

CBHSQ DATA REVIEW

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Abstract

Objectives. This report provides estimates of the prevalence of past year substance use treatment need and specialty substance use treatment in the United States by State and sociodemographic factors. It assesses factors associated with not receiving specialty treatment in the past year among persons in the United States who need it.

Methods. Data were analyzed from 476,386 respondents aged 12 or older from the 2002 to 2008 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder (dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol) based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility over the past 12 months. Descriptive statistics and multivariate logistic regression modeling were applied.

Results. An annual average of 23.1 million persons aged 12 or older in the United States (9.5 percent of the population) needed substance use treatment. Among them, 90.0 percent (20.8 million) did not receive specialty treatment in the past year. Analysis of the combined 2002 to 2008 NSDUH data revealed that treatment need was more prevalent among those who were unemployed, unmarried, uninsured, or from low-income families. Across States, the average annual rate of not receiving specialty treatment among persons with treatment need ranged from 83.9 percent in Delaware to 94.8 percent in Texas during this time period. Multivariate analysis results suggest that the rate of not receiving specialty treatment among persons with treatment need remained fairly consistent between 2002 and 2008. Moreover, nonreceipt of specialty treatment was more likely among those who were older adults, were female, were Hispanic, were employed, were married, had a family income of \$20,000 or more, had private health insurance, or had at least some college education than among their corresponding counterparts who were aged 12 to 17, were male, were non-Hispanic white, were unemployed, were nonmarried, had a family income of less than \$20,000, had insurance other than private insurance or without insurance coverage, or had less than high school education.

Conclusions. Because 90.0 percent of persons aged 12 or older with treatment need did not receive specialty treatment, it is critical to identify and address barriers to receiving treatment. Health care professionals should promote motivation and readiness for changes in substance use behaviors among persons with treatment need and should strive to eliminate potential stigma associated with seeking treatment.

State and Sociodemographic Variations in Substance Use Treatment Need and Receipt in the United States

Authors

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Introduction

Substance use disorder (alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse) is a serious public health threat in the United States. In addition to causing injuries or death from accidents or violence, illicit drug or alcohol use has medical consequences, including liver damage (e.g., cirrhosis) or cancer; brain damage (e.g., memory loss or confusion) or seizures; cardiovascular diseases; impaired coordination; damage to the gastrointestinal system, pancreas, or kidneys; malnutrition; and sleep disruption.^{1,2,3,4} Substance use disorder is also associated with psychosocial and legal problems, such as mental health conditions, involvement with the criminal justice system, victimization by and perpetration of violence, and homelessness.^{5,6,7,8}

Specialty substance use treatment is effective in reducing substance use and can produce positive psychosocial and physical outcomes, although substance users may need ongoing aftercare services before reaching long-term abstinence.^{9,10} Specifically, it has been found to have long-term benefits, such as increasing psychological functioning, improving

physical health and social relationships, and reducing threats to public health and safety.⁹ Treatment also can help substance users plan for the future by gaining job skills.¹¹ In general, treated persons with lifetime substance dependence have been found to experience less disability related to substance use in their lifetimes than untreated persons.¹²

This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV),¹³ or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility.^a In 2008, 23.1 million persons aged 12 or older in the United States (9.2 percent of the total population) were classified as having treatment need.¹⁴ Among them, 90.0 percent (20.8 million persons) did not receive treatment at a specialty treatment facility.¹⁴

Thus, it is critical to expand specialty treatment access and utilization among those who need it. Some research indicates that there are racial/ethnic differences in barriers to receiving specialty treatment.¹⁰ However, little is known about how treatment need and nonreceipt of specialty treatment differ across States and by sociodemographic factors. This report aims to (1) estimate the prevalence of past year substance use treatment need and the specialty treatment rate at the national and State levels and by sociodemographic characteristics and (2) assess factors associated with nonreceipt of specialty treatment in the past year among persons who need it.

Methods

Data Sources

This report analyzes data from 476,386 persons aged 12 or older who participated in the 2002 to 2008 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). A nationally representative survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that is administered to the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, NSDUH is a face-to-face survey that takes approximately 1 hour and is conducted

in the homes of respondents. The survey uses an audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) approach to enhance privacy and confidentiality for respondents. SAMHSA's annual national findings reports provide a more detailed description of the data source.¹⁴

Measures

Need for Substance Use Treatment. Persons are classified as needing substance use treatment if they had a substance use disorder or received specialty substance use treatment in the 12 months preceding the survey interview. Substance use disorder includes illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse, which is specified based on the DSM-IV criteria. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and prescription-type drugs used nonmedically.

Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility. Specialty substance use treatment is defined as substance use treatment received at any of the following types of facilities: hospitals (inpatient only), drug or alcohol rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers. Treatment that did not occur at a specialty facility and treatment that did not address the individual's particular substance use problems are not counted; for example, a person who needed treatment for illicit drug use but only received treatment for alcohol use in the past year or someone who received treatment only at a nonspecialty facility would not be considered to have received specialty treatment.

Sociodemographic Characteristics. This report also examines the following characteristics: *gender* (male or female); *race/ethnicity* (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic two or more races, or Hispanic or Latino); *years of education* (fewer than 12 years, 12 years, or more than 12 years); *marital status* (married or nonmarried); *annual family income* (less than \$20,000; \$20,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 to \$74,999; or \$75,000 or more); *health insurance coverage* (private insurance only, Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program [CHIP] only, other insurance, or no coverage^b); *current employment status* (full time, part time, unemployed, or other employment^c); *geographic region* (Northeast, Midwest, South, or West); *State*; and

^a A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center.

county type (large metropolitan, small metropolitan, or non-metropolitan).^d

Analytic Strategy

Descriptive analyses were conducted to (1) estimate the prevalence of past year substance use treatment need in the United States by sociodemographic factors and State and (2) assess the magnitude of specialty treatment receipt among those who need it. Multivariate logistic regression modeling was applied to assess factors associated with nonreceipt of specialty treatment in the past year among persons who need it. To better understand how nonreceipt of specialty treatment differs by marital status, current employment status, and educational attainment, separate analyses examining these factors were conducted; these analyses were limited to persons aged 26 to 64. All the analyses used SUDAAN[®] software to account for NSDUH's complex sample design and sampling weights.¹⁵

Results

Overall National Estimates

An annual average of 23.1 million persons aged 12 or older in the United States (9.5 percent of the population) met the criteria for substance use treatment need (Tables 1a and 1b). Specifically, 19.1 million persons (7.8 percent) needed treatment for an alcohol use problem, and 7.6 million persons (3.1 percent) needed treatment for an illicit drug use problem in the past year. However, 90.0 percent of the population aged 12 or older who had past year treatment need (20.8 million persons) did not receive specialty treatment.

^b A respondent is classified as having health insurance coverage if he or she has private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid/CHIP, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), TRICARE, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA), Veterans Affairs (VA), military health care, or any other type of health insurance. All other respondents were classified as without health insurance or uninsured.

^c The other employment category includes retired persons, disabled persons, homemakers, students, or other persons not in the labor force.

^d Metropolitan areas include counties that are inside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. Large metropolitan areas have a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas have a population of fewer than 1 million. Non-metropolitan areas include counties that are outside MSAs.

Gender

Among persons aged 12 or older, 15.0 million males (12.7 percent) and 8.1 million females (6.4 percent) met the criteria for treatment need (Tables 1a and 1b). Among them, 13.5 million males (89.8 percent of males needing treatment) and 7.3 million females (90.4 percent of females needing treatment) did not receive specialty treatment.

Race/Ethnicity

Substance use treatment need and treatment rates among persons aged 12 or older varied by race/ethnicity. The prevalence of treatment need ranged from 4.8 percent for non-Hispanic Asians to 17.4 percent for non-Hispanic American Indians or Alaska Natives (Table 1b). Among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need, the rates of not receiving specialty treatment ranged from 84.3 percent for non-Hispanic blacks to 94.9 percent for non-Hispanic Asians.

Family Income and Health Insurance Coverage

Substance use treatment need and treatment rate also varied based on annual family income and health insurance coverage. Among persons aged 12 or older, the prevalence of treatment need ranged from 8.4 percent for persons with a family income greater than \$50,000 to 12.5 percent for persons with a family income of less than \$20,000 (Table 1b). Among persons 12 or older with treatment need, the rates of not receiving specialty treatment ranged from 84.1 percent for persons with family incomes of less than \$20,000 to 94.6 percent for persons with family incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Among persons aged 12 or older, the prevalence of treatment need ranged from 9.4 percent for persons with private health insurance to 11.7 percent for persons with Medicaid/CHIP to 16.3 percent for persons without insurance coverage. Among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need, the rates of not receiving specialty treatment ranged from 78.6 percent for persons with Medicaid/CHIP to 87.6 percent for uninsured persons to 93.8 percent for persons with private insurance.

Geographic Area

Substance use treatment need and the specialty treatment rate also differed by geographic area. Fairly similar rates of treatment need were found

Table 1a. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)
Total	23,067 (170)	19,052 (154)	7,647 (88)	2,299 (59)	20,768 (171)
Age					
12 to 17	2,128 (24)	1,440 (20)	1,275 (18)	171 (7)	1,958 (24)
18 to 25	7,002 (49)	5,721 (45)	2,736 (31)	496 (13)	6,505 (66)
26 to 44	8,999 (119)	7,569 (109)	2,658 (63)	1,042 (40)	7,956 (112)
45 to 64	4,418 (100)	3,826 (93)	944 (46)	554 (38)	3,864 (92)
65 or Older	520 (43)	497 (43)	34 (9)	36 (10)	484 (43)
Gender					
Male	14,992 (134)	12,657 (124)	4,775 (70)	1,523 (50)	13,470 (136)
Female	8,074 (92)	6,394 (83)	2,871 (49)	776 (31)	7,298 (89)
Hispanic Origin and Race					
Non-Hispanic White	16,084 (137)	13,501 (126)	4,978 (68)	1,500 (45)	14,584 (141)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	2,667 (62)	1,992 (55)	1,209 (38)	418 (29)	2,249 (62)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	221 (17)	182 (15)	78 (8)	32 (4)	189 (16)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	84 (11)	70 (10)	27 (5)	* (*)	* (*)
Non-Hispanic Asian	488 (27)	401 (24)	134 (14)	25 (8)	463 (26)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	317 (18)	238 (16)	141 (11)	36 (4)	282 (18)
Hispanic or Latino	3,205 (62)	2,668 (58)	1,080 (35)	283 (23)	2,922 (64)
Family Income					
Less Than \$20,000	5,692 (90)	4,460 (79)	2,432 (52)	902 (35)	4,789 (81)
\$20,000 to \$49,999	8,004 (104)	6,520 (93)	2,703 (53)	812 (34)	7,192 (98)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,713 (71)	3,137 (65)	1,064 (33)	279 (21)	3,434 (67)
\$75,000 or More	5,658 (93)	4,935 (88)	1,448 (37)	306 (19)	5,352 (91)
Health Insurance					
Private Only	13,288 (137)	11,464 (126)	3,570 (59)	828 (35)	12,460 (132)
Medicaid/CHIP Only ¹	1,902 (42)	1,271 (35)	1,099 (31)	407 (23)	1,495 (36)
Other Insurance ²	2,368 (68)	1,936 (62)	804 (32)	381 (27)	1,987 (62)
No Coverage	5,509 (83)	4,380 (74)	2,173 (48)	684 (30)	4,825 (77)
Geographic Region					
Northeast	4,094 (71)	3,313 (65)	1,455 (39)	479 (27)	3,615 (71)
Midwest	5,607 (73)	4,803 (68)	1,610 (36)	584 (24)	5,023 (71)
South	7,742 (103)	6,291 (93)	2,704 (53)	711 (33)	7,031 (106)
West	5,624 (91)	4,644 (84)	1,877 (48)	524 (31)	5,100 (91)
County Type					
Large Metropolitan	12,483 (152)	10,266 (136)	4,169 (71)	1,208 (46)	11,275 (141)
Small Metropolitan	7,028 (103)	5,813 (92)	2,365 (49)	699 (31)	6,329 (96)
Non-metropolitan	3,556 (65)	2,973 (59)	1,113 (31)	391 (20)	3,165 (60)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Notes: This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility. A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

¹ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

² A respondent is classified as having other health insurance if he or she is covered by Medicare, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), TRICARE, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA), Veterans Affairs (VA), military health care, or other type of health insurance, including a combination of Medicaid/CHIP and private health insurance.

Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

Table 1b. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)
Total	9.5 (0.07)	7.8 (0.06)	3.1 (0.04)	10.0 (0.24)	90.0 (0.24)
Age					
12 to 17	8.5 (0.09)	5.7 (0.08)	5.1 (0.07)	8.0 (0.30)	92.0 (0.30)
18 to 25	21.7 (0.15)	17.7 (0.14)	8.5 (0.10)	7.1 (0.18)	92.9 (0.18)
26 to 44	11.5 (0.14)	9.7 (0.13)	3.4 (0.08)	11.6 (0.41)	88.4 (0.41)
45 to 64	6.1 (0.13)	5.3 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)	12.5 (0.80)	87.5 (0.80)
65 or Older	1.5 (0.12)	1.4 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	6.9 (1.85)	93.1 (1.85)
Gender					
Male	12.7 (0.11)	10.8 (0.10)	4.1 (0.06)	10.2 (0.31)	89.8 (0.31)
Female	6.4 (0.07)	5.1 (0.07)	2.3 (0.04)	9.6 (0.36)	90.4 (0.36)
Hispanic Origin and Race					
Non-Hispanic White	9.6 (0.08)	8.1 (0.08)	3.0 (0.04)	9.3 (0.26)	90.7 (0.26)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	9.4 (0.22)	7.0 (0.19)	4.3 (0.13)	15.7 (0.94)	84.3 (0.94)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	17.4 (1.14)	14.3 (1.03)	6.1 (0.61)	14.4 (1.97)	85.6 (1.97)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11.3 (1.41)	9.4 (1.35)	3.6 (0.65)	* (*)	* (*)
Non-Hispanic Asian	4.8 (0.26)	4.0 (0.23)	1.3 (0.14)	5.1 (1.55)	94.9 (1.55)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	11.9 (0.68)	8.9 (0.58)	5.3 (0.42)	11.3 (1.42)	88.7 (1.42)
Hispanic or Latino	10.0 (0.19)	8.3 (0.18)	3.4 (0.11)	8.8 (0.67)	91.2 (0.67)
Family Income					
Less Than \$20,000	12.5 (0.17)	9.8 (0.15)	5.3 (0.11)	15.9 (0.56)	84.1 (0.56)
\$20,000 to \$49,999	9.4 (0.12)	7.6 (0.10)	3.2 (0.06)	10.1 (0.41)	89.9 (0.41)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8.4 (0.15)	7.1 (0.14)	2.4 (0.07)	7.5 (0.55)	92.5 (0.55)
\$75,000 or More	8.4 (0.12)	7.3 (0.12)	2.1 (0.05)	5.4 (0.32)	94.6 (0.32)
Health Insurance					
Private Only	9.4 (0.09)	8.1 (0.08)	2.5 (0.04)	6.2 (0.25)	93.8 (0.25)
Medicaid/CHIP Only ¹	11.7 (0.24)	7.8 (0.20)	6.8 (0.18)	21.4 (1.01)	78.6 (1.01)
Other Insurance ²	4.6 (0.13)	3.7 (0.12)	1.6 (0.06)	16.1 (1.03)	83.9 (1.03)
No Coverage	16.3 (0.22)	12.9 (0.20)	6.4 (0.13)	12.4 (0.51)	87.6 (0.51)
Geographic Region					
Northeast	9.0 (0.16)	7.3 (0.14)	3.2 (0.09)	11.7 (0.62)	88.3 (0.62)
Midwest	10.3 (0.13)	8.8 (0.12)	3.0 (0.07)	10.4 (0.40)	89.6 (0.40)
South	8.9 (0.12)	7.2 (0.11)	3.1 (0.06)	9.2 (0.41)	90.8 (0.41)
West	10.1 (0.16)	8.4 (0.15)	3.4 (0.09)	9.3 (0.51)	90.7 (0.51)
County Type					
Large Metropolitan	9.6 (0.10)	7.9 (0.09)	3.2 (0.05)	9.7 (0.34)	90.3 (0.34)
Small Metropolitan	9.7 (0.12)	8.1 (0.11)	3.3 (0.06)	9.9 (0.41)	90.1 (0.41)
Non-metropolitan	8.7 (0.13)	7.3 (0.12)	2.7 (0.07)	11.0 (0.53)	89.0 (0.53)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

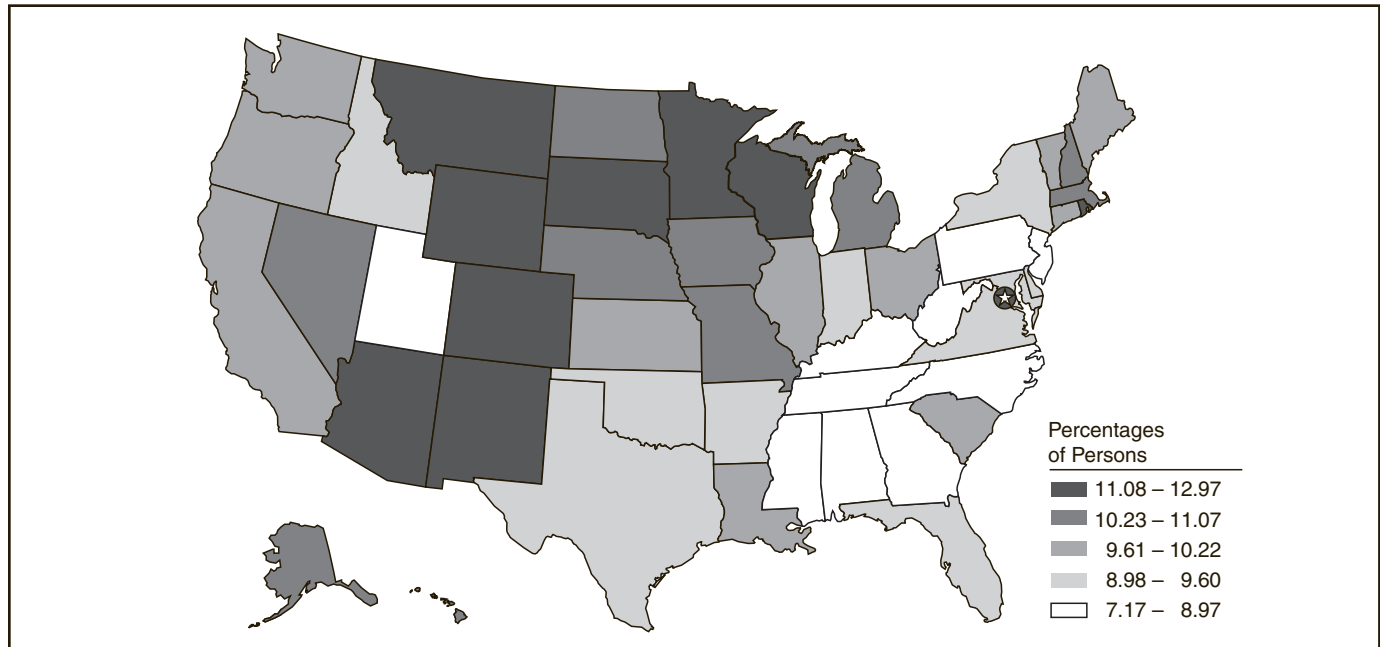
Notes: This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility. A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

¹ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

² A respondent is classified as having other health insurance if he or she is covered by Medicare, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), TRICARE, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA), Veterans Affairs (VA), military health care, or other type of health insurance, including a combination of Medicaid/CHIP and private health insurance.

Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

Figure 1. Percentages of Needing Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data



Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

in the Midwest and West (10.3 and 10.1 percent, respectively) (Table 1b). The rate of not receiving specialty treatment among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need ranged from 88.3 percent in the Northeast to 90.8 percent in the South.

Similar rates of treatment need were seen among persons aged 12 or older in large and small metropolitan areas, with 9.7 percent for respondents in small metropolitan areas and 9.6 percent for those in large metropolitan areas. Among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need, the rate of not receiving specialty treatment ranged from 89.0 percent in non-metropolitan areas to 90.3 percent in large metropolitan areas.

State Estimates

Substance use treatment need among persons aged 12 or older varied by State. Across the States, the average annual rate of needing treatment among persons aged 12 or older ranged from 7.2 percent in Mississippi to 13.0 percent in the District of Columbia (Figure 1 and Table 2b; State estimates of the numbers of persons involved are given in Table 2a). The average annual rate of not receiving specialty treatment among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need ranged from 83.9 percent in Delaware to 94.8 percent in Texas during the 2002 to 2008 time period

(Table 2b and Figure 2; population estimates by State are given in Table 2a).

Factors Associated with Not Receiving Specialty Substance Use Treatment

After adjusting for sociodemographics and State, the multivariate results suggest that the odds of not receiving specialty treatment among persons aged 12 or older with treatment need remained unchanged in the United States from 2002 to 2008, except for 2003, which had higher odds than 2002 (Table 3). Nonreceipt of specialty treatment was more likely to occur among those who were aged 18 to 25 and aged 65 or older, were female, were Hispanic, had a family income of \$20,000 or more, or had private health insurance than among their corresponding counterparts who were aged 12 to 17, were male, were non-Hispanic white, had a family income of less than \$20,000, or had insurance other than private insurance (e.g., Medicaid/CHIP) or were without insurance coverage.

Among persons aged 12 or older who needed treatment in the past year, the multivariate results of this report suggest that, after adjusting for sociodemographic factors, the odds of not receiving specialty treatment were significantly higher in the District of Columbia and 27 States (with Mississippi,

Table 2a. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data

State	Needed Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)
Alabama	281 (18)	222 (18)	120 (12)	45 (7)	236 (17)
Alaska	56 (3)	45 (3)	20 (2)	7 (1)	49 (3)
Arizona	531 (33)	453 (32)	170 (14)	36 (8)	495 (31)
Arkansas	207 (14)	165 (11)	79 (7)	21 (4)	186 (13)
California	2,847 (69)	2,343 (64)	958 (37)	256 (26)	2,591 (70)
Colorado	455 (23)	378 (22)	143 (12)	37 (7)	418 (25)
Connecticut	290 (17)	242 (15)	99 (9)	32 (6)	258 (17)
Delaware	64 (4)	51 (3)	24 (2)	10 (2)	54 (4)
District of Columbia	63 (3)	51 (3)	26 (2)	6 (1)	57 (3)
Florida	1,366 (37)	1,125 (35)	472 (19)	112 (12)	1,254 (40)
Georgia	620 (34)	486 (29)	219 (21)	39 (10)	581 (37)
Hawaii	108 (6)	91 (6)	33 (3)	7 (1)	101 (6)
Idaho	110 (6)	93 (6)	36 (3)	13 (2)	97 (6)
Illinois	1,048 (28)	902 (26)	297 (14)	92 (8)	956 (28)
Indiana	472 (27)	401 (27)	159 (12)	60 (9)	412 (27)
Iowa	260 (12)	232 (11)	54 (6)	29 (5)	231 (13)
Kansas	227 (13)	193 (12)	60 (6)	31 (5)	196 (13)
Kentucky	280 (15)	203 (12)	123 (10)	31 (5)	250 (13)
Louisiana	350 (21)	279 (18)	128 (11)	31 (6)	319 (21)
Maine	108 (6)	85 (5)	40 (4)	12 (2)	96 (5)
Maryland	423 (25)	344 (23)	142 (12)	58 (8)	366 (25)
Massachusetts	573 (29)	470 (27)	185 (17)	52 (13)	520 (27)
Michigan	854 (22)	706 (20)	279 (12)	92 (8)	761 (23)
Minnesota	491 (26)	441 (24)	115 (13)	47 (9)	445 (24)
Mississippi	168 (12)	136 (11)	60 (6)	14 (3)	154 (12)
Missouri	498 (27)	414 (25)	149 (12)	53 (9)	444 (26)
Montana	96 (5)	86 (5)	27 (2)	12 (1)	84 (5)
Nebraska	158 (8)	144 (8)	34 (4)	13 (2)	145 (8)
Nevada	205 (10)	171 (9)	65 (5)	16 (4)	189 (10)
New Hampshire	113 (7)	93 (6)	36 (3)	6 (1)	107 (7)
New Jersey	532 (34)	426 (32)	180 (16)	70 (12)	462 (34)
New Mexico	182 (10)	152 (9)	62 (5)	16 (3)	166 (10)
New York	1,443 (46)	1,138 (41)	572 (27)	184 (18)	1,259 (46)
North Carolina	585 (40)	466 (34)	219 (21)	77 (16)	509 (38)
North Dakota	58 (3)	53 (2)	11 (1)	5 (1)	54 (2)
Ohio	926 (27)	765 (23)	298 (14)	92 (8)	834 (26)
Oklahoma	258 (16)	212 (14)	94 (9)	28 (5)	230 (16)
Oregon	298 (18)	234 (15)	109 (11)	37 (6)	261 (17)
Pennsylvania	873 (25)	729 (23)	279 (13)	101 (9)	771 (24)
Rhode Island	109 (6)	87 (5)	46 (4)	16 (3)	93 (6)

Table 2a. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data (continued)

State	Needed Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Number in Thousands (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Number in Thousands (SE)
South Carolina	337 (20)	286 (18)	113 (10)	29 (5)	308 (19)
South Dakota	74 (4)	69 (4)	15 (1)	9 (1)	65 (4)
Tennessee	408 (19)	324 (18)	163 (14)	47 (8)	362 (23)
Texas	1,653 (47)	1,394 (44)	497 (20)	86 (10)	1,567 (51)
Utah	158 (10)	126 (10)	62 (5)	23 (3)	136 (10)
Vermont	53 (3)	44 (3)	18 (1)	5 (1)	48 (3)
Virginia	559 (40)	455 (36)	174 (15)	65 (13)	494 (36)
Washington	527 (31)	430 (28)	181 (15)	59 (11)	468 (28)
West Virginia	119 (7)	93 (6)	51 (5)	13 (3)	105 (6)
Wisconsin	541 (29)	483 (28)	140 (13)	61 (11)	480 (27)
Wyoming	49 (2)	43 (2)	12 (1)	5 (1)	44 (2)

Notes: This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility. A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

Arizona, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Texas being the top 5) than in Delaware, which was the State with the lowest rate of not receiving specialty treatment. For example, the odds of not receiving specialty treatment among persons with treatment need was 2.8 to 3.5 times as high among those in Mississippi, Arizona, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Texas than among those in Delaware (Table 3).

Among persons aged 26 to 64 who needed treatment in the past year, the multivariate results indicate that, after adjusting for differences among States and across years and other demographic factors, the odds of not receiving specialty treatment were 1.5 times higher among married persons than among their unmarried counterparts and were 1.5 times higher among persons who had some college or were college graduates than among their counterparts who had less than a high school education, but the odds were lower among persons who were unemployed than among their counterparts who were employed full time.

Discussion

Substance use disorders remain pervasive and have substantial impact on individuals, families, communities, and the Nation. Reliable data on the nature and extent of this public health problem and national efforts to address it are critical. This report presents recent prevalence rates of substance use treatment need and receipt of specialty treatment among persons aged 12 or older in the United States by demographic characteristics and State.

Findings from this study reveal that, among the estimated 23.1 million persons (annual average) aged 12 or older who met criteria for needing treatment (9.5 percent of the population), 90.0 percent did not receive specialty treatment in the past year. The rates of persons aged 12 or older who needed but did not receive treatment remained similar between 2002 and 2008, suggesting the persistence of this serious public health problem and the need for early screening, intervention, and treatment for substance use disorders. Findings show considerable variations by State, indicating that persons in some States are

Table 2b. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data

State	Needed Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)
Alabama	7.5 (0.49)	5.9 (0.48)	3.2 (0.33)	16.0 (2.30)	84.0 (2.30)
Alaska	10.8 (0.53)	8.7 (0.50)	3.8 (0.31)	12.8 (1.85)	87.2 (1.85)
Arizona	11.1 (0.68)	9.4 (0.67)	3.6 (0.29)	6.8 (1.39)	93.2 (1.39)
Arkansas	9.1 (0.59)	7.2 (0.49)	3.5 (0.32)	10.3 (1.89)	89.7 (1.89)
California	9.7 (0.24)	8.0 (0.22)	3.3 (0.13)	9.0 (0.83)	91.0 (0.83)
Colorado	11.9 (0.61)	9.9 (0.58)	3.7 (0.30)	8.2 (1.50)	91.8 (1.50)
Connecticut	10.0 (0.57)	8.3 (0.52)	3.4 (0.30)	11.1 (1.91)	88.9 (1.91)
Delaware	9.3 (0.56)	7.3 (0.50)	3.4 (0.30)	16.1 (2.72)	83.9 (2.72)
District of Columbia	13.0 (0.64)	10.5 (0.60)	5.4 (0.45)	9.6 (1.70)	90.4 (1.70)
Florida	9.3 (0.25)	7.6 (0.24)	3.2 (0.13)	8.2 (0.87)	91.8 (0.87)
Georgia	8.5 (0.47)	6.7 (0.39)	3.0 (0.28)	6.3 (1.55)	93.7 (1.55)
Hawaii	10.6 (0.62)	8.9 (0.59)	3.2 (0.31)	6.8 (1.22)	93.2 (1.22)
Idaho	9.5 (0.56)	8.1 (0.51)	3.1 (0.24)	11.6 (1.90)	88.4 (1.90)
Illinois	10.0 (0.27)	8.6 (0.25)	2.8 (0.13)	8.7 (0.75)	91.3 (0.75)
Indiana	9.2 (0.53)	7.8 (0.52)	3.1 (0.24)	12.7 (1.72)	87.3 (1.72)
Iowa	10.5 (0.50)	9.4 (0.46)	2.2 (0.23)	11.2 (1.65)	88.8 (1.65)
Kansas	10.2 (0.60)	8.6 (0.55)	2.7 (0.29)	13.7 (1.97)	86.3 (1.97)
Kentucky	8.1 (0.43)	5.9 (0.34)	3.6 (0.28)	10.9 (1.85)	89.1 (1.85)
Louisiana	9.8 (0.58)	7.8 (0.50)	3.6 (0.32)	8.9 (1.63)	91.1 (1.63)
Maine	9.6 (0.51)	7.6 (0.45)	3.5 (0.32)	11.1 (1.47)	88.9 (1.47)
Maryland	9.2 (0.54)	7.5 (0.49)	3.1 (0.26)	13.6 (1.69)	86.4 (1.69)
Massachusetts	10.6 (0.54)	8.7 (0.51)	3.4 (0.31)	9.1 (2.06)	90.9 (2.06)
Michigan	10.2 (0.26)	8.5 (0.24)	3.3 (0.14)	10.8 (0.85)	89.2 (0.85)
Minnesota	11.6 (0.61)	10.4 (0.57)	2.7 (0.31)	9.5 (1.62)	90.5 (1.62)
Mississippi	7.2 (0.52)	5.8 (0.47)	2.6 (0.25)	8.3 (1.94)	91.7 (1.94)
Missouri	10.4 (0.57)	8.7 (0.52)	3.1 (0.25)	10.7 (1.60)	89.3 (1.60)
Montana	12.2 (0.64)	10.9 (0.61)	3.5 (0.28)	12.5 (1.33)	87.5 (1.33)
Nebraska	11.0 (0.57)	10.1 (0.55)	2.4 (0.25)	8.3 (1.33)	91.7 (1.33)
Nevada	10.5 (0.49)	8.7 (0.45)	3.4 (0.28)	7.9 (1.97)	92.1 (1.97)
New Hampshire	10.3 (0.61)	8.5 (0.55)	3.2 (0.31)	5.6 (1.11)	94.4 (1.11)
New Jersey	7.4 (0.48)	5.9 (0.44)	2.5 (0.22)	13.2 (2.19)	86.8 (2.19)
New Mexico	11.6 (0.62)	9.7 (0.57)	4.0 (0.30)	8.6 (1.63)	91.4 (1.63)
New York	9.0 (0.29)	7.1 (0.26)	3.6 (0.17)	12.7 (1.15)	87.3 (1.15)
North Carolina	8.3 (0.56)	6.6 (0.48)	3.1 (0.29)	13.1 (2.53)	86.9 (2.53)
North Dakota	11.0 (0.51)	10.1 (0.46)	2.1 (0.20)	8.2 (1.44)	91.8 (1.44)
Ohio	9.8 (0.28)	8.1 (0.25)	3.1 (0.15)	9.9 (0.79)	90.1 (0.79)
Oklahoma	9.0 (0.55)	7.3 (0.50)	3.3 (0.31)	10.9 (1.79)	89.1 (1.79)
Oregon	9.8 (0.59)	7.7 (0.49)	3.6 (0.36)	12.5 (1.97)	87.5 (1.97)
Pennsylvania	8.4 (0.24)	7.0 (0.22)	2.7 (0.13)	11.6 (1.01)	88.4 (1.01)
Rhode Island	12.1 (0.66)	9.6 (0.60)	5.1 (0.45)	15.0 (2.19)	85.0 (2.19)
South Carolina	9.6 (0.56)	8.2 (0.51)	3.2 (0.28)	8.5 (1.43)	91.5 (1.43)

Table 2b. Needed and Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages and Standard Errors (SEs), Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data (continued)

State	Needed Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Needed Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, Percent (SE)	Among Those with Substance Use Treatment Need	
				Received Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)	Did Not Receive Specialty Substance Use Treatment, Percent (SE)
South Dakota	11.7 (0.60)	10.9 (0.58)	2.3 (0.22)	12.6 (1.61)	87.4 (1.61)
Tennessee	8.3 (0.39)	6.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.28)	11.5 (1.92)	88.5 (1.92)
Texas	9.1 (0.26)	7.7 (0.24)	2.7 (0.11)	5.2 (0.56)	94.8 (0.56)
Utah	8.2 (0.54)	6.5 (0.52)	3.2 (0.27)	14.4 (1.76)	85.6 (1.76)
Vermont	10.0 (0.58)	8.2 (0.54)	3.4 (0.24)	9.5 (1.39)	90.5 (1.39)
Virginia	9.1 (0.65)	7.4 (0.59)	2.8 (0.24)	11.6 (2.12)	88.4 (2.12)
Washington	10.1 (0.60)	8.3 (0.53)	3.5 (0.29)	11.1 (1.76)	88.9 (1.76)
West Virginia	7.7 (0.44)	6.0 (0.38)	3.3 (0.30)	11.1 (1.95)	88.9 (1.95)
Wisconsin	11.7 (0.62)	10.5 (0.61)	3.0 (0.29)	11.3 (1.91)	88.7 (1.91)
Wyoming	11.6 (0.52)	10.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.24)	10.2 (1.41)	89.8 (1.41)

Notes: This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility. A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

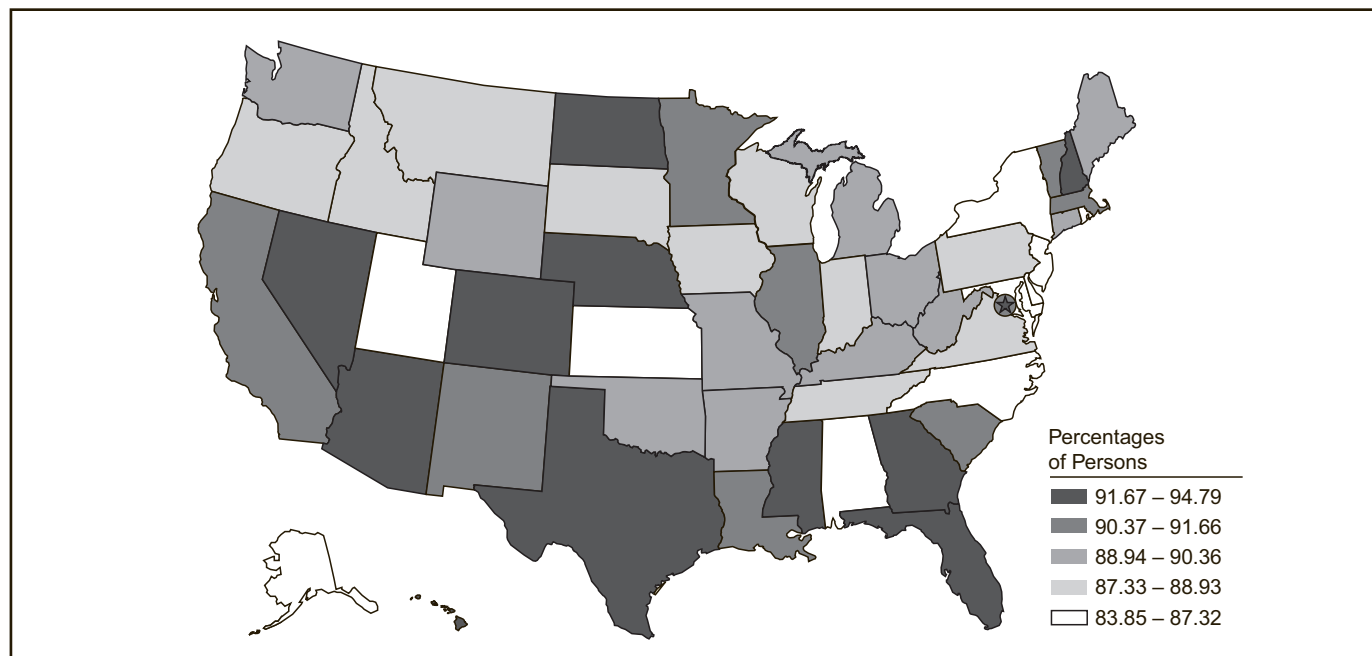
having greater success in getting specialty treatment services than those in other States.

This report also examines characteristics associated with not receiving specialty treatment among those who need it. The likelihood of not receiving specialty treatment among persons with a treatment need was higher among those who were employed, were married, had higher family incomes, had private insurance, and had some or completed college education. Although indicators of higher socioeconomic status are generally associated with greater access to and use of health care, potential social and professional consequences^{16,17} related to seeking specialty treatment may help to explain the findings of this study. Research has shown that internal barriers, such as denial of substance use problems or lack of motivation to change behavior, often can have more influence on treatment-seeking behavior than external factors, such as financial or other resource issues.^{18,19,20} Furthermore, this study did not control for addiction severity or comorbidity of mental or physical health problems among persons with substance use treatment need. Additional studies

are needed to investigate whether those with severe addiction problems and more comorbidities are less likely than those with less severe addiction problems to be employed, be married, have high income, and have private health insurance. Research is needed to investigate whether those with the most severe problems tend to receive specialty treatment because they are unable to cope with their problems on their own and because they do not have adequate support or resources.

This report has several limitations. Although the use of ACASI methods has been shown to enhance privacy and confidentiality for respondents,^{21,22,23} NSDUH is based on self-reported data that can be influenced by recall bias and social desirability and that can lead to underestimates of substance use disorder and treatment need.²⁴ This report did not assess treatment received at a nonspecialty facility by persons with treatment need. Finally, NSDUH data are cross-sectional and thus do not allow for a longitudinal assessment of the complex trajectory of treatment need, specialty treatment receipt, nonspecialty treatment receipt, and recovery,

Figure 2. Percentages of Not Receiving Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Treatment Need, by State: Annual Averages Based on 2002 to 2008 Data



Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

which might be more informative for enhancing the substance use treatment delivery system and improving the recovery rate in the United States.

Despite these limitations, this report provides important new data on the variations in prevalence rates of substance use treatment need and receipt of specialty treatment in the United States. Moreover, this is the largest study that investigates the factors associated with needing but not receiving specialty treatment. The low rate of specialty treatment receipt among those needing treatment across all States and sociodemographic groups underscores the importance of continued investigation into factors that influence treatment-seeking behavior, the availability of specialty treatment, and efforts to address barriers.

These findings specifically point to the need for (1) intervention efforts that consider sociodemographic variations, as well as motivation and readiness for substance use behavior change among individuals at the greatest risk for substance use treatment need and nonreceipt of specialty treatment; (2) increased

efforts to screen for and raise individual awareness of the signs and symptoms of substance use disorder and potential treatment need; (3) continued efforts to provide cost-effective and readily accessible specialty treatment; and (4) more attention to the impact of stigma and social and professional consequences of specialty treatment-seeking behavior. These recommendations may help to address key challenges associated with substance use treatment need and specialty treatment in the United States.

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Table 3. Logistic Regression Model for Nonreceipt of Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons in the United States Aged 12 or Older Who Need Substance Use Treatment

Demographic Characteristic ¹	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Year		
2002	1	(1.00-1.00)
2003	1.23	(1.02-1.49)
2004	1.05	(0.87-1.27)
2005	1.04	(0.85-1.26)
2006	0.95	(0.79-1.15)
2007	0.97	(0.80-1.19)
2008	0.99	(0.81-1.21)
Age		
12 to 17	1	(1.00-1.00)
18 to 25	1.16	(1.04-1.30)
26 to 44	0.63	(0.55-0.72)
45 to 64	0.58	(0.49-0.70)
65 or Older	2.06	(1.11-3.80)
Gender		
Male	1	(1.00-1.00)
Female	1.14	(1.02-1.27)
Hispanic Origin and Race		
Non-Hispanic White	1	(1.00-1.00)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	0.85	(0.72-1.01)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	1.01	(0.72-1.42)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.31	(0.40-4.26)
Non-Hispanic Asian	1.81	(0.94-3.46)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	1.04	(0.78-1.39)
Hispanic or Latino	1.25	(1.04-1.50)
Family Income		
Less Than \$20,000	1	(1.00-1.00)
\$20,000 to \$49,999	1.35	(1.20-1.53)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1.68	(1.40-2.02)
\$75,000 or More	2.27	(1.91-2.70)
Health Insurance		
Private Only	1	(1.00-1.00)
Medicaid/CHIP Only ²	0.31	(0.27-0.36)
Other Insurance ³	0.38	(0.32-0.45)
No Coverage	0.54	(0.48-0.62)
County Type		
Large Metropolitan	1	(1.00-1.00)
Small Metropolitan	1.03	(0.91-1.18)
Non-metropolitan	1.02	(0.88-1.19)

Table 3. Logistic Regression Model for Nonreceipt of Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons in the United States Aged 12 or Older Who Need Substance Use Treatment (continued)

Demographic Characteristic ¹	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
<i>State</i>		
Alabama	1.15	(0.69-1.94)
Alaska	1.45	(0.86-2.45)
Arizona	2.81	(1.59-4.97)
Arkansas	2.09	(1.20-3.62)
California	1.82	(1.19-2.77)
Colorado	1.97	(1.13-3.44)
Connecticut	1.28	(0.78-2.11)
Delaware	1	(1.00-1.00)
District of Columbia	2.43	(1.40-4.21)
Florida	2.28	(1.48-3.51)
Georgia	3.17	(1.68-6.00)
Hawaii	2.36	(1.30-4.28)
Idaho	1.52	(0.93-2.48)
Illinois	1.95	(1.29-2.96)
Indiana	1.3	(0.80-2.09)
Iowa	1.45	(0.88-2.38)
Kansas	1.18	(0.70-1.98)
Kentucky	1.77	(1.02-3.07)
Louisiana	2.55	(1.46-4.44)
Maine	1.75	(1.08-2.84)
Maryland	1.2	(0.74-1.96)
Massachusetts	1.57	(0.86-2.85)
Michigan	1.65	(1.09-2.49)
Minnesota	1.67	(1.01-2.75)
Mississippi	2.79	(1.45-5.37)
Missouri	1.57	(0.95-2.59)
Montana	1.53	(0.98-2.39)
Nebraska	1.89	(1.14-3.14)
Nevada	2.26	(1.14-4.49)
New Hampshire	2.96	(1.70-5.16)
New Jersey	1.06	(0.63-1.77)
New Mexico	2.4	(1.34-4.28)
New York	1.33	(0.87-2.02)
North Carolina	1.41	(0.79-2.51)
North Dakota	1.98	(1.17-3.36)
Ohio	1.87	(1.23-2.84)
Oklahoma	1.79	(1.06-3.03)
Oregon	1.29	(0.78-2.14)
Pennsylvania	1.41	(0.93-2.14)
Rhode Island	1.05	(0.63-1.73)

Table 3. Logistic Regression Model for Nonreceipt of Specialty Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Persons in the United States Aged 12 or Older Who Need Substance Use Treatment (continued)

Demographic Characteristic ¹	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
<i>State</i>		
South Carolina	2.58	(1.53-4.33)
South Dakota	1.52	(0.93-2.46)
Tennessee	2.02	(1.13-3.61)
Texas	3.49	(2.27-5.36)
Utah	0.98	(0.60-1.59)
Vermont	1.8	(1.09-2.99)
Virginia	1.36	(0.80-2.33)
Washington	1.54	(0.92-2.59)
West Virginia	1.86	(1.08-3.20)
Wisconsin	1.32	(0.77-2.26)
Wyoming	1.67	(1.01-2.76)

Notes: This report classifies persons as needing substance use treatment in the past year if they had a substance use disorder based on the criteria specified in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV), or if they received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty substance use treatment facility. A specialty facility is defined as a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original questions not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006. Needing but not receiving treatment refers to respondents who are classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but who have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty substance use treatment facility (i.e., drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient], or mental health center).

¹ The region category was no longer statistically significant and was removed from the final multivariate model.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ A respondent is classified as having other health insurance if he or she is covered by Medicare, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS), TRICARE, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA), Veterans Affairs (VA), military health care, or other type of health insurance, including a combination of Medicaid/CHIP and private health insurance.

Source: 2002 to 2008 SAMHSA National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).

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