

# The DASIS Report

January 28, 2005

## Trends in Cocaine Treatment Admissions, by State: 1992-2002

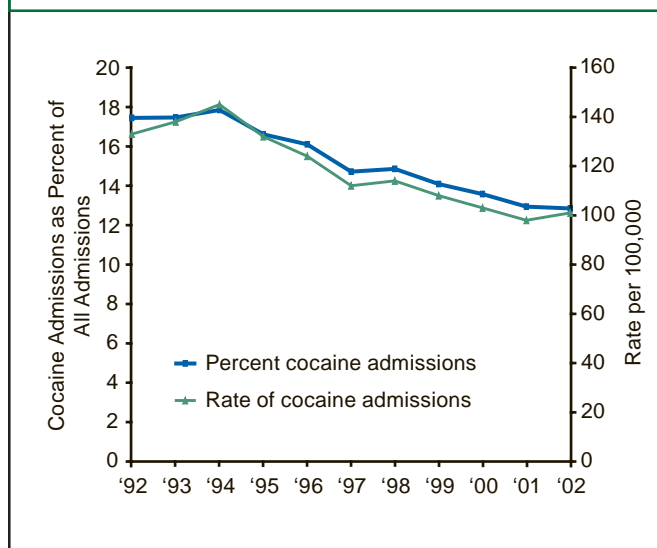
This report looks at the changes in the rate of primary cocaine admissions,<sup>1</sup> nationally and by State for the years 1992 through 2002. The report is based on admissions reported to the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). TEDS is an annual compilation of data on the demographic characteristics and substance abuse problems of those admitted for substance abuse treatment.

Admission rates for primary cocaine decreased nationally by 24 percent between 1992 and 2002 (Figure 1). Rates were calculated per 100,000 persons aged 12 or older. The number of admissions per year rose by 7 percent in this time period. However, in the same period, the proportion of cocaine admissions declined from 17 percent of all admissions to 13 percent of all admissions.

### In Brief

- Admission rates for primary cocaine decreased nationally by 24 percent between 1992 and 2002
- The number of States with admission rates of 139 or more per 100,000 persons aged 12 or older decreased from 15 States in 1992 to 9 States in 2002
- Between 1992 and 2002, the primary cocaine admission rate decreased in 28 States

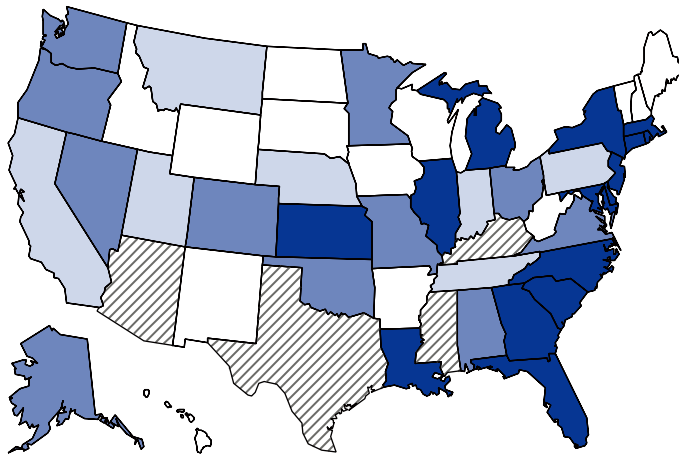
**Figure 1. Rate and Percentage of Primary Cocaine Admissions, United States: 1992-2002**



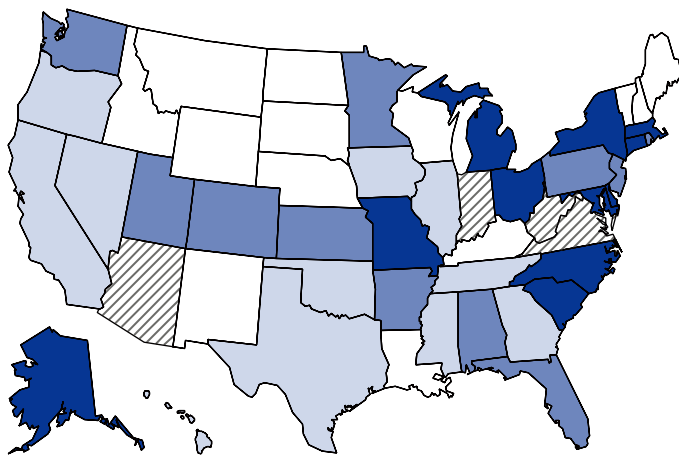
Source: 2002 SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).

**Figure 2. Cocaine Admission Rates per 100,000 Population Aged 12 or Older: 1992, 1997, 2002\***

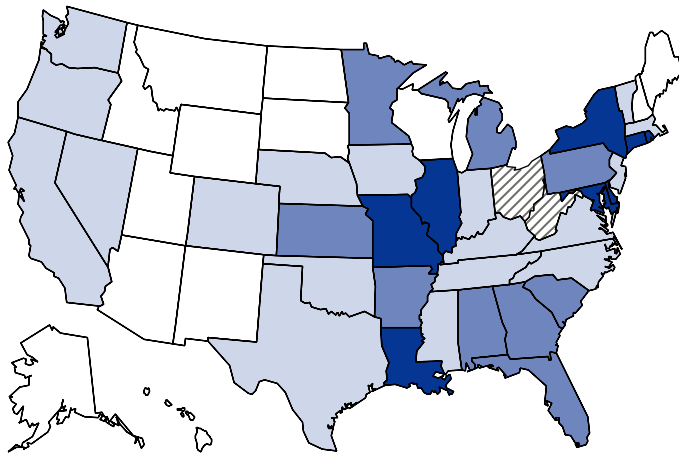
**1992**



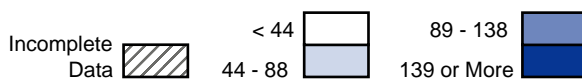
**1997**



**2002**



**Admissions per 100,000 Aged 12 or Older**



### Cocaine Treatment Admission Rates: 1992

In 1992, the treatment admission rate for primary cocaine abuse in the United States was 133 admissions per 100,000 persons aged 12 or older (Figure 2). Fifteen States had rates of 139 or more per 100,000, and 13 States had rates of less than 44 per 100,000.

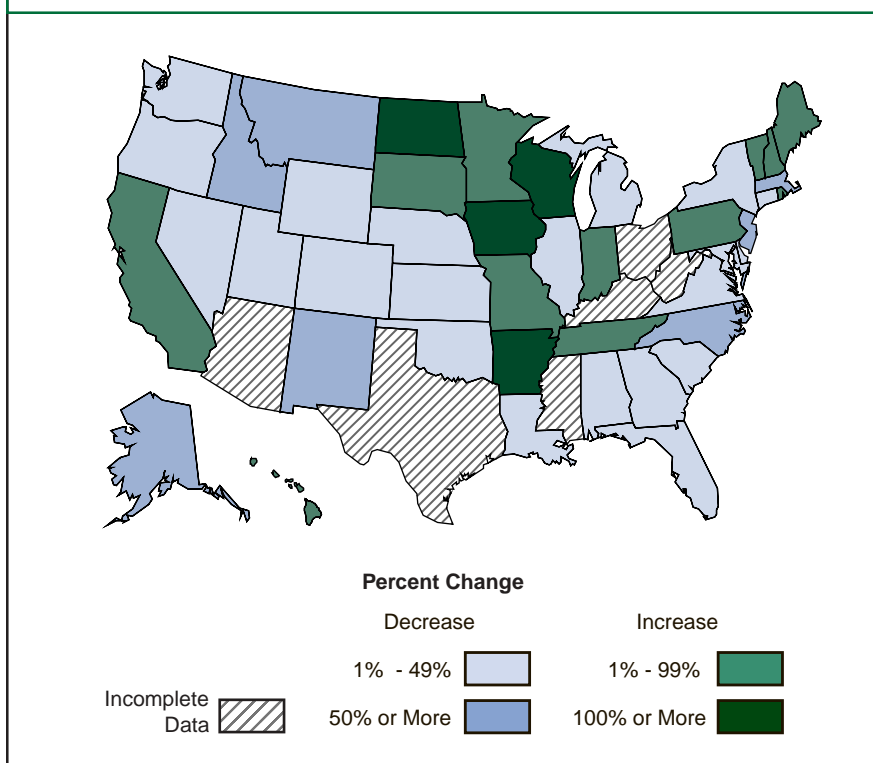
### Cocaine Treatment Admission Rates: 1997

By 1997, the treatment admission rate for primary cocaine abuse in the United States had decreased by 16 percent, to 112 admissions per 100,000 persons aged 12 or older. Thirteen States had admission rates less than 44 per 100,000, but 12 States had rates of 139 or more per 100,000.

### Cocaine Treatment Admission Rates: 2002

By 2002, the treatment admission rate for primary cocaine abuse in the United States had decreased to 101 admissions per 100,000 persons aged 12 or older. Thirteen States had admission rates less than 44 per 100,000, and only 9 States had rates of 139 or more per 100,000.

Figure 3. Changes in Cocaine Admission Rates: 1992-2002\*



## Changes in Cocaine Treatment Admission Rates: 1992 to 2002

Cocaine treatment admission rates decreased between 1992 and 2002 in 28 States (Figure 3). In five States, the rate decreased by more than 60 percent (Table 1).

### End Note

<sup>1</sup> The primary substance is the main substance reported at the time of admission.

### Figure Note

\* In four States, significant changes in the clients or facilities reported to TEDS from 1992 to 2002 resulted in changes in the number of admissions large enough to influence trends. These States were Ohio (1999-2002), Texas (1992-1995), Virginia (1996-1999), and West Virginia (1996, 2000, and 2002). Data for these States are shown on the maps as "Incomplete" for the indicated years. States for which data were incomplete or not submitted for a given year are also shown as "Incomplete."

Table 1. States with Largest Percentage Changes in Cocaine Treatment Admission Rates, by Percent Change: 1992-2002

	Cocaine Admissions per 100,000 Aged 12 or Older			Percent Change 1992-2002
	1992	1997	2002	
<b>United States</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-24</b>
<b>States with Largest Decrease in Rate</b>				
Massachusetts	214	164	60	-72
New Mexico	34	43	10	-71
Montana	53	30	16	-70
Idaho	18	18	6	-67
New Jersey	189	110	74	-61
<b>States with Largest Increase in Rate</b>				
Wisconsin	8	20	36	350
Arkansas	21	116	90	329
Iowa	32	83	64	100
North Dakota	3	4	6	100
Vermont	43	37	72	67

The Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) is an integrated data system maintained by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). One component of DASIS is the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). TEDS is a compilation of data on the demographic characteristics and substance abuse problems of those admitted for substance abuse treatment. The information comes primarily from facilities that receive some public funding. Information on treatment admissions is routinely collected by State administrative systems and then submitted to SAMHSA in a standard format. TEDS records represent admissions rather than individuals, as a person may be admitted to treatment more than once. State admission data are reported to TEDS by the Single State Agencies (SSAs) for substance abuse treatment. There are significant differences among State data collection systems. Sources of State variation include completeness of reporting, facilities reporting TEDS data, clients included, and treatment resources available. See the annual TEDS reports for details. Approximately 1.9 million records are included in TEDS each year.

The DASIS Report is prepared by the Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA; Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc., Arlington, Virginia; and by RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute).

Information and data for this issue are based on data reported to TEDS through March 1, 2004.

Access the latest TEDS reports at:  
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm>

Access the latest TEDS public use files at:  
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/SAMHDA.htm>

Other substance abuse reports are available at:  
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>



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