

TEDS

TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET



Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2021:

Admissions to and Discharges from
Substance Use Treatment Services
Reported by Single State Agencies

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2021: Admissions to and Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services Reported by Single State Agencies

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Executive Summary

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is collected for and reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ). TEDS provides episode-level data on clients aged 12 and older receiving substance use treatment services from facilities that are licensed or certified by their respective single state agencies (SSAs). For each treatment episode, TEDS collects data on client's characteristics, substance(s) used, the type and duration of treatment service(s) received, years of education completed, and National Outcome Measures (NOMs). The NOMs presented in this report include stability in housing, employment status, criminal justice involvement, social support, retention in treatment, and abstinence. Data on past month abstinence vs. use of alcohol or drugs are presented in a separate section called Morbidity Status.

TEDS data are processed and stored as two separate data sets, TEDS-A (admissions) and TEDS-D (discharges). This report presents findings from 1,482,543 admissions to and 1,351,748 discharges from substance use treatment services as reported by SSAs in 2021. TEDS represents admissions and discharges, not clients, as a client can have multiple treatment episodes each year. TEDS serves as a repository for treatment data routinely collected by states for the purposes of monitoring their substance use treatment systems. SAMHSA uses TEDS to enhance their understanding of publicly funded substance use treatment services provided and monitor grantee and program performance.

Characteristics of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among admissions, the top two age categories were 21-34 years old (39.2%, N = 581,460) and 45 and older (29.0%, N = 430,337). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by age categories were 966 for those who were 35-44 years old and 963 for those who were 21-34 years old.
- Among admissions, 65.4% (N = 968,353) were male and 34.6% (N = 512,936) were female. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by sex were 717 for male and 368 for female.
- Among admissions, the top two race groups were White (66.5%, N = 921,323) and Black or African American (19.3%, N = 267,861). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by race were 1,602 for American Indian or Alaska Native and 1,541 for Other race.³
- Among admissions, 14.5% (N = 197,305) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 85.5% (N = 1,162,862) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by ethnicity were 381 for those of Hispanic or Latino origin and 522 for those Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Among admissions, the top two primary substances used were alcohol (34.8%, N = 439,755) and heroin (20.2%, N = 255,401). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by primary substance use were 160 for alcohol use and 93 for heroin use.
- Among admissions, the top two years of education³ completed categories were 12 years or General Educational Development (GED) (50.4%, N = 569,020) and 13 to 15 years (20.2%, N = 227,713).

Characteristics of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among discharges, the top two age categories were 21-34 years old (39.7%, N = 536,956) and 45 and older (28.9%, N = 390,228). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by age categories were 867 for both 21-34 years old and 35-44 years old.
- Among discharges, 64.7% (N = 874,157) were male and 35.3% (N = 476,674) were female. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by sex were 631 for male and 334 for female.
- Among discharges, the top two race groups were White (68.1%, N = 878,509) and Black or African American (18.0%, N = 231,508). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by race were 1,389 for Other race³ and 1,318 for American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Among discharges, 13.4% (N = 173,308) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 86.6% (N = 1,119,464) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by ethnicity were 330 for those of Hispanic or Latino origin and 490 for those Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Among discharges, the top two primary substances used were alcohol (33.4%, N = 401,334) and heroin (21.9%, N = 262,546). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by primary substance use were 143 for alcohol use and 93 for heroin use.

National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among admissions, the top two living arrangements³ were independent living (68.1%, N = 786,182) and experiencing homelessness (16.3%, N = 188,222).
- Among admissions, the top two employment statuses³ were unemployed (45.2%, N = 524,803) and not in labor force (29.9%, N = 346,901).
- Among admissions, the top two number of arrests³ in the past 30 days were no arrests (93.9%, N = 1,068,533) and one arrest (5.1%, N = 58,363).
- Among admissions, the top two detailed criminal justice referrals³ were probation/parole (41.3%, N = 85,489) and state/federal court (16.3%, N = 33,832).
- Among admissions, the top two frequencies of attendance at self-help groups³ in past 30 days were none in the past month (79.3%, N = 844,789) and 8-30 times in the past month (8.4%, N = 89,270).

National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among discharges, the top two living arrangements³ were independent living (69.4%, N = 720,480) and dependent living (17.8%, N = 185,201).
- Among discharges, the top two employment statuses³ were unemployed (41.6%, N = 455,327) and not in labor force (30.5%, N = 333,339).
- Among discharges, the top two number of arrests³ in the past 30 days were no arrests (94.3%, N = 1,026,364) and one arrest (4.0%, N = 44,039).
- Among discharges, the top two frequencies of attendance at self-help groups³ in the past 30 days were none in the past month (69.4%, N = 745,888) and 8-30 times in the past month (13.5%, N = 144,725).

Morbidity Status Among Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among admissions, 23.1% (N = 342,772) were abstinent and 61.7% (N = 914,243) reported substance use. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by morbidity status³ were 125 for those who were abstinent and 333 for those who reported substance use.

Morbidity Status Among Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

- Among discharges, 29.3% (N = 395,571) were abstinent and 49.0% (N = 662,566) reported substance use. The rates per 100,000 population by morbidity status³ were 141 for those who were abstinent and 236 for those who reported substance use.

Geographic Distribution of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021

- Ten states (New York, Arizona, California, Maryland, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 64.3% (N = 952,833) of admissions to substance use treatment services.
- Ten states (Arizona, South Dakota, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 900 – 2,618) of admissions to substance use treatment services.

Geographic Distribution of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021

- Ten states (New York, Arizona, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michigan, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 68.8% (N = 929,937) of discharges from substance use treatment services.
- Ten states (Arizona, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Dakota, Connecticut, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Alaska) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 900 – 2,471) of discharges from substance use treatment services.

Section 1. Introduction

Overview

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is collected for and reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ). TEDS provides episode-level data on clients aged 12 and older receiving substance use treatment services from facilities that are licensed or certified by their respective single state agencies (SSAs). For each treatment episode, TEDS collects data on client's characteristics, substance(s) used, the type and duration of treatment service(s) received, years of education completed (ages 18 and over), and National Outcome Measures (NOMs). The NOMs presented in this report include stability in housing (living arrangements), employment status (ages 16 and over), criminal justice involvement (arrests and criminal justice referrals), social support (attendance at self-help groups), retention in treatment (length of stay), and abstinence. Data on past month abstinence vs. use of alcohol or drugs are presented in a separate section called Morbidity Status.

TEDS data are processed and stored as two separate data sets, admissions data set (TEDS-A) and discharge data set (TEDS-D), that can be linked using a unique record identifier. TEDS represents admissions and discharges, not clients, as a client can have multiple treatment episodes each year.

TEDS serves as a repository for treatment data routinely collected by states for the purposes of monitoring their substance use treatment systems. SAMHSA uses TEDS to enhance their understanding of publicly funded substance use treatment services provided and monitor grantee and program performance.

TEDS Background

The TEDS system is comprised of two major components: the admissions data set (TEDS-A) and the discharges data set (TEDS-D). Data for the TEDS-A (admissions) were first reported in 1992, while data for the TEDS-D (discharges) were first reported in 2000. For more information on TEDS background, components, data elements, and history, please refer to Appendix I.

Section 2. Methodology and Data Notes

2.A Data Presented in the 2021 TEDS Annual Report

This report presents findings from 1,482,543 admissions and 1,351,748 discharges for substance use treatment services for individuals ages 12 years and older as reported by the SSAs in 2021. Each section is divided into two sub-sections that present data on admissions to and discharges from substance use treatment services. The data presented in this report are organized as follows:

- Key characteristics: the percentages and rates per 100,000 population by demographics, treatment referral sources, type of treatment services, top 10 primary substances, reason for discharge, and years of education completed (Section 3).
- NOMs: the percentages by living arrangements, employment status (ages 16 and over), arrests, criminal justic referrals, attendance at self-help groups, and length of stay (Section 4).
- Morbidity status: the percentages and rates per 100,000 population for those abstinent and those reporting using a substance (Section 5).
- Geographic distribution: counts and rates per 100,000 population by states for overall admissions and discharges and top 6 primary substances (Section 6).

Data limitations, endnotes, key definitions, and appendices follow. Appendices include data tables corresponding to the visualizations presented in each of the sections mentioned above, and additional TEDS background and context.

2.B Data Reporting and Exclusions

This report includes admissions and discharges data received and processed through October 18, 2022.¹ For both admissions and discharges data sets, states that had 2021 counts less than 50% of past 3-year average (i.e., average of 2018, 2019, and 2020 counts) were excluded from this report. As a result, four states (Delaware, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) were excluded from admissions data, and three states (Delaware, Idaho, and Oregon) were excluded from discharges data.

2.C Data Notes

TEDS records do not represent clients; rather, each record represents a treatment episode. For example, a client admitted to substance use treatment twice within a calendar year will be counted as two admissions. Similarly, a client discharged from substance use treatment twice within a calendar year will be counted as two discharges.

Data on key characteristics and morbidity status are visualized as percentages and rates per 100,000 population. Data on NOMs are visualized as percentages. The data on geographic distribution of overall and the top 6 primary substances by admissions and discharges are visualized as counts and rates per 100,000 population. For definitions of specific characteristics and substance types, please see Appendix A.

Rates per 100,000 populations were calculated using the 2021 estimates from the Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.² These population estimates were adjusted to (a) align with the states that are included in this report, and (b) obtain estimated counts for race and ethnicity by applying the ACS distribution ratios for these subgroups to the Census totals reported.

TEDS-D includes all discharges from 2021, irrespective of when they were admitted. Out of all discharges that took place in 2021, 79% were admitted to treatment in 2021, and 21% were admitted in prior years. For further details on discharges that were admitted in prior years, please see Appendix B.

The data presented in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this report were calculated after excluding the missing values (i.e., values that are missing, unknown, or not collected/applicable). For example, admissions where employment status was not applicable (i.e., under 16 years of age) were excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages. For data tables corresponding to the charts and/or maps presented in the report, including the missing value counts and percentages, please see Appendices D through G.

Section 3. Characteristics of Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges

This section presents the characteristics of substance use treatment admissions and discharges along with the top 10 primary substances involved. Wherever feasible, the data are visualized as percentages and rates per 100,000 population, and narratives describing key findings from the graphs include episode counts for reference. For definitions of key characteristics, please refer to Appendix A. For details on counts, percentages, and rates corresponding to this section, including missing value counts and percentages, please refer to Appendix D.

Key Takeaways – Admissions

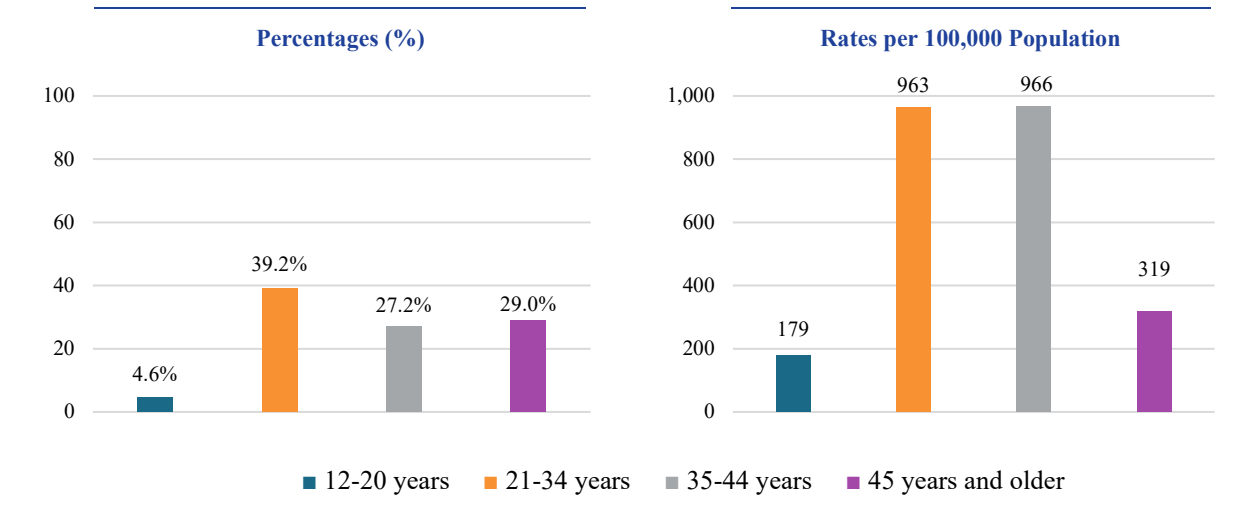
- Among admissions, the top two age categories were 21-34 years old (39.2%, N = 581,460) and 45 and older (29.0%, N = 430,337). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by age categories were 966 for 35-44 years old and 963 for 21-34 years old.
- Among admissions, 65.4% (N = 968,353) were male and 34.6% (N = 512,936) were female. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by sex were 717 for male and 368 for female.
- Among admissions, the top two race groups were White (66.5%, N = 921,323) and Black or African American (19.3%, N = 267,861). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by race were 1,602 for American Indian or Alaska Native and 1,541 for Other race.³
- Among admissions, 14.5% (N = 197,305) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 85.5% (N = 1,162,862) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by ethnicity were 381 for those of Hispanic or Latino origin and 522 for Not Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Among admissions, the top two treatment referral sources were self or individual (47.0%, N = 582,410) and criminal justice/driving under the influence (DUI) (24.7%, N = 305,794). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by treatment referral source were 212 for self or individual and 111 for criminal justice/DUI.
- Among admissions, the top two types of treatment services received were ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient (42.3%, N = 627,725) and detoxification, free-standing residential (13.5%, N = 200,401). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by types of treatment services received were 229 for those that received ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient and 73 for those that received detoxification, free-standing residential.
- Among admissions, the top two primary substances used were alcohol (34.8%, N = 439,755) and heroin (20.2%, N = 255,401). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by primary substance use were 160 for alcohol use and 93 for heroin use.
- Among admissions, the top two years of education³ completed categories were 12 years or General Educational Development (GED) (50.4%, N = 569,020) and 13 to 15 years (20.2%, N = 227,713).

Key Takeaways – Discharges

- Among discharges, the top two age categories were 21-34 years old (39.7%, N = 536,956) and 45 and older (28.9%, N = 390,228). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by age categories were 867 for both 21-34 years old and 35-44 years old.
- Among discharges, 64.7% (N = 874,157) were male and 35.3% (N = 476,674) were female. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by sex were 631 for male and 334 for female.
- Among discharges, the top two race groups were White (68.1%, N = 878,509) and Black or African American (18.0%, N = 231,508). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by race were 1,389 for Other race³ and 1,318 for American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Among discharges, 13.4% (N = 173,308) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 86.6% (N = 1,119,464) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by ethnicity were 330 for those of Hispanic or Latino origin and 490 for those Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Among discharges, the top two types of treatment services were ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient (43.2%, N = 583,913) and detoxification, free-standing residential (12.4%, N = 166,985). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by types of treatment services were 208 for those that received ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient and 59 for those that received detoxification, free-standing residential.
- Among discharges, the top two primary substances used were alcohol (33.4%, N = 401,334) and heroin (21.9%, N = 262,546). The two highest rates per 100,000^{1,2} by primary substance use were 143 for alcohol use and 93 for heroin use.
- Among discharges, the top two reasons for discharge were completed service (42.8%, N = 578,044) and dropped out of service (25.0%, N = 337,981). The two highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by reason for discharge were 206 for those who completed service and 120 for those who dropped out of service.

3.A Characteristics of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

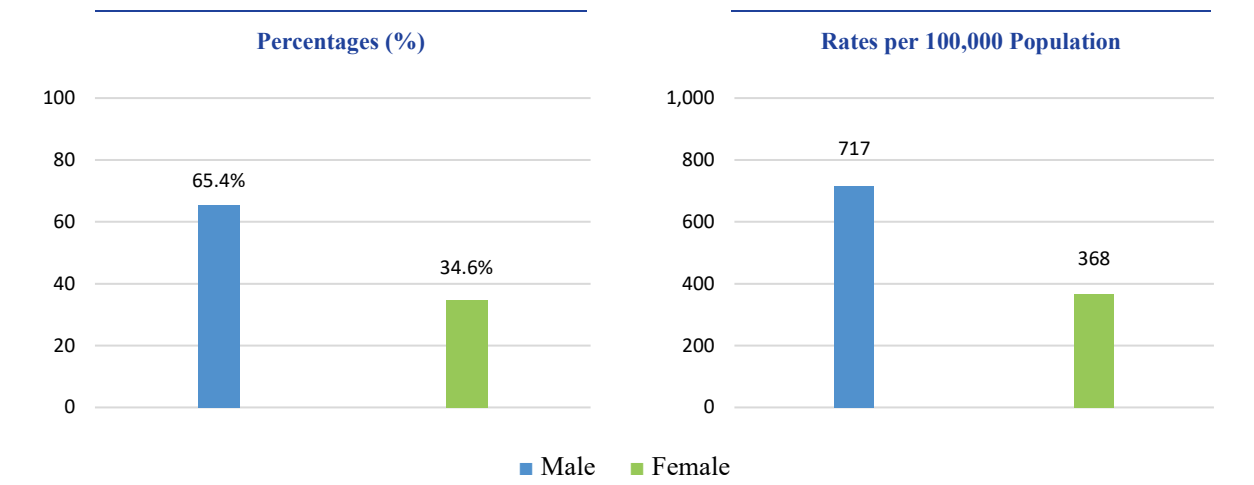
Figure 3.A.1 Percentages and Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Age in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by age,³ 4.6% (N = 67,596) were 12-20 years old, 39.2% (N = 581,460) were 21-34 years old, 27.2% (N = 403,150) were 35-44 years old, and 29.0% (N = 430,337) were 45 years and older.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by age were 179 for those 12-20 years old, 963 for those 21-34 years old, 966 for those 35-44 years old, and 319 for those 45 years and older.

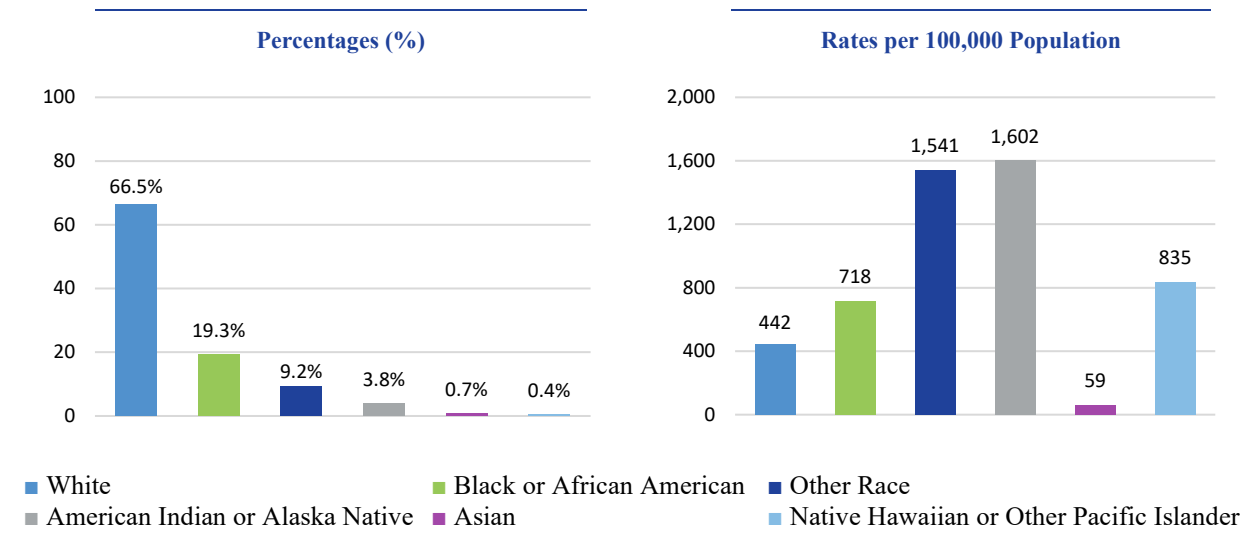
Figure 3.A.2 Percentages and Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Sex in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by sex,³ 65.4% (N = 968,353) were male and 34.6% (N = 512,936) were female.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by sex were 717 for male and 368 for female.

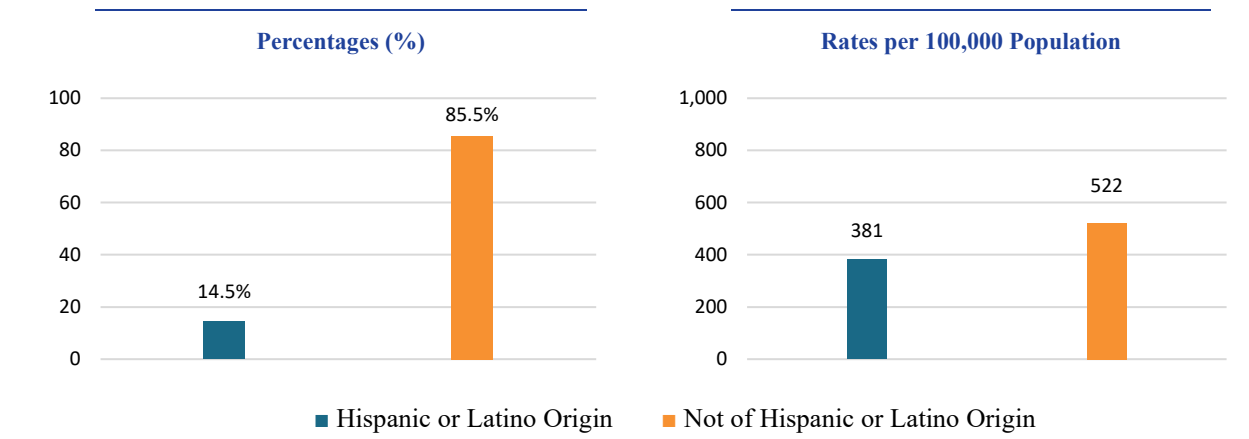
Figure 3.A.3 Percentages and Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Race in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by race,³ 66.5% (N = 921,323) were White, 19.3% (N = 267,861) were Black or African American, 9.2% (N = 127,798) were Other race, 3.8% (N = 53,244) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.7% (N = 9,803) were Asian, and 0.4% (N = 5,206) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by race were 442 for White, 718 for Black or African American, 1,541 for Other race,³ 1,602 for American Indian or Alaska Native, 59 for Asian, and 835 for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

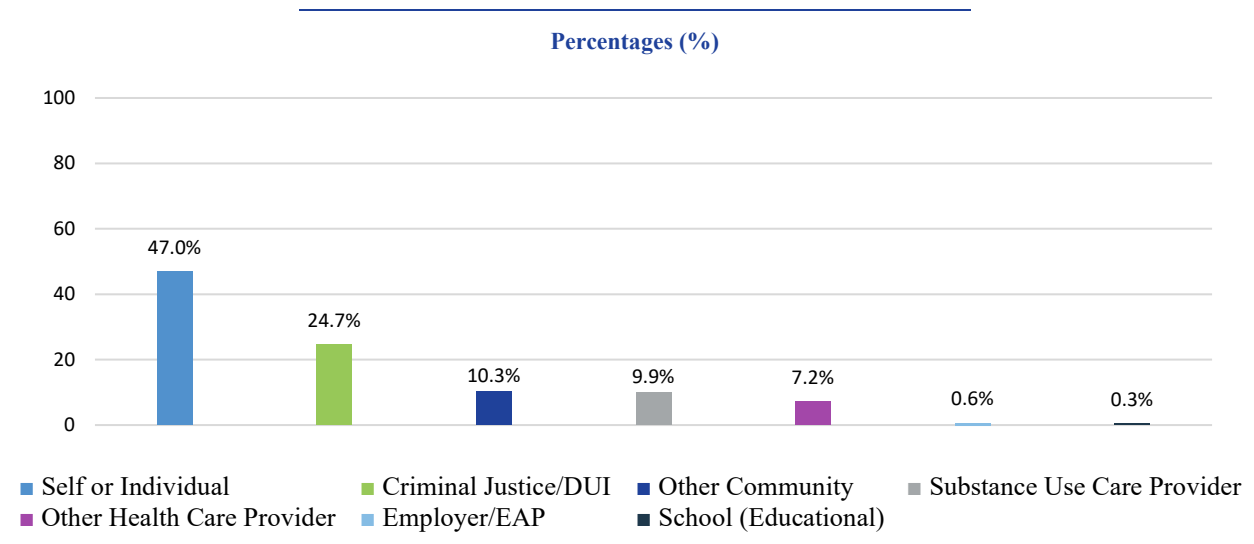
Figure 3.A.4 Percentages and Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Ethnicity in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by ethnicity,³ 14.5% (N = 197,305) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 85.5% (N = 1,162,862) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.

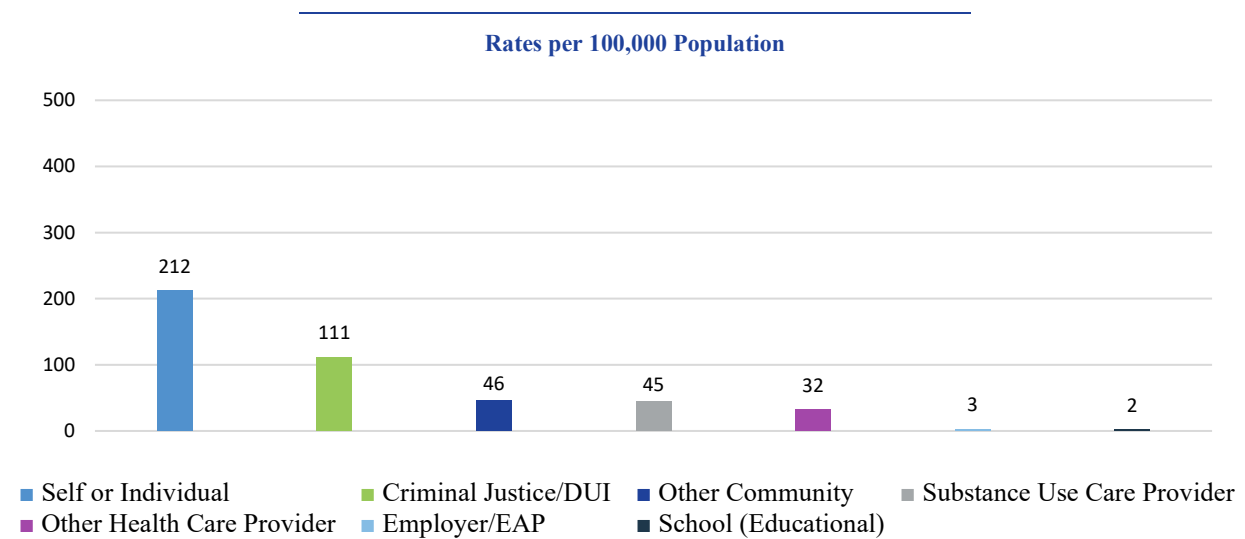
The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by ethnicity were 381 for those of Hispanic or Latino origin and 522 for those Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Figure 3.A.5 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Treatment Referral Source in 2021



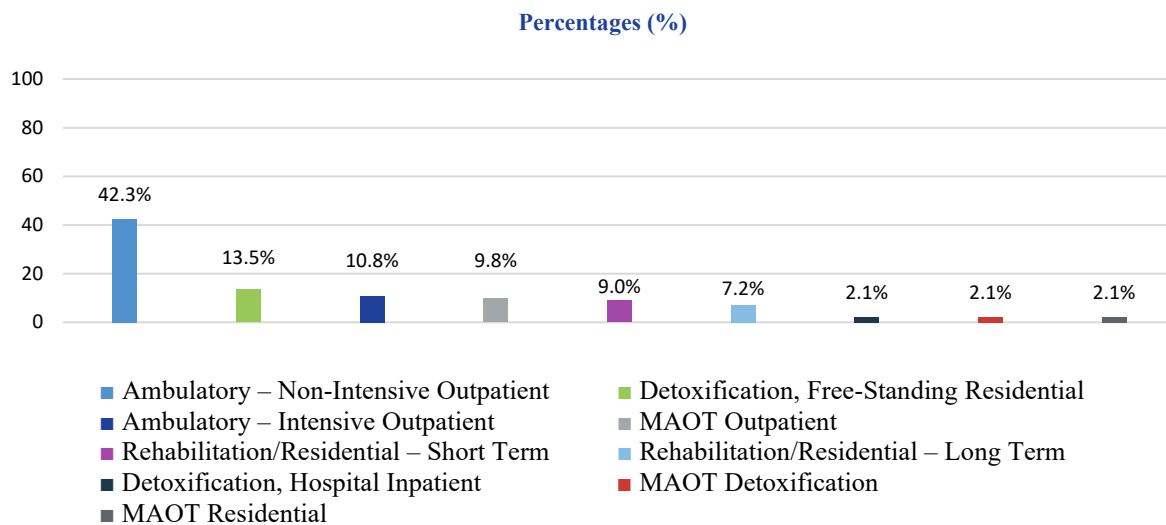
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by treatment referral source,³ 47.0% (N = 582,410) were self or individual, 24.7% (N = 305,794) were criminal justice/DUI, 10.3% (N = 127,472) were other community, 9.9% (N = 123,315) were substance use care provider, 7.2% (N = 88,718) were other health care provider, 0.6% (N = 7,903) were employer/employee assistance program (EAP), and 0.3% (N = 4,335) were school (educational).

Figure 3.A.6 Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Treatment Referral Source in 2021



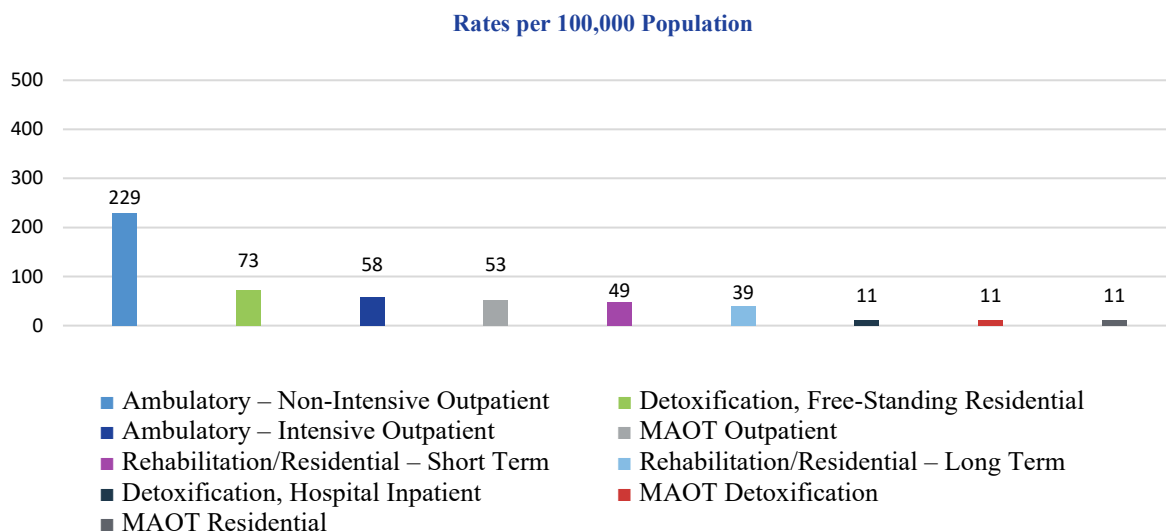
The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by treatment referral source³ were 212 for self or individual, 111 for criminal justice/DUI, 46 for other community, 45 for substance use care provider, 32 for other health care provider, 3 for employer/EAP, and 2 for school (educational).

Figure 3.A.7 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Type of Treatment Service in 2021



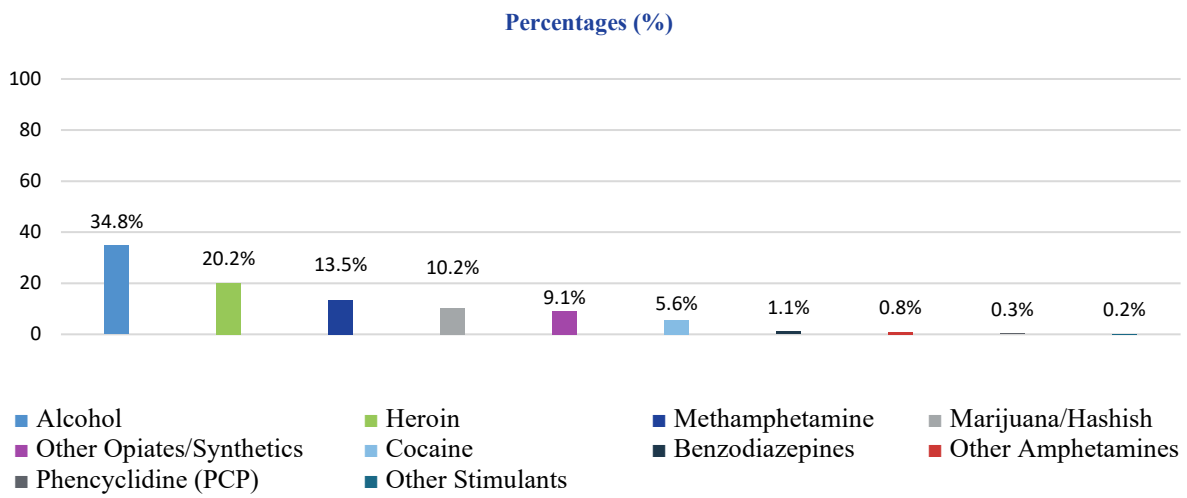
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by type of treatment service,³ 42.3% (N = 627,725) received ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services, 13.5% (N = 200,401) received free-standing residential detoxification services, 10.8% (N = 160,435) received ambulatory – intensive outpatient services, 9.8% (N = 145,391) received medication-assisted opioid therapy (MAOT) outpatient services, 9.0% (N = 133,964) received short-term residential rehabilitation services, 7.2% (N = 106,947) received long-term residential rehabilitation services, 2.1% (N = 31,478) received hospital inpatient detoxification services, 2.1% (N = 31,048) received MAOT detoxification services, and 2.1% (N = 30,587) received MAOT residential services. For data on other types of treatment services not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix D.

Figure 3.A.8 Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Type of Treatment Service in 2021



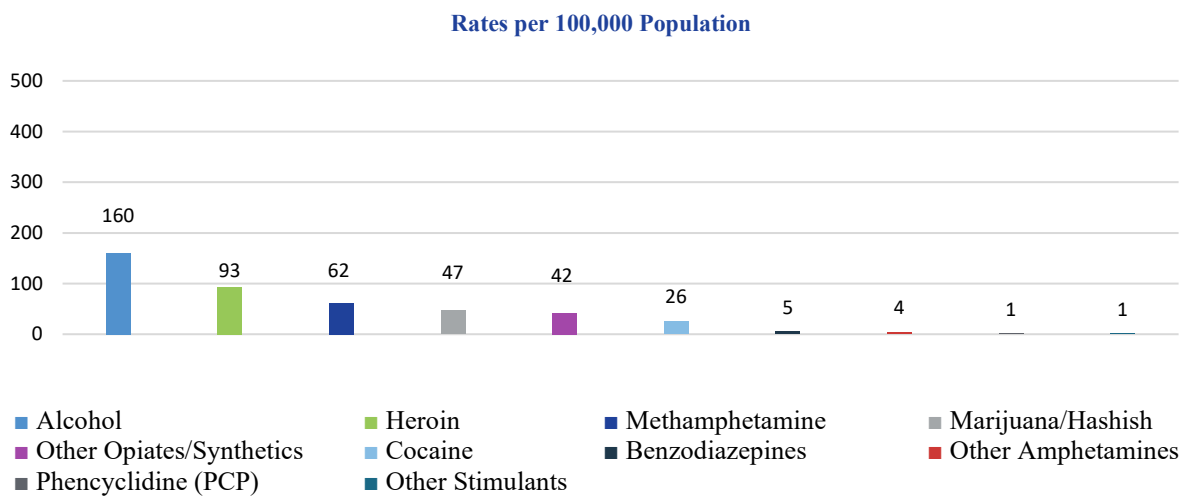
The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of admissions to substance use treatment services by type of treatment service³ were 229 for ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services, 73 for free-standing residential detoxification services, 58 for ambulatory – intensive outpatient services, 53 for MAOT outpatient services, 49 for short-term residential rehabilitation services, 39 for long-term residential rehabilitation services, 11 for hospital inpatient detoxification services, 11 for MAOT detoxification services, and 11 for MAOT residential services. For data on other types of treatment services not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix D.

Figure 3.A.9 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Top 10 Primary Substances in 2021



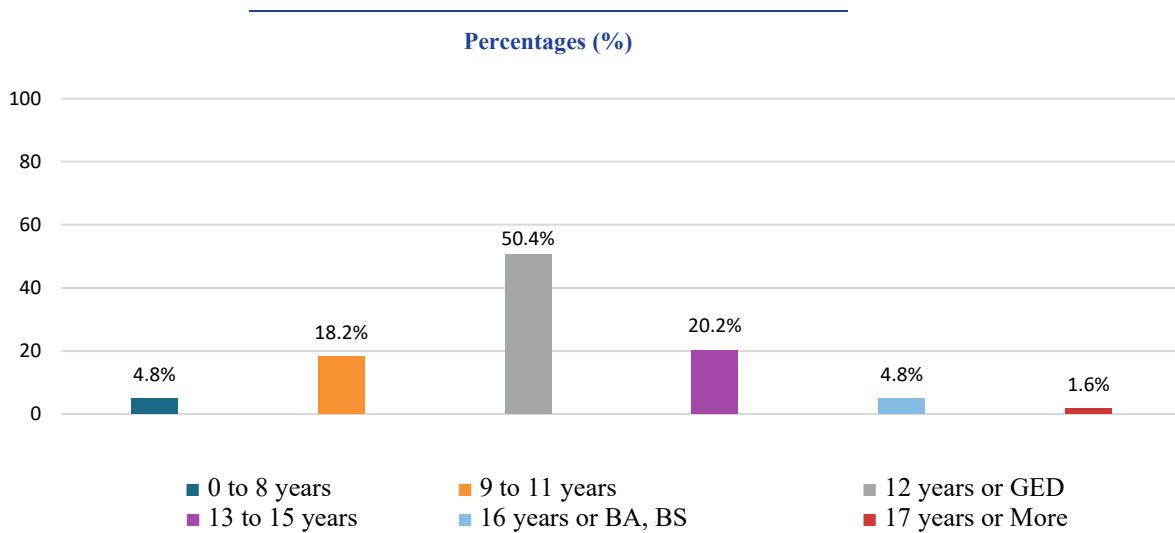
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by top 10 primary substances,³ 34.8% (N = 439,755) were for alcohol use, 20.2% (N = 255,401) were for heroin use, 13.5% (N = 170,220) were for methamphetamine use, 10.2% (N = 129,343) were for marijuana/hashish use, 9.1% (N = 115,273) were for other opiates/synthetics use, 5.6% (N = 70,456) were for cocaine use, 1.1% (N = 14,008) were for benzodiazepines use, 0.8% (N = 10,678) were for other amphetamines use, 0.3% (N = 3,911) were for phencyclidine (PCP) use, and 0.2% (N = 2,606) were for other stimulants use.

Figure 3.A.10 Rates of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Top 10 Primary Substances in 2021



The rates per 100,000 population¹⁻² of admissions to substance use treatment services by top 10 primary substances³ were 160 for alcohol use, 93 for heroin use, 62 for methamphetamine use, 47 for marijuana/hashish use, 42 for other opiates/synthetics use, 26 for cocaine use, 5 for benzodiazepines use, 4 for other amphetamines use, 1 for PCP use, and 1 for other stimulants use.

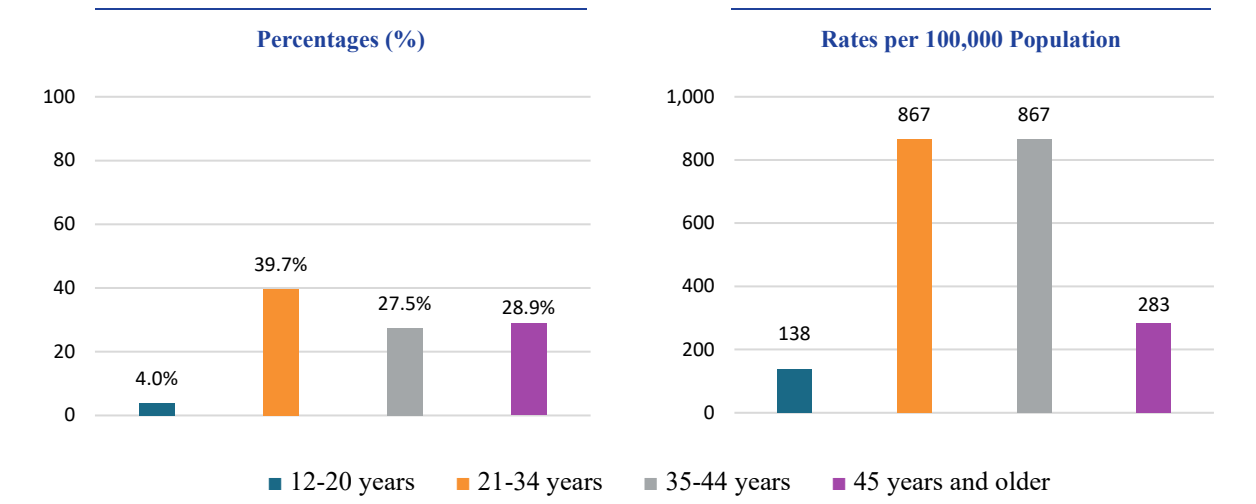
Figure 3.A.11 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Years of Education Completed Among Ages 18 and Over in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in ages 18 and over in 2021 by years of education³ completed, 4.8% (N = 54,040) completed 0 to 8 years of education, 18.2% (N = 205,046) completed 9 to 11 years of education, 50.4% (N = 569,020) completed 12 years of education or a GED, 20.2% (N = 227,713) completed 13 to 15 years of education, 4.8% (N = 54,120) completed 16 years of education or a bachelor's degree, and 1.6% (N = 18,114) completed 17 years or more of education. Please note that TEDS only collects data on years of education completed for admissions among ages 18 and over. TEDS does not collect data on years of education completed for discharges.

3.B Characteristics of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

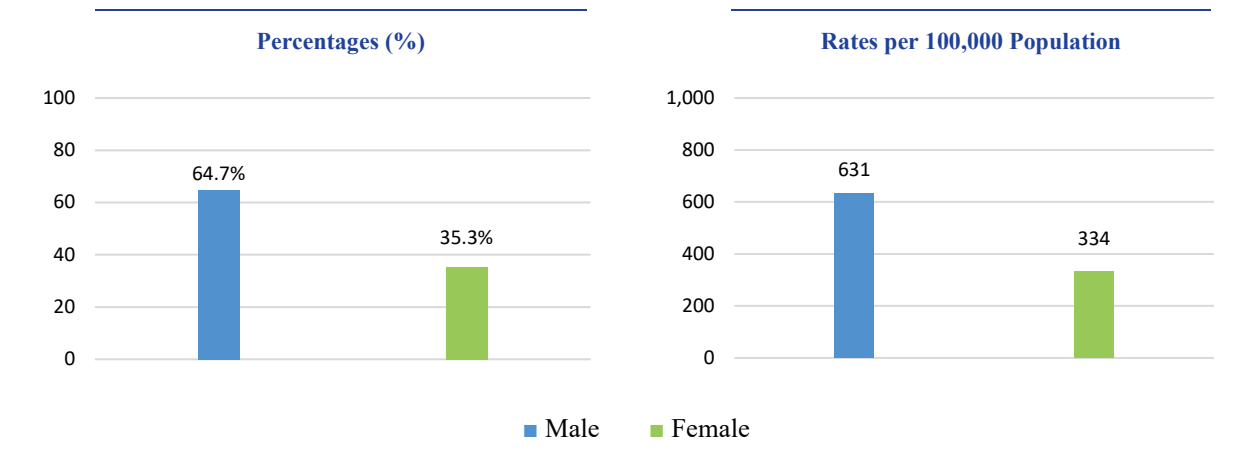
Figure 3.B.1 Percentages and Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Age in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by age,³ 4.0% (N = 53,442) were 12-20 years old, 39.7% (N = 536,956) were 21-34 years old, 27.5% (N = 371,122) were 35-44 years old, and 28.9% (N = 390,228) were 45 years and older.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by age were 138 for those 12-20 years old, 867 for those 21-34 years old, 867 for those 35-44 years old, and 283 for those 45 years and older.

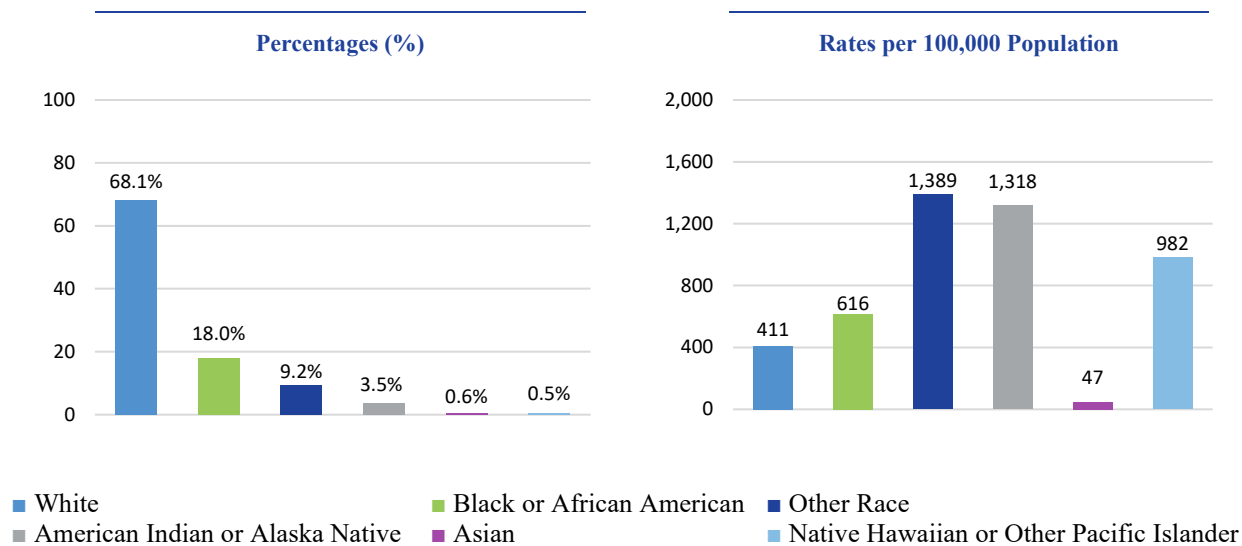
Figure 3.B.2 Percentages and Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Sex in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by sex,³ 64.7% (N = 874,157) were male and 35.3% (N = 476,674) were female.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by sex were 631 for male and 334 for female.

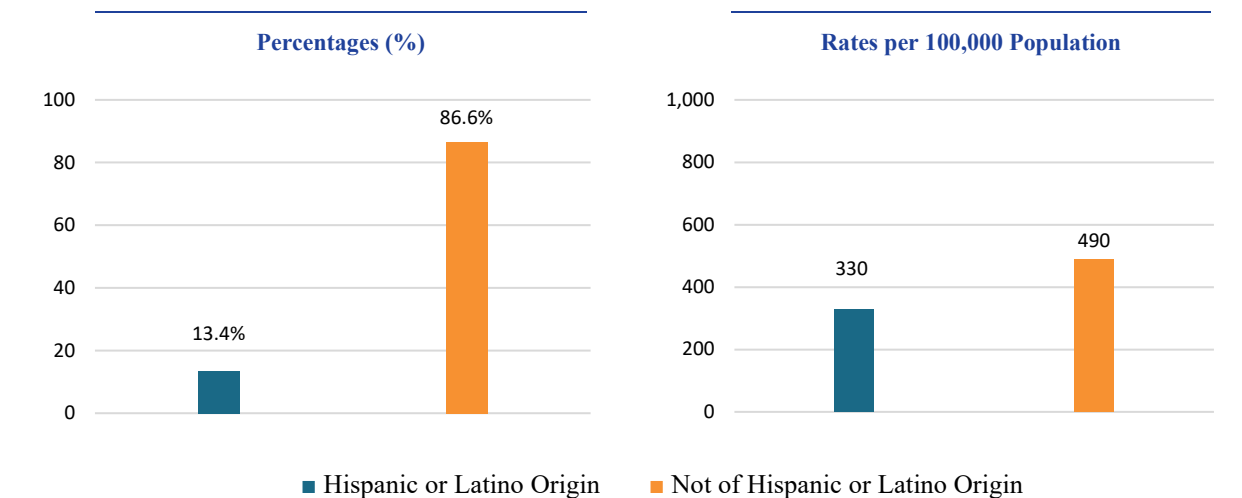
Figure 3.B.3 Percentages and Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Race in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by race,³ 68.1% (N = 878,509) were White, 18.0% (N = 231,508) were Black or African American, 9.2% (N = 119,108) were Other race,³ 3.5% (N = 45,326) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.6% (N = 8,194) were Asian, and 0.5% (N = 6,641) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by race were 411 for White, 616 for Black or African American, 1,389 for Other race,³ 1,318 for American Indian or Alaska Native, 47 for Asian, and 982 for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

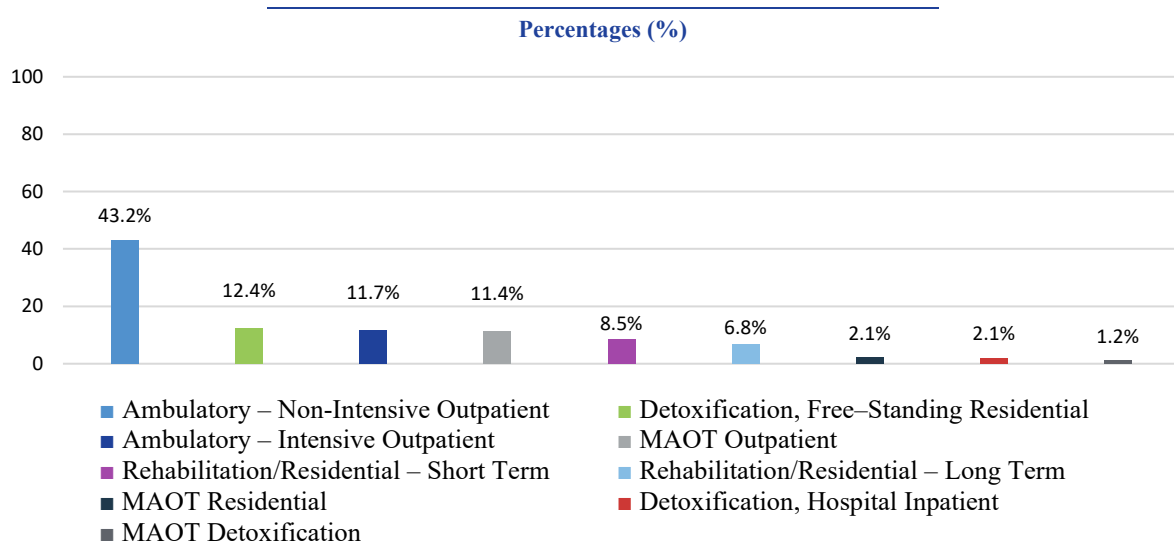
Figure 3.B.4 Percentages and Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Ethnicity in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by ethnicity,³ 13.4% (N = 173,308) were of Hispanic or Latino origin and 86.6% (N = 1,119,464) were Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.

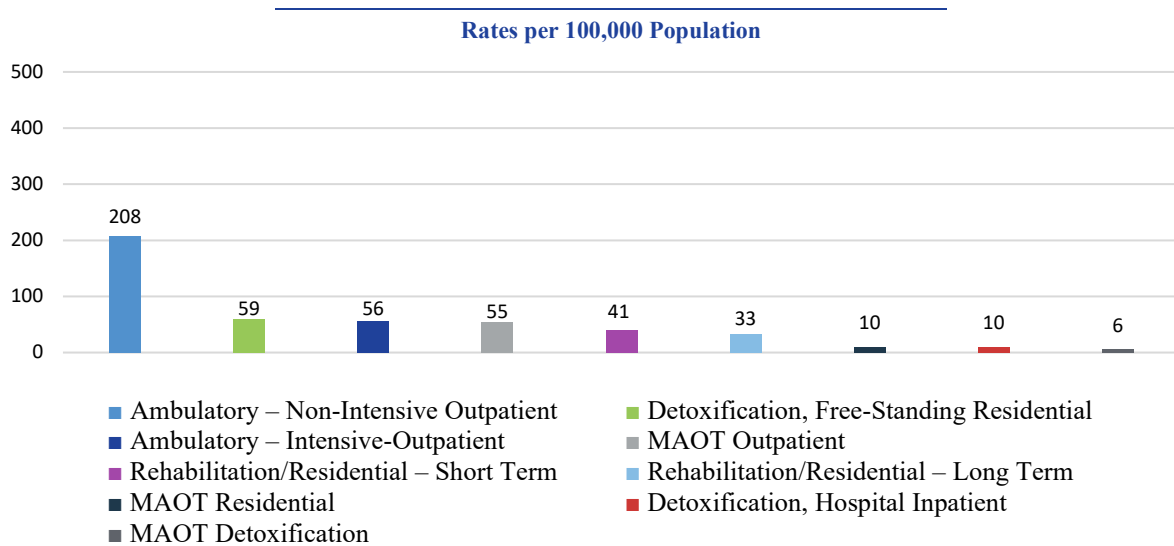
The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by ethnicity were 330 for Hispanic or Latino origin and 490 for Not of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Figure 3.B.5 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Type of Treatment Service in 2021



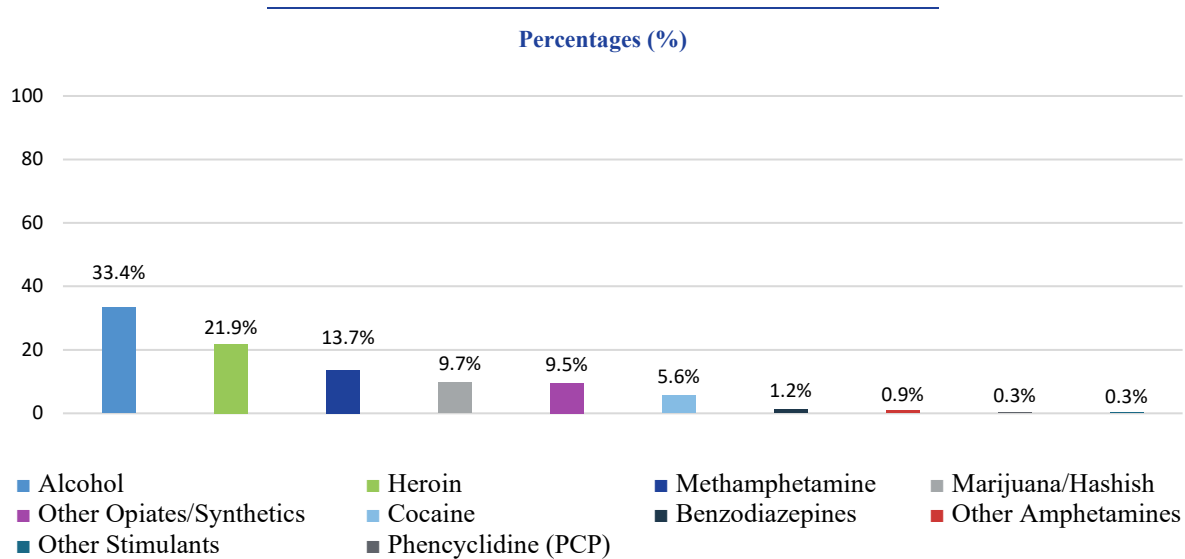
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by type of treatment service³ at admission, 43.2% (N = 583,913) received ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services, 12.4% (N = 166,985) received free-standing residential detoxification services, 11.7% (N = 158,651) received ambulatory – intensive outpatient services, 11.4% (N = 154,639) received MAOT outpatient services, 8.5% (N = 114,286) received short-term residential/rehabilitation services, 6.8% (N = 91,750) received long-term residential/rehabilitation services, 2.1% (N = 28,449) received MAOT residential services, 2.1% (N = 28,178) received hospital inpatient detoxification services, and 1.2% (N = 15,706) received MAOT detoxification services. For data on other types of treatment services not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix D.

Figure 3.B.6 Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Type of Treatment Service in 2021



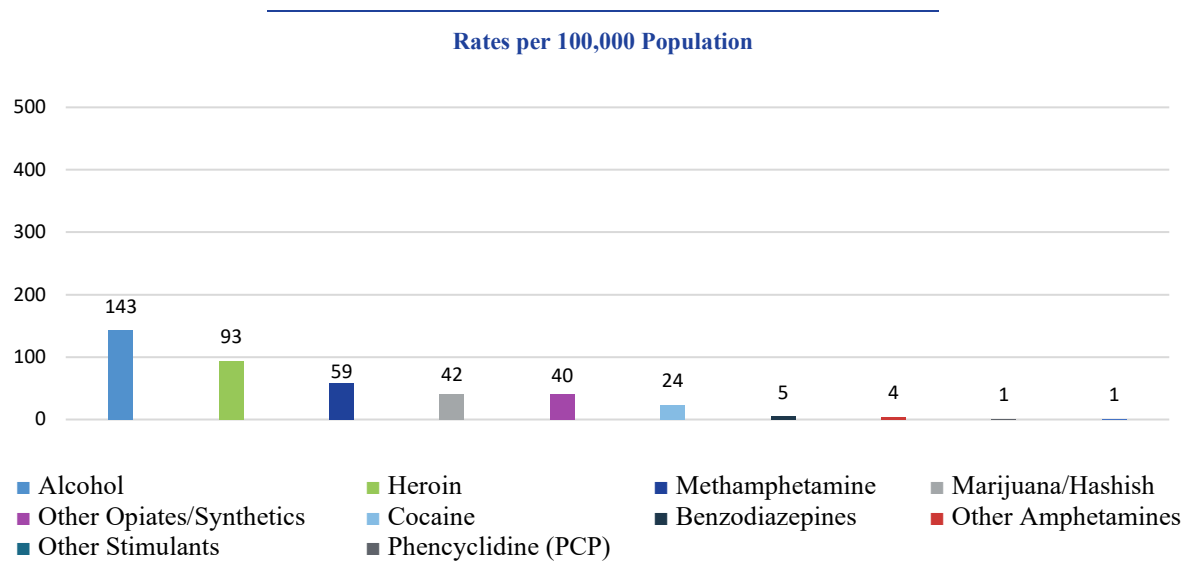
The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by type of treatment service at admission were 208 for ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services, followed by 59 for free-standing residential detoxification services, 56 for ambulatory – intensive outpatient services, 55 for MAOT outpatient services, 41 for short-term residential/rehabilitation services, 33 for long-term residential/rehabilitation services, 10 for MAOT residential services, 10 for hospital inpatient detoxification services, 6 for MAOT detoxification services. For data on other types of treatment services not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix D.

Figure 3.B.7 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Top 10 Primary Substances in 2021



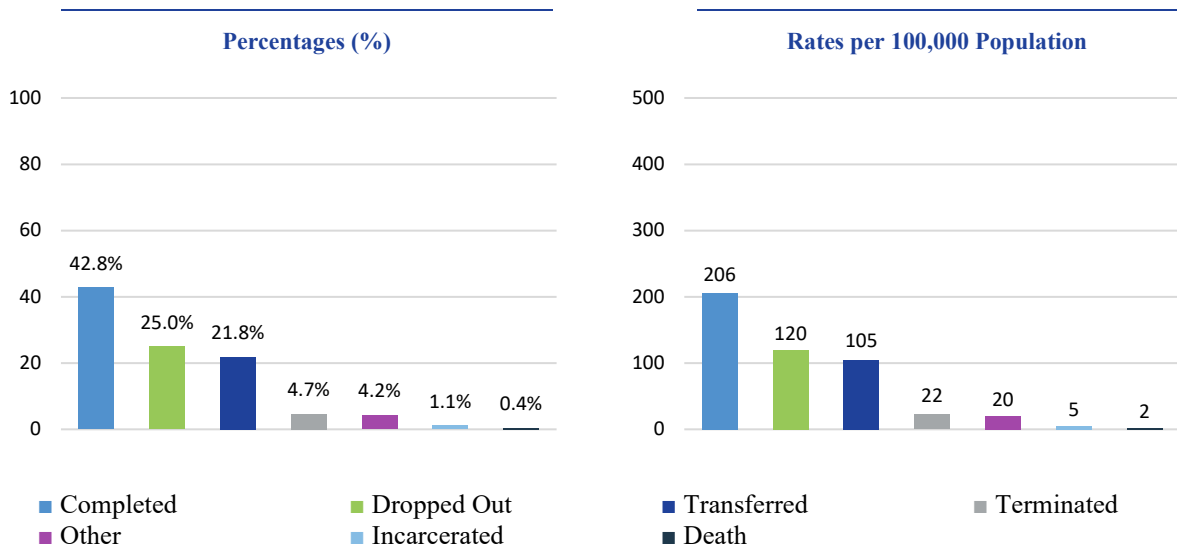
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by top 10 primary substances,³ 33.4% (N = 401,334) were for alcohol use, 21.9% (N = 262,546) for heroin use, 13.7% (N = 164,832) were for methamphetamine use, 9.7% (N = 116,785) were for marijuana/hashish use, 9.5% (N = 113,766) were for other opiates/synthetics use³, 5.6% (N = 67,221) were for cocaine use, 1.2% (N = 14,104) were for benzodiazepines use, 0.9% (N = 10,661) were for other amphetamines use, 0.3% (N = 3,587) were for other stimulants use, and 0.3% (N = 3,351) were for PCP use.

Figure 3.B.8 Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Top 10 Primary Substances in 2021



The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by top 10 primary substances³ were 143 for alcohol use, 93 for heroin use, 59 for methamphetamine use, 42 for marijuana/hashish use, 40 for other opiates/synthetics use³, 24 for cocaine use, 5 for benzodiazepines use, 4 for other amphetamines use, 1 for other stimulants use, and 1 for PCP use.

Figure 3.B.9 Percentages and Rates of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Reason in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by reason,³ 42.8% (N = 578,044) completed treatment, 25.0% (N = 337,981) dropped out, 21.8% (294,132) were transferred to further treatment, 4.7% (N = 63,045) were terminated, 4.2% (N = 57,055) were discharged for other reasons,³ 1.1% (N = 15,459) were incarcerated, and 0.4% (N = 6,032) died.

The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} of discharges from substance use treatment services by reason were 206 for those who completed treatment, 120 for those who dropped out, 105 for those who were transferred, 22 for those who were terminated, 20 for those who were discharged for other reasons,³ 5 for those who were incarcerated, and 2 for those who died.

Section 4. National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges

This section presents NOMs among substance use treatment admissions and discharges in 2021. The data presented include living arrangements (pertaining to stability in housing), employment status for ages 16 and over (pertaining to employment), arrests and criminal justice referrals (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), attendance at self-help groups (pertaining to social support), and length of stay (pertaining to retention in treatment). Wherever feasible, the data are visualized as percentages and the narratives describing key findings from the graphs include respective admission or discharge counts for reference. For definitions of NOMs presented in this section, please refer to Appendix A. For detailed data on counts, percentages, and rates corresponding to this section, including missing value counts and percentages, please refer to Appendix E.

Key Takeaways – Admissions

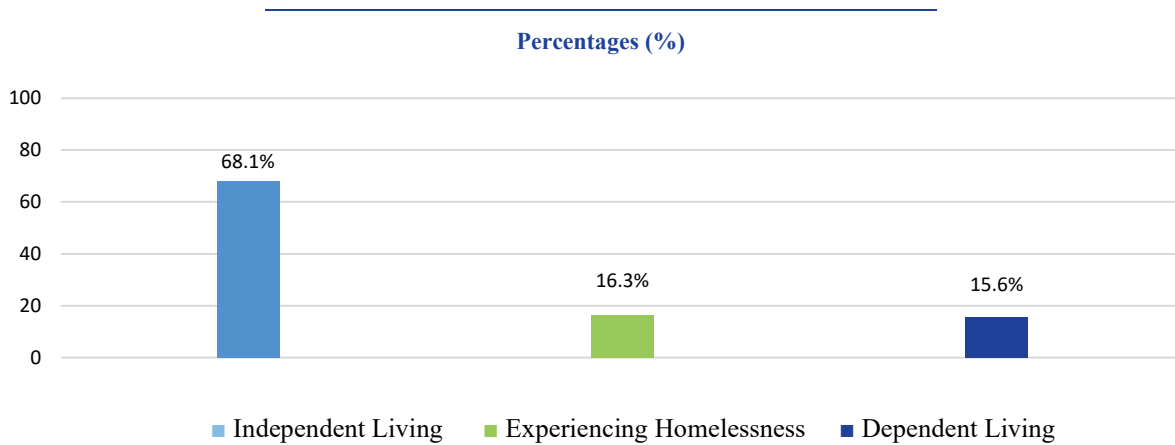
- Among admissions, the top two living arrangements³ were independent living (68.1%, N = 786,182) and experiencing homelessness (16.3%, N = 188,222).
- Among admissions, the top two employment statuses³ were unemployed (45.2%, N = 524,803) and not in labor force (29.9%, N = 346,901).
- Among admissions, the top two number of arrests³ in the past 30 days were no arrests (93.9%, N = 1,068,533) and one arrest (5.1%, N = 58,363).
- Among admissions, the top two detailed criminal justice referrals³ were probation/parole (41.3%, N = 85,489) and state/federal court (16.3%, N = 33,832).
- Among admissions, the top two frequencies of attendance at self-help groups³ in past 30 days were none in the past month (79.3%, N = 844,789) and 8-30 times in the past month (8.4%, N = 89,270).

Key Takeaways – Discharges

- Among discharges, the top two living arrangements³ were independent living (69.4%, N = 720,480) and dependent living (17.8%, N = 185,201).
- Among discharges, the top two employment statuses³ were unemployed (41.6%, N = 455,327) and not in labor force (30.5%, N = 333,339).
- Among discharges, the top two number of arrests³ in the past 30 days were no arrests (94.3%, N = 1,026,364) and one arrest (4.0%, N = 44,039).
- Among discharges, the top two frequencies of attendance at self-help groups³ in the past 30 days were none in the past month (69.4%, N = 745,888) and 8-30 times in the past month (13.5%, N = 144,725).
- Among discharges, the top two mean length of stay³ by type of treatment services received were MAOT outpatient (304 days) and ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient (146 days).
- Among discharges, the top two median of length of stay³ by type of treatment service received were MAOT outpatient (81 days) and ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient (50 days).

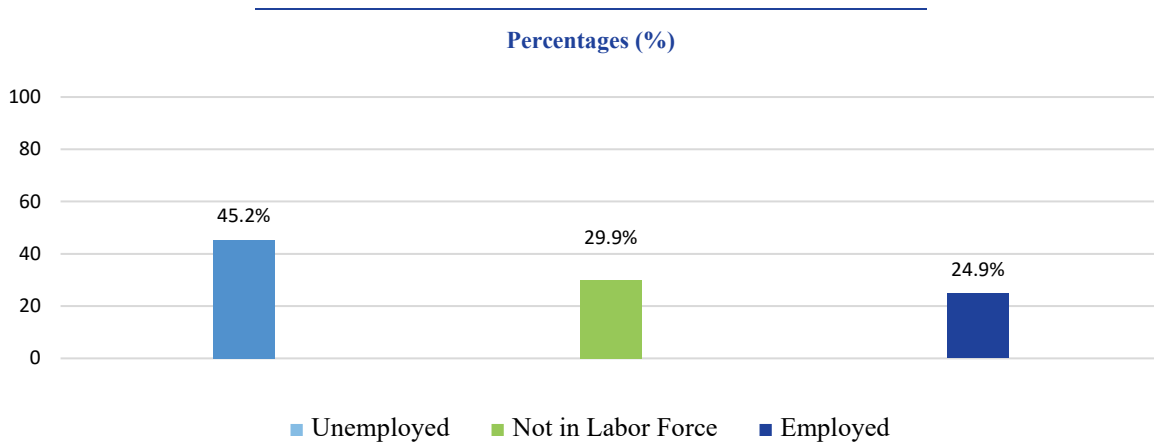
4.A National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

Figure 4.A.1 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Living Arrangements in 2021



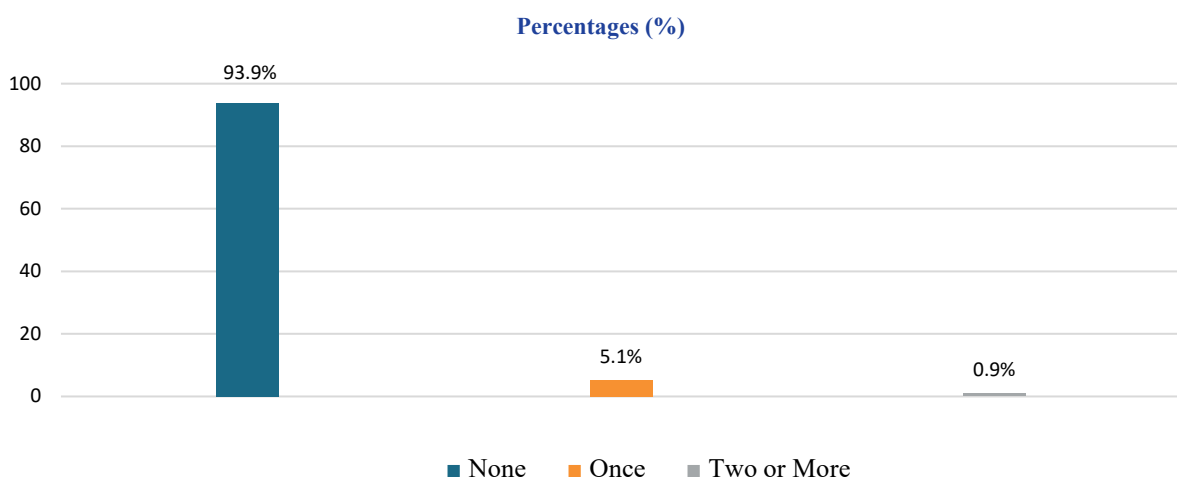
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by living arrangements,³ 68.1% (N = 786,182) were living independently, 16.3% (N = 188,222) were experiencing homelessness, and 15.6% (N = 179,918) were in dependent living.

Figure 4.A.2 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Employment Status Among Ages 16 and Over in 2021



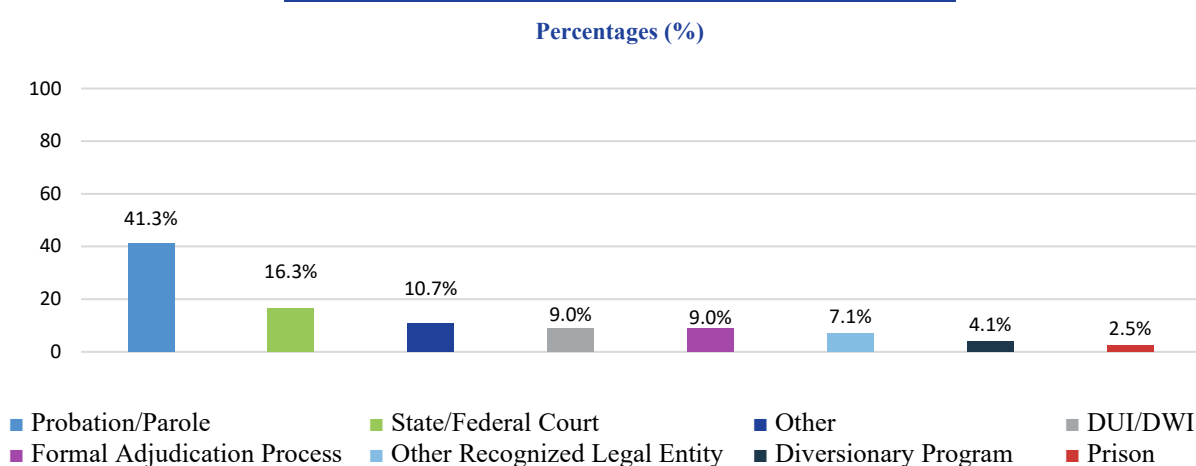
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in ages 16 and over in 2021 by employment status,³ 45.2% (N = 524,803) were unemployed, 29.9% (N = 346,901) were not in the labor force, and 24.9% (N = 288,365) were employed.⁴

Figure 4.A.3 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Number of Arrests in the Past 30 days in 2021



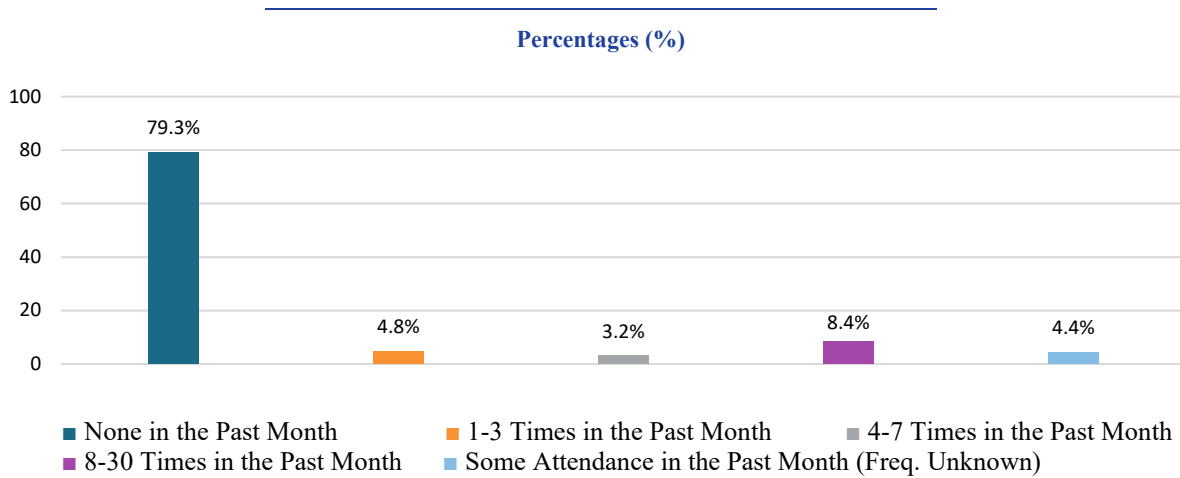
Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by number of arrests³ in the past 30 days prior to admission, 93.9% (N = 1,068,553) had no arrests, 5.1% (N = 58,363) had one arrest, and 0.9% (N = 10,636) had two or more arrests.

Figure 4.A.4 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Detailed Criminal Justice Referral in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by detailed criminal justice referral³, 41.3% (N = 85,489) were referred through probation or parole, 16.3% (N = 33,832) were referred through state or federal court, 10.7% (N = 22,180) were through other referrals, 9.0% (N = 18,686) were referred through DUI/DWI, 9.0% (N = 18,680) were referred through formal adjudication processes, 7.1% (N = 14,647) were referred through other recognized legal entities, 4.1% (N = 8,460) were referred through diversionary programs, and 2.5% (N = 5,203) were referred through prison. Please note that TEDS does not collect data on detailed criminal justice referral at discharge.

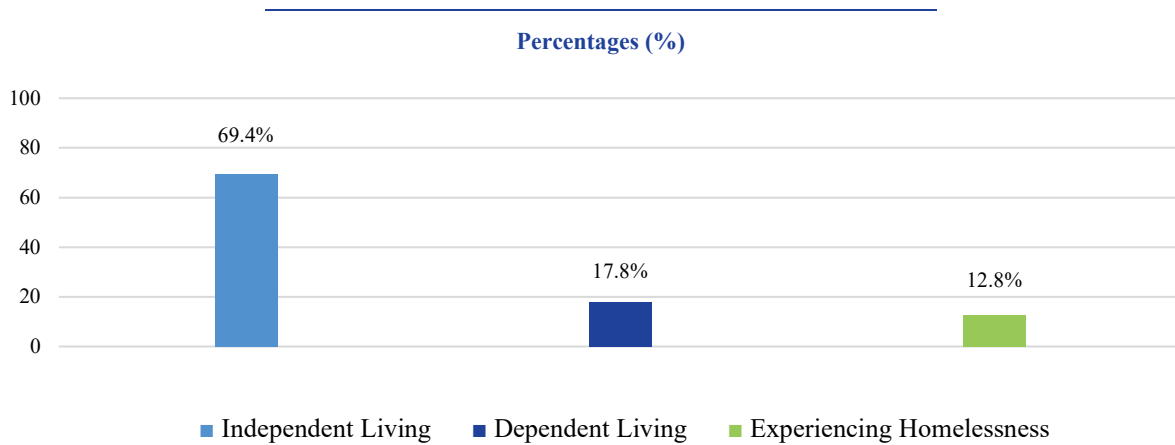
Figure 4.A.5 Percentages of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by Attendance at Self-Help Groups in Past 30 Days in 2021



Among admissions to substance use treatment services in 2021 by attendance at self-help groups³ in the 30 days prior to admission, 79.3% (N = 844,789) reported no attendance at self-help groups, 4.8% (N = 51,074) reported attending self-help groups 1-3 times, 3.2% (N = 33,877) reported attending self-help groups 4-7 times, 8.4% (N = 89,270) reported attending self-help groups 8-30 times, and 4.4% (N = 46,469) reported some attendance in the past month however the frequency is unknown.

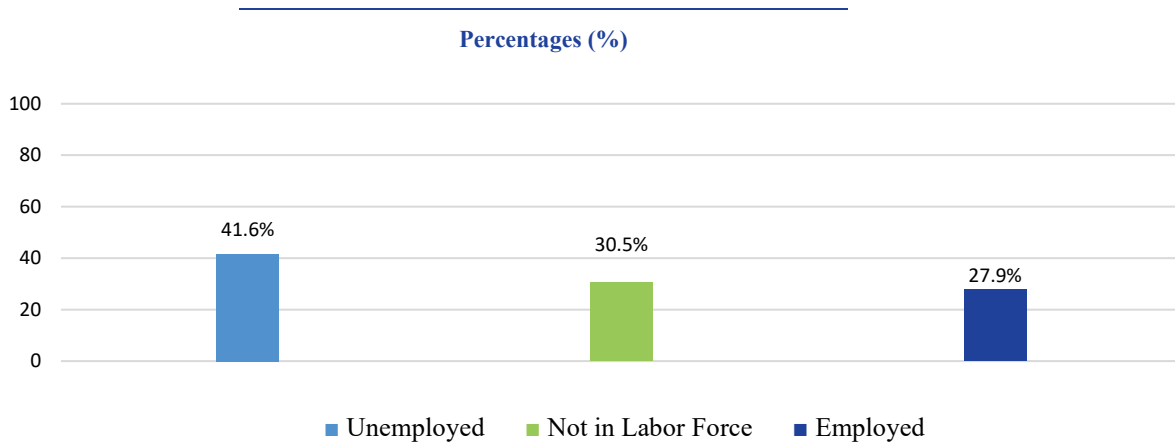
4.B National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

Figure 4.B.1 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Living Arrangements in 2021



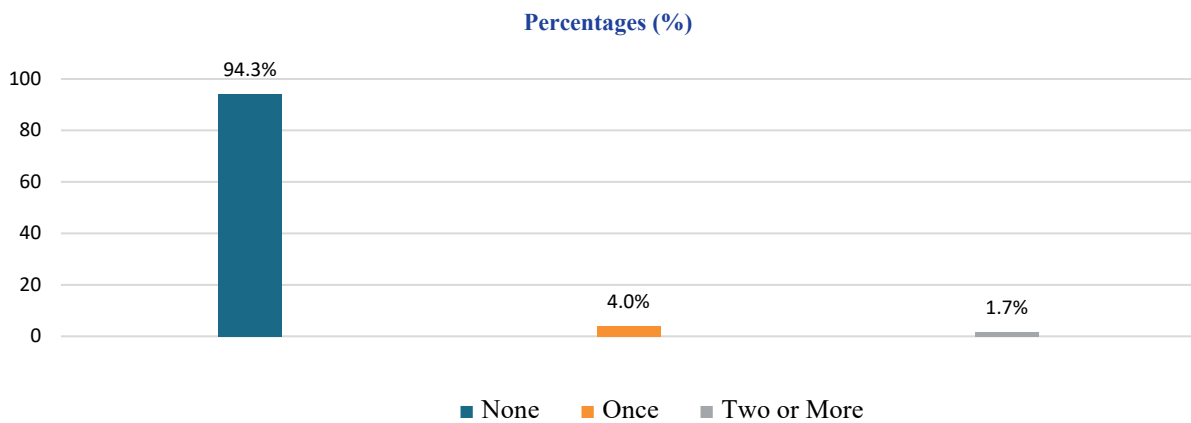
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by living arrangements,³ 69.4% (N = 720,480) were living independently, 17.8% (N = 185,201) were in dependent living, and 12.8% (N = 132,855) were experiencing homelessness.

Figure 4.B.2 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Employment Status Among Ages 16 and Over in 2021



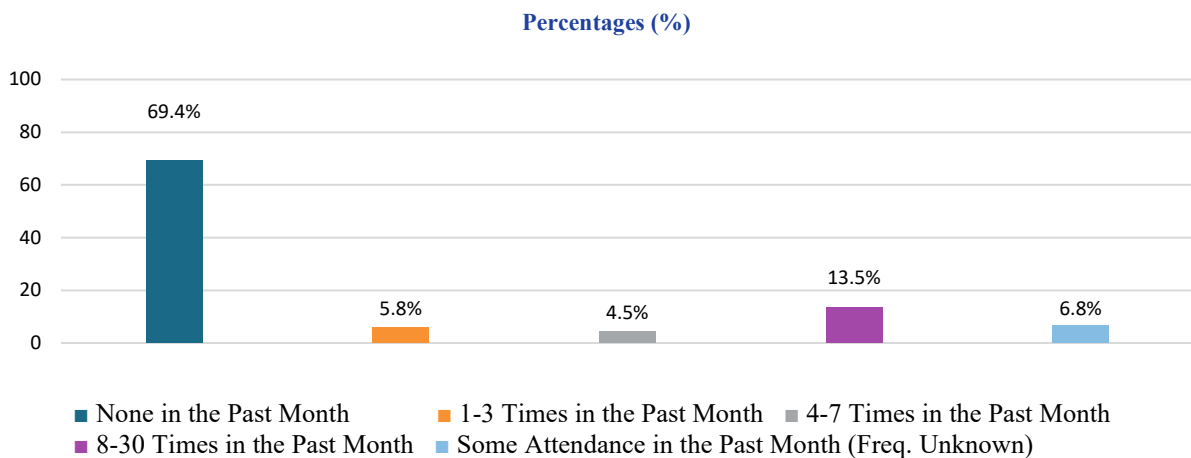
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in ages 16 and over in 2021 by employment status,³ 41.6% (N = 455,327) were unemployed, 30.5% (N = 333,339) were not in the labor force, and 27.9% (N = 305,551) were employed.⁴

Figure 4.B.3 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Number of Arrests in the Past 30 days in 2021



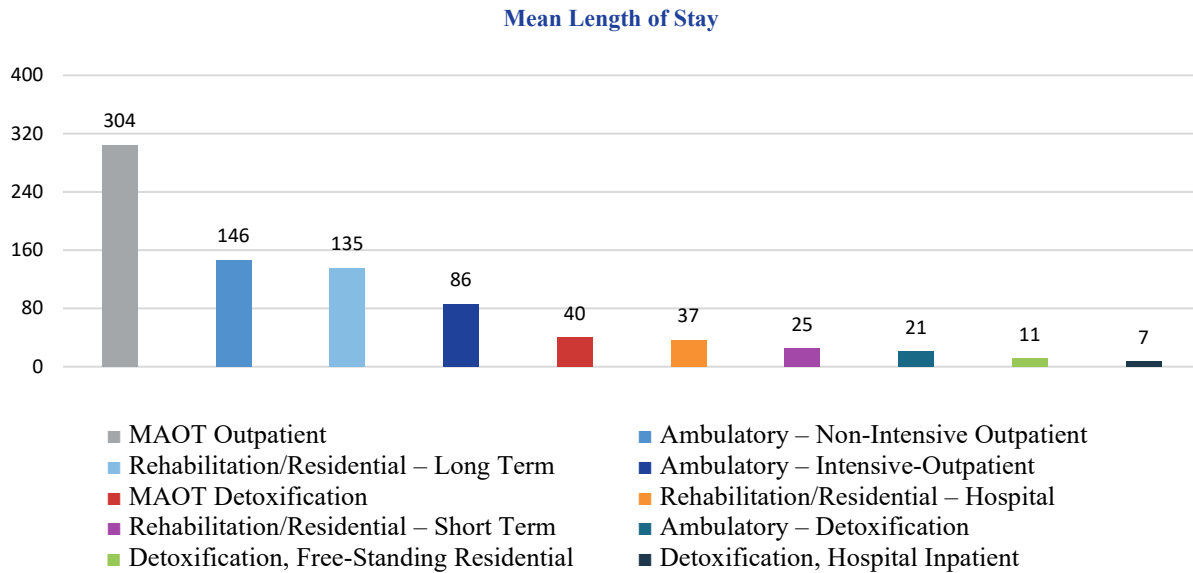
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by number of arrests³ in the past 30 days prior to discharge,³ 94.3% (N = 1,026,364) had no arrests, 4.0% (N = 44,039) had one arrest, and 1.7% (N = 18,577) had two or more arrests.

Figure 4.B.4 Percentages of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by Attendance at Self-Help Groups in Past 30 Days in 2021



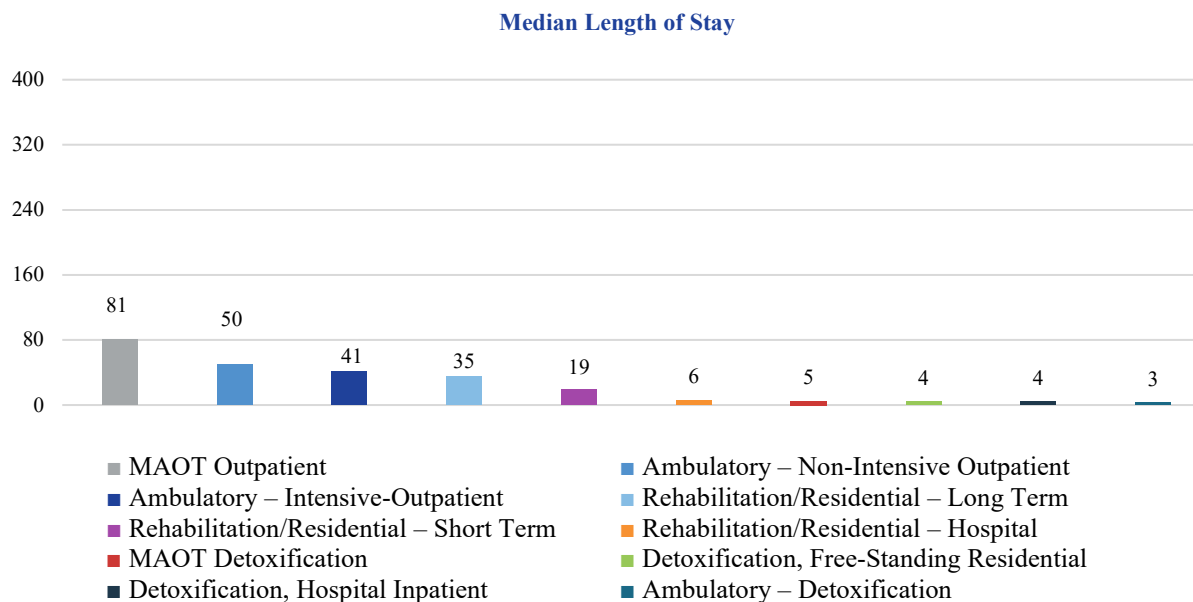
Among discharges from substance use treatment services in 2021 by attendance at self-help groups³ in the past 30 days prior to discharge, 69.4% (N = 745,888) reported no attendance, 5.8% (N = 62,589) reported attending support groups 1-3 times, 4.5% (N = 48,363) reported attending support groups 4-7 times, 13.5% (N = 144,725) reported attending support groups 8-30 times, and 6.8% (N = 73,116) reported some attendance in the past month however the frequency was unknown.

Figure 4.B.5 Mean Length of Stay at Discharge by Type of Treatment Service Received in 2021



The mean length of stay³ at discharge for MAOT outpatient services were 304 days, followed by ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services (mean = 146 days), long term rehabilitation/residential services (mean = 135 days), ambulatory – intensive outpatient services (mean = 86 days), MAOT detoxification services (mean = 40 days), hospital rehabilitation/residential services (mean = 37 days), short term rehabilitation/residential services (mean = 25 days), ambulatory – detoxification services (mean = 21 days), free-standing residential detoxification services (mean = 11 days), and hospital inpatient detoxification services (mean = 7 days).

Figure 4.B.6 Median Length of Stay at Discharge by Type of Treatment Service Received in 2021



The median length of stay³ at discharge for MAOT outpatient services were 81 days, followed by ambulatory – non-intensive outpatient services (median = 50 days), ambulatory – intensive outpatient services (median = 41 days), long-term residential/rehabilitation services (median = 35 days), short term rehabilitation/residential services (median = 19 days), hospital rehabilitation/residential services (median = 6 days), MAOT detoxification services (median = 5 days), free-standing residential detoxification services (median = 4 days), hospital inpatient detoxification services (median = 4 days), and ambulatory – detoxification services (median = 3 days). For 25th and 50th percentile length of stay for each type of treatment services presented above, please refer to Appendix D.

Section 5. Morbidity Status Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges

This section presents the morbidity status among admissions and discharges in 2021. Morbidity status compares past month abstinence and active use of alcohol or drugs at admission and discharge. Abstinence is a NOM, and was defined as no alcohol or drug use in the past month, and active use of alcohol or drugs was defined as one of the following frequencies of use: 1-3 days in the past month, 1-2 days in the past week, 3-6 days in the past week, or daily use. Admissions or discharges with missing values for past month substance use or frequency of use were considered ineligible and therefore excluded from analysis. Wherever feasible, the data are visualized as percentages and rates per 100,000 population and narratives describing key findings from the graphs include individual counts for reference. For detailed data on counts, percentages, and rates corresponding to this section, including missing value counts and percentages, please refer to Appendix F.

Key Takeaways – Admissions

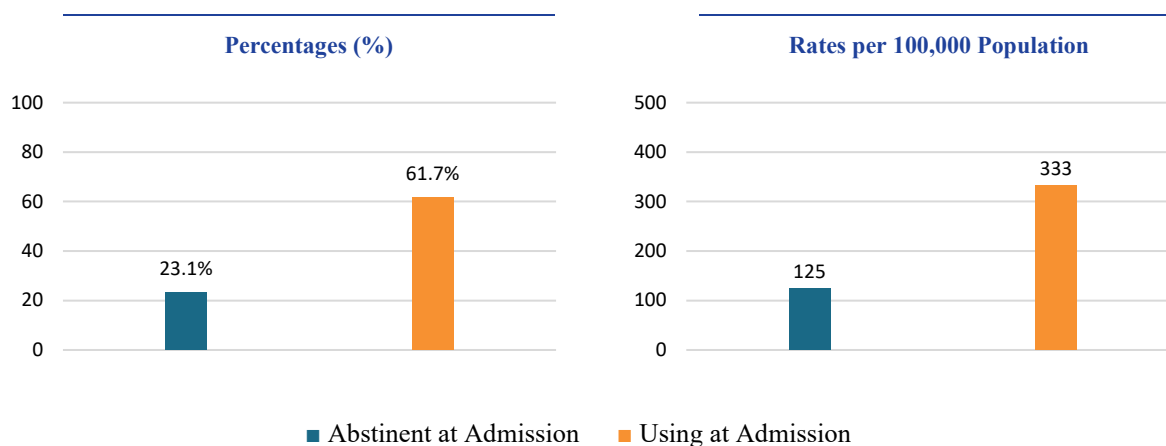
- Among admissions, 23.1% (N = 342,772) were abstinent and 61.7% (N = 914,243) reported substance use. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by morbidity status³ were 125 for those who were abstinent and 333 for those who reported substance use.

Key Takeaways – Discharges

- Among discharges, 29.3% (N = 395,571) were abstinent and 49.0% (N = 662,566) reported substance use. The rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} by morbidity status³ were 141 for those who were abstinent and 236 for those who reported substance use.

5.A Morbidity Status Among Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

Figure 5.A.1 Percentages and Rates of Morbidity Status of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

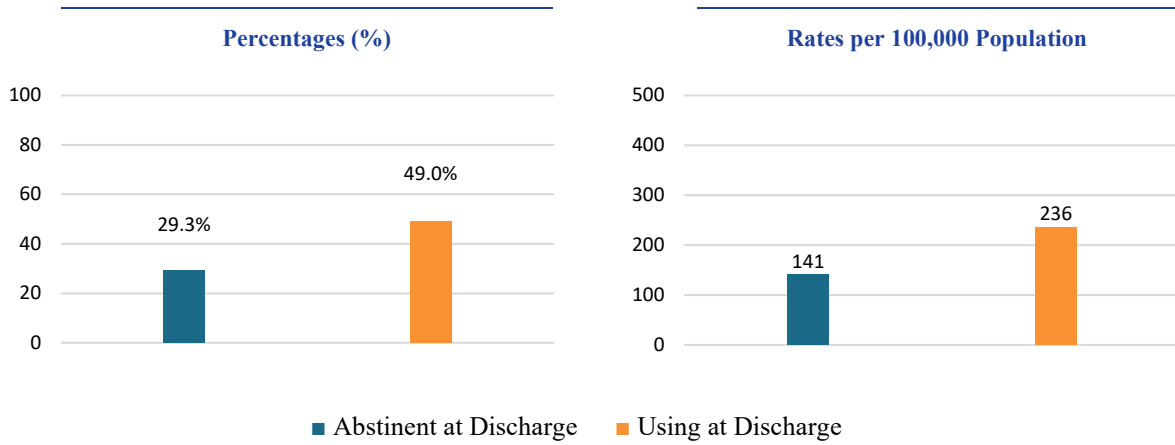


Among admissions to substance use treatment services, 23.1% (N = 342,772) were abstinent and 61.7% (N = 914,243) reported substance use.

Among admissions to substance use treatment services, the rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} were 125 for those who were abstinent and 333 for those who reported substance use.

5.B Morbidity Status Among Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services, 2021

Figure 5.B.1 Percentages and Rates of Morbidity Status of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021



Among discharges from substance use treatment services, 29.3% (N = 395,571) were abstinent and 49.0% (N = 662,566) reported substance use.

Among discharges from substance use treatment services, the rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} were 141 for those who were abstinent and 236 for those who reported substance use.

Section 6. Geographic Distribution of Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges by State

This section presents a geographical distribution of data on all admissions to and discharges from substance use treatment facilities and the top 6 primary substances used among admissions and discharges. The top 6 primary substances include: alcohol, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana/hashish, other opiates/synthetics, and cocaine. This section is divided into the following sub-sections:

- 6.A – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 population of all admissions to and discharges from substance use treatment facilities.
- 6.B – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 population of the top 6 primary substances used among admissions to substance use treatment facilities.
- 6.C – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 population of the top 6 primary substances used among discharges from substance use treatment facilities.

Four states (Delaware, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) were excluded from admissions data, and three states (Delaware, Idaho, and Oregon) were excluded from discharges data.

A full description of how a primary substance is collected, types of substances, and definitions can be found in Appendix A. The maps presented in sections 6.A, 6.B, and 6.C present data by two class intervals that were selected manually by sorting states from high to low on counts and rates, and selecting a cut-off value that corresponds to the 10th highest count and rate, respectively. The counts and rates were rounded for readability. In other words, sections 6.A, 6.B, and 6.C highlight the top 10 states by their descending counts and rates. For data tables corresponding to figures and maps presented in this section, please refer to Appendix G.

Key Takeaways – Admissions

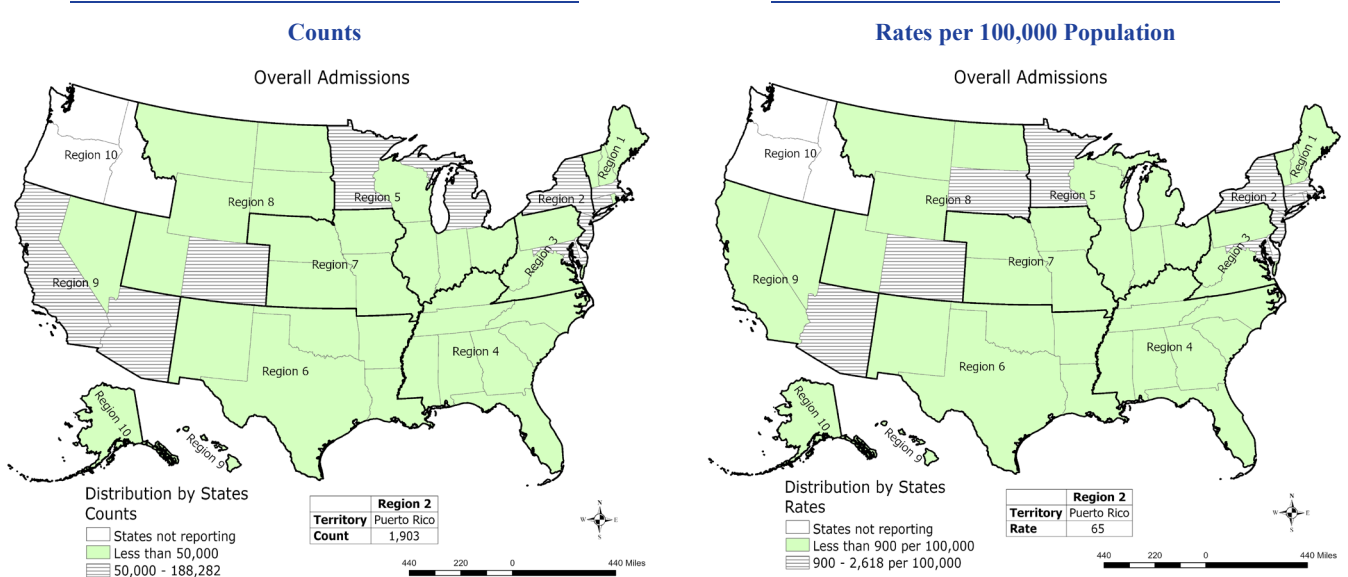
- In 2021, 10 states (New York, Arizona, California, Maryland, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 64.3% (N = 952,833) of admissions to substance use treatment services in the United States.
- In 2021, 10 states (Arizona, South Dakota, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 900 – 2,618) of admissions to substance use treatment services.

Key Takeaways – Discharges

- In 2021, 10 states (New York, Arizona, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michigan, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 68.8% (N = 929,937) of discharges from substance use treatment services in the United States.
- In 2021, 10 states (Arizona, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Dakota, Connecticut, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Alaska) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 900 – 2,471) of discharges from substance use treatment services.

6.A Overall Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges by State, 2021

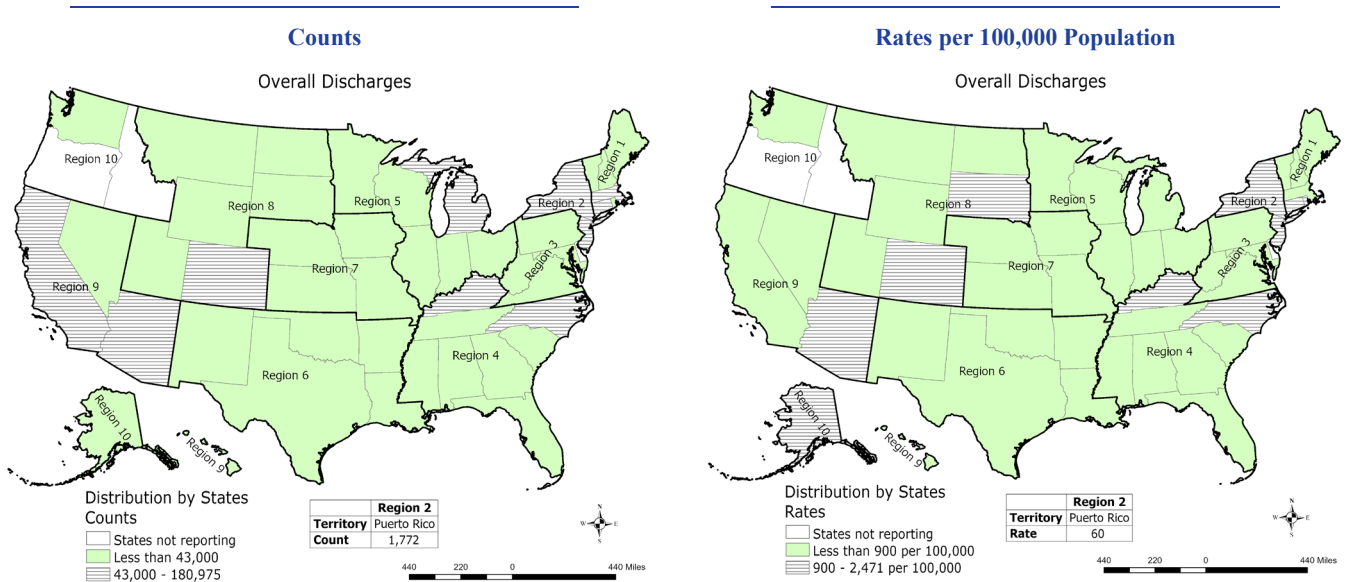
Figure 6.A.1 Counts and Rates of the Overall Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, Arizona, California, Maryland, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 64.3% (N = 952,833) of admissions to substance use treatment services.

In 2021, 10 states (Arizona, South Dakota, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 900 – 2,618) of admissions to substance use treatment services.

Figure 6.A.2 Counts and Rates of the Overall Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021

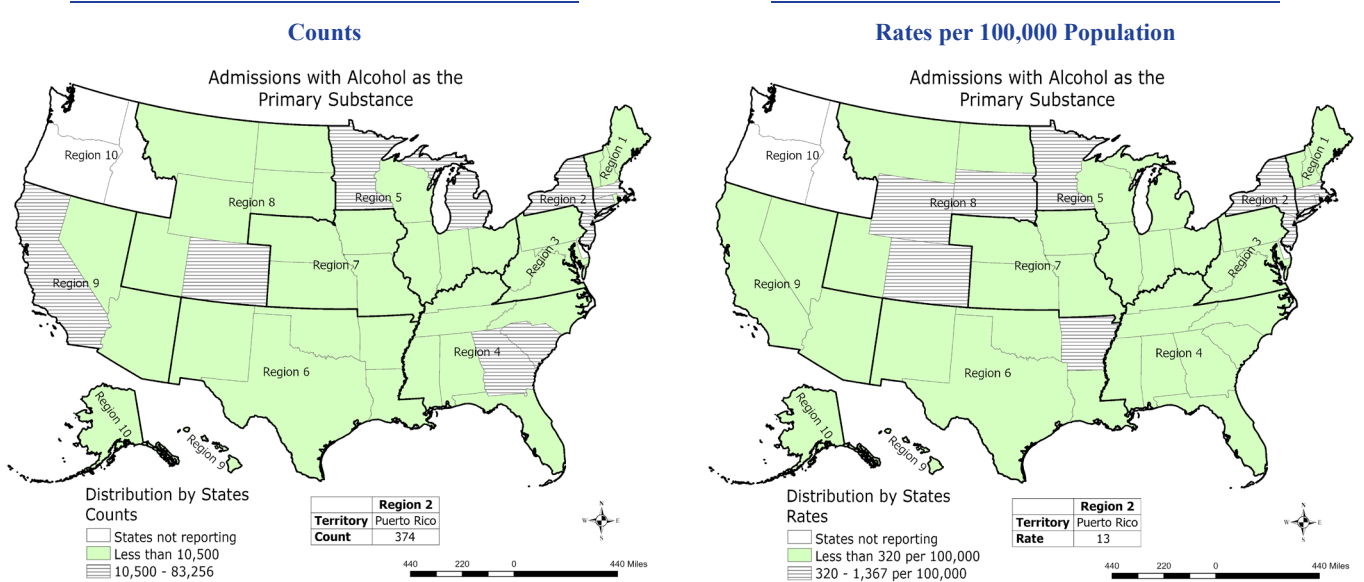


In 2021, 10 states (New York, Arizona, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michigan, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Connecticut) accounted for 68.8% (N = 929,937) of discharges from substance use treatment services.

In 2021, 10 states (Arizona, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Dakota, Connecticut, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Alaska) had higher rates per 100,000^{1,2} population (between 900 – 2,471) of discharges from substance use treatment services.

6.B Substance Use Treatment Admissions by Top 6 Primary Substances, 2021

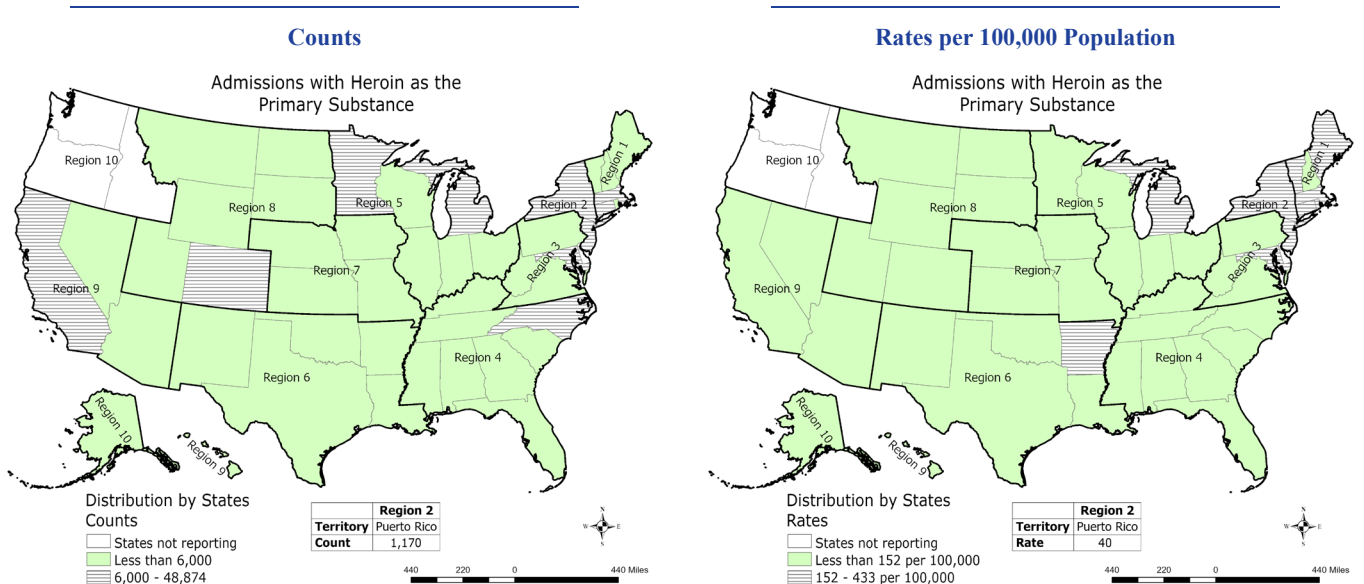
Figure 6.B.1 Counts and Rates of Alcohol Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, Colorado, New Jersey, California, Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Georgia, and South Carolina) accounted for 66.2% (N = 291,271) of admissions to substance use treatment services where alcohol was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (South Dakota, Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, Arkansas, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Massachusetts) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 320 – 1,367) of admissions to substance use treatment services where alcohol was listed as the primary substance.

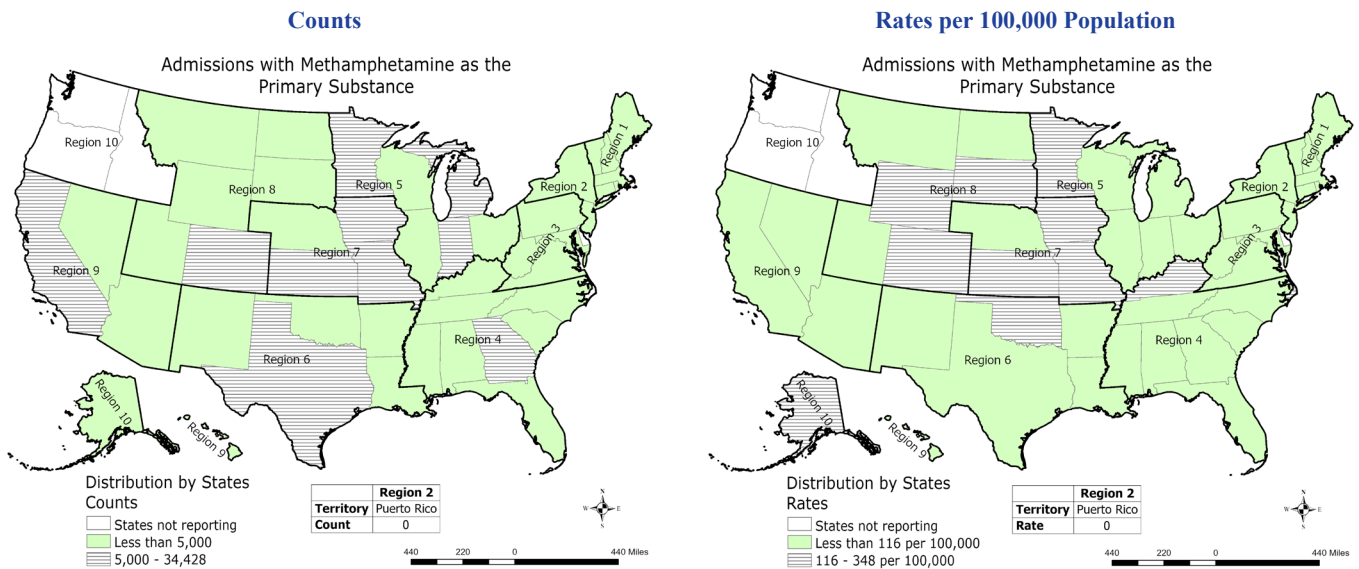
Figure 6.B.2 Counts and Rates of Heroin Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, Colorado, and North Carolina) accounted for 75.4% (N = 192,455) of admissions to substance use treatment services where heroin was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Alaska) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 152 – 433) of admissions to substance use treatment services where heroin was listed as the primary substance.

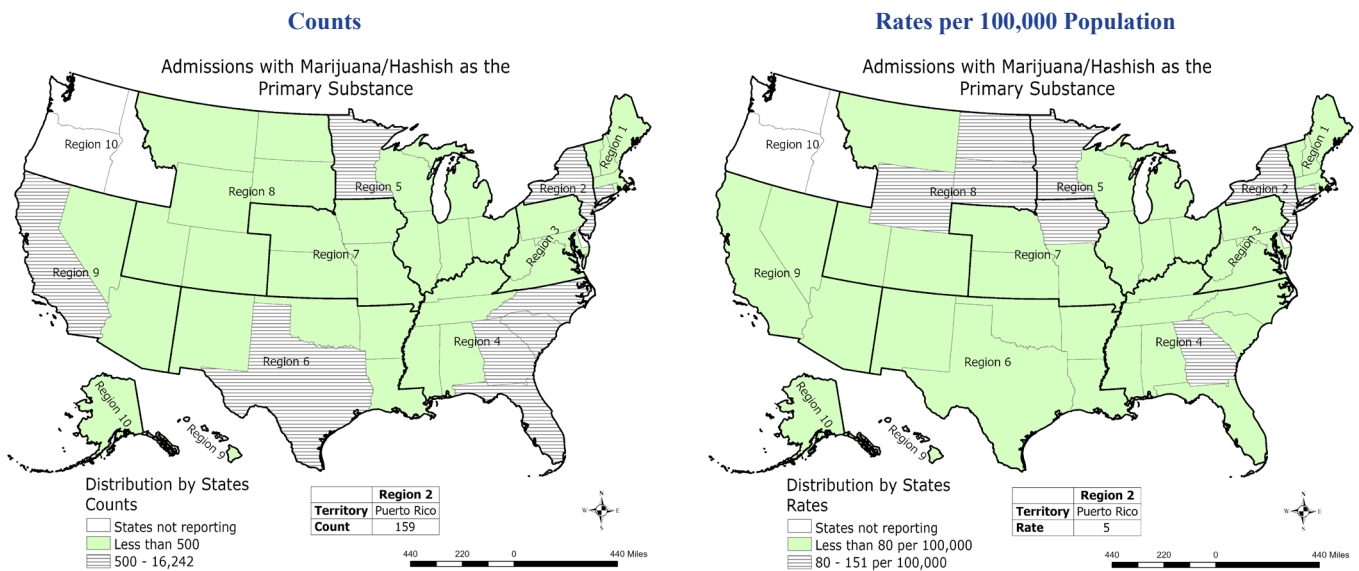
Figure 6.B.3 Counts and Rates of Methamphetamine Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (California, Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Texas, and Georgia) accounted for 62.3% (N = 106,122) of admissions to substance use treatment services where methamphetamine was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, Iowa, Kansas, Alaska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kentucky) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 116 – 348) of admissions to substance use treatment services where methamphetamine was listed as the primary substance.

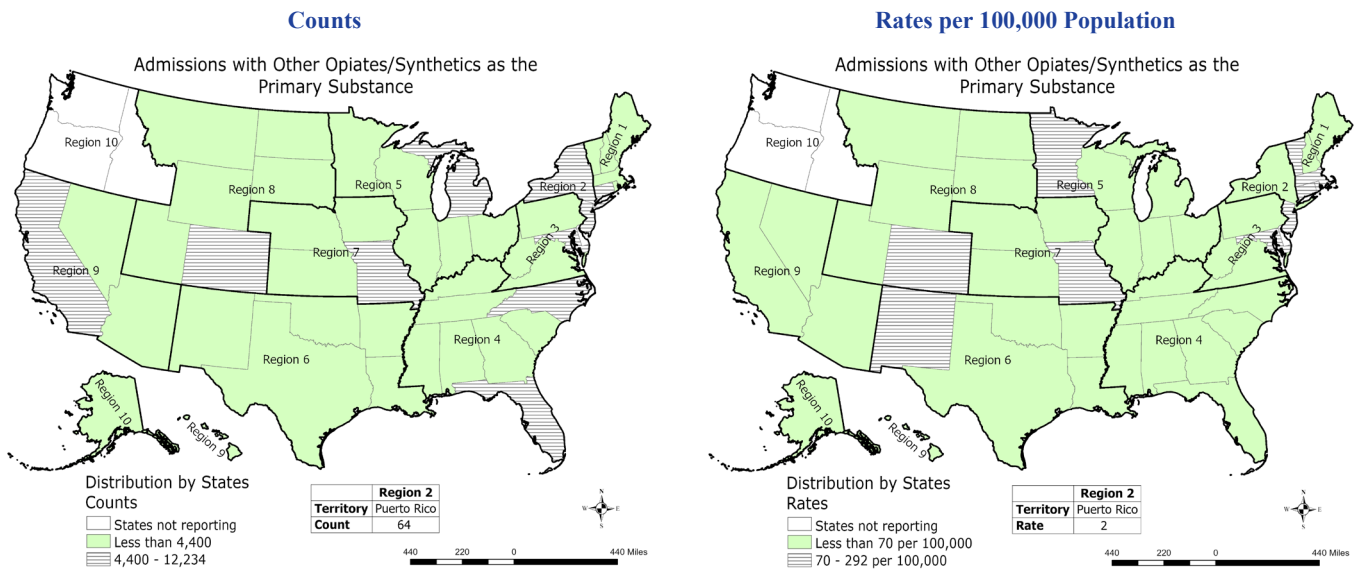
Figure 6.B.4 Counts and Rates of Marijuana/Hashish Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, California, Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Texas, Minnesota, South Carolina, Florida, and Connecticut) accounted for 55.9% (N = 72,277) of admissions to substance use treatment services where marijuana/hashish was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (South Dakota, Iowa, Connecticut, South Carolina, Minnesota, New York, Wyoming, Georgia, North Dakota, and New Jersey) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 80 – 151) of admissions to substance use treatment services where marijuana/hashish was listed as the primary substance.

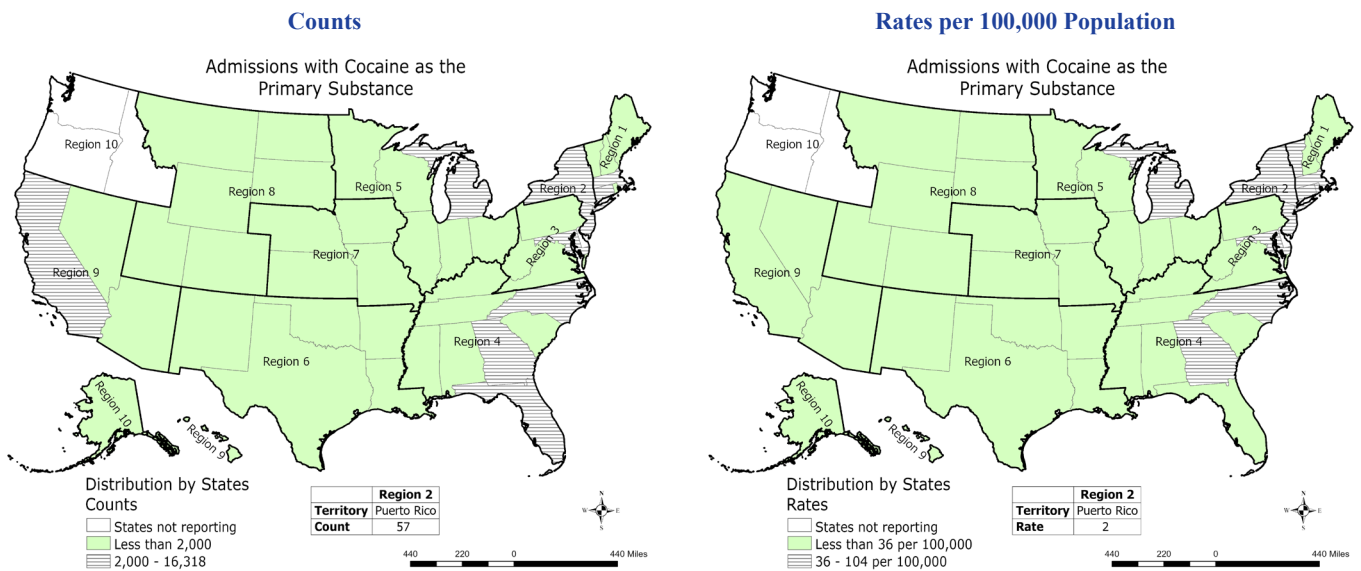
Figure 6.B.5 Counts and Rates of Other Opiates/Synthetics Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (California, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Florida, Colorado, Missouri, Michigan, and Connecticut) accounted for 62.3% (N = 71,816) of admissions to substance use treatment services where other opiates/synthetics was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Montana, Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Massachusetts) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 70 – 292) of admissions to substance use treatment services where other opiates/synthetics was listed as the primary substance.

Figure 6.B.6 Counts and Rates of Cocaine Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021

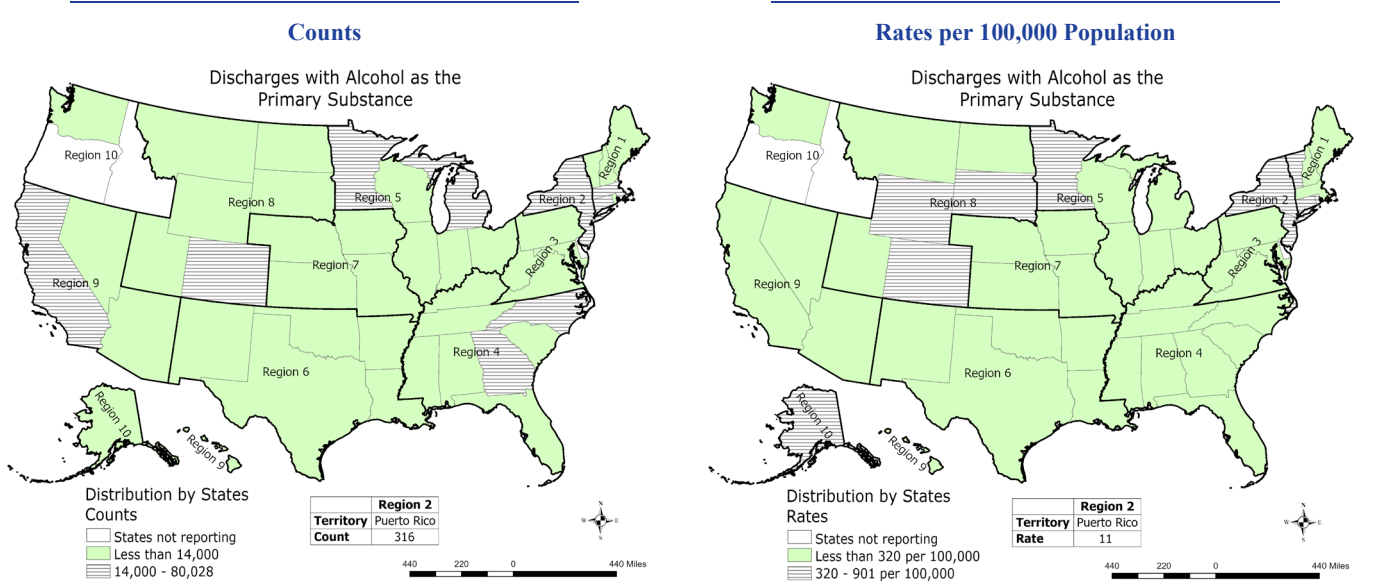


In 2021, 10 states (New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, North Carolina, Connecticut, Maryland, California, and Florida) accounted for 68.4% (N = 48,189) of admissions to substance use treatment services where cocaine use was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Georgia, and North Carolina) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 36 – 104) of admissions to substance use treatment services where cocaine was listed as the primary substance.

6.C Substance Use Treatment Discharges by Top 6 Primary Substances, 2021

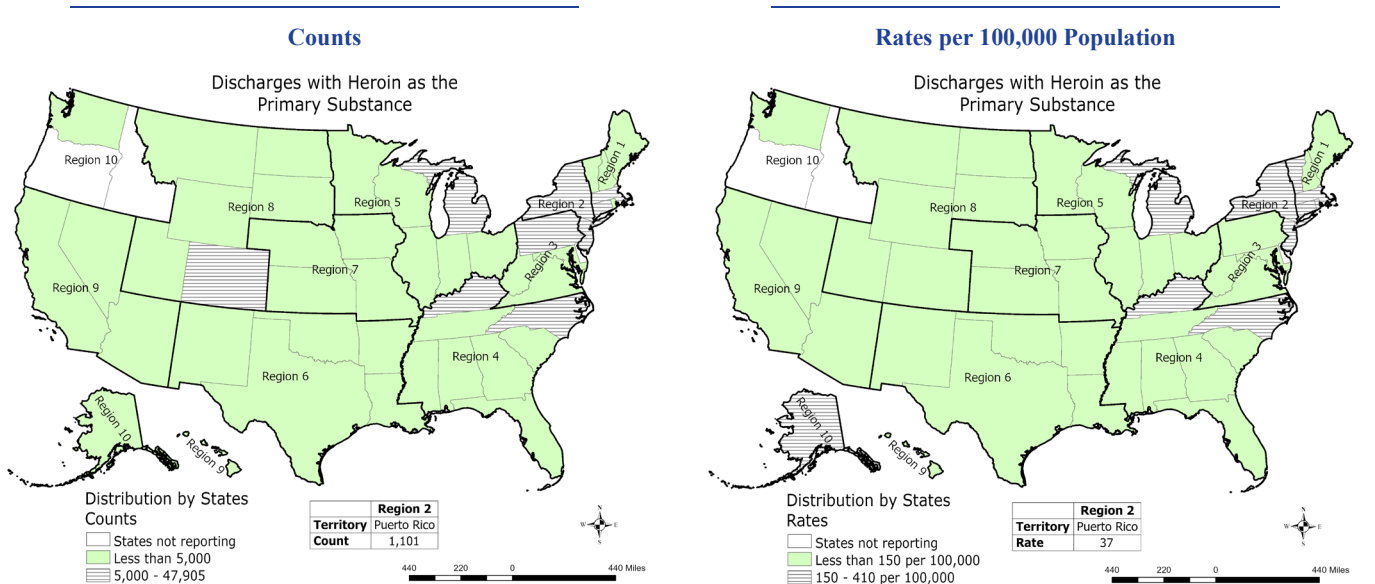
Figure 6.C.1 Counts and Rates of Alcohol Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, Colorado, New Jersey, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Connecticut, and Georgia) accounted for 70.2% (N = 281,916) of discharges from substance use treatment services where alcohol was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (South Dakota, Colorado, Alaska, Connecticut, New York, Wyoming, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Vermont) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 320 – 901) of discharges from substance use treatment services where alcohol was listed as the primary substance.

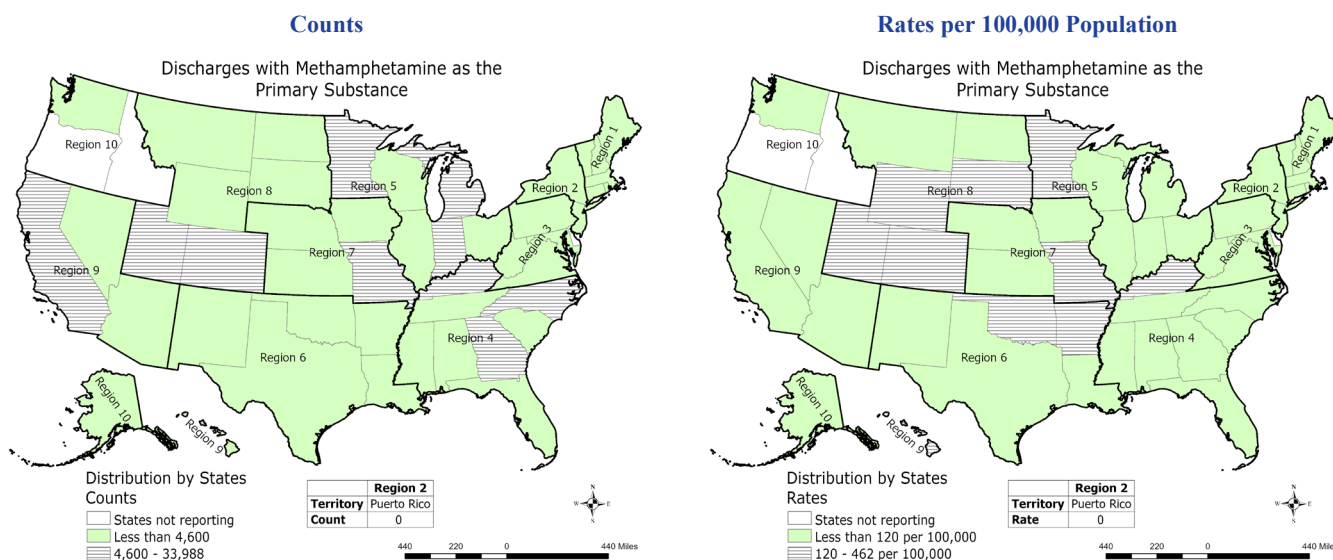
Figure 6.C.2 Counts and Rates of Heroin Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, North Carolina, New Jersey, California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Kentucky, Colorado, and Pennsylvania) accounted for 80.4% (N = 210,959) of discharges from substance use treatment services where heroin was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Connecticut, North Carolina, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Alaska, and Michigan) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 150 – 410) of discharges from substance use treatment services where heroin was listed as the primary substance.

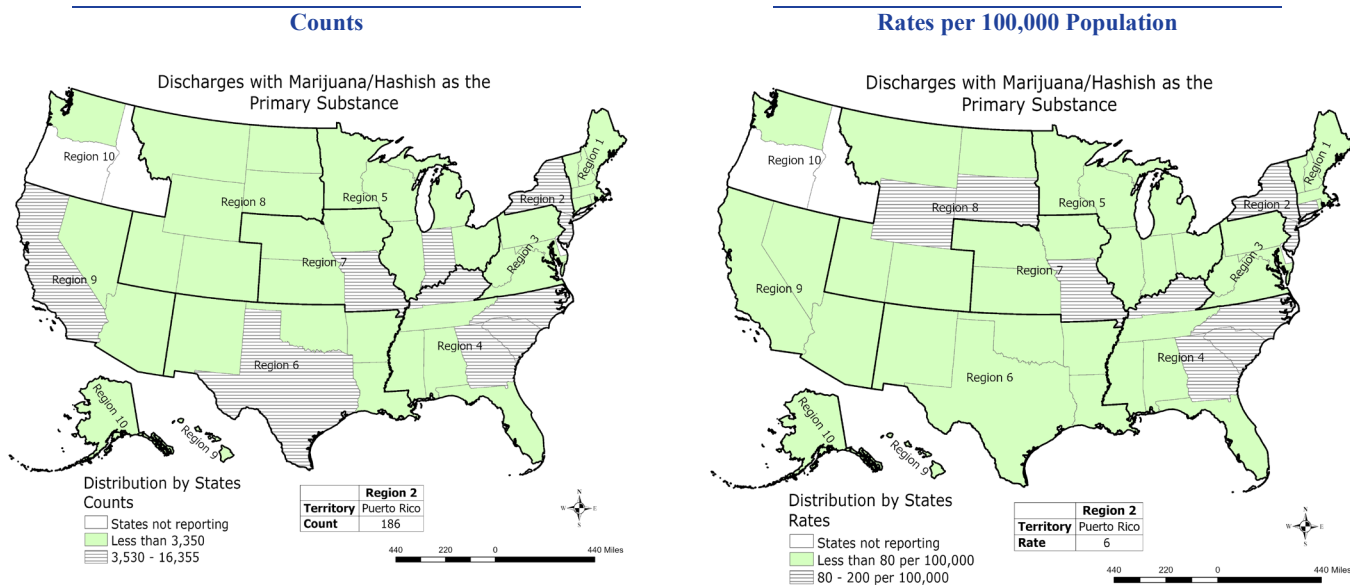
Figure 6.C.3 Counts and Rates of Methamphetamine Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (California, Kentucky, Colorado, Missouri, Minnesota, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, and Utah) accounted for 68.8% (N = 113,370) of discharges from substance use treatment services where methamphetamine use was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Kentucky, South Dakota, Wyoming, Hawaii, Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, Utah, Arkansas, and Oklahoma) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 120 – 462) of discharges from substance use treatment services where methamphetamine was listed as the primary substance.

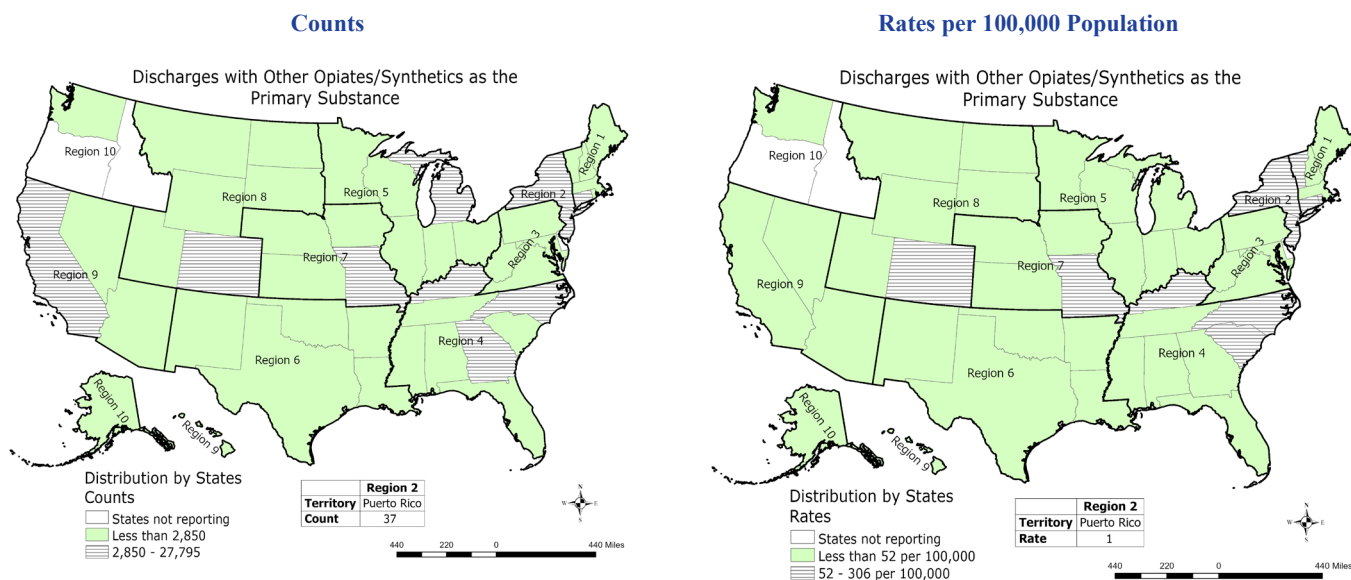
Figure 6.C.4 Counts and Rates of Marijuana/Hashish Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, California, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, South Carolina, Missouri, Texas, and Indiana) accounted for 63.7% (N = 74,436) of discharges from substance use treatment services where marijuana/hashish was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (Kentucky, South Carolina, Connecticut, South Dakota, North Carolina, New York, Wyoming, Missouri, Georgia, and New Jersey) had the highest rates per 100,000 population^{1,2} (between 80 – 200) of discharges from substance use treatment services where marijuana/hashish was listed as the primary substance.

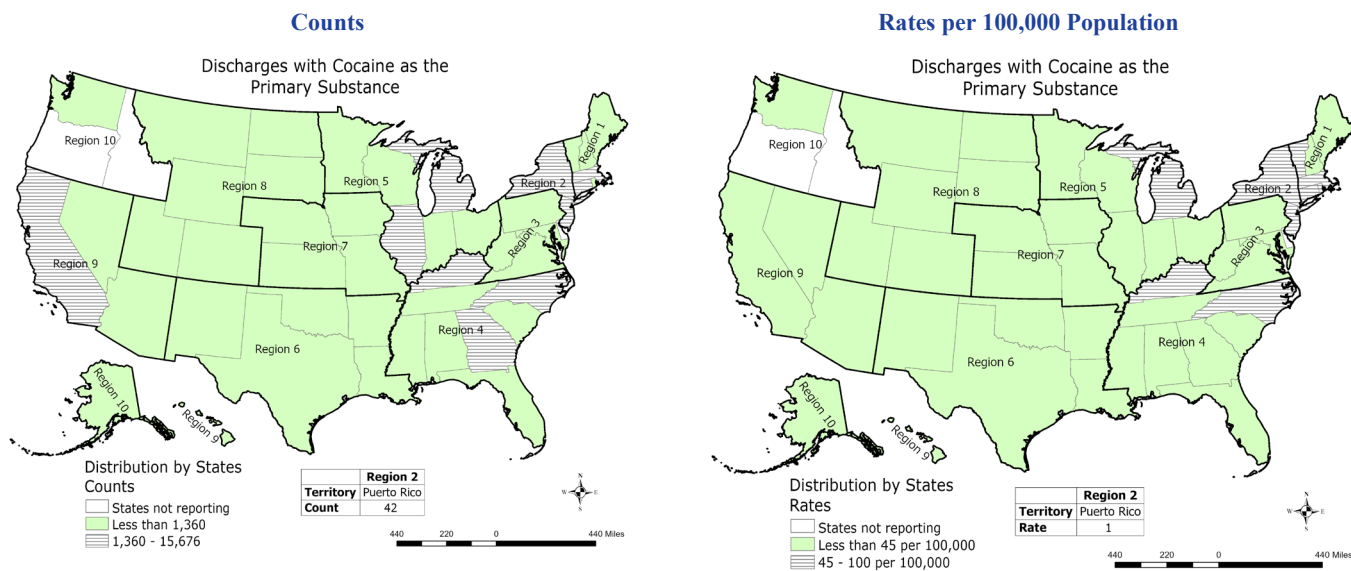
Figure 6.C.5 Counts and Rates of Other Opiates/Synthetics Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (North Carolina, California, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan, Connecticut, Colorado, and Georgia) accounted for 72.4% (N = 82,332) of discharges from substance use treatment services where other opiates/synthetics was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (North Carolina, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Connecticut, Missouri, Vermont, Colorado, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Minnesota)^{1,2} had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 52 – 306) of discharges from substance use treatment services where other opiates/synthetics was listed as the primary substance.

Figure 6.C.6 Counts and Rates of Cocaine Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services by State in 2021



In 2021, 10 states (New York, North Carolina, Michigan, New Jersey, Georgia, California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Illinois) accounted for 75.4% (N = 50,702) of discharges from substance use treatment services where cocaine was listed as the primary substance.

In 2021, 10 states (North Carolina, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Kentucky) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 45 – 100) of discharges from substance use treatment services where cocaine was listed as the primary substance.

Section 7. Limitations

TEDS data are subject to change as states continually review the quality of their data and may revise the files in case of data quality issues and/or errors. While this process improves the data set over time, reported historical TEDS statistics may change slightly from year to year.

TEDS provides information on specific types of treatment service derived from linked pairs of admissions or discharge records. However, this may not represent complete treatment episodes which may consist of stays in multiple types of services. Identifying complete treatment episodes would require analysis of the series of linked pairs of records.

Most SSAs report a single continuous treatment episode that involves transfer to a different type of service (i.e., from outpatient to residential) as one admission. However, some SSAs do not track transfers, and may report them as new admissions. In such instances, the number of admissions may overestimate the number of treatment episodes.

TEDS allows up to three substances to be listed on the admission record: primary, secondary, and tertiary. These represent the substances that led to the treatment episode; however, it does not necessarily account for all drugs used at the time of admission.

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 providing alcohol and/or drug treatment services to report data to the SSA. Some SSAs regulate private facilities, opioid treatment programs, and/or individual practitioners and require them to report TEDS data. Because of differences in individual state data systems, data collection, and methodology, caution should be exercised when comparing state estimates. Additional information outlining individual state data system reporting characteristics is included in Appendix C of this report, and additional information for facilities included in the state data collection system is included in Appendix I of this report.

Section 8. Endnotes

1. For more information on the detailed analysis, TEDS public use files are available for download from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive, which can be accessed at <https://datafiles.samhsa.gov>. A summary of data for individual states that have submitted a full year of data are available online through the Quick Statistics webpage at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/quick-statistics>.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (SC-EST2021-ALLDATA6).

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (PRC-EST2021-SYASEX).

Education tables: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). TEDS data (numerator) excludes Puerto Rico counts to align with denominator. Numerator is restricted to TEDS discharges 18 years and over to align with denominator (U.S. population 18 years and over).

Employment tables: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, States and selected areas: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, January 1976 to date, not seasonally adjusted. Numerator is restricted to TEDS admissions/discharges 16 years and over to align with denominator (U.S. population 16 years and over). State exclusions have been applied to make denominator comparable to TEDS.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Puerto Rico Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin.
3. For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.
4. Admissions and discharges younger than 16 years are excluded from the tabulation to align TEDS counts (numerator) with the universe for labor force data (denominator).
5. South Carolina and Minnesota had a tie for the top 10 states for discharges with cocaine as the primary substance, and therefore there are 11 states reported.

Appendix A. Definitions

Admission – Defined as the formal acceptance of a client into substance use treatment. An admission has occurred if, and only if, the client begins substance use treatment. Events that take place before the client begins the substance use treatment (e.g., initial screening, referral, wait-listing, etc.) are not considered admissions.

Age – The client’s age at the time of admission. Age is computed using the client’s date of service and their date of birth.

Arrests History – Indicates the number of arrests in the 30 days prior to the reference date (the date of admission or date of discharge). The counts represent the number of times the client was arrested (not the number of charges) for any cause during the reference period. Any formal arrest is counted, regardless of whether incarceration or conviction resulted.

Attendance at Substance Use Self-Help Groups – Indicates the frequency of attendance at a substance use self-help group in the 30 days prior to the reference date (the date of admission or date of discharge). It includes attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), and other self-help/mutual support groups focused on recovery from substance use and dependence.

Codependent – A person who has no alcohol or drug use issues, but satisfies all the following conditions:

- 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, and
- Has his or her own client record or has a record within a primary client record.

Detailed Criminal Justice Referral – Specifies the jurisdiction or program for substance use clients referred under the criminal justice system. This information is only collected at admission.

Discharge – Marks the end of a client’s treatment episode. Includes completion of planned substance use treatment for the current episode, transfers, and terminations of services.

Education – The number of years of education or the highest school grade completed for clients 18 years and older. This information is only collected at admission.

Employment Status – Describes the employment status for clients 16 years and older. This information is collected both at admission and discharge to assess change.

Hispanic or Latino Origin – Specifies the client’s ethnic origin using the single category per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards: Hispanic or Latino.

Length of Stay in Treatment – The duration of a client’s treatment (in days). Length of stay is computed using the date of admission and the date of last contact.

Living Arrangement – Describes the client’s housing situation, whether they are experiencing homelessness, living with parents or in a supervised setting, or living independently. This information is collected both at admission and discharge to assess change.

- **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 (substance use clients only).
- **Experiencing Homelessness** – Clients with no fixed address, including homeless shelters.
- **Independent Living** – Clients living alone or with others in a private residence and capable of self-care. Includes adult children (age 18 and over) living with parents and adolescents living independently. Also, includes clients who live independently with case management or housing support.

Medication-Assisted Opioid Therapy (MAOT) – Describes a type of treatment service that includes the use of medications, such as methadone, buprenorphine, and/or naltrexone for treating opioid use disorder. TEDS provides data on the use of MAOT by following treatment settings: residential, outpatient, and detoxification.

Morbidity Status – Compares abstinence and active use of alcohol or drugs at admission and discharge to assess change. Abstinence means no substance, alcohol, or drug use was reported in the past month prior to the reference date (the date of admission or date of discharge).

Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Substance – Lists the substance(s) that led to client’s admission by order of use. TEDS allows up to three substances to be listed on the admission record: primary, secondary, and tertiary. If a client is admitted for more than one substance use, the substances used are reported in order of use. While primary, secondary, and tertiary substances represent substances that led to the treatment episode, they do not necessarily

account for all drugs used at the time of admission. TEDS collects primary, secondary, and tertiary use data for the following substances along with the route of administration, frequency of use, age at first use, and detailed drug code:

- Alcohol
- Barbiturates – Amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- Benzodiazepines – Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines
- Cocaine
- 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, fentanyl; hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects. This includes prescription opiates and synthetics which have been misused.
- 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
- Phencyclidine (PCP)
- Other – Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.
- None

Race – Specifies the client’s race using the five minimum categories per OMB standards: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The race group ‘Other Race’ refers to the racial classifications ‘Other Single Race’ and ‘Two or More Races’ when reported by states. It also includes records where states cannot separate the race categories ‘Asian’ and ‘Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.’

Reason for Discharge – Indicates the outcome of the treatment episode or the reason for transfer or discontinuance of treatment. The reason for discharge category "other" includes clients who were discharged because they moved, became ill, were hospitalized, or experienced other changes in life circumstances.

Referral Source – Specifies the person or agency referring a client to substance use treatment.

Sex – Specifies the client’s self-reported biological sex at the time of admission, using only binary response options (male or female).

Single State Agency – The Single State Agency (SSA) is the lead agency in each state or jurisdiction responsible for managing federal funds dedicated to addressing substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery.

Transfer – A change in substance use treatment provider or type of treatment service.

Treatment Episode – The cycle from the beginning of a treatment service for a drug or alcohol use (admission) through to the termination of services for the prescribed treatment plan (discharge).

Type of Treatment Service – Describes the type of treatment service or treatment setting in which the client is placed at the time of admission or prior to discharge.

Appendix B. Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021 by Year of Admission

Table B-1. Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021 by Year of Admission

| Admission Year | Number of Discharges | Percent of Discharges |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 9 | 0.0 |
| 2001 | 15 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 21 | 0.0 |
| 2003 | 575 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 612 | 0.1 |
| 2005 | 363 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 316 | 0.0 |
| 2007 | 332 | 0.0 |
| 2008 | 399 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 398 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | 392 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 494 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 871 | 0.1 |
| 2013 | 907 | 0.1 |
| 2014 | 1,479 | 0.1 |
| 2015 | 1,508 | 0.1 |
| 2016 | 3,174 | 0.2 |
| 2017 | 8,540 | 0.6 |
| 2018 | 11,495 | 0.9 |
| 2019 | 31,619 | 2.3 |
| 2020 | 217,067 | 16.1 |
| 2021 | 1,071,162 | 79.2 |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 |

Appendix C. State Reporting Characteristics

Table C-1. State Data System Reporting Characteristics in 2021

| 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 | Transfer |
| Alaska | Facilities that receive state/public funding, excluding: - Mental Health Physician Clinics - Residential Psychiatric Treatment Facilities - Clients only served under Autism Regulations - State psychiatric facility - Independent LCSW/LPC/LMFT - Behavioral Health Associates working under Indian Health Services billing regulation package | None | All behavioral health treatment clients in publicly funded facilities excluding facility types listed in B5; some facilities also provide social supports that are outside the realm of treatment and do not necessarily fall in a standard treatment setting but are necessary social supports for the clients | Admission and Discharge (for most providers) Transfer (for some providers) | Admission |
| Arizona | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | n/a ² | n/a ² |
| Arkansas | Facilities that are licensed by state SSA | Some private facilities | All clients in a licensed facility | n/a ³ | Admission |
| California | Facilities that receive state/public funding. All licensed narcotic treatment facilities. | None | All clients in facility except DUI | Admission | Admission |
| Colorado | State-licensed facilities Methadone facilities Community-based juvenile and adult justice treatment programs, except institutionally based | None | All clients receiving substance use treatment services in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Connecticut | Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities serving adults that are licensed by state Dept of Public Health Some facilities treating youth (less than 18 years old) General hospitals funded by SSA | None | State/public-funded clients only | 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 |
| District of Columbia | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | n/a ² | n/a ² |
| Florida | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |

| State or jurisdiction | Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA | | | Change of service within episode | Change of provider within episode |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹ | Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA | Eligible clients | | |
| Georgia | Facilities that receive SAPT/BG, state and Medicaid funding through the state SSA. This includes Medicaid eligible aged, blind, and disabled adults and youth. Medicaid individuals in managed care plans are excluded. | None | SSA funded clients with substance use or co-occurring mental and substance use 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 state SSA (this includes Medicaid paid sub-acute addiction treatment services) | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| Indiana | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Admission | Admission |
| Iowa | Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA | None | All clients in facility receiving substance use disorder treatment | Transfer (as of 7/1/2021) | Admission |
| Kansas | Facilities that receive state/public funding Medicaid-certified facilities Department of Corrections 4th-time DUI facilities | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Kentucky | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | Transfer | Admission |
| Louisiana | Facilities that receive SAPT/MH Block Grant funding | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Maine | Facilities that receive state/federal/public funding Facilities licensed by the state | Some private substance use providers report | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Maryland | Facilities that receive federal/state/public funding | None | All clients receiving federal/state funding | Admission | Admission |
| Massachusetts | Facilities that are licensed/certified and/or hold a contract with the state SSA | Houses of corrections, some department of correction facilities, and some private opioid treatment programs that do not have a contract with the state | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Michigan | State licensed facilities that receive state/public funding including, but not limited Medicaid providers of behavioral health services | None | Clients whose services are supported by state/public funds through the Dept. of Health and Human Services, including Medicaid | n/a ³ | Admission |
| Minnesota | Providers serving publicly funded clients | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |

| State or jurisdiction | Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA | | | Change of service within episode | Change of provider within episode |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹ | Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA | Eligible clients | | |
| Mississippi | Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities certified by Mental Health Department | None | All clients in facility | n/a ³ | Admission |
| Missouri | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| Montana | Facilities that receive state/public funding and are State Approved | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| Nebraska | Facilities that receive SSA-administered state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Admission | Admission |
| Nevada | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | Transfer | Transfer |
| New Hampshire | Facilities that receive state/public funding, methadone maintenance facilities | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| New Jersey | Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed by the DOH Office of Certificate of Need and Licensing (CNL) Facilities in state intoxicated driver program certified by the SSA | Some private facilities and solo practitioners | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| New Mexico | Facilities that receive SSA substance use funding | None | SSA funded clients with substance use or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders | Transfer | Transfer |
| New York | Facilities that receive state/public funding Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| North Carolina | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | Transfer | n/a ² |
| North Dakota | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | n/a ³ | Admission |
| Ohio | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| Oklahoma | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | Transfer | Admission |
| Oregon | Facilities licensed/certified by the state that receive state/public funding. All DUII and methadone treatment facilities. | None | All clients in DUII and methadone facilities State/public-funded clients for all other facilities | Admission | Admission |
| Pennsylvania | All facilities that treat single county authority-funded clients (SCAs). SCAs serve uninsured and under insured individuals. SCAs receive funding from federal, state and local sources, including monies from DDAP and other state agencies. | Some, but not all, county prisons, hospitals, and private providers and solo practitioners | TEDS reporting is required for all SCA-funded clients. Facilities may report on other drug and alcohol clients, including those funded by Medicaid, on a voluntary basis. | Transfer | Admission |

| State or jurisdiction | Facilities reporting TEDS data to the SSA | | | Change of service within episode | Change of provider within episode |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Facilities required to report to the SSA ¹ | Facilities reporting voluntarily to the SSA | Eligible clients | | |
| Puerto Rico | Facilities that receive SAPT/MHBG/COVID/ARP Certified opioid treatment programs (Methadone facilities) Facilities that receive state/public funding State/correctional DUI/DWI providers | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| Rhode Island | Facilities that are licensed/certified by state SSA | None | All clients in facility | Admission | Admission |
| South Carolina | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | Transfer | Admission |
| South Dakota | Facilities that receive state/public funding | 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 | State/public-funded clients only are required; data on all clients are requested and received from some facilities | Admission | Transfer |
| Vermont | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | Transfer | Admission |
| Virginia | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | All clients in facility | n/a ³ | Admission |
| Washington | Facilities that receive state/public funding | None | State/public-funded clients only | 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 |

n/a = Not applicable.

n/a¹ State/public funding generally refers to funding by the single state agency but may also include funding by another public agency.

n/a² Neither an admission nor transfer record resulted from a change in service or provider.

n/a³ Neither an admission nor transfer record resulted from a change in service within a provider.

SOURCE: Single State Agencies, December 2022.

Appendix D. Data Tables, Characteristics of Admissions to and Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

Table D-1. Characteristics of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

| Admissions | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000* |
|---|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Year | | | | |
| 2021 | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Age | | | | |
| 12-20 Years | 67,596 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 179 |
| 21-34 Years | 581,460 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 963 |
| 35-44 Years | 403,150 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 966 |
| 45 Years and Older | 430,337 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 319 |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 968,353 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 717 |
| Female | 512,936 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 368 |
| Unknown | 1,093 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 160 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 921,323 | 62.1 | 66.5 | 442 |
| Black or African American | 267,861 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 718 |
| Other Race** | 127,798 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 1,541 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 53,244 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1,602 |
| Asian | 9,803 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 59 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 5,206 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 835 |
| Unknown | 96,470 | 6.5 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 643 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 195 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino Origin | 197,305 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 381 |
| Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin | 1,162,862 | 78.4 | 85.5 | 522 |
| Unknown | 121,252 | 8.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 798 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 326 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

**For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

Table D-2. Characteristics of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021 (continued)

| Admissions | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000* |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Treatment Referral Source | | | | |
| Self or Individual | 582,410 | 39.3 | 47.0 | 212 |
| Criminal Justice/DUI | 305,794 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 111 |
| Other Community | 127,472 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 46 |
| Substance Use Care Provider | 123,315 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 45 |
| Other Health Care Provider | 88,718 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 32 |
| Employer/EAP | 7,903 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3 |
| School (Educational) | 4,335 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2 |
| Unknown | 240,033 | 16.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 2,516 | 0.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 41 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 6 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Type of Treatment Service | | | | |
| Ambulatory – Non-Intensive Outpatient | 627,725 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 229 |
| Detoxification, Free-Standing Residential | 200,401 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 73 |
| Ambulatory – Intensive-Outpatient | 160,435 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 58 |
| MAOT Outpatient | 145,391 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 53 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Short Term | 133,964 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 49 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Long Term | 106,947 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 39 |
| Detoxification, Hospital Inpatient | 31,478 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 11 |
| MAOT Detoxification | 31,048 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 11 |
| MAOT Residential | 30,587 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 11 |
| Ambulatory – Detoxification | 9,700 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Hospital | 4,867 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2 |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Primary Substance Use | | | | |
| Alcohol | 439,755 | 29.7 | 34.8 | 160 |
| Heroin | 255,401 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 93 |
| Methamphetamine | 170,220 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 62 |
| Marijuana/Hashish | 129,343 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 47 |
| Other Opiates/Synthetics | 115,273 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 42 |
| Cocaine | 70,456 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 26 |
| Benzodiazepines | 14,008 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 5 |
| Other Amphetamines | 10,678 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 4 |
| Phencyclidine (PCP) | 3,911 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1 |
| Other Stimulants | 2,606 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Substance Use Not in the Top 10 | 51,512 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 19 |
| Unknown | 217,097 | 14.6 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 2,230 | 0.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 52 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 540 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

Table D-3. Characteristics of Admissions to Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021 (continued)

| Admissions | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000* |
|---|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Years of Education Completed (18 and over)** | | | | |
| 0 to 8 years | 54,040 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 656 |
| 9 to 11 years | 205,046 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 1,274 |
| 12 years or GED | 569,020 | 42.1 | 50.4 | 793 |
| 13 to 15 years | 227,713 | 16.8 | 20.2 | 332 |
| 16 years or BA, BS | 54,120 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 96 |
| 17 years or more | 18,114 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 56 |
| Not Collected | 155,505 | 11.5 | -- | -- |
| Unknown | 37,731 | 2.8 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 5,083 | 0.4 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 495 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Applicable*** | 24,881 | 1.8 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

**For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

***Discharges younger than 18 years and all discharges from Puerto Rico are excluded from the tabulation to align TEDS counts (numerator) with the universe for educational attainment data (denominator).

Table D-4. Characteristics of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

| Discharges | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000* |
|---|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Year | | | | |
| 2021 | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Age | | | | |
| 12-20 Years | 53,442 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 138 |
| 21-34 Years | 536,956 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 867 |
| 35-44 Years | 371,122 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 867 |
| 45 Years and Older | 390,228 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 283 |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 874,157 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 631 |
| Female | 476,674 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 334 |
| Unknown | 763 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 153 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 878,509 | 65.0 | 68.1 | 411 |
| Black or African American | 231,508 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 616 |
| Other Race** | 119,108 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 1,389 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 45,326 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1,318 |
| Asian | 8,194 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 47 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 6,641 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 982 |
| Unknown | 60,585 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 1,052 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 825 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino Origin | 173,308 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 330 |
| Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin | 1,119,464 | 82.8 | 86.6 | 490 |
| Unknown | 57,836 | 4.3 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 220 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 920 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

**For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

Table D-5. Characteristics of Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021 (continued)

| Discharges | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000* |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Type of Treatment Service | | | | |
| Ambulatory – Non-Intensive Outpatient | 583,913 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 208 |
| Detoxification, Free-Standing Residential | 166,985 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 59 |
| Ambulatory – Intensive-Outpatient | 158,651 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 56 |
| MAOT Outpatient | 154,639 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 55 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Short Term | 114,286 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 41 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Long Term | 91,750 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 33 |
| MAOT Residential | 28,449 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10 |
| Detoxification, Hospital Inpatient | 28,178 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10 |
| MAOT Detoxification | 15,706 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 6 |
| Ambulatory – Detoxification | 6,601 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Hospital | 2,590 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Primary Substance Use | | | | |
| Alcohol | 401,334 | 29.7 | 33.4 | 143 |
| Heroin | 262,546 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 93 |
| Methamphetamine | 164,832 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 59 |
| Marijuana/Hashish | 116,785 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 42 |
| Other Opiates/Synthetics | 113,766 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 40 |
| Cocaine | 67,221 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 24 |
| Benzodiazepines | 14,104 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 5 |
| Other Amphetamines | 10,661 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 4 |
| Other Stimulants | 3,587 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1 |
| Phencyclidine (PCP) | 3,351 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1 |
| Substance Use Not in the Top 10 | 43,317 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 15 |
| Unknown | 149,617 | 11.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 562 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 64 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Reason for Discharge | | | | |
| Completed | 578,044 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 206 |
| Transferred | 294,132 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 105 |
| Dropped out | 337,981 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 120 |
| Terminated | 63,045 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 22 |
| Incarcerated | 15,459 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 5 |
| Death | 6,032 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2 |
| Other | 57,055 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 20 |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

Appendix E. Data Tables, National Outcome Measures (NOMs) Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges, 2021

Table E-1. National Outcome Measures Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions in 2021

| Admissions* | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000** |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Living Arrangement*** | | | | |
| Independent Living | 786,182 | 58.2 | 68.1 | -- |
| Experiencing Homelessness | 188,222 | 13.9 | 16.3 | -- |
| Dependent Living | 179,918 | 13.3 | 15.6 | -- |
| Not Collected | 156,372 | 11.6 | -- | -- |
| Unknown | 36,346 | 2.7 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 4,238 | 0.3 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 470 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Employment Status (16 and over)*** | | | | |
| Unemployed | 524,803 | 38.8 | 45.2 | 5,655 |
| Not in Labor Force | 346,901 | 25.7 | 29.9 | 352 |
| Employed | 288,365 | 21.3 | 24.9 | 189 |
| Unknown | 180,928 | 13.4 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 1,753 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 100 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 2 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Applicable**** | 8,896 | 0.7 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Number of Arrests*** | | | | |
| None | 1,068,553 | 79.0 | 93.9 | -- |
| Once | 58,363 | 4.3 | 5.1 | -- |
| Two or More | 10,636 | 0.8 | 0.9 | -- |
| Unknown | 157,337 | 11.6 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 56,729 | 4.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 98 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 32 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*The NOMs variables in TEDS admissions are living arrangements (pertaining to stability in housing), employment status for ages 16 and over (pertaining to employment), number of arrests (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), detailed criminal justice referral (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), and attendance at self-help groups (pertaining to social support).

**For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

***For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

****Discharges younger than 16 years are excluded from the tabulation to align TEDS counts (numerator) with the universe for labor force data (denominator).

Table E-2. National Outcome Measures Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions in 2021 (continued)

| Admissions* | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000** |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Detailed Criminal Justice Referral*** | | | | |
| Probation/Parole | 85,489 | 6.3 | 41.3 | 30 |
| State/Federal Court | 33,832 | 2.5 | 16.3 | 12 |
| Other | 22,180 | 1.6 | 10.7 | 8 |
| DUI/DWI | 18,686 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 7 |
| Formal Adjudication Process | 18,680 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 7 |
| Other Recognized Legal Entity | 14,647 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 5 |
| Diversionsary Program | 8,460 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 3 |
| Prison | 5,203 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2 |
| Not Collected | 667,919 | 49.4 | -- | -- |
| Not Applicable | 464,530 | 34.4 | -- | -- |
| Unknown | 8,812 | 0.7 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1,882 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 1,428 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Attendance at Self-Help Groups*** | | | | |
| None in the Past Month | 844,789 | 62.5 | 79.3 | 300 |
| 1-3 times in the Past Month | 51,074 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 18 |
| 4-7 times in the Past Month | 33,877 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 12 |
| 8-30 times in the Past Month | 89,270 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 32 |
| Some Attendance in the Past Month (Frequency Unknown) | 46,469 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 17 |
| Unknown | 218,108 | 16.1 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 61,236 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 5,905 | 0.4 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 1,020 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*The NOMs variables in TEDS admissions are living arrangements (pertaining to stability in housing), employment status for ages 16 and over (pertaining to employment), number of arrests (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), detailed criminal justice referral (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), and attendance at self-help groups (pertaining to social support).

**For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

***For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

Table E-3. National Outcome Measures Among Substance Use Treatment Discharges in 2021

| Discharges* | Counts | Percent of All Records | Percent Without Missing Records | Rates per 100,000** |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Living Arrangement*** | | | | |
| Independent Living | 720,480 | 53.3 | 69.4 | -- |
| Dependent Living | 185,201 | 13.7 | 17.8 | -- |
| Experiencing Homelessness | 132,855 | 9.8 | 12.8 | -- |
| Not Collected | 203,238 | 15.0 | -- | -- |
| Unknown | 107,274 | 7.9 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 2,227 | 0.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 473 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Employment Status (16 and over)*** | | | | |
| Unemployed | 455,327 | 33.7 | 41.6 | 4,906 |
| Not in Labor Force | 333,339 | 24.7 | 30.5 | 338 |
| Employed | 305,551 | 22.6 | 27.9 | 201 |
| Unknown | 197,767 | 14.6 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 50,554 | 3.7 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 313 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 1 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Not Applicable**** | 8,896 | 0.7 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Number of Arrests*** | | | | |
| None | 1,026,364 | 75.9 | 94.3 | -- |
| Once | 44,039 | 3.3 | 4.0 | -- |
| Two or More | 18,577 | 1.4 | 1.7 | -- |
| Unknown | 205,730 | 15.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 56,792 | 4.2 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 168 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 78 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Attendance at Self-Help Groups*** | | | | |
| None in the Past Month | 745,888 | 55.2 | 69.4 | 265 |
| 1-3 times in the Past Month | 62,589 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 22 |
| 4-7 times in the Past Month | 48,363 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 17 |
| 8-30 times in the Past Month | 144,725 | 10.7 | 13.5 | 51 |
| Some attendance in the past month (Frequency Unknown) | 73,116 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 26 |
| Unknown | 265,956 | 19.7 | -- | -- |
| Not Collected | 9,498 | 0.7 | -- | -- |
| Not Reported | 1,576 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Invalid Data | 37 | 0.0 | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 481 |

*The NOMs variables in TEDS discharges are living arrangements (pertaining to stability in housing), employment status for ages 16 and over (pertaining to employment), number of arrests (pertaining to criminal justice involvement), attendance at self-help groups (pertaining to social support), and length of stay (pertaining to retention in treatment).

**For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

***For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

****Discharges younger than 16 years are excluded from the tabulation to align TEDS counts (numerator) with the universe for labor force data (denominator).

Table E-4. Length of Stay by Type of Substance Use Treatment Services in 2021

| Type of Treatment Service | Length of Stay* in Treatment (number of days) | | | |
|--|---|-----|--------|-----|
| | Mean | P25 | Median | P75 |
| MAOT Outpatient | 304 | 15 | 81 | 298 |
| Ambulatory – Non-Intensive Outpatient | 146 | 1 | 50 | 143 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Long Term | 135 | 12 | 35 | 89 |
| Ambulatory – Intensive-Outpatient | 86 | 8 | 41 | 99 |
| MAOT Detoxification | 40 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Hospital | 37 | 3 | 6 | 22 |
| Rehabilitation/Residential – Short Term | 25 | 7 | 19 | 28 |
| Ambulatory – Detoxification | 21 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Detoxification, Free-Standing Residential | 11 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Detoxification, Hospital Inpatient | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 124 | 3 | 25 | 98 |

*Length of stay (pertaining to the retention in treatment NOM) is only available in TEDS discharges.

Appendix F. Data Tables, Morbidity Status Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges, 2021

Table F-1. Morbidity Status Among Substance Use Treatment Admissions in 2021

| Morbidity Status* | Counts | Percent of All Records | Rates per 100,000** |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Abstinent at Admission | 342,772 | 23.1 | 125 |
| Using at Admission | 914,243 | 61.7 | 333 |
| Not Eligible | 225,528 | 15.2 | -- |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100.0 | 540 |

Table F-2. Morbidity Status Among Substance Use Treatment Discharges in 2021

| Morbidity Status* | Counts | Percent of All Records | Rates per 100,000** |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Abstinent at Discharge | 395,571 | 29.3 | 141 |
| Using at Discharge | 662,566 | 49.0 | 236 |
| Not Eligible | 287,579 | 21.3 | -- |
| Death Exclusion | 6,032 | 0.5 | -- |
| Total | 1,351,748 | 100.0 | 481 |

*Morbidity status compares past month abstinence and active use of alcohol or drugs at admission and discharge. Abstinence is a NOM, and was defined as no alcohol or drug use in the past month, and active use of alcohol or drugs was defined as one of the following frequencies of use: 1-3 days in the past month, 1-2 days in the past week, 3-6 days in the past week, or daily use.

**For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

Appendix G. Data Tables, Geographic Distribution of Substance Use Treatment Admissions and Discharges by State, 2021

Table G-1. Characteristics of Admissions and Discharges from Treatment Services by State, 2021

| States | Admissions | | | Discharge | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | Counts | Percentages | Rates per 100,000 ^{1,2} | Counts | Percentages | Rates per 100,000 ^{1,2} |
| Alabama | 13,906 | 0.9 | 322 | 10,137 | 0.7 | 235 |
| Alaska | 4,981 | 0.3 | 813 | 5,610 | 0.4 | 915 |
| Arizona | 163,554 | 11.0 | 2,618 | 154,386 | 11.4 | 2,471 |
| Arkansas | 11,205 | 0.8 | 436 | 9,354 | 0.7 | 364 |
| California | 114,266 | 7.7 | 340 | 111,210 | 8.2 | 331 |
| Colorado | 68,844 | 4.6 | 1,372 | 57,800 | 4.3 | 1,152 |
| Connecticut | 51,542 | 3.5 | 1,636 | 43,690 | 3.2 | 1,387 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 3,062 | 0.2 | 530 | 2,947 | 0.2 | 510 |
| Florida | 37,113 | 2.5 | 195 | 16,808 | 1.2 | 88 |
| Georgia | 37,586 | 2.5 | 409 | 41,476 | 3.1 | 451 |
| Hawaii | 1,598 | 0.1 | 129 | 5,176 | 0.4 | 419 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 14,367 | 1.0 | 132 | 16,039 | 1.2 | 147 |
| Indiana | 22,954 | 1.5 | 397 | 19,510 | 1.4 | 337 |
| Iowa | 20,773 | 1.4 | 764 | 697 | 0.1 | 26 |
| Kansas | 13,465 | 0.9 | 543 | 5,133 | 0.4 | 207 |
| Kentucky | 17,464 | 1.2 | 453 | 62,663 | 4.6 | 1,627 |
| Louisiana | 13,372 | 0.9 | 341 | 14,317 | 1.1 | 365 |
| Maine | 6,058 | 0.4 | 499 | 3,930 | 0.3 | 324 |
| Maryland | 100,145 | 6.8 | 1,897 | 607 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Massachusetts | 56,369 | 3.8 | 922 | 45,239 | 3.3 | 740 |
| Michigan | 63,356 | 4.3 | 731 | 58,700 | 4.3 | 677 |
| Minnesota | 59,807 | 4.0 | 1,232 | 38,605 | 2.9 | 795 |
| Mississippi | 6,619 | 0.4 | 264 | 6,995 | 0.5 | 279 |
| Missouri | 29,772 | 2.0 | 565 | 37,049 | 2.7 | 703 |
| Montana | 907 | 0.1 | 95 | 2,667 | 0.2 | 280 |
| Nebraska | 6,417 | 0.4 | 389 | 4,754 | 0.4 | 288 |
| Nevada | 7,793 | 0.5 | 289 | 5,855 | 0.4 | 217 |
| New Hampshire | 758 | 0.1 | 62 | 1,328 | 0.1 | 108 |
| New Jersey | 86,668 | 5.8 | 1,088 | 81,153 | 6.0 | 1,019 |
| New Mexico | 4,094 | 0.3 | 225 | 235 | 0.0 | 13 |
| New York | 188,282 | 12.7 | 1,099 | 180,975 | 13.4 | 1,056 |
| North Carolina | 42,630 | 2.9 | 470 | 134,121 | 9.9 | 1,478 |
| North Dakota | 2,926 | 0.2 | 450 | 1,684 | 0.1 | 259 |
| Ohio | 21,572 | 1.5 | 214 | 11,616 | 0.9 | 115 |
| Oklahoma | 13,260 | 0.9 | 394 | 11,833 | 0.9 | 352 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 18,554 | 1.3 | 165 | 18,322 | 1.4 | 163 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,903 | 0.1 | 65 | 1,772 | 0.1 | 60 |
| Rhode Island | 10,130 | 0.7 | 1,053 | 9,755 | 0.7 | 1,014 |
| South Carolina | 24,574 | 1.7 | 549 | 25,933 | 1.9 | 579 |
| South Dakota | 15,548 | 1.0 | 2,071 | 10,691 | 0.8 | 1,424 |
| Tennessee | 16,834 | 1.1 | 282 | 13,084 | 1.0 | 219 |
| Texas | 32,058 | 2.2 | 130 | 16,326 | 1.2 | 66 |
| Utah | 10,588 | 0.7 | 388 | 13,837 | 1.0 | 507 |
| Vermont | 4,470 | 0.3 | 782 | 4,792 | 0.4 | 838 |
| Virginia | 17,649 | 1.2 | 238 | 15,444 | 1.1 | 208 |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | 9,837 | 0.7 | 148 |
| West Virginia | 1,422 | 0.1 | 92 | 408 | 0.0 | 26 |
| Wisconsin | 17,375 | 1.2 | 342 | 3,179 | 0.2 | 63 |
| Wyoming | 3,953 | 0.3 | 799 | 4,069 | 0.3 | 822 |
| Total | 1,482,543 | 100 | 540 | 1,351,748 | 100 | 481 |

Table G-2. Counts of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Admissions to Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Counts | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana/Hashish | Other Opiates/Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 13,541 | 2,988 | 2,133 | 2,818 | 2,979 | 1,883 | 740 |
| Alaska | 4,838 | 2,826 | 940 | 510 | 364 | 166 | 32 |
| Arizona | 8,366 | 2,583 | 1,081 | 2,404 | 952 | 1,146 | 200 |
| Arkansas | 10,383 | 2,734 | 324 | 4,018 | 1,622 | 1,395 | 290 |
| California | 110,618 | 28,021 | 24,055 | 34,428 | 8,935 | 12,234 | 2,945 |
| Colorado | 67,609 | 37,718 | 7,219 | 12,614 | 3,694 | 4,923 | 1,441 |
| Connecticut | 43,398 | 17,542 | 13,641 | 95 | 4,427 | 4,425 | 3,268 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 2,629 | 1,009 | 697 | 44 | 254 | 94 | 531 |
| Florida | 26,850 | 7,685 | 4,018 | 2,071 | 5,122 | 5,789 | 2,165 |
| Georgia | 33,763 | 13,095 | 1,731 | 5,401 | 7,699 | 2,509 | 3,328 |
| Hawaii | 1,570 | 402 | 147 | 811 | 119 | 42 | 49 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 13,839 | 5,691 | 2,986 | 1,625 | 1,793 | 520 | 1,224 |
| Indiana | 22,394 | 6,458 | 3,504 | 5,733 | 4,191 | 1,626 | 882 |
| Iowa | 20,381 | 8,335 | 695 | 6,476 | 3,929 | 693 | 253 |
| Kansas | 12,193 | 3,482 | 466 | 5,541 | 1,754 | 628 | 322 |
| Kentucky | 16,199 | 3,939 | 2,388 | 4,470 | 2,386 | 2,124 | 892 |
| Louisiana | 7,551 | 2,041 | 799 | 1,911 | 1,480 | 519 | 801 |
| Maine | 5,908 | 2,048 | 2,598 | 274 | 176 | 582 | 230 |
| Maryland | 35,596 | 7,460 | 11,039 | 385 | 2,354 | 11,366 | 2,992 |
| Massachusetts | 54,859 | 19,705 | 25,359 | 559 | 1,290 | 4,139 | 3,807 |
| Michigan | 62,124 | 26,743 | 15,404 | 6,359 | 3,157 | 4,800 | 5,661 |
| Minnesota | 58,338 | 23,623 | 7,309 | 16,332 | 5,339 | 4,239 | 1,496 |
| Mississippi | 6,275 | 1,760 | 410 | 1,582 | 1,249 | 744 | 530 |
| Missouri | 28,583 | 8,266 | 3,332 | 7,737 | 3,710 | 4,842 | 696 |
| Montana | 893 | 511 | 76 | 247 | 38 | 21 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 5,720 | 2,977 | 97 | 1,749 | 660 | 137 | 100 |
| Nevada | 3,467 | 1,217 | 393 | 1,087 | 616 | 93 | 61 |
| New Hampshire | 739 | 203 | 286 | 93 | 19 | 82 | 56 |
| New Jersey | 82,528 | 31,064 | 33,213 | 1,233 | 6,377 | 6,207 | 4,434 |
| New Mexico | 3,690 | 1,534 | 342 | 363 | 54 | 1,349 | 48 |
| New York | 180,202 | 83,256 | 48,874 | 4,105 | 16,242 | 11,407 | 16,318 |
| North Carolina | 35,164 | 7,966 | 6,342 | 4,566 | 7,196 | 5,823 | 3,271 |
| North Dakota | 2,272 | 879 | 101 | 589 | 526 | 172 | 5 |
| Ohio | 20,752 | 5,415 | 4,397 | 2,866 | 4,298 | 2,281 | 1,495 |
| Oklahoma | 12,068 | 3,908 | 1,052 | 4,427 | 1,331 | 1,109 | 241 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 18,032 | 6,253 | 4,757 | 2,173 | 2,343 | 1,466 | 1,040 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,824 | 374 | 1,170 | 0 | 159 | 64 | 57 |
| Rhode Island | 9,825 | 4,116 | 1,668 | 98 | 441 | 2,811 | 691 |
| South Carolina | 22,580 | 10,504 | 1,875 | 1,803 | 5,323 | 2,013 | 1,062 |
| South Dakota | 14,394 | 10,260 | 143 | 2,608 | 1,130 | 200 | 53 |
| Tennessee | 16,226 | 4,158 | 3,177 | 3,309 | 1,707 | 2,794 | 1,081 |
| Texas | 29,302 | 8,805 | 5,666 | 5,501 | 5,617 | 1,784 | 1,929 |
| Utah | 10,378 | 2,817 | 2,318 | 3,166 | 1,608 | 331 | 138 |
| Vermont | 4,389 | 1,672 | 1,369 | 76 | 288 | 499 | 485 |
| Virginia | 16,166 | 5,165 | 2,430 | 2,797 | 2,571 | 1,763 | 1,440 |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 1,205 | 340 | 416 | 185 | 45 | 204 | 15 |
| Wisconsin | 16,939 | 8,343 | 2,739 | 1,794 | 1,359 | 1,066 | 1,638 |
| Wyoming | 3,888 | 1,864 | 225 | 1,187 | 420 | 169 | 23 |
| Total | 1,180,448 | 439,755 | 255,401 | 170,220 | 129,343 | 115,273 | 70,456 |

Table G-3. Percentages of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Admissions to Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana/Hashish | Other Opiates/Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Alaska | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Arizona | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Arkansas | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| California | 9.4 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 20.2 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 4.2 |
| Colorado | 5.7 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| Connecticut | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Florida | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.1 |
| Georgia | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 |
| Hawaii | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Indiana | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Iowa | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Louisiana | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Maine | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Maryland | 3.0 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 9.9 | 4.3 |
| Massachusetts | 4.6 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 5.4 |
| Michigan | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 8.0 |
| Minnesota | 4.9 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| Mississippi | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Missouri | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| Montana | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nevada | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| New Hampshire | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| New Jersey | 7.0 | 7.1 | 13.0 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| New Mexico | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| New York | 15.3 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 2.4 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 23.2 |
| North Carolina | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| North Dakota | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Puerto Rico | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rhode Island | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| South Carolina | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| South Dakota | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Tennessee | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Texas | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Utah | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Vermont | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Virginia | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Wyoming | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table G-4. Rates of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Admissions to Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Rates per 100,000* | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana/Hashish | Other Opiates/Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 322 | 69 | 49 | 65 | 69 | 44 | 17 |
| Alaska | 813 | 461 | 153 | 83 | 59 | 27 | 5 |
| Arizona | 2,618 | 41 | 17 | 38 | 15 | 18 | 3 |
| Arkansas | 436 | 106 | 13 | 156 | 63 | 54 | 11 |
| California | 340 | 83 | 72 | 102 | 27 | 36 | 9 |
| Colorado | 1,372 | 752 | 144 | 251 | 74 | 98 | 29 |
| Connecticut | 1,636 | 557 | 433 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 104 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 530 | 175 | 121 | 8 | 44 | 16 | 92 |
| Florida | 195 | 40 | 21 | 11 | 27 | 30 | 11 |
| Georgia | 409 | 142 | 19 | 59 | 84 | 27 | 36 |
| Hawaii | 129 | 33 | 12 | 66 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 132 | 52 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| Indiana | 397 | 112 | 61 | 99 | 72 | 28 | 15 |
| Iowa | 764 | 307 | 26 | 238 | 144 | 25 | 9 |
| Kansas | 543 | 140 | 19 | 223 | 71 | 25 | 13 |
| Kentucky | 453 | 102 | 62 | 116 | 62 | 55 | 23 |
| Louisiana | 341 | 52 | 20 | 49 | 38 | 13 | 20 |
| Maine | 499 | 169 | 214 | 23 | 15 | 48 | 19 |
| Maryland | 1,897 | 141 | 209 | 7 | 45 | 215 | 57 |
| Massachusetts | 922 | 322 | 415 | 9 | 21 | 68 | 62 |
| Michigan | 731 | 308 | 178 | 73 | 36 | 55 | 65 |
| Minnesota | 1,232 | 487 | 151 | 336 | 110 | 87 | 31 |
| Mississippi | 264 | 70 | 16 | 63 | 50 | 30 | 21 |
| Missouri | 565 | 157 | 63 | 147 | 70 | 92 | 13 |
| Montana | 95 | 54 | 8 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 389 | 181 | 6 | 106 | 40 | 8 | 6 |
| Nevada | 289 | 45 | 15 | 40 | 23 | 3 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 62 | 17 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| New Jersey | 1,088 | 390 | 417 | 15 | 80 | 78 | 56 |
| New Mexico | 225 | 84 | 19 | 20 | 3 | 74 | 3 |
| New York | 1,099 | 486 | 285 | 24 | 95 | 67 | 95 |
| North Carolina | 470 | 88 | 70 | 50 | 79 | 64 | 36 |
| North Dakota | 450 | 135 | 16 | 91 | 81 | 26 | 1 |
| Ohio | 214 | 54 | 44 | 28 | 43 | 23 | 15 |
| Oklahoma | 394 | 116 | 31 | 132 | 40 | 33 | 7 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 165 | 56 | 42 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 9 |
| Puerto Rico | 65 | 13 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 1,053 | 428 | 173 | 10 | 46 | 292 | 72 |
| South Carolina | 549 | 235 | 42 | 40 | 119 | 45 | 24 |
| South Dakota | 2,071 | 1,367 | 19 | 347 | 151 | 27 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 282 | 70 | 53 | 55 | 29 | 47 | 18 |
| Texas | 130 | 36 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 8 |
| Utah | 388 | 103 | 85 | 116 | 59 | 12 | 5 |
| Vermont | 782 | 292 | 239 | 13 | 50 | 87 | 85 |
| Virginia | 238 | 70 | 33 | 38 | 35 | 24 | 19 |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 92 | 22 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 342 | 164 | 54 | 35 | 27 | 21 | 32 |
| Wyoming | 799 | 377 | 45 | 240 | 85 | 34 | 5 |
| Total | 430 | 160 | 93 | 62 | 47 | 42 | 26 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

Table G-5. Counts of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Discharges from Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Counts | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana/Hashish | Other Opiates/Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 9,864 | 2,169 | 1,530 | 2,220 | 2,060 | 1,323 | 562 |
| Alaska | 5,450 | 3,099 | 1,106 | 666 | 388 | 153 | 38 |
| Arizona | 8,260 | 2,471 | 1,327 | 2,288 | 925 | 1,056 | 193 |
| Arkansas | 8,617 | 2,286 | 276 | 3,232 | 1,400 | 1,159 | 264 |
| California | 108,296 | 26,546 | 24,938 | 33,988 | 9,352 | 9,759 | 3,713 |
| Colorado | 56,713 | 30,812 | 6,469 | 11,202 | 3,396 | 3,564 | 1,270 |
| Connecticut | 38,793 | 15,555 | 12,916 | 82 | 3,528 | 3,894 | 2,818 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 2,551 | 907 | 754 | 42 | 246 | 94 | 508 |
| Florida | 12,631 | 3,873 | 1,926 | 835 | 1,997 | 2,846 | 1,154 |
| Georgia | 37,399 | 14,987 | 1,920 | 5,811 | 8,003 | 2,852 | 3,826 |
| Hawaii | 5,096 | 1,000 | 340 | 2,849 | 662 | 121 | 124 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 15,249 | 6,373 | 3,407 | 1,739 | 1,774 | 593 | 1,363 |
| Indiana | 18,988 | 5,563 | 3,081 | 4,702 | 3,536 | 1,357 | 749 |
| Iowa | 680 | 244 | 24 | 278 | 103 | 25 | 6 |
| Kansas | 4,951 | 1,542 | 145 | 2,156 | 741 | 218 | 149 |
| Kentucky | 58,194 | 11,599 | 9,703 | 17,799 | 7,686 | 9,515 | 1,892 |
| Louisiana | 7,638 | 2,102 | 906 | 1,938 | 1,385 | 485 | 822 |
| Maine | 3,844 | 1,415 | 1,549 | 200 | 110 | 427 | 143 |
| Maryland | 287 | 44 | 82 | 0 | 18 | 114 | 29 |
| Massachusetts | 44,222 | 16,563 | 20,508 | 469 | 877 | 2,722 | 3,083 |
| Michigan | 57,570 | 24,539 | 14,787 | 5,607 | 2,984 | 4,448 | 5,205 |
| Minnesota | 37,606 | 15,876 | 4,336 | 10,435 | 3,435 | 2,542 | 982 |
| Mississippi | 6,673 | 1,820 | 578 | 1,736 | 1,076 | 879 | 584 |
| Missouri | 35,794 | 10,023 | 4,553 | 10,490 | 4,649 | 5,263 | 816 |
| Montana | 2,428 | 1,301 | 152 | 681 | 161 | 121 | 12 |
| Nebraska | 4,298 | 2,237 | 74 | 1,317 | 508 | 107 | 55 |
| Nevada | 2,137 | 772 | 259 | 684 | 329 | 52 | 41 |
| New Hampshire | 1,283 | 368 | 533 | 142 | 35 | 120 | 85 |
| New Jersey | 77,440 | 28,875 | 31,447 | 1,136 | 6,269 | 5,618 | 4,095 |
| New Mexico | 227 | 160 | 18 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 9 |
| New York | 173,353 | 80,028 | 47,905 | 3,765 | 16,355 | 9,624 | 15,676 |
| North Carolina | 120,117 | 28,135 | 37,201 | 8,733 | 9,222 | 27,795 | 9,031 |
| North Dakota | 1,375 | 503 | 88 | 422 | 250 | 110 | 2 |
| Ohio | 11,260 | 2,755 | 2,635 | 1,527 | 2,409 | 1,075 | 859 |
| Oklahoma | 10,714 | 3,421 | 837 | 4,067 | 1,272 | 897 | 220 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 17,842 | 6,123 | 5,085 | 2,158 | 1,943 | 1,603 | 930 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,682 | 316 | 1,101 | 0 | 186 | 37 | 42 |
| Rhode Island | 9,473 | 3,788 | 2,092 | 78 | 353 | 2,562 | 600 |
| South Carolina | 24,013 | 11,288 | 2,154 | 1,839 | 5,294 | 2,345 | 1,093 |
| South Dakota | 9,897 | 6,763 | 110 | 1,992 | 840 | 150 | 42 |
| Tennessee | 12,598 | 3,286 | 2,417 | 2,746 | 1,256 | 2,140 | 753 |
| Texas | 14,827 | 4,020 | 2,300 | 2,674 | 4,070 | 708 | 1,055 |
| Utah | 13,524 | 3,591 | 3,089 | 4,603 | 1,705 | 337 | 199 |
| Vermont | 4,704 | 1,853 | 1,457 | 78 | 296 | 495 | 525 |
| Virginia | 14,396 | 4,651 | 2,315 | 2,174 | 2,391 | 1,520 | 1,345 |
| Washington | 6,066 | 1,913 | 1,440 | 1,659 | 494 | 514 | 46 |
| West Virginia | 379 | 146 | 78 | 39 | 31 | 82 | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 3,080 | 1,674 | 380 | 375 | 346 | 130 | 175 |
| Wyoming | 4,005 | 1,959 | 218 | 1,159 | 439 | 195 | 35 |
| Total | 1,126,484 | 401,334 | 262,546 | 164,832 | 116,785 | 113,766 | 67,221 |

Table G-6. Percentages of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Discharges from Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana /Hashish | Other Opiates/ Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Alaska | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Arizona | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Arkansas | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| California | 9.6 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 20.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 |
| Colorado | 5.0 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Connecticut | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Florida | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Georgia | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 5.7 |
| Hawaii | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Indiana | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Iowa | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kansas | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kentucky | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 2.8 |
| Louisiana | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Maine | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Maryland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Massachusetts | 3.9 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| Michigan | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| Minnesota | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Mississippi | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Missouri | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.2 |
| Montana | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nevada | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| New Hampshire | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| New Jersey | 6.9 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| New Mexico | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New York | 15.4 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 8.5 | 23.3 |
| North Carolina | 10.7 | 7.0 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 24.4 | 13.4 |
| North Dakota | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Puerto Rico | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rhode Island | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| South Dakota | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tennessee | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Texas | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Utah | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Vermont | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Virginia | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Washington | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| West Virginia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Wisconsin | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Wyoming | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table G-7. Rates of Top 6 Primary Substances Among Discharges from Treatment Services by State in 2021

| States | Rates per 100,000* | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Top 6 Primary Substances | Alcohol | Heroin | Methamphetamine | Marijuana /Hashish | Other Opiates/ Synthetics | Cocaine |
| Alabama | 235 | 50 | 35 | 51 | 48 | 31 | 13 |
| Alaska | 915 | 506 | 180 | 109 | 63 | 25 | 6 |
| Arizona | 2,471 | 40 | 21 | 37 | 15 | 17 | 3 |
| Arkansas | 364 | 89 | 11 | 126 | 54 | 45 | 10 |
| California | 331 | 79 | 74 | 101 | 28 | 29 | 11 |
| Colorado | 1,152 | 614 | 129 | 223 | 68 | 71 | 25 |
| Connecticut | 1,387 | 494 | 410 | 3 | 112 | 124 | 89 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| District of Columbia | 510 | 157 | 130 | 7 | 43 | 16 | 88 |
| Florida | 88 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 6 |
| Georgia | 451 | 163 | 21 | 63 | 87 | 31 | 42 |
| Hawaii | 419 | 81 | 28 | 231 | 54 | 10 | 10 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 147 | 59 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 13 |
| Indiana | 337 | 96 | 53 | 81 | 61 | 23 | 13 |
| Iowa | 26 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Kansas | 207 | 62 | 6 | 87 | 30 | 9 | 6 |
| Kentucky | 1,627 | 301 | 252 | 462 | 200 | 247 | 49 |
| Louisiana | 365 | 54 | 23 | 49 | 35 | 12 | 21 |
| Maine | 324 | 117 | 128 | 16 | 9 | 35 | 12 |
| Maryland | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 740 | 271 | 335 | 8 | 14 | 45 | 50 |
| Michigan | 677 | 283 | 171 | 65 | 34 | 51 | 60 |
| Minnesota | 795 | 327 | 89 | 215 | 71 | 52 | 20 |
| Mississippi | 279 | 72 | 23 | 69 | 43 | 35 | 23 |
| Missouri | 703 | 190 | 86 | 199 | 88 | 100 | 15 |
| Montana | 280 | 136 | 16 | 71 | 17 | 13 | 1 |
| Nebraska | 288 | 136 | 4 | 80 | 31 | 6 | 3 |
| Nevada | 217 | 29 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 108 | 30 | 43 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| New Jersey | 1,019 | 362 | 395 | 14 | 79 | 71 | 51 |
| New Mexico | 13 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| New York | 1,056 | 467 | 280 | 22 | 95 | 56 | 91 |
| North Carolina | 1,478 | 310 | 410 | 96 | 102 | 306 | 99 |
| North Dakota | 259 | 77 | 14 | 65 | 38 | 17 | 0 |
| Ohio | 115 | 27 | 26 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 9 |
| Oklahoma | 352 | 102 | 25 | 121 | 38 | 27 | 7 |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 163 | 54 | 45 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 8 |
| Puerto Rico | 60 | 11 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1,014 | 394 | 217 | 8 | 37 | 266 | 62 |
| South Carolina | 579 | 252 | 48 | 41 | 118 | 52 | 24 |
| South Dakota | 1,424 | 901 | 15 | 265 | 112 | 20 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 219 | 55 | 40 | 46 | 21 | 36 | 13 |
| Texas | 66 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 4 |
| Utah | 507 | 131 | 113 | 169 | 62 | 12 | 7 |
| Vermont | 838 | 324 | 255 | 14 | 52 | 87 | 92 |
| Virginia | 208 | 63 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 20 | 18 |
| Washington | 148 | 29 | 22 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 26 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 63 | 33 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Wyoming | 822 | 396 | 44 | 234 | 89 | 39 | 7 |
| Total | 401 | 143 | 93 | 59 | 42 | 40 | 24 |

*For more information on rates per 100,000 calculations, please see Appendix I.

Appendix H. Overall Missing Admissions and Discharges Counts and Percentages by Key Characteristics, 2021

Table H-1. Overall Missing Admissions Counts and Percentages by Key Characteristics in 2021

| Admissions* | Number Reporting | Number Missing** | Percent Reporting | Percent Missing** |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 1,482,543 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Race | 1,385,235 | 97,308 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| Ethnicity | 1,360,167 | 122,376 | 91.8 | 8.3 |
| Sex | 1,481,289 | 1,254 | 99.9 | 0.1 |
| Referral Source | 1,239,947 | 242,596 | 83.6 | 16.4 |
| Type of Treatment Service | 1,482,543 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Primary Substance Use | 1,263,163 | 219,380 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Living Arrangement at Admission | 1,154,322 | 197,426 | 85.4 | 14.6 |
| Employment Status at Admission | 1,168,560 | 183,188 | 86.5 | 13.6 |
| Education at Admission | 1,152,234 | 199,514 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Number of Arrests in the Past 30 Days at Admission | 1,137,552 | 214,196 | 84.2 | 15.9 |
| Detailed Criminal Justice Referral at Admission | 207,177 | 1,144,571 | 15.3 | 84.7 |
| Attendance of Substance Use Self-Help Groups in the Past 30 Days at Admission | 1,065,479 | 286,269 | 78.8 | 21.2 |

Table H-2. Overall Missing Discharges Counts and Percentages by Key Characteristics in 2021

| Discharge* | Number Reporting | Number Missing** | Percent Reporting | Percent Missing** |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 1,351,748 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Race | 1,289,286 | 62,462 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| Ethnicity | 1,292,772 | 58,976 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| Sex | 1,350,831 | 917 | 99.9 | 0.1 |
| Primary Substance Use | 1,201,504 | 150,244 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| Reason for Discharge | 1,351,748 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Living Arrangement at Discharge | 1,038,536 | 313,212 | 76.8 | 23.2 |
| Employment Status at Discharge | 1,101,931 | 249,817 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| Number of Arrests in Past 30 Days at Discharge | 1,088,980 | 262,768 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| Attendance at Substance Use Self-Help Groups in Past 30 Days at Discharge | 1,074,681 | 277,067 | 79.5 | 20.5 |

*For definitions of specific data categories, characteristics and substance types included in TEDS, please see Appendix A.

**Includes missing, unknown, not collected and not applicable.

Appendix I. Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) Detailed Overview

Introduction and Background

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

TEDS is a compilation of client-level data routinely collected by the individual state administrative data systems to monitor their substance use treatment systems. Generally, facilities that are required to report to the single state agencies (SSA) are those that receive public funds and/or are licensed or certified by the SSAs to provide substance use treatment.

The TEDS system comprises two major components: the Admission Data Set and the Linked Discharge Data Set. The TEDS Admission Data Set includes client-level data on substance use treatment admissions from 1992 through the present. The TEDS Linked Discharge Data Set includes discharges that can be linked at a record level to admissions; it 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 Admission Data Set 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 state's discretion. The Minimum Data Set consists of 19 items that include information on:

- 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
- type of treatment service, including planned use of medication-assisted opioid therapy

The Supplemental Data Set items include psychiatric, social, and economic measures. Some items from the Supplemental Data Set are included in the Linked Discharge Data Set to explore how the status changes between admission and discharge.

The TEDS Linked Discharge Data Set was designed to enable TEDS to collect information on entire treatment episodes. Discharge data, when linked to admission data, represent treatment episodes that enable analyses of questions that cannot be answered with admission data alone. Examples include the proportion of discharges that completed treatment and the average length of stay (LOS) among those who completed treatment.

History

National-level data collection on admissions to substance use 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) use 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 use 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 about 1,800 to 2,000 programs, including some 200,000 annual admissions.

In 1981, the collection of national-level data on admissions to substance use 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 included no data reporting requirement. Participation in CODAP became voluntary; although several states submitted data through 1984, the data was 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 use. The TEDS data collection effort represents the federal response to this mandate. TEDS began in 1989 with the issue of three-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 use treatment. TEDS comprises data collected through the individual data collection systems of the SSAs for substance use 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. States are required to complete a data crosswalk prior to submitting TEDS data, which thereafter is reviewed and approved on an annual basis. A state data crosswalk contains a one-to-one mapping of a state's data fields, codes, and categories to the TEDS data fields, codes, and categories. A sample state crosswalk can found here: [combined su mh crosswalk template 10 2018.pdf \(samhsa.gov\)](https://www.samhsa.gov/data/crosswalks/combined-su-mh-crosswalk-template-10-2018.pdf)

Reporting differences between states are compounded by evolving health care payment systems and state-to-state comparisons should be made with extreme caution. TEDS admissions and/or clients do not represent the total national demand for substance use treatment or the prevalence of substance use in the general population. States differ widely in the amount of public funding available for substance use treatment and the constraints placed on the use of funds. For example, some states may be directed to target special populations such as pregnant women or adolescents. While states with higher funding levels may be able to admit a larger proportion of population in need of treatment, states with limited funds may be compelled to exercise triage in admitting persons to treatment.

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.

- *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 data 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 use 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 and 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 67 percent of states reported data on all admissions to eligible facilities, although some reported only, or largely include 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 is 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 type of treatment service (e.g., from 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 the type of treatment service or a change in provider without an interruption in treatment. This requires 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 transfers as a change in the type of treatment service within a given provider; however, few can also identify a transfer involving a change of provider. Several states do not track transfers, but instead report transfers as clients who are discharged and readmitted within a specified time period defined by each state. 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 users entering treatment.
- *Services offered.* Each state offers a mixture of types of treatment service (e.g., outpatient, detoxification, residential, opioid therapy) which 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 used may be affected as well (e.g., detoxification is more closely associated with alcohol or heroin use than with the 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 submitted late is generally small. Thus, the percentage distributions may change slightly in subsequent reports, although Census division- and state-level data may change somewhat more for states with reporting delays. 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 previous years reports. Therefore, public use files differ from year to year, making it difficult to replicate corresponding year reports.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, various states have experienced challenges as some substance use treatment providers or facilities temporarily discontinued their substance use treatment services. In addition, some states reported that there has been a decrease in resources and staffing availability at the provider level. Loss of data from these providers may have contributed to the overall decrease of the 2021 admission and discharge data. A few states reported significant decreases in the total number of TEDS admissions due to the impact of Medicaid expansion. States are expected to report all variables in the Minimum Data Set. Variables in the Supplemental Data Set are collected at each state's discretion.

Data Notes and Limitations

TEDS data are subject to change as states continually review the quality of their data and may revise the files in case of data quality issues and/or errors. While this process improves the data set over time, reported historical TEDS statistics may change slightly from year to year. TEDS records do not represent clients; rather, each record represents a treatment episode. For example, a client admitted to substance use treatment twice within a calendar year will be counted as two admissions. Similarly, a client discharged from substance use treatment twice within a calendar year will be counted as two discharges. TEDS also provides information on specific types of treatment service derived from linked pairs of admissions or discharge records. However, this may not represent complete treatment episodes which may consist of stays in multiple types of services. Identifying complete treatment episodes would require analysis of the series of linked pairs of records. Most SSAs report a single continuous treatment episode that involves transfer to a different type of service (i.e., from outpatient to residential) as one admission. However, some SSAs do not track transfers, and may report them as new admissions. In such instances, the number of admissions may overestimate the number of treatment episodes. TEDS allows up to three substances to be listed on the admission record: primary, secondary, and tertiary. These represent the substances that led to the treatment episode; however, it does not necessarily account for all drugs used at the time of admission.

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 providing alcohol and/or drug treatment services to report data to the SSA. Some SSAs regulate private facilities, opioid treatment programs, and/or individual practitioners and require them to report TEDS data. Because of differences in individual state data systems, data collection, and methodology, caution should be exercised when comparing state estimates. Additional information outlining individual state data system reporting characteristics is included in Appendix C of this report, and additional information for facilities included in the state data collection system is included in Appendix I of this report.

Report-Specific Considerations

Treatment admissions for codependents of substance use clients are excluded. Records for identifiable transfers within a single-treatment episode are excluded for admissions but included in the discharge counts. Records with partially complete data have been retained. Records with missing reason for discharge have been excluded from the count of discharges reported. Methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions include admissions for both substances but are primarily for methamphetamine. In 2021, methamphetamine constituted about 92 percent of combined methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions. The discharge records analyzed go as far back as the year 2000, which puts the maximum value LOS in treatment at 21 years. The duration of treatment for clients receiving outpatient

medication-assisted opioid therapy can be much longer, and some admissions may receive this form of treatment indefinitely. Therefore, the median LOS in this report underestimates duration of treatment for those currently receiving outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy. Similarly, the characteristics of clients discharged from outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy within 21 years would differ from those still in treatment.

Rates per 100,000 Calculations

Denominators for calculating the rates per 100,000 populations were derived from the following three sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau for population estimates by demographic characteristics, states, and education. Citations below:
 - Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (SC-EST2021-ALLDATA6).
 - Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (PRC-EST2021-SYASEX).
 - Education tables: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). TEDS data (numerator) excludes Puerto Rico counts to align with denominator. Numerator is restricted to TEDS discharges 18 years and over to align with denominator (U.S. population 18 years and over).
2. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for population estimates by employment status. Citation below:
 - Employment tables: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, States and selected areas: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, January 1976 to date, not seasonally adjusted. Numerator is restricted to TEDS admissions/discharges 16 years and over to align with denominator (U.S. population 16 years and over). State exclusions have been applied to make denominator comparable to TEDS.
3. American Community Survey (ACS) for population by Hispanic of Latino Origin for Puerto Rico. Citation below:
 - U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Puerto Rico Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin.

These population estimates were adjusted to (a) align with the states that are included in this report, and (b) obtain estimated counts for race and ethnicity by applying the ACS distribution ratios for these subgroups to the totals reported.

Exclusion Criteria

States with admission or discharge record counts in 2021 that are less than 50 percent compared to the average of counts submitted for the three prior years (i.e., average of 2018, 2019, and 2020 counts) are excluded from this report. Admission counts from the following states were excluded: Delaware, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Discharge counts from the following states were excluded: Delaware, Idaho, and Oregon.

Additional Resources

For additional information on TEDS, including the previous years' reports, instruction manuals, and cross-walks, please refer to <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set>.

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health
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