatment services in Pennsylvania	Some, but not all, county prisons, hospitals, and private providers and solo practitioners	State/public-funded clients only are required; data on all clients are requested and received from some facilities	Admission	Admission

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. State data system reporting characteristics: 2012 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA		Eligible clients	Change of service within episode	Change of provider within episode
	Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹	Facilities reporting voluntarily to the 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 SSA	None	All clients in facility	Admission	Admission
South Carolina	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
South Dakota	Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by SSA Medicare-certified facilities	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Tennessee	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Transfer	Admission
Texas	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	State/public-funded clients only	Admission	Admission
Utah	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Transfer
Vermont	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	Transfer	Admission
Virginia	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in facility	<i>n/a</i> 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/county/public-funded clients are required; data on other county-authorized clients such as clients having private payers are requested and received from some facilities.	Admission	Admission
Wyoming	Facilities that receive state/public funding	None	All clients in a facility	Admission	Admission

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

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

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

⁴ Not reporting as of July 1, 2012

n/a Not applicable.

SOURCE: State Substance Abuse Agencies, February 2014

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2012

[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		
									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	service	Opioid therapy	
Total	91	98	100	100	99	99	98	98	100	99	99	99	99	99	97	98	97	88	95	96	95	100	96
Alabama	99	95	100	100	92	92	95	96	100	99	95	99	69	100	97	99	97	100	99	100	100	100	98
Alaska	100	98	100	100	99	94	94	96	99	99	96	93	98	98	97	96	98	99	99	98	100	100	100
Arizona	100	92	100	100	100	100	64	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	62	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
California	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	100	97
Colorado	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connecticut	89	91	100	100	99	97	96	95	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100
Delaware	11	86	100	100	99	99	95	98	99	83	93	78	89	61	96	57	83	30	96	27	100	89	100
Dist. of Columbia	100	98	100	100	100	96	93	98	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Florida	100	98	100	100	100	100	98	65	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Georgia	79	89	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	--
Hawaii	100	100	100	100	98	94	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100	100	99	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	55	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Louisiana	97	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	97	99	99	100	99	99	98	97	99	99	99	100	100	100
Maine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	62	62	62	100	33	33	33	100	100	100
Maryland	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Massachusetts	100	99	100	100	99	98	97	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	55	55	55	100	22	22	22	100	100	100
Minnesota	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	100	99	99	94	100	99	100	92	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100
Nevada	100	99	100	100	100	95	99	100	100	97	95	99	100	52	97	53	100	18	99	19	100	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 2. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Minimum Data Set 2012 (continued)

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

State or jurisdiction	Prior treatment	Referral source	Age	Gender	Race	Ethnicity	Education	Employment	Primary substance				Secondary substance				Tertiary substance				Type of service	Opioid therapy
									Substance	Route ¹	Frequency ¹	Age at 1st use ¹	Substance	Route ²	Frequency ²	Age at 1st use ²	Substance	Route ³	Frequency ³	Age at 1st use ³		
New Jersey	100	97	100	100	100	100	97	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	82
New Mexico	32	28	100	54	50	52	49	50	54	90	57	100	54	97	87	100	54	99	96	100	100	31
New York	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	88	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	94	97	100	100	98	99	99	98	100	99	97	99	100	99	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	93
Oklahoma	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	51	100	100	100	21	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon	99	96	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Puerto Rico	39	94	100	100	44	99	95	99	100	100	97	94	100	100	97	46	100	100	98	23	100	100
Rhode Island	100	98	100	100	88	98	97	97	98	99	97	95	98	100	99	98	98	100	99	99	100	100
South Carolina	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	100	100	100	100	100	97	99	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100
Texas	98	99	100	100	98	99	96	100	100	97	97	97	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vermont	90	94	100	100	98	95	98	98	100	100	100	99	63	78	99	99	28	62	99	98	100	100
Virginia	80	90	100	100	96	94	95	96	97	95	93	97	84	96	94	97	74	97	96	98	100	100
Washington	100	94	100	100	98	95	98	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	--	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100	100	100	93	99	99	100	72	100	99	100	36	100	53	100	15	100	23	100	--

¹ Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

² Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

³ Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

-- Quantity is zero.

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

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2012

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

<i>State or jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary detailed drug¹</i>	<i>Secondary detailed drug²</i>	<i>Tertiary detailed drug³</i>	<i>DSM diagnosis</i>	<i>Psychiatric problem</i>	<i>Pregnant⁴</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Living arrangements</i>	<i>Income source</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Payment source</i>	<i>Detailed not-in-labor-force⁵</i>	<i>Detailed criminal justice referral⁶</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Days waiting for treatment</i>	<i>Arrests in past 30 days</i>	<i>Frequency of attendance at self-help programs</i>
Total	47	48	55	41	74	94	88	98	63	41	32	85	72	80	53	93	73
Alabama	93	94	97	98	29	94	98	91	92	88	72	100	99	84	100	94	24
Alaska	--	--	--	97	100	96	94	90	92	87	93	100	100	98	100	95	80
Arizona	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	98	--	--	--	100	--	57	100	100	100
Arkansas	--	--	--	81	96	100	98	100	94	89	98	100	98	99	100	100	99
California	--	--	--	--	100	99	100	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	100	--
Colorado	100	100	100	96	88	100	100	100	92	92	100	100	100	100	40	100	100
Connecticut	--	--	--	88	--	93	97	95	--	--	--	100	--	83	--	95	91
Delaware	--	--	--	57	96	87	87	98	85	96	96	79	60	97	11	87	--
District of Columbia	100	100	100	100	100	98	97	99	93	95	92	97	99	99	100	100	97
Florida	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	99	58	--	--	100	100	97	100	100	99
Georgia	100	100	100	45	--	100	100	97	--	--	--	100	--	99	--	100	79
Hawaii	100	100	100	95	77	98	100	100	96	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
Idaho	100	100	100	87	100	100	100	100	100	--	100	100	79	98	81	100	97
Illinois	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	38	100	100	100	100	100	98
Indiana	--	--	--	100	100	99	100	96	--	99	--	100	97	100	--	99	97
Iowa	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kentucky	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	100	100
Louisiana	--	--	--	92	97	100	99	100	100	99	97	100	100	100	99	97	99
Maine	97	97	98	--	100	100	100	100	86	100	14	78	--	100	86	100	86
Maryland	100	100	100	--	100	99	**	100	71	83	--	100	98	99	100	100	--
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	98	92	100	--	100	100	99	64	92	82
Michigan	--	--	--	95	100	100	100	100	--	--	--	99	--	100	100	100	93
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	100	99	99	96	--	--	100	--	99	--	99	96
Mississippi	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	100	100	100	48	100	98	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100
Montana	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	97	99	100	98	100	100	98	100	100	99
Nevada	--	--	--	73	--	86	99	99	96	93	97	41	72	94	100	100	99
New Hampshire	100	100	100	99	98	97	96	100	98	96	96	99	98	100	100	100	89

Continued. See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 3. Item percentage response rate, by state or jurisdiction: TEDS Supplemental Data Set 2012 (continued)

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

<i>State or jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary detailed drug¹</i>	<i>Secondary detailed drug²</i>	<i>Tertiary detailed drug³</i>	<i>DSM diagnosis</i>	<i>Psychiatric problem</i>	<i>Pregnant⁴</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Living arrangements</i>	<i>Income source</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Payment source</i>	<i>Detailed not-in-labor-force⁵</i>	<i>Detailed criminal justice referral⁶</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Days waiting for treatment</i>	<i>Arrests in past 30 days</i>	<i>Frequency of attendance at self-help programs</i>
New Jersey	100	100	100	--	64	67	100	98	76	94	98	100	97	98	86	100	60
New Mexico	97	96	98	100	100	44	51	52	44	47	16	79	83	51	51	6	23
New York	100	100	100	--	70	77	100	100	100	--	--	100	97	70	--	70	70
North Carolina	--	--	--	99	100	100	99	100	--	5	--	100	--	100	--	95	88
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	100	99	98	96	96	96	98	100	100	100
Ohio	6	45	76	99	100	100	100	97	97	--	100	100	25	99	100	99	92
Oklahoma	--	--	--	66	100	100	97	100	--	19	--	100	98	97	--	100	100
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	90	--	100	4
Pennsylvania	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Puerto Rico	99	88	95	82	98	100	90	94	89	95	98	97	16	79	100	100	100
Rhode Island	--	--	--	98	91	90	90	98	--	--	99	100	97	98	--	90	86
South Carolina	--	--	--	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	100	100	100	99	92	99	100	100	98	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Tennessee	100	100	100	99	100	99	92	97	97	97	--	100	--	99	100	100	97
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	97	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utah	--	--	--	74	100	100	--	100	97	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	92
Vermont	--	--	--	100	--	94	--	91	--	--	99	100	--	--	--	100	73
Virginia	--	--	--	94	--	93	--	92	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	85	72
Washington	--	--	--	--	100	100	99	100	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	99	89
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	91	100
Wyoming	--	--	--	100	100	98	98	100	99	100	18	100	100	99	50	100	100

¹ Percent of admissions reporting a specified primary substance.

² Percent of admissions reporting a specified secondary substance.

³ Percent of admissions reporting a specified tertiary substance.

-- Quantity is zero.

** Less than 1 percent.

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

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."

SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.17.13.

APPENDIX B TEDS DATA ELEMENTS

TEDS MINIMUM DATA SET

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

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

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

CLIENT OR CODEPENDENT/COLLATERAL

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

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

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

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

GUIDELINES: Reporting of data for *Codependent/collaterals* is optional. If the state opts to report codependent/collateral clients, the mandatory fields are *State code, Provider identifier, Client identifier, Client transaction type, Codependent/collateral*, and *Date of admission*. Reporting of the

remaining fields in the TEDS Minimum and Supplemental Data Sets is optional. For all items not reported, the data field should be coded with the appropriate “Not collected” or “Not applicable” code.

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

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

DATE OF ADMISSION

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

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

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

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

ETHNICITY

Identifies client's specific Hispanic origin.

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

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

RACE

Specifies the client's race.

- **Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian)**—Origins in any of the original people of Alaska
- **American Indian (other than Alaska Native)**—Origins in any of the original people of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment
- **Asian or Pacific Islander**—Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands
 - **Asian**—Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, or Southeast Asia, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
 - **Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander**—Origins in any of the original people of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands
- **Black or African American**—Origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- **White**—Origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East
- **Other single race**—Client is not classified in any category above or whose origin group, because of area custom, is regarded as a racial class distinct from the above categories
- **Two or more races**—For use when the state data system allows multiple race selection and more than one race is indicated

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

SEX

Identifies client's gender.

- Male
 - Female
-

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

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

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

MEDICATION-ASSISTED OPIOID THERAPY

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

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

NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EPISODES

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

- **0 previous episodes**
- **1 previous episode**
- **2 previous episodes**

- **3 previous episodes**
- **4 previous episodes**
- **5 or more previous episodes**

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

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF REFERRAL

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

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

SUBSTANCE PROBLEM (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY)

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

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

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

- *Substance problem and Route of administration:*

- For states that do collect *Detailed drug code*—Records may have duplicate *Substance problems* and identical *Route of administration* if the corresponding *Detailed drug codes* are different or are “multiple” drug codes
- For states that do not collect *Detailed drug code*—A record may not have duplicate *Substance problems* with identical *Routes of administration*

TRANSACTION TYPE

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

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

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

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

Data set considerations for transfers:

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

TYPE OF SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

TEDS SUPPLEMENTAL DATA SET

DAYS WAITING TO ENTER TREATMENT

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

- **0-996**—Number of days waiting

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

DETAILED CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRAL

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

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

DETAILED DRUG CODE (PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY)

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

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

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

DETAILED NOT IN LABOR FORCE

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

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

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

DSM CRITERIA DIAGNOSIS

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

EXPECTED/ACTUAL PRIMARY SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Identifies the primary source of payment for this treatment episode.

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

FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

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

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

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

- **Divorced**
- **Never married.** Includes clients whose only marriage was annulled
- **Now married.** Includes those living together as married
- **Separated.** Includes those separated legally or otherwise absent from spouse because of marital discord
- **Widowed**

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ADMISSION

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

- **00-96**—Number of arrests

PREGNANT AT TIME OF ADMISSION

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

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

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM IN ADDITION TO ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM

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

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

SOURCE OF INCOME SUPPORT

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

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

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