

## Treatment Statistics

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) National Survey on Drug Use and Health in 2006, 23.6 million persons aged 12 or older needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol abuse problem (9.6 percent of the persons aged 12 or older). Of these, only 2.5 million—10.8 percent of those who needed treatment—received it at a specialty facility.

SAMHSA also reports characteristics of admissions and discharges from substance abuse treatment facilities in their Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). According to TEDS, in 2006 there were nearly 1.8 million admissions for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse to facilities that report to State administrative data systems.<sup>1,2</sup> Most admissions (40 percent) were for alcohol treatment. Heroin and other opiates accounted for the largest percentage of drug-related admissions (18 percent), followed by marijuana (16 percent).

**By Drug—Admissions to Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, 2006**

Percentage of Admissions*	Substance or Drug
21.9	Alcohol
17.8	Alcohol + another drug
16.1	Marijuana
13.7	Heroin
9.9	Smoked cocaine (crack)
8.7	Stimulants
4.2	Opiates (not heroin)**
4.0	Other-than-smoked cocaine (e.g., cocaine powder)
0.4	Tranquilizers
0.2	PCP
0.2	Sedatives
0.1	Hallucinogens
0.1	Inhalants
0.5	Other drugs
2.4	None reported

About 59 percent of admissions were White, 21 percent were African-American, and 14 percent were Hispanic or Latino. Another 2.3 percent were Alaska Native or American Indian and 1 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander. The remaining 2 percent fell into the "Other" category.

### By Race—Admissions to Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, 2006

Percentage of Admissions*	Race/Ethnicity
59.4	White
21.3	African-American
14.0	Hispanic Origin
2.3	American Indian or Alaska Native
1.0	Asian/Pacific Islander
2.0	Other

The majority of patients entering treatment were 20–24 years old (14.4 percent), followed by those 25 to 29 (14 percent) and 40 to 44 (13.9 percent).

For other information on treatment trends, visit the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies Web site at [www.oas.samhsa.gov](http://www.oas.samhsa.gov) or visit the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at [www.health.org](http://www.health.org).

For information on treatment research findings, visit the NIDA Web site at [www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/Treatment.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/Treatment.html).

### By Age Group—Admissions to Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, 2006

Percentage of Admissions*	Age Group
14.4	20-24
14.0	25-29
13.9	40-44
13.1	35-39
11.3	30-34
11.1	45-49
10.4	15-19
9.0	50-59
1.3	younger than 15
1.0	60-64
0.6	65 or older

<sup>1</sup> Includes facilities that are licensed or certified by the State substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. In general, facilities that report data are those that receive State alcohol and/or drug agency funds for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services.

<sup>2</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Highlights – 2006. National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services, DASIS Series: S-40, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 08-4313, Rockville, MD.

\* May add up to more than 100 percent because of rounding.

\*\* These drugs include codeine, hydrocodone, hydro-morphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects. Non-prescription use of methadone is not included.