

Data Spotlight

Treatment Episode Data Set

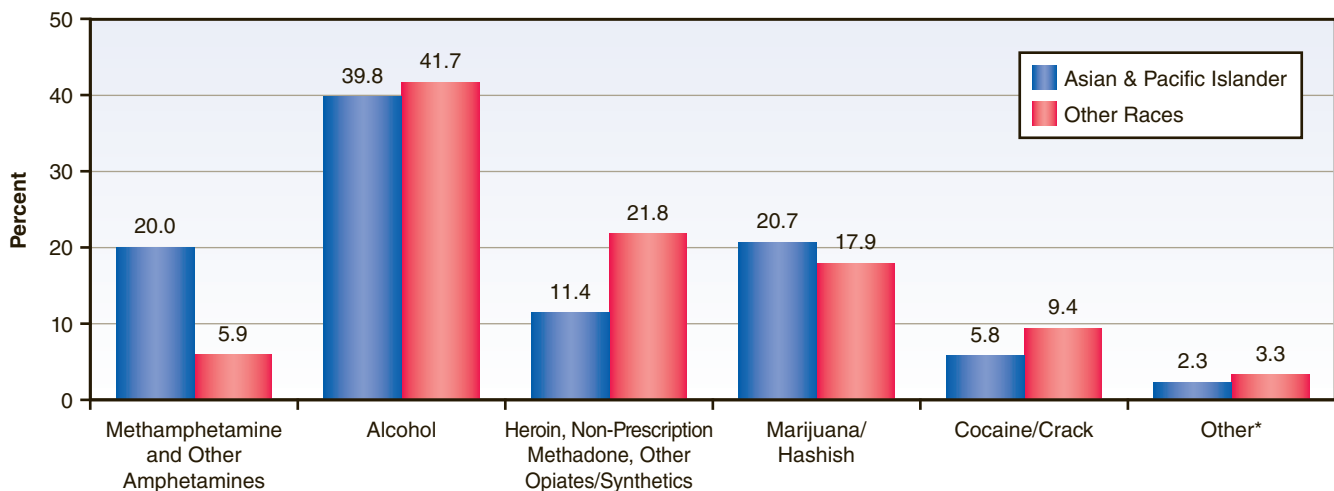
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Asian and Pacific Islander Treatment Admissions Are Three Times More Likely to Report Primary Methamphetamine Abuse

Rates of methamphetamine use vary depending on a number of factors, including race/ethnicity.¹ These variations can inform how and to whom substance abuse services should be delivered. Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) show that, in 2009, methamphetamine² was the primary substance of abuse in 20.0 percent of the 18,367 Asian and Pacific Islander (API) substance abuse treatment admissions (Figure). In contrast, methamphetamine accounted for 5.9 percent of the 1.9 million admissions among individuals of other races.

These data suggest that prevention and treatment programs need to be designed to effectively reach the API individuals who are at risk for methamphetamine abuse. However, the API population is made up of individuals who differ in country of origin, generation of immigration, current residential region, and other factors. API-focused interventions may be most effective if they account for this diversity. Individuals or organizations who are interested in learning more about substance abuse issues in the API community can visit <http://www.samhsa.gov/obhe/aanhpi.aspx> to obtain information, referrals, and technical assistance.

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Primary Substance of Abuse and Race: 2009



* Includes admissions with any other primary substance of abuse, as well as no reported substance of abuse.

¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2005). *The NSDUH Report: Methamphetamine use, abuse, and dependence: 2002, 2003, and 2004*. Retrieved from <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/2k5/meth/meth.htm>.

² In this report, methamphetamine admissions also include a small proportion of admissions for amphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, Ecstasy), and other amphetamines.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2009, based on data received through November 3, 2010. TEDS is a compilation of data on the demographic characteristics and substance abuse problems of those admitted for substance abuse treatment in the United States, primarily at facilities that receive public funding. TEDS is one component of the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS), an integrated data system maintained by the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, SAMHSA. For more information on TEDS, see <http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/teds09/teds2k9nweb.pdf>.

