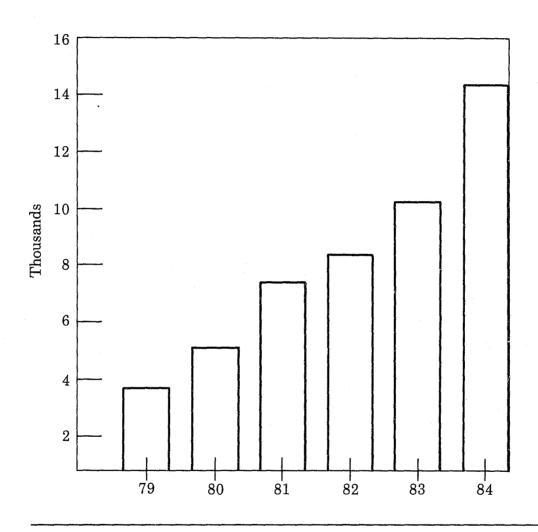
National Institute on Drug Abuse



Trends in Demographic Characteristics and Patterns of Drug Use of Clients Admitted to Drug Abuse Treatment Programs for Cocaine Abuse in Selected States:

COCAINE CLIENT ADMISSIONS 1979 - 1984



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and Mental Health Administration

U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice

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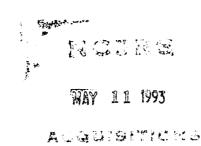
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Trends in Demographic Characteristics and Patterns of Drug Use of Clients Admitted to Drug Abuse Treatment Programs for Cocaine Abuse in Selected States:

COCAINE CLIENT ADMISSIONS 1979-1984



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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents trends in admissions of clients with a cocaine problem to State-monitored drug abuse treatment programs in selected States for the 6-year period from 1979 through 1984. The data are based on a panel of 596 programs in 15 States which consistently reported client treatment admissions data to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) during that entire period. It should be noted that because of the absence of data from numerous States, these trends should not be interpreted as being nationally representative.

This chapter provides background information on the growth of cocaine as a substance of abuse, describes the data source and the panel selection criteria, examines the composition of the panel, considers various categorizations of cocaine-related admissions to panel programs, and discusses the limitations of the data. Chapter 2 presents trends in the demographic characteristics of clients admitted to drug abuse treatment for a primary problem of cocaine abuse. Changes in drug use patterns among primary cocaine clients are discussed in the third chapter. State-level trends as well as overall trends are discussed within each chapter. Four appendices ure included at the end of the report: Appendix A show data for all cocaine clients, i.e., clients for whom cocaine was reported as a primary, secondary, or tertiary problem; Appendix B shows data for clients with problems with both heroin and cocaine; Appendix C contains the data collection forms; and Appendix D provides a glossary of terms.

Background

During the 1970s a growing number of Americans reported having used illicit drugs at some point in their lives. Although the upward trend in overall illicit drug use in the general population appears to have leveled off, the seventies have left a legacy which is reflected in adverse consequences resulting from continued drug use, particularly use of cocaine.

Without a doubt, one of the significant public health phenomena of the previous decade has been the increasing pervasiveness of cocaine as a drug of abuse and the emergence of serious health and social consequences related to this drug. Among the indicators of the morbidity and mortality associated with drug usage are data collected through NIDA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). In the ten-year period from 1976 to 1985, emergency room episodes involving cocaine in consistently reporting programs increased from 1,015 to 9,403, a 9-fold increase. This trend was even more pronounced in records of drug abuse-related deaths submitted by DAWN medical examiner facilities. In the ten-year period, cocaine-related deaths rose from 53 in 1976 to 615 in 1985, an 11-fold increase.

The increase in adverse consequences associated with cocaine use is also reflected in admissions to drug abuse treatment; it is this aspect of the problem that is the topic of this report. As shown in table 1.A the proportion of admissions involving cocaine as the primary drug problem increased from 4 percent in 1979 to 15 percent in 1984 in the panel of consistently reporting programs used for this report. In actual numbers, 3,720 primary cocaine clients were admitted to the selected programs in 1979, and by 1984, this number had grown to 14,221. Marijuana was the only other drug with an increase in the percentage of admissions over the six years, increasing from 14 to 18 percent. As noted previously, these trends are based on data from consistently reporting programs in 15 States. Readers are advised to review the technical information provided below for more details on coverage.

Data Source and Panel Selection Criteria

The data presented in this report are from 596 treatment programs that reported consistently over the 1979-1984 period. Prior to 1982, reporting of client admission data from all treatment units receiving Federal funds was required through the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP). Since the passage of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, which enacted the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Program, reporting of client treatment data has not been required at the Federal level. NIDA, however has continued to operate the CODAP software to process client treatment data provided voluntarily by those States which continued to submit it for State-monitored programs. In addition to data submitted in CODAP format, NIDA has received data in formats used for individual State systems. To the

extent feasible, these latter data have been converted to a NIDA compatible format for processing in the overall client data base.

Table 1.A. Percent distribution of client admissions by primary drug of abuse over all panel drug abuse treatment programs: 1979-1984

Primary drug of abuse	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Heroin Other opiates Cocaine Marijuana PCP Other hallucinogens Barbiturates Amphetamines Alcohol Tranquilizers	45.6 7.3 3.9 14.3 5.9 2.8 3.7 7.0 2.0 2.7	43.8 7.8 4.9 15.5 5.3 2.0 2.9 7.5 1.7 3.3	43.3 7.8 6.9 16.6 3.5 1.6 2.6 7.7 1.6 3.3	43.3 7.1 8.3 17.6 4.3 1.4 2.2 6.9 1.9 2.5	42.4 6.4 10.1 17.7 5.1 1.2 1.8 7.2 2.8 1.7	41.3 5.1 14.7 18.1 5.4 .8 1.1 7.0 3.2
Other sedatives or hypnotics Other drug types	2.7 2.3	3.3 2.0	3.3 1.9	2.5 2.1	1.7 2.0	.9 1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients Number of primary cocaine clients	95,247 3,720	104,155 5,085	7,138	8,261	100,817	97,957

NOTE:

Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment

programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to NIDA by selected States.

In the States that continued to provide client treatment data to NIDA following elimination of required CODAP reporting, a panel of programs that reported at least six months in each year from 1979 through 1984 was selected. In all, 599 programs met the reporting criterion. However, 3 of the 599 programs exhibited irregularities in admissions which suggested that major shifts in focus or program size had taken

place. Because the data from these units were deemed inappropriate for trend analysis, these programs were deleted from the panel; this modification reduced the base to 596.

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Figure 1.A Number of drug abuse treatment programs in consistent panel, by State: 1979-1984

NOTE: Treatment programs in the consistent panel were selected based on reporting of at least six months each year. The total number of programs in the panel is 596.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provide to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

As shown in figure 1.A, the panel treatment programs were located in 15 States. California had more programs (143) than any other State. Other States with a large number of programs in the panel were New Jersey (65), Maryland (55), and Pennsylvania (47). The States with the fewest programs in the panel were Nevada (6) and Missouri (10). Most of the remaining States represented in the analysis had from 34 to 40 programs.

It should be noted that 1984 data from Massachusetts and North Carolina are based on six months' reporting. Although drug abuse treatment programs in these States met the criteria for consistent reporting, the fact that none of these panel programs reported for more than a half year resulted in loss of data. Thus, in looking

at actual numbers of primary cocaine admissions one should only consider the trends through 1983 for Massachuetts and North Carolina. However, analysis of percent distributions of client demographic and drug use characteristics based on the 1984 data from these States appears to be appropriate, and since primary cocaine admissions in Massachusetts and North Carolina together constituted 6 percent of the total, anomalies in the trends in these States did not appear to require their elimination from the overall analysis.

All but two States, California and Connecticut, submitted data to NIDA in CODAP format throughout the entire analysis period. While the data from California and Connecticut continued in the CODAP format at least through 1981, these States subsequently submitted data according to their individual systems. The data from these two States contained most of the original CODAP items and usually followed the same response categories. Deviations from the standard format and absence of specific data elements are discussed in more detail in the Data Limitations section below.

Categorization of Cocaine Clients

Among client admissions, cocaine could be reported as the primary, the secondary, or the tertiary drug problem, and it could be reported alone or in conjunction with another drug problem. Eight such permutations are shown in table 1.B. It should be noted that the categories are not mutually exclusive and, in some cases, not exhaustive.

While the number of clients in each of the categories shown in table 1.B has increased, the composition of the cocaine clients has also changed. Over the period the number of primary cocaine clients increased from 3,720 to 14,221. As illustrated in figure 1.B, this represents an increase in the percent of all cocaine clients, from 23 percent in 1979 to 44 percent in 1984. Throughout the entire time period, approximately half of the primary cocaine clients had a secondary or tertiary problem with marijuana (table 1.B).

The discussion in chapters 2 and 3 of this report focuses on primary cocaine clients. Of the classifications shown in table 1.B, data were complete and uniform only for this group. Information on drug use characteristics—notably route of administration,

Table 1.B. Number of cocaine clients admitted to drug abuse treatment programs by client type according to year over all panel programs: 1979-1984

	Year of admission								
Client type 1/	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
ALL COCAINE CLIENTS 2/	16,020	20,474	22,538	23,676	26,283	32,321			
Cocaine alone	585	842	1,341	1,724	2,161	3,120			
Cocaine not alone 2/	15,435	19,632	21,197	21,952	24,122	29,201			
Primary cocaine with or without secondary drug problems	3,720	5,085	7,138	8,261	10,104	14,221			
Cocaine primary, marijuana secondary or tertiary	1,911	2,606	3,640	4,047	4,948	7,182			
Cocaine and heroin, any order <u>2</u> / <u>3</u> /	8,883	11,394	11,214	11,215	11,787	13,494			
Cocaine primary, heroin secondary or tertiary	444	547	691	750	949	1,347			
Heroin primary, cocaing secondary or tertiary	e 8,030	10,441	10,102	10,096	10,352	11,613			

^{1/} Sums of rows below do not equal the total for all cocaine clients because categories are not mutually exclusive and may not be exhaustive.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

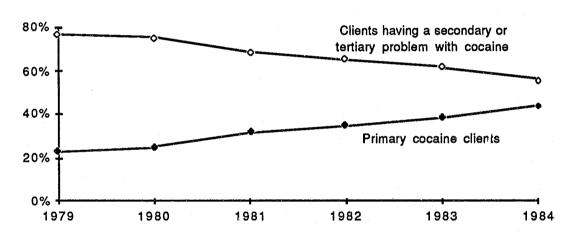
SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to NIDA by selected States.

^{2/} Cocaine is reported as a primary, secondary or tertiary problem.

^{3/} This category consists of clients who abused cocaine and heroin with or without a third abuse substance. In addition to the categories below, it includes cases where a third substance was reported as the primary drug.

frequency of use, and age at first use—is collected for each drug according to standard CODAP procedures. However, these items were collected only for the primary drug in some States in the later years. In the "all cocaine" and the "cocaine and heroin" categories, cocaine may appear as either the primary, the secondary or the tertiary drug. With drug use variables applying only to the primary drug in some cases, these variables could not be tabulated for secondary or tertiary cocaine clients. Because of the concern about clients with any drug problem involving cocaine, however, Appendices A and B present tabulations on the "all cocaine" client and the "cocaine and heroin (any order)" client groups.

Figure 1.B Percent of admissions in the "all cocaine" group according to whether cocaine was the primary drug problem or the secondary or tertiary drug problem: 1979-1984



In using the data in Appendices A and B, readers should remember that these admission classifications are not mutually exclusive. Readers also should be aware that the term "speedballing" refers to injection of a combination of heroin and cocaine. The available data do not permit assessment of whether the two drugs are used in combination, only that the client has problems with both drugs. Thus, it is impossible to determine what proportion of clients having problems with both cocaine and heroin are actually speedballers. For clients with both heroin and cocaine problems, heroin is much more frequently the primary drug than is cocaine. As indicated in table 1.B, at least 86 percent of these clients in each year reported heroin as their primary drug problem; thus, their characteristics reflect those of primary heroin clients much more than do primary cocaine clients.

Data Tabulation and Data Limitations

Data for two of the States represented in this report, California and Connecticut, are derived from forms different from the original CODAP instruments; the data from these States do not include certain variables and may follow response categories different from those in the standard instrument. To the extent possible, the data from these States were converted to standard CODAP format for inclusion in the client data base and tabulation of trend statistics. As one-third of the panel drug abuse treatment programs and 37 percent of the primary cocaine admissions were located in California, trend analyses presented in this report primarily consider those variables which were available from all 15 States. When a variable was not collected by California or Connecticut, or when the response alternatives were not compatible with CODAP, the State was excluded from tabulations of that variable (as denoted by "N/C" in the appropriate cell).

In addition, Pennsylvania and Oregon modified the instruments they use to collect client treatment data. However, these changes had little effect on the tabulations for this report as these States provided data tapes to NIDA in the standard CODAP format. One exception was that Oregon did not collect data on the number of prior treatment experiences, resulting in exclusion of Oregon admissions from the tabulations of this variable and from tabulations of the number of years between first use of the primary drug and first admission to treatment.

The number of admissions represented in tabulations of different items may vary not only because of the exclusion of data from a State, but also because of missing data for the particular variable. One additional source of variation in the client base for tabulation of specific variables occurs for marital status, education, and employment status. Distributions of these variables are computed excluding clients under 18 years of age because characteristics of these variables are age-dependent.

The data in this report may include some double counting of individuals both because of clients who had more than one treatment experience over the six-year time period and because of the inclusion of transfer admissions within a given treatment episode. Multiple counting from the former source cannot be avoided since it is not possible to track individuals over time without personal identifiers. While the latter source of double counting could be minimized by excluding transfer admissions using

the old CODAP data base, the inclusion of nonstandard State-systems does not permit such exclusions.

The reader should also note that the data have not been edited for internal consistency because of the inclusion of both CODAP-formatted data and data received in State-system format.

As indicated previously, the data in this report are based on treatment client admissions in 15 States. Given the small number of States in the panel, generalization of trends described in this report is inappropriate. Readers who are concerned about the effects of restriction of the data to these States should refer to the report entitled *Demographic Characteristics and Patterns of Drug Use of Clients Admitted to Drug Abuse Treatment Programs in Selected States: Annual Data 1983*, which provides a comparison of basic client distributions in the data for all States versus those States which continued reporting in 1983 following elimination of reporting requirements under the CODAP system.

In addition, since the panel consists of State-monitored drug abuse treatment programs, this report does not reflect client admissions to privately-funded drug clinics and treatment programs, which may have grown in number and size over the previous decade.

Symbols Used in Tables

In addition to displaying numbers, the tables presented in this report may also show symbols which are explained in the box below.

Symbols	
Quantity is zero	-
Less than 0.05 Not applicable	N/A
Not collected or	NIO
not compatible	N/C

2. TRENDS IN PRIMARY COCAINE ADMISSIONS AND CLIENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter considers trends in the demographic characteristics of primary cocaine clients admitted to a consistent panel of drug abuse treatment programs from 1979 through 1984. The tables in the text show the annual number of admissions in each category and include the percentage change from 1979 to 1984; the tables following the chapter show aggregate and State-level percent distributions. The discussion focuses on six demographic variables:

- State
- Sex
- Race/ethnicity
- · Age at admission
- Employment status (clients 18 years of age and older)
- Last formal school year completed (clients 18 years of age and older)

State

As shown in table 2.A on the next page, the number of clients admitted for a primary drug problem of cocaine increased between 1979 and 1984 in each of the 15 States represented in the data base used for this report. Based on the percentage change from 1979 to 1984, these increases were largest in Georgia (530 percent increase from a base of 87 admissions in 1984), Illinois (424 percent increase from a base of 164 admissions), Maryland (399 percent increase from a base of 200 admissions), New Jersey (387 percent increase from a base of 290 admissions), and Pennsylvania (346 percent increase from a base of 117 admissions). In California, where panel treatment programs reported 17,933 primary cocaine admissions over the time period, these admissions increased 331 percent. Florida, which was second to California in primary cocaine admissions, experienced an increase of 281 percent.

Data according to State are presented in the tables at the end of this chapter. It should be noted that small numbers of cases, particularly in Nevada, may result in

unstable distributions. Also, as noted in the Introduction, 1984 data for Massachusetts and North Carolina are based on six months' reporting; incomplete data may affect trends in percent distributions for that year. In addition, please note that table 2.A provides the only complete counts of client admissions by State in this report as cases with missing data for demographic variables are excluded from other tabulations.

Table 2.A Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by State: 1979-1984

State	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
All programs in panel	3,720	5,085	7,138	8,261	10,104	14,221	282.3
California	1,192	1,895	2,912	3,236	3,557	5,141	331.3
Colorado	148	218	318	397	423	384	159.5
Connecticut	237	269	313	343	415	615	159.5
Florida	617	772	1,081	1,226	1,482	2,349	280.7
Georgia	87	117	201	203	299	548	529.9
Illinois	164	181	296	340	477	860	424.4
Maryland	200	271	337	522	689	997	398.5
Massachusetts 1/	151	225	284	408	565	(300)	274.2
Missouri	82	74	55	56	77	94	14.6
Nevada	31	52	88	81	45	56	80.6
New Jersey	290	339	457	565	883	1,412	386.9
North Carolina 1/	150	176	170	184	278	(262)	85.3
Oregon	121	189	260	307	337	`340	181.0
Pennsylvania	117	136	178	195	283	522	346.2
Texas	133	171	188	198	294	341	156.4

^{1/} For Massachusetts and North Carolina, calculations of percent change are based on the period 1979-1983 due to six months' reporting for each entire State in 1984. See the Introduction for more information.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Sex

Between 1979 and 1984, the number of males admitted for a primary cocaine problem increased 256 percent while the number of females increased 378 percent (table 2.B). Consistent with the higher rate of increase among females, the overall proportion of female clients among primary cocaine admissions rose steadily except

for a small decline around the middle of the period (table 2.1 at the end of this chapter). In 1979, 22 percent of all primary cocaine clients were female, a proportion which had risen to 27 percent by 1984. This general pattern was most pronounced in California, where the proportion of females increased from 24 percent to 33 percent; in Georgia, from 17 to 25 percent; and in North Carolina, from 15 percent to 24 percent. However, not all States showed an increasing pattern over the entire period. In Florida, which was second to California in the total number of cocaine admissions, the percentage of females was highest in 1981 (35 percent) and subsequently declined. The State with the third largest number of cocaine admissions, New Jersey, exhibited a fairly stable pattern with 19 or 20 percent of the cocaine clients in most years being female.

Table 2.B Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by sex: 1979-1984

Sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Male	2,911	3,898	5,345	6,243	7,514	10,358	255.8
Female	807	1,185	1,793	2,014	2,585	3,858	378.1
TOTAL	3,718	5,083	7,138	8,257	10,099	14,216	282.4

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Race/Ethnicity

The 1979-1984 period evidenced rather marked changes in the racial/ethnic characteristics of clients admitted to panel programs for treatment of primary cocaine problems. As shown in table 2.C the number of black and Hispanic clients admitted for a primary cocaine problem increased more rapidly than did the number of white clients (399 and 422 percent for blacks and Hispanics, respectively, versus 221 percent for whites). Reflecting this difference, the proportion of white clients among primary cocaine admissions decreased from 67 percent in 1979 to 56 percent in 1984 (figure

Table 2.C Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by race/ethnicity: 1979-1984

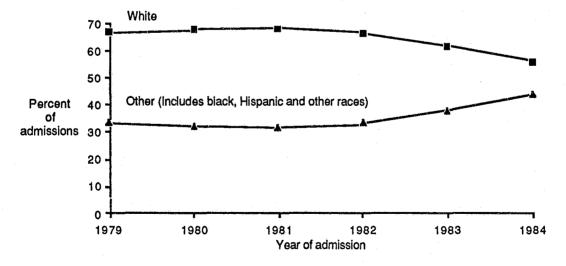
Race/ethnicity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
White	2,484	3,447	4,885	5,510	6,245	7,963	220.6
Black	997	1,302	1,805	2,211	3,024	4,978	399.3
Hispanic	215	275	384	455	719	1,123	422.3
Other races	24	60	63	83	107	152	533. 3
TOTAL	3,720	5,084	7,137	8,259	10,095	14,216	282.2

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

2.A). The proportion of black and Hispanic clients increased accordingly; as shown in table 2.2 following this chapter, black admissions grew from 27 percent in 1979 to 35 percent in 1984. Hispanic clients constituted a small but growing share of primary cocaine admissions, increasing from 6 percent to 8 percent over the same period. Clients of other races accounted for approximately 1 percent of the primary cocaine admissions in each year.

Figure 2.A Percent distribution of primary cocaine admissions by race according to year over all panel drug abuse treatment programs: 1979-1984



Examination of the State-level data shows that the proportion of blacks increased in California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas. More than three-fourths of the Hispanic admissions during the time period were reported by California, Florida, or New Jersey. In Florida, the proportion of Hispanic clients more than doubled, from 4 to 10 percent, while in California the proportions of Hispanic clients increased from 7 to 9 percent. New Jersey, on the other hand, reported a decrease in the proportion of Hispanic clients between 1979 and 1984, from 15 percent to 11 percent.

Age at Admission

Table 2.D Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by age at admission: 1979-1984

Age at admission	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Under 18	435	421	479	423	325	499	14.7
18-25	1,923	2,594	3,291	3,649	4,148	5,931	208.4
18-21	(874)	(1,219)	(1,400)	(1,441)	(1,546)	(2,160)	(147.1)
22-25	(1,049)	(1,375)	(1,891)	(2,208)	(2,602)	(3,771)	(259.5)
26 and over	1,356	2,060	3,359	4,181	5,626	7,773	473.2
26-34	(1,112)	(1,689)	(2,747)	(3,304)	(4,317)	(6,044)	(443.5)
35 and over	(244)	(371)	(612)	(877)	(1,309)	(1,729)	(608.6)
TOTAL	3,714	5,075	7,129	8,253	10,099	14,203	`282.4

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Between 1979 and 1984 the number of admissions for treatment of a primary cocaine problem increased more rapidly for older clients than for younger clients (table 2.D). Admissions of clients aged 18 to 25 years increased 208 percent over the time period while admissions of clients over 25 years old increased 473 percent. In accordance with this difference, the average age of primary cocaine clients admitted to drug treatment increased from 24.5 to 27.2 years from 1979 to 1984 (table 2.3 at the end of this chapter). Despite some fluctuations, net increases in mean client age were found in all 15 States. In 1979, the State-specific mean ages ranged between 22.1 and 25.6. By 1984, they ranged from 25.4 to 29.3.

Employment Status

Table 2.E Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by employment status: 1979-1984

Employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Unemployed, not seeking work	1,271	1,852	2,567	2,848	3,618	5,331	319.4
Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	470 1,528 3,269	771 2,022 4,645	1,099 2,976 6,642	1,445 3,527 7,820	1,638 4,510 9,766	2,102 6,258 13,691	347.2 309.6 318.8

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

As illustrated in table 2.E, the plurality of clients admitted with a primary cocaine problem were unemployed, but the overall increase in admissions was reasonably uniform across groups distinguished on the basis of employment status. These data are based on admissions of clients aged 18 years and over. Over all panel programs, the proportion of primary cocaine clients who had jobs at the time of their admission to drug abuse treatment ranged between 44 and 47 percent during the period (table 2.4 following this chapter).

The States reporting the largest percentages of primary cocaine clients who were employed upon admission were Colorado, Maryland and Texas, where generally more than half of the clients admitted in each year had jobs. Relatively low employment rates were reported among primary cocaine clients in Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania and, in the early part of the period, in North Carolina. Two of these States, North Carolina and Connecticut, showed trends toward increasing proportions of employed individuals among cocaine clients, while Pennsylvania showed decreasing trends. The State with the largest number of cocaine clients, California, also showed decreasing trends in employment.

Last Formal School Year Completed

Table 2.F Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by last school year completed: 1979-1984

Years of education	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
0 to 9	618	692	836	904	1,053	1,471	138.0
10 to 11	1,016	1,398	1,708	1,924	2,237	3,448	239.4
12	1,242	1,776	2,625	3,125	3,992	5,793	366.4
More than 12	836	1,206	1,959	2,299	2,809	3,493	317.8
TOTAL	3,712	5,072	7,128	8,252	10,091	14,205	282.7

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

The number of primary cocaine clients with 12 or more years of education increased at a faster rate than the number with 0-11 years over the period from 1979 to 1984. Clients with 12 years of education increased 366 percent, and those with more than 12 years increased 318 percent. These data are based on admissions of clients over the age of 17 years. Considered in terms of the proportionate distributions (table 2.5 at the end of this chapter), 56 percent of primary cocaine clients had completed 12 or more years of education in 1979, a proportion which had grown to 65 percent by 1984. Consistent with this trend, the average number of years of education among primary cocaine clients increased from 10.4 to 11.5 years over the period. This trend toward more educated clients among primary cocaine admissions was strongest in Connecticut, Florida and Georgia, the three States with the lowest average educational level among these clients in 1979.

Table 2.1 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984

State and sex			Year of a	dmission		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						**************************************
Male Female TOTAL	78.3 21.7 100.0	76.7 23.3 100.0	74.9 25.1 100.0	75.6 24.4 100.0	74.4 25.6 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0
Number of clients	3,718	5,083	7,138	8,257	10,099	14,216
California						
MaleFemale	76.3 23.7 100.0	75.2 24.8 100.0	74.8 25.2 100.0	73.8 26.2 100.0	71.2 28.8 100.0	66.8 33.2 100.0
Number of clients	1,192	1,894	2,91.	3,235	3,557	5,141
Colorado						
Male Female	74.3 25.7 100.0	78.4 21.6 100.0	77.0 23.0 100.0	74.6 25.4 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	69.7 30.3 100.0
Number of clients	148	218	318	397	423	383
Connecticut						
HaleFemale	81.4 18.6 100.0	80.3 19.7 100.0	82.1 17.9 100.0	83.7 16.3 100.0	76.4 23.6 100.0	78.2 21.8 100.0
Number of clients	237	269	313	343	415	615
Torida					{	
MaleFemale	79.1 20.9 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	65.3 34.7 100.0	74.6 25.4 100.0	75.8 24.2 100.0	74. 25. 100.
Number of clients	616	771	1,081	1,225	1,478	2,340
icorgia						
Male	82.8 17.2 100.0	80.3 19.7 100.0	78.1 21.9 100.0	75.9 24.1 100.0	73.2 26.8 100.0	75.2 24.8 100.0
Number of clients	87	117	201	203	299	548
Illinois						
Hale Female	70.1 29.9 100.0	80.1 19.9 100.0	79.7 20.3 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	70.0 30.0 100.0	72.0 28.0 100.0
Number of clients	164	181	296	340	477	860
laryland						
MaleFemale	83.5 16.5 100.0	81.5 18.5 100.0	76.0 24.0 100.0	78.7 21.3 100.0	79.5 20.5 100.0	79. 20. 100.
Number of clients	200	271	337	522	689	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.1 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and sex			Year of a	dmission		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Massachusetts						
Male Female TOTAL	76.8 23.2 100.0	68.4 31.6 100.0	74.3 25.7 100.0	74.7 25.3 100.0	75.9 24.1 100.0	74.7 25.3 100.0
Number of clients	151	225	284	407	564	300
1issour i		1				
Male Female TOTAL	81.7 18.3 100.0	87.8 12.2 100.0	69.1 30.9 100.0	73.2 26.8 100.0	72.7 27.3 100.0	84.0 16.0 100.0
Number of clients	82	74	55	56	77	94
Nevada				İ		
Male Female TOTAL	77.4 22.6 100.0	69.2 30.8 100.0	73.9 26.1 100.0	71.6 28.4 100.0	68.9 31.1 100.0	66.1 33.9 100.0
Number of clients	31	52	88	81	45	56
lew Jersey		į		}		
Hale Female TOTAL	80.3 19.7 100.0	81.1 18.9 100.0	83.8 16.2 100.0	80.9 19.1 100.0	79.6 20.4 100.0	80.5 19.5 100.0
Number of clients	289	339	457	564	883	1,412
lorth Carolina	ĺ					-,
MaleFemale	85.3 14.7 100.0	87.5 12.5 100.0	81.8 18.2 100.0	82.1 17.9 100.0	81.3 18.7 100.0	76.3 23.7 100.0
Number of clients	150	176	170	184	278	262
regon						
Male Female TOTAL	71.1 28.9 100.0	77.8 22.2 100.0	73.5 26.5 100.0	73.6 26.4 100.0	72.4 27.6 100.0	71.2 28.8 100.0
Number of clients	121	189	260	307	337	340
ennsylvania			ì			
MaleFemale	82.9 17.1 100.0	82.4 17.6 100.0	80.9 19.1 100.0	80.5 19.5 100.0	80.6 19.4 100.0	78.0 22.0 100.0
Number of clients	117	136	178	195	283	522
exas						
MaleFemale	80.5 19.5 100.0	71.9 28.1 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0	77.3 22.7 100.0	75.2 24.8 100.0	82.6 17.4 100.0
Number of clients	133	171	188	198	294	340

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Table 2.2 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984

State and race/ethnicity			Year of a	dmission		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
LL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Mhite Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	66.8 26.8 5.8 .6 100.0	67.8 25.6 5.4 1.2 100.0	68.4 25.3 5.4 .9	66.7 26.8 5.5 1.0 100.0	61.9 30.0 7.1 1.1 100.0	56.0 35.0 7.9 1.1
Number of clients	3,720	5,084	7,137	8,259	10,095	14,21
alifornia	,		,	-,		
Hhite Black Hispanic Other races	70.6 21.3 6.8 1.3 100.0	69.4 22.2 6.2 2.1 100.0	70.1 22.3 5.9 1.7 100.0	68.6 22.2 7.0 2.2 100.0	63.6 25.6 8.4 2.3 100.0	53.: 35.: 9.: 100.:
Number of clients	1,192	1,895	2,912	3,236	3,552	5,14
olorado '						
Hhite Black Hispanic Other races	88.5 4.7 5.4 1.4 100.0	87.2 5.5 6.0 1.4 100.0	89.6 5.0 4.4 .9 100.0	90.2 6.6 3.0 .3 100.0	82.2 9.5 7.6 .7 100.0	88.6 6.3 4.2 1.6 100.6
Number of clients	148	218	317	396	422	384
onnecticut						
Mite Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	62.9 26.6 9.7 .8 100.0	74.6 19.0 6.0 100.0	73.8 21.1 5.1 100.0	76.4 19.2 4.4 100.0	67.7 24.1 7.7 .5 100.0	66. 26. 6.
Number of clients	237	268	313	343	415	61
lorida	.]		
White	59.8 35.8 4.4 100.0	61.8 32.6 5.2 .4 100.0	60.3 32.5 7.0 .2 100.0	54.1 39.8 6.0 .1 100.0	54.8 35.0 10.1 .2 100.0	57. 32. 10.
Number of clients	617	772	1,081	1,225	1,482	2,34
eorgia						
Mhite	65.5 34.5 - 100.0	53.0 43.6 2.6 .9 100.0	56.2 43.3 .5 100.0	52.7 47.3 - 100.0	48.7 50.7 -7 100.0	48. 51.
Number of clients	87	117	201	203	298	54
llinois				}		
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	66.5 32.9 .6 100.0	63.5 34.3 1.7 .6 100.0	68.9 28.4 2.7 100.0	51.2 44.7 3.5 .6 100.0	48.6 45.7 5.5 .2 100.0	53. 42. 3.
Number of clients	164	181	296	340	477	86
aryland						
Hhite	67.5 30.5 1.5 .5	66.4 32.8 .4 .4 100.0	68.8 29.1 1.5 .6 100.0	72.0 27.0 .8 .2 100.0	63.1 35.7 1.0 .1 100.0	54. 44. 100.
Number of clients	200	271	337	522	689	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.2 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and race/ethnicity			Year of a	dmission	1	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Massachusetts						
White		70.1	, ,,,	77.0		
Black	80.8 13.9	79.1 20.0	77.1 19.4	77.0 19.4	78.5 16.7	67.6 22.1
Hispanic	5.3	.9	2.8	3.7	4.6	10.0
Other races	100.0	100.0	100:0	100.0	100:0	100.0
Number of clients	151	225	284	408	563	299
Missouri			-54	400	505	477
	.		10.6			
White Black	59.8 37.8	63.5 36.5	43.6 56.4	53.6 46.4	45.5 53.2	44.7 53.2
Hispanic	2.4		24,7		1.3	1:1
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.1 100.0
Number of clients	82	74	55	56	77	94
Nevada	02	(4	22	36	"	74
White Black	67.7 29.0	71.2 23.1	72.7	69.1 21.0	64.4 31.1	75.0 23.2
Hispanic	3.2	3.8	6.8	8.6	2.2	1.8
Other races	100.0	1.9	100.0	1.2	2.2	_
Number of clients					100.0	100,0
	31	52	88	81	45	56
New Jersey						
WhiteBlack	49.7 35.2	45.7 38.9	48.1 41.6	52.7 36.1	52.1 37.4	51.8
Hispanic	15.2	15.0	10.3	11.0	10.2	36.7 11.4
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	290	339	457	565	883	1,412
North Carolina		30)	,,,	505	003	
	46.7	50.0	50 /	54.5	-, -	
White	46.7 52.7	58.0 41.5	59.4 38.8	56.5 42.9	54.3 45.3	54.2 45.0
Hispanic	-	.6	1.8	- 1	- 1	_
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	150	176	170	184	278	
Oregon	150	1,0	1,0	107	210	262
					. 1	
White Black	93.4	94.7	93.8 3.8	93.5	90.5	92.6
Hispanic	1.	1.0	1.5	7:7	5.9 1.5	5.0 1.2
Other races	2.5	3.7	100.8	1.3	2.1	1.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	121	189	260	307	337	340
Pennsylvania						
White	64.1 35.9	57.4 39.0	63.5 36.0	58.5	39.9	36.0
Hispanic	33.9	2.9	.6	40.0	56.2 3.5	57.5 6.1
Other races	100 -	.7	-	-	.4	.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	117	136	178	195	283	522
Texas		ľ		1		
White	73.7	76.6	76.6	74.2	68.0	59.2
Black	15.0 11.3	11.1 12.3	10.1 12.2	13.6 12.1	19.0 12.9	20.2 20.5
Other races	- 1	1	1.1	-	-	_
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	133	171	188	198	294	341

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SBURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Table 2.3 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by age and mean age according to State: 1979-1984

State and age at admission			Year of a	dmission		
State and ago at admission	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						
Youth	11.7	8.3	6.7	5.1	3.2	3.5
12-13	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	*	*
	8.8	6.5	5.3	3.9	2.7	2.7
Young adults	51.8	51.1	46.2	44.2	41.1	41.8
18-21	23.5	24.0 ·	19.6	17.5	15.3	15.2
22-25	28.2	27.1	26.5	26.8	25.8	26.6
Older adults	36.5	40.6	47.1	50.7	55.7	54.7
26-34	29.9	33.3	38.5	40.0	42.7	42.6
	6.6	7.3	8.6	10.6	13.0	12.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	3,714	5,075	7,129	8,253	10,099	14,203
Mean age	24.5	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.3	27.2
	3,714	5,075	7,129	8,253	10,099	14,203
California Mean age Number of clients	25.6 1,192	26.3 1,891	26.8 2,912	27.1 3,234	27.8 3,555	27.4 5,140
Colorado Mean age Number of clients	24.5	25.7	28.1	27.8	28.6	29.3
	148	218	315	397	423	383
onnecticut Mean age Number of clients	22.1	22.6	23.7	23.9	25.8	26.1
	236	269	313	343	415	61
lorida Mean age Number of clients	23.0 613	23.7 767	24.0 1,079	25.5 1,226	26.3 1,479	26. 2,33
Number of clients	23.8	25.8	26.6	28.0	28.5	28.0
	86	117	201	203	299	54
llinois Mean age Number of clients	24.6 164	24.9 181	26.0 295	27.1 340	27.8 477	27.: 85
Maryland Mean age Number of clients	25.1	24.9	25.0	26.0	26.8	26.
	200	271	336	522	689	99
Massachusetts Mean age Number of clients	24.8	24.1	25.4	27.0	26.5	27.:
	151	225	284	404	565	29
lissouri Mean age Number of clients	24.4 82	26.2 74	25.0 55	28.6 56	27.9 77	28.3
evada Mean age Number of clients	25.4 31	25.4 52	25.9 88	27.5 81	27.0 45	25 56
ew Jersey Mean age Number of clients	24.6	25.2	25.9	25.6	26.2	26.
	290	338	456	564	883	1,41
orth Carolina Mean age Number of clients	25.3 150	24.2 176	26.2 170	26.5 184	27.7 278	27. 26
regon Mean age Number of clients	24.7 121	25.8 189	26.3 260	26.0 307	27.3 337	27. 34
ennsylvania	23.9	23.7	25.4	26.0	27.8	28.
Mean age	117	136	178	195	283	52
exas Mean age	24.7	25.7	25.6	28.0	28.4	28.
	133	171	187	197	294	34

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Table 2.4 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/

State and			Year of a	dmission		
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	38.9 14.4 46.7 100.0	39.9 16.6 43.5 100.0	38.6 16.5 44.8 100.0	36.4 18.5 45.1 100.0	37.0 16.8 46.2 100.0	38.9 15.4 45.7 100.0
Number of clients	3,269	4,645	6,642	7,820	9,766	13,691
California						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	36.4 11.7 51.9 100.0	38.3 13.8 47.9 100.0	40.0 13.9 46.2 100.0	35.2 18.5 46.4 100.0	33.4 18.1 48.5 100.0	37.9 18.0 44.1 100.0
Number of clients	1,119	1,824	2,814	3,115	3,484	5,039
Colorado						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	34.1 12.3 53.6 100.0	21.8 24.3 54.0 100.0	26.2 15.7 58.0 100.0	23.4 13.4 63.3 100.0	29.5 13.9 56.6 100.0	24.3 12.4 63.3 100.0
Number of clients	138	202	305	381	417	379
Connecticut	1					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	58.7 12.2 29.1 100.0	47.2 16.5 36.2 100.0	51.3 11.9 36.8 100.0	42.7 19.5 37.8 100.0	41.9 12.7 45.4 100.0	48.3 11.0 40.7 100.0
Number of clients	172	218	277	307	403	590
Florida	ļ					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	44.0 10.9 45.1 100.0	49.1 14.0 36.9 100.0	48.4 12.5 39.2 100.0	44.1 15.0 40.9 100.0	43.1 10.5 46.3 100.0	46.1 7.7 46.1 100.0
Number of clients	468	621	891	1,138	1,384	2,174
Georgia	ļ			Ì		
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	10.0 45.0 45.0 100.0	6.0 61.0 33.0 100.0	7.9 50.3 41.9 100.0	29.4 26.4 44.3 100.0	46.7 17.5 35.7 100.0	40.6 14.5 44.9 100.0
Number of clients	60	100	191	201	291	537
Illinois			į	1		
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	43.7 19.0 37.3 100.0	47.5 25.0 27.5 100.0	36.5 23.3 40.2 100.0	51.1 16.5 32.4 100.0	47.6 14.7 37.7 100.0	54.5 11.7 33.8 100.0
Number of clients	142	160	266	321	464	820
Maryland						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	38.4 10.3 51.4 100.0	32.0 9.2 58.8 100.0	29.4 13.2 57.4 100.0	30.0 19.0 51.0 100.0	33.5 18.6 47.8 100.0	31.0 17.9 51.1 100.0
Number of clients	185	250	310	496	671	966

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/ - Continued

State and			Year of a	dmission		
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Massachusetts				;		
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	39.6 10.8 49.6 100.0	50.0 11.7 38.3 100.0	38.5 21.2 40.3 100.0	42.9 11.1 46.0 100.0	49.5 10.4 40.2 100.0	48.8 10.2 41.0 100.0
Number of clients	139	206	273	387	550	293
Missouri		1				
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	29.1 21.5 49.4 100.0	30.6 20.8 48.6 100.0	36.5 25.0 38.5 100.0	33.9 16.1 50.0 100.0	54.5 18.2 27.3 100.0	35.1 16.0 48.9 100.0
Number of clients	79	72	52	56	77	94
Nevada						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	41.4 13.8 44.8 100.0	40.8 20.4 38.8 100.0	38.0 21.5 40.5 100.0	38.5 23.1 38.5 100.0	26.2 35.7 38.1 100.0	25.5 31.4 43.1 100.0
Number of clients	29	49	79	78	42	51
New Jersey						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TDTAL	34.7 19.5 45.8 100.0	44.5 20.5 35.1 100.0	37.4 21.6 41.0 100.0	32.2 23.6 44.2 100.0	35.0 19.3 45.7 100.0	32.1 15.4 52.6 100.0
Number of clients	251	308	417	500	808	1,322
North Carolina						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	53.5 15.5 31.0 100.0	52.1 9.1 38.8 100.0	55.5 7.9 36.6 100.0	59.8 9.2 31.0 100.0	36.7 13.8 49.5 100.0	41.5 8.9 49.6 100.0
Number of clients	142	165	164	174	275	258
Oregon						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	33.1 23.7 43.2 100.0	32.3 25.3 42.5 100.0	27.9 23.5 48.6 100.0	24.6 31.5 43.9 100.0	25.4 26.6 47.9 100.0	18.7 26.8 54.5 100.0
Number of clients	118	186	251	289	334	332
Pennsylvania					-	
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	42.6 20.8 36.6 100.0	50.8 20.8 28.3 100.0	43.0 20.6 36.4 100.0	35.5 29.0 35.5 100.0	39.6 26.5 33.8 100.0	43.3 26.1 30.5 100.0
Number of clients	101	120	165	186	275	501
Texas						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	28.6 16.7 54.8 100.0	31.1 14.6 54.3 100.0	23.5 18.2 58.3 100.0	21.5 20.4 58.1 100.0	27.5 22.7 49.8 100.0	23.6 17.6 58.8 100.0
Number of clients	126.0	164.0	187.0	191.0	291.0	335.0

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SQURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Table 2.5 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by last school year completed and mean years of education according to State: 1979-1984 1/

State and years			Year of a	dmission		
of education	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						
0 TD 9	16.6 27.4 33.5 22.5 100.0 3,279	13.6 27.6 35.0 23.8 100.0 4,654	11.7 24.0 36.8 27.5 100.0 6,650	11.0 23.3 37.9 27.9 100.0 7,830	10.4 22.2 39.6 27.8 100.0 9,774	10.4 24.3 40.8 24.6 100.0
Mean years of education	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.5
	3,279	4,654	6,650	7,830	9,774	13,704
California Mean years of education Number of clients	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.0
	1,119	1,827	2,815	3,118	3,486	5,041
Colorado Mean years of education Number of clients	11.5	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.8	12.8
	138	202	307	381	417	380
Connecticut Mean years of education Number of clients	8.1	9.5	10.2	10.4	11.5	11.3
	172	219	277	307	404	590
Florida Hean years of education	8.7	9.2	9.4	10.9	10.8	10.7
	472	622	893	1,138	1,385	2,179
Seorgia Mean years of education Number of clients	7.6	9.7	11.3	11.9	12.0	11.5
	61	104	191	201	292	537
Illinois Hean years of education Number of clients	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.2
	142	160	266	321	464	820
Manyland Mean years of education Number of clients	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.6	11.2
	186	250	310	496	671	966
tassachusetts Mean years of education Number of clients	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.1
	140	206	273	387	553	293
Hissouri Hean years of education Number of clients	10.8	11.6	11.1	12.6	11.9	11.9
	79	72	52	56	77	94
Number of clients	11.6 29	11.3 49	10.9 79	11.8 78	11.0 42	11.2
Nean years of education	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.0
	252	308	418	502	808	1,325
North Carolina Nean years of education Number of clients	11.2	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.9	11.8
	142	165	164	174	275	258
Pregon Mean years of education Number of clients	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.6
	118	186	252	292	334	332
ennsylvania Mean years of education Number of clients	11.9	10.9 120	10.8 166	11.6 188	11.8 275	11.5 50
exas Mean years of education Number of clients	11.4	11.5	12.1	11.8	12.4	11.9
	126	164	187	191	291	33

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

3. TRENDS IN DRUG USE PATTERNS AMONG PRIMARY COCAINE CLIENTS

This chapter examines changes in the drug use patterns of primary cocaine clients admitted to drug abuse treatment programs in the consistently reporting programs. Six drug use variables are considered in this section. They are:

- Frequency of use
- Route of administration
- Number of prior treatment experiences
- Years between first use and first admission
- · Age at first use
- · Source of referral
- · Secondary drug problem

The reader should note that except for age at first use, the variables discussed in this chapter were unavailable for Connecticut in 1983 and 1984. Although shown separately in the tables for the years 1979 through 1982, Connecticut data have been excluded from the total panel data to avoid biasing the overall trends.

Frequency of Use

In the overall data, the number of primary cocaine clients who reported that they had used the drug more than once a day increased 391 percent over the period from 1979 through 1984, and the number who had used it several times a week increased 326 percent (table 3.A). At the opposite end of the frequency-of-use spectrum, the number who had used cocaine less than once a week increased 233 percent.

These differentials notwithstanding, there was little systematic change in the percent distributions of primary cocaine clients in terms of how frequently they used the drug (table 3.1 following this chapter). The percent of primary cocaine clients who reported daily or multiple daily use of the drug initially increased 6 percentage points, from 27 percent in 1979 to 33 percent in 1981; daily or more frequent use then declined to end the period at 29 percent in 1984.

Table 3.A Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by frequency of use: 1979-1984

Frequency of use	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
No use in prior							
month	900	1,229	1,422	1,828	2,385	3,382	275.8
Less than once		•	•	•	·		
per week	456	592	756	1,037	1,172	1,520	233.3
Once per week Several times per	385	439	651	766	993	1,428	270.9
week	782	1,056	1,702	2,010	2,388	3,327	325.5
Daily	930	1,469	2,271	2,264	2,744	3,930	322.6
Once daily More than once	(328)	(469)	(711)	(586)	(639)	(977)	(197.9)
daily	(602)	(1,000)	(1,560)	(1,678)	(2,105)	(2,953)	(390.5)
TOTAL	3,453	4,785	6,802	7,905	9,682	13,587	293.5

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Frequency of use of cocaine varied widely among the panel States; daily or more frequent use was highest in Colorado (ranging from 40 to 53 percent) and lowest in Maryland (13 to 21 percent). Trends in daily or more frequent use were irregular in every State but usually exhibited a net increase consistent with that in the total panel. Pennsylvania recorded the largest net increase in daily or multiple daily use, from 26 to 48 percent; Missouri had the largest decline, from 28 to 11 percent.

Route of Administration

Analysis of the number of primary cocaine clients distinguished according to the route they generally used to administer the drug showed a very sharp increase in smoking (freebasing) of the drug, from 50 admissions in 1979 to 2,535 admissions in 1984; this amounts to a 4,970 percent increase (table 3.B), reflecting how rarely smoking was reported as a route of administration in 1979. Admissions of clients who had typically used cocaine by injection increased 267 percent, while a 224 percent increase was found for clients who inhaled (or snorted) the drug.

Table 3.B Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by route of administration: 1979-1984

Route of administration	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Oral	194	220	305	163	182	170	-12.4
Smoking	50	180	433	739	1,160	2,535	4970.0
Inhalation	2,306	2,918	4,065	4,840	5,779	7,481	224.4
Injection	918	1,479	2,016	2,152	2,542	3,365	266.6
TOTAL	3,468	4,797	6,819	7,894	9,663	13,551	290.7

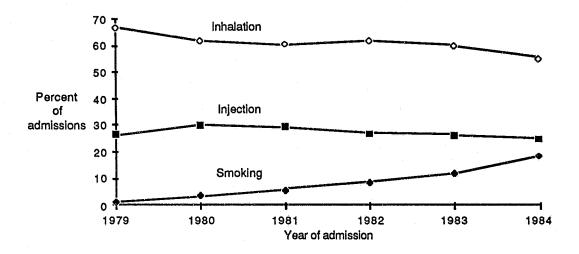
NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

This difference also was reflected in the data on trends in the percent distribution of primary cocaine clients by route of administration (figure 3.A, on the next page and table 3.2, at the end of this chapter). The overall data show that although inhaling the substance remained the most common route of administration, its popularity among primary cocaine clients decreased from 67 percent in 1979 to 55 percent in 1984. In the same period, there was a sharp increase in the proportion of primary cocaine clients who smoked the drug, from 1 percent to 19 percent. Injection of cocaine, the second most popular route among primary cocaine clients, recorded a six-year high of 31 percent in 1980 but declined thereafter to account for 25 percent of all primary cocaine admissions in 1984. Drug injection among primary cocaine clients cannot be attributed wholly to speedballing, as primary cocaine clients with secondary or tertiary heroin problems account for only about 10 percent of all primary cocaine clients (table 1.B).

The largest increase in the proportion of primary cocaine clients who smoked the drug was reported in California--from 2 percent in 1979 to 32 percent in 1984. Three States, Georgia, North Carolina and Oregon, had higher than average proportions of primary cocaine clients who injected the drug. Despite the overall lack of a systematic trend in injection of cocaine, two States, Georgia and North Carolina, reported increases in the percentage of primary cocaine clients who used the drug by this route.

Figure 3.A Percent of primary cocaine admissions by route of administration over all panel drug abuse treatment programs: 1979-1984



Prior Drug Treatment Experiences

Over the period from 1979 through 1984 increases in the numbers of clients admitted for treatment of a primary cocaine problem were somewhat sharper for clients with 1-4 previous treatment experiences than for clients without such experiences or

Table 3.C Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by number of prior treatment experiences: 1979-1984

Number of prior treatment experiences	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
None	2,270	3,075	4,371	5,247	6,320	8,990	296.0
One	649	963	1,339	1,507	1,945	2,716	318.5
Two	209	311	468	452	629	885	323.4
Three	65	109	168	198	245	310	376.9
Four	24	55	63	86	73	138	475.0
Five or more	52	57	96	84	110	153	194.2
TOTAL	3,269	4,570	6,505	7,574	9,322	13,192	303.6

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes Connecticut and Oregon for which data were not collected during the last two years.

with 5 or more (table 3.C). However, as the majority of the clients in each year were being admitted for the first time, the data for clients with more previous treatment experiences were based on small numbers of cases and may not be sufficiently stable for estimating percentage change.

Based on the percentage distribution of admissions shown in table 3.3 following this chapter, the drug treatment history of primary cocaine clients admitted to panel programs changed relatively little between 1979 and 1984. Approximately two-thirds of the clients admitted each year had not been in a drug treatment program previously. Little difference was observed among the panel States with respect to the prior treatment experiences of these primary cocaine clients.

Years Between First Drug Use and First Treatment Admission

Table 3.D Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by years between first use and first admission: 1979-1984

Years between first use and first admission	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Under one year	239	231	211	307	420	664	177.8
One year	424	509	683	700	775	1,534	261.8
Two years	355	569	805	847	732	1,212	241.4
Three years	243	401	588	769	996	876	260.5
Four years	230	275	348	585	676	1,057	359.6
Five years	175	246	356	356	623	780	345.7
Six years	117	197	320	308	370	625	434.2
Seven years	133	129	210	272	282	384	188.7
Eight years or more	350	514	844	1,089	1,420	1,826	421.7
TOTAL	2,266	3,071	4,365	5,233	6,294	8,958	295.3

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes clients with previous treatment experiences. As the required data were not collected for Connecticut and Oregon in the last two years, these admissions in these States also are excluded.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Trend data from the consistently reporting panel suggest that primary cocaine clients are using the drug longer than in the past before entering treatment for their drug problems (table 3.D). Tabulations of this variable are based on clients who have not previously received treatment for drug problems. The rate of increase was least

rapid for clients who had first used cocaine less than a year before their admission to treatment (178 percent increase from 1979 to 1984). Clients who had initially used the drug one to three years before admission increased 241-262 percent over the six-year period while those whose use of cocaine spanned four to five years increased more than four-fold (346-360 percent). The largest increase, 434 percent, was found for clients whose first use of cocaine had been six years prior to admission. However, a somewhat less rapid increase, 189 percent, was observed for clients who had used cocaine for seven years prior to their first admission to treatment.

This increase also is apparent when the average number of years from first cocaine use to first treatment and the distribution of clients by this variable are compared for admissions over the period from 1979 to 1984 (table 3.4 following this chapter). For those admitted for the first time, the average number of years between first use of cocaine and first admission to treatment increased from 3.9 years in 1979 to 5.0 years in 1983 and then dropped slightly to 4.7 years in 1984. Consistent with this trend, the proportion of primary cocaine clients who had used the drug for three years or less before entering treatment declined from 56 percent to 48 percent. A growing proportion of clients had first used cocaine eight years or more before entering treatment (15 percent in 1979 compared to 20 percent in 1984).

The overall trend toward increases in the time from first use of cocaine to initial treatment was observed for primary cocaine clients in all panel States except Nevada, despite some year-to-year variations in direction. From 1979 to 1984, the average elapsed time from first cocaine use to admission had increased from 4.0 years to 6.0 years in Pennsylvania and from 3.6 years to 6.4 years in Colorado; these average times from first use of cocaine to first treatment were longer than in the other States.

Age at First Use

Over the period from 1979 to 1984 data reported from all panel States show that increases in the number of primary cocaine admissions were faster for clients who had first used the drug when they were 20 years of age or older (table 3.E). The least rapid rate of increase, 130 percent, was found for clients who had first used cocaine when they were under 14 years of age; the largest increase, 540 percent, occurred for clients who had been over 25 years old when they first used the drug.

Table 3.E Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by age at first use 1979-1984

Age at first use	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Under 14 years	317	413	496	517	570	728	129.7
14-15 years	494	719	876	950	990	1,367	176.7
16-17 years	739	896	1,192	1,320	1,540	2,136	189.0
18-19 years	673	866	1,240	1,369	1,689	2,295	241.0
20-21 years	447	625	956	1,110	1,348	2,034	355.0
22-23 years	350	468	655	869	1,037	1,544	341.1
24-25 years	242	346	534	616	816	1,194	393.4
Over 25 years	446	737	1,172	1,485	2,074	2,855	540.ำ
TOTAL	3,708	5,070	7,121	8,236	10,064	14,153	281.7

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Consistent with this finding, the percent distributions in table 3.5 at the end of this chapter show an increase in the proportion of primary cocaine clients who had first used the drug when they were 20 years or older, and a corresponding decline in the proportion who were under the age of 20 years at first use. Between 1979 and 1984 the proportion of primary cocaine clients first using that drug at age 20 or older increased from 40 to 54 percent. Thus, for example, while 20 percent of the 1979 admissions were 16-17 years old and only 12 percent were over 25 when they first used cocaine, in 1984, 20 percent were over 25 and 15 percent were 16-17. Overall, the average age of clients when they first used cocaine increased from 19.5 years to 21.2 years from 1979 to 1984. Increases in the average age at first use of cocaine were found in all of the 15 panel States.

Source of Referral

Voluntary admissions of clients with a primary cocaine problem increased 260 percent from 1979 to 1984 while non-voluntary admissions increased 342 percent (table 3.F). Consistent with this finding, the proportion of clients who were admitted voluntarily decreased from 62 percent in 1979 to 57 percent in 1984 (table 3.6 following this chapter). The States with the largest net percentage point increases in

the proportion of non-voluntary admissions were Missouri (48 percent in 1979 to 72 percent in 1984), Florida (29 percent to 49 percent), and Maryland (43 percent to 54 percent).

Table 3.F Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by source of referral 1979-1984

Source of referral	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
Voluntary	2,133	2,904	4,296	4,587	5,468	7,696	260.1
Non-voluntary	1,312	1,901	2,523	3,312	4,152	5,799	342.0
TOTAL	3,445	4,805	6,819	7,399	9,620	13,495	291.7

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs. Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

SOURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Secondary Drug Problem

Over the period from 1979 through 1984 primary cocaine clients who had no secondary drug problem increased 433 percent. Comparing primary cocaine admissions with different secondary drug problems, clients having a secondary problem with alcohol increased the most rapidly over the time period -- 544 percent. Ranking second and third were PCP and marijuana; primary cocaine clients having secondary problems with these drugs increased 357 percent and 331 percent, respectively.

Consistent with the trends in the number of clients, the percentage distributions of primary cocaine clients admissions by secondary drug problem (table 3.7 following this chapter), shows that the proportion of these clients who had no secondary drug problem increased each year, from 16 percent in 1979 to 22 percent in 1984. From 1979 to 1981 one-third of primary cocaine clients admitted to drug abuse panel treatment programs had a secondary problem with marijuana; by 1984 this proportion increased somewhat to 37 percent. Clients having a secondary problem with alcohol abuse increased from 11 percent in 1979 and 1980 to 18 percent in 1984.

Table 3.G Number of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs and percent change over the six-year period, by secondary drug problem: 1979-1984

Secondary drug problem	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Percent change 1979- 1984
None	585	842	1,341	1,724	2,161	3,120	433.3
Heroin	331	432	541	603	754	1,099	232.0
Other opiates	88	154	184	160	196	224	154.5
Marijuana	1,229	1,678	2,352	2,876	3,579	5,293	330.7
Barbiturates	162	204	239	230	195	185	14.2
Amphetamines	352	459	627	585	677	733	108.2
Alcohol	392	580	941	1,228	1,650	2,525	544.1
PCP	84	118	129	166	219	384	357.1
Other hallucinogens	163	160	170	221	204	192	17.8
Tranquilizers	78	98	119	130	177	186	138.5
Other sedatives	225	331	470	295	245	234	4.0
Other	24	26	24	40	33	24	0.0
TOTAL	3,713	5,082	7,137	8,258	10,090	14,199	282.4

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SQURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

An increase in the proportion of primary cocaine clients who had no secondary drug problem was observed in the data for California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Increases in the proportion of clients having secondary alcohol problems appeared to be most prominent in Colorado (from 14 percent in 1979 to 33 percent in 1984), Florida (from 5 percent to 16 percent), Georgia (from 2 percent to 16 percent), Nevada (from 3 percent to 25 percent based on small numbers of primary cocaine admissions), and Oregon (from 18 percent to 34 percent). The increase in the proportion of admissions with secondary marijuana problems among primary cocaine clients was prominent in Florida (from 27 percent in 1979 to 57 percent in 1984), Missouri (from 27 percent to 39 percent), and Oregon (from 17 percent to 34 percent).

Table 3.1 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by frequency of use according to State: 1979-1984

State and frequency of use			Year of a	admission		
State and frequency of use	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL 1/						
No use in prior month Less than once per week Once per week Several times per week Daily Once daily More than once daily TOTAL Number of clients	26.1 13.2 11.1 22.6 26.9 9.5 17.4 100.0 3,453	25.7 12.4 9.2 22.1 30.7 9.8 20.9 100.0 4,785	20.9 11.1 9.6 25.0 33.4 10.5 22.9 100.0 6,802	23.1 12.1 9.7 25.4 28.6 7.4 21.2 100.0 7,905	24.6 12.1 10.3 24.7 28.3 6.6 21.7 100.0 9,682	24.9 11.2 10.5 24.5 7.2 21.7 100.0 13,587
California						
No use in prior month	23.0 17.4 33.6 26.0 100.0 1,189	22.7 14.7 31.5 31.1 100.0 1,887	17.8 13.0 34.7 34.4 100.0 2,898	19.7 15.6 34.8 29.9 100.0 3,234	19.9 15.6 34.9 29.6 100.0 3,556	21.8 13.2 34.9 30.1 100.0 5,138
Colorado						
No use in prior month Less than once per week Once or more times per week Once or more times a day TOTAL Number of clients	13.5 5.4 38.5 42.6 100.0 148	8.8 8.8 42.9 39.6 100.0 217	9.7 39.6 50.3 100.0 318	10.3 36.5 53.1 100.0 397	7.1 40.9 52.0 100.0 423	13.3 40.6 46.1 100.0 384
Connecticut						
No use in prior month	35.9 10.1 32.5 21.5 100.0 237	33.5 13.4 27.5 25.7 100.0 269	32.3 12.5 29.4 25.9 100.0 313	39.2 11.7 28.2 20.9 100.0 316	N/CC N/CC N/CC N/CC	N/C N/C N/C N/C N/C
Florida						
No use in prior month	21.4 8.0 34.9 35.7 100.0 611	21.4 8.9 33.1 36.7 100.0 768	16.3 8.3 36.2 39.1 100.0 1,078	20.8 8.8 41.3 29.1 100.0 1,225	19.0 9.0 45.6 26.3 100.0 1,481	18.6 6.9 46.5 28.0 100.0 2,349
Georgia			3			
No use in prior month	38.4 3.5 36.0 22.1 100.0 86	30.7 6.1 36.8 26.3 100.0 114	15.4 5.5 34.3 44.8 100.0 201	19.7 6.9 34.5 38.9 100.0 203	30.4 5.7 27.8 36.1 100.0 299	25.7 8.4 29.6 36.3 100.0 548
Illinois				,		
No use in prior month	24.5 15.3 35.6 24.5 100.0 163	31.1 17.8 24.4 26.7 100.0	28.8 11.9 32.5 26.8 100.0	30.0 11.8 36.5 21.8 100.0 340	28.3 13.0 36.3 22.4 100.0 477	30.7 14.7 29.9 24.7 100.0 857
Maryland					-	
No use in prior month	37.0 8.0 34.5 20.5 100.0 200	40.6 17.0 24.7 17.7 100.0 271	41.1 15.2 29.5 14.3 100.0 336	41.8 17.7 27.8 12.7 100.0 521	51.7 12.0 21.6 14.7 100.0 689	42.7 13.3 27.3 16.6 100.0 997

Table 3.1 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by frequency of use according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and frequency of use			Year of a	admission		
State and respansing or abo	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
dassachusetts						
No use in prior month	18.9 10.1 46.6 24.3 100.0 148	14.7 15.6 30.7 39.1 100.0 225	18.4 7.4 35.3 38.9 100.0 283	23.4 12.3 33.7 30.5 100.0 406	25.9 8.7 32.7 32.7 100.0 563	23.0 8.7 32.0 36.3 100.0 300
fissouri						
No use in prior month	25.3 24.1 22.8 27.8 100.0 79	34.2 12.3 30.1 23.3 100.0	32.7 20.0 25.5 21.8 100.0	48.2 14.3 10.7 26.8 100.0	58.4 7.8 16.9 16.9 100.0	62.8 14.9 11.7 10.6 100.0
Nevada						
No use in prior month	16.1 19.4 22.6 41.9 100.0	15.4 9.6 30.8 44.2 100.0	23.9 8.0 22.7 45.5 100.0 88	30.9 9.9 32.1 27.2 100.0 81	20.0 15.6 37.8 26.7 100.0	19.6 17.9 28.6 33.9 100.0
New Jersey					:	
No use in prior month	41.2 13.1 30.4 15.2 100.0 289	40.8 10.1 26.2 22.9 100.0 336	34.9 11.6 29.5 24.0 100.0 455	34.9 13.3 34.6 17.2 100.0 558	32.6 13.2 34.1 20.2 100.0 881	35.9 9.8 31.5 22.9 100.0 1,399
North Carolina						
No use in prior month	26.2 20.1 28.2 25.5 100.0 149	31.8 11.9 31.3 25.0 100.0	30.6 11.8 38.2 19.4 100.0	29.3 10.9 33.7 26.1 100.0	20.5 12.2 37.1 30.2 100.0 278	15.3 13.0 36.6 35.1 100.0 262
Dregon						
No use in prior month	16.7 13.3 40.0 30.0 100.0	26.5 5.8 39.2 28.6 100.0	20.4 6.9 45.0 27.7 100.0 260	16.6 8.5 40.1 34.9 100.0 307	23.4 5.9 34.4 36.2 100.0 337	21.5 9.1 36.8 32.6 100.0 340
Pennsylvania						
No use in prior month	21.5 8.4 43.9 26.2 100.0	22.2 6.3 31.7 39.7 100.0	15.8 6.8 39.5 37.9 100.0	16.9 11.3 34.4 37.4 100.0	17.7 7.4 32.2 42.8 100.0 283	18.2 3.8 29.7 48.3 100.0 522
Texas		}				
No use in prior month	55.6 11.3 15.8 17.3 100.0	46.2 11.7 21.1 21.1 100.0 171	48.4 10.1 25.0 16.5 100.0	48.5 14.1 23.7 13.6 100.0	47.4 13.7 21.5 17.4 100.0 293	43.7 15.0 24.0 17.3 100.0 341

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.2 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by route of administration according to State: 1979-1984

State and route			Year of	admission		
of administration	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL 1/						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	5.6 1.4 66.5 26.5 100.0 3,468	4.6 3.8 60.8 30.8 100.0 4,797	4.5 6.3 59.6 29.6 100.0 6,819	2.1 9.4 61.3 27.3 100.0 7,894	1.9 12.0 59.8 26.3 100.0 9,663	1.3 18.7 55.2 24.8 100.0 13,551
California			•		,	
Oral	1.5 1.8 77.7 18.9 100.0 1,190	1.5 6.3 70.5 21.7 100.0 1,892	1.6 11.2 63.6 23.6 100.0 2,912	1.7 14.8 63.9 19.6 100.0 3,222	1.7 19.5 62.3 16.6 100.0 3,538	1.0 31.6 52.1 15.3 100.0 5,106
Colorado						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	8.1 50.0 41.9 100.0 148	1.4 1.8 52.1 44.7 100.0	2.5 2.8 63.9 30.7 100.0 316	2.0 4.8 64.5 28.7 100.0	1.9 5.2 59.1 33.8 100.0 423	1.8 6.8 67.4 24.0 100.0
Connecticut						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	2.1 73.4 24.5 100.0 237	1.5 74.7 23.8 100.0 269	.3 .6 75.1 24.0 100.0 313	.3 3.2 75.6 20.9 100.0 316	N/C N/C N/C N/C N/C	N/C N/C N/C N/C N/C
Florida						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	14.9 .2 51.3 33.6 100.0 616	15.0 2.3 46.1 36.6 100.0 768	16.1 2.3 45.7 35.9 100.0 1,079	2.4 5.2 55.8 36.6 100.0 1,220	1.8 9.3 57.7 31.3 100.0 1,477	10.3 60.7 28.2 100.0 2,343
Georgia						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	14.0 17.4 48.8 19.8 100.0	11.2 6.9 44.0 37.9 100.0 116	5.0 4.0 49.3 41.8 100.0 201	3.0 3.0 42.1 52.0 100.0 202	5.0 3.0 42.5 49.5 100.0 299	5.1 9.7 36.7 48.5 100.0 548
Illinois						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	3.7 57.3 39.0 100.0 164	3.3 4.4 58.0 34.3 100.0	3.7 5.7 66.9 23.6 100.0 296	1.2 16.8 51.8 30.3 100.0	1.5 25.8 45.1 27.7 100.0 477	1.9 25.4 43.1 29.6 100.0 858
fary land						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	4.5 1.5 67.0 27.0 100.0 200	5.2 1.8 64.6 28.4 100.0 271	2.7 2.7 68.5 26.1 100.0 337	1.7 4.2 73.6 20.5 100.0 522	.7 6.0 69.7 23.7 100.0 689	.8 6.3 62.9 30.0 100.0

Table 3.2 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by route of administration according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and route			Year of a	admission		
of administration	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
lassachusetts						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	4.6 .7 72.2 22.5 100.0 151	1.8 	2.8 .4 61.3 35.6 100.0	3.2 2.5 57.8 36.5 100.0 408	2.5 4.1 57.5 35.9 100.0	4.3 7.0 50.7 38.0 100.0 300
lissouri					·	
Oral	8.5 2.4 65.9 23.2 100.0 82	5.4 44.6 50.0 100.0	5.5 5.5 49.1 40.0 100.0 55	5.4 44.6 50.0 100.0	2.6 6.5 57.1 33.8 100.0	3.2 10.6 53.2 33.0 100.0
levada						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	77.4 22.6 100.0	15.4 3.8 51.9 28.8 100.0	2.3 6.8 45.5 45.5 100.0 88	4.9 21.0 54.3 19.8 100.0 81	2.2 26.7 51.1 20.0 100.0	28.6 55.4 16.1 100.0 56
lew Jersey						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	4.1 .7 67.6 27.6 100.0	2.7 .6 59.3 37.5 100.0 339	2.2 1.5 61.2 35.1 100.0 456	2.1 3.0 73.0 21.8 100.0 563	3.3 3.2 70.5 23.0 100.0 881	.6 6.7 67.4 25.2 100.0 1,400
forth Carolina						
Oral	2.0 .7 64.7 32.7 100.0 150	2.3 .6 51.7 45.5 100.0 176	1.2 49.1 49.7 100.0 169	2.2 46.7 51.1 100.0 184	.7 2.2 38.5 58.6 100.0 278	.8 5.0 40.8 53.4 100.0 262
Dregon						
Oral Smoking Inhalation Injection TOTAL Number of clients	5.8 .8 49.6 43.8 100.0	2.6 1.6 45.0 50.8 100.0	2.7 2.7 51.5 43.1 100.0 260	2.6 7.2 45.9 44.3 100.0 307	1.2 8.6 50.1 40.1 100.0 337	1.5 9.7 54.4 34.4 100.0 340
Pennsylvania						
Oral Smoking	3.8 1.9 86.8 7.5 100.0 106	2.4 4.8 70.6 22.2 100.0	4.5 71.9 23.0 100.0	2.1 7.7 67.5 22.7 100.0 194	1.4 8.1 64.7 25.8 100.0 283	.6 22.6 49.8 27.0 100.0 522
l'exas						
Oral	3.8 - 66.9 29.3 100.0 133	4.7 64.3 31.0 100.0 171	6.9 3.7 66.5 22.9 100.0 188	5.6 3.5 62.6 28.3 100.0	1.7 4.4 61.2 32.7 100.0 294	1.5 5.0 61.9 31.7 100.0 341

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.3 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by prior treatment experience according to State: 1979-1984

State and prior			Year of	admission		
treatment experience	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL 1/		3				
None One Two Three Four Five or more TOTAL Number of clients	69.4 19.9 6.4 2.0 .7 1.6 100.0 3,269	67.3 21.1 6.8 2.4 1.2 100.0 4,570	67.2 20.6 7.2 2.6 1.0 1.5 100.0 6,505	69.3 19.9 6.0 2.6 1.1 1.1 100.0 7,574	67.8 20.9 6.7 2.6 .8 1.2 100.0 9,322	68.1 20.6 6.7 2.3 1.0 1.2 100.0 13,192
California						
None	72.5 18.0 9.5 100.0 1,189	69.3 19.6 11.1 100.0 1,883	70.9 18.2 10.9 100.0 2,901	72.4 18.3 9.3 100.0 3,230	71.3 19.3 9.3 100.0 3,557	70.6 20.3 9.2 100.0 5,141
Colorado						
None	53.8 28.8 17.3 100.0	71.1 17.9 11.0 100.0 218	67.6 22.0 10.4 100.0 318	69.4 21.7 8.8 100.0 396	64.8 22.5 12.8 100.0 423	70.8 19.7 9.5 100.0 380
Connecticut						
None	62.4 24.5 13.1 100.0 237	61.9 25.0 13.1 100.0 268	54.3 24.9 20.8 100.0 313	57.3 28.2 14.6 100.0 316	N/C N/C N/C N/C	N/C N/C N/C N/C N/C
Florida						
None	72.0 20.0 8.0 100.0 601	69.2 22.2 8.6 100.0 756	68.4 21.0 10.7 100.0 1,049	71.6 19.9 8.5 100.0 1,210	70.3 19.9 9.8 100.0 1,472	71.0 19.2 9.8 100.0 2,302
Georgia			:			
None One Two or more TOTAL Number of clients	72.4 19.7 7.9 100.0 76	55.8 28.8 15.4 100.0 104	46.7 32.7 20.6 100.0 199	66.3 16.8 16.8 100.0 202	68.1 17.4 14.4 100.0 298	72.6 16.1 11.3 100.0 548
Illinois						
None One Two or more TOTAL Number of clients	55.6 25.3 19.1 100.0 162	62.7 19.2 18.1 100.0 177	60.9 20.4 18.7 100.0 294	56.0 26.3 17.7 100.0 339	56.6 24.8 18.5 100.0 475	54.9 25.2 19.9 100.0 849
Maryland						
None	70.9 22.1 7.0 100.0 199	70.4 18.5 11.1 100.0 270	67.7 22.8 9.5 100.0 337	68.2 22.0 9.8 100.0 522	63.1 25.3 11.6 100.0 689	65.1 21.0 14.0 100.0 996

Table 3.3 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by prior treatment experience according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and prior			Year of a	dmission		
treatment experience	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Massachusetts						
None	67.8 20.1 12.1 100.0 149	64.0 23.0 13.1 100.0 222	68.6 19.1 12.4 100.0 283	64.7 19.8 15.6 100.0 405	61.1 25.0 13.9 100.0 560	60.7 26.5 12.8 100.0 298
lissouri						
None	59.8 28.0 12.2 100.0 82	54.1 20.3 25.7 100.0 74	54.5 27.3 18.2 100.0 55	48.2 33.9 17.9 100.0 56	49.4 40.3 10.4 100.0 77	61.7 23.4 14.9 100.0 94
Nevada						
None	74.2 16.1 9.7 100.0 31	61.5 23.1 15.4 100.0 52	59.1 31.8 9.1 100.0 88	80.2 13.6 6.2 100.0 81	75.6 15.6 8.9 100.0 45	69.6 21.4 8.9 100.0 56
lew Jersey						
None	68.8 17.9 13.3 100.0 285	59.8 27.1 13.1 100.0 336	62.7 21.4 15.9 100.0 453	69.2 18.4 12.3 100.0 559	69.4 18.7 11.9 100.0 881	68.0 20.7 11.3 100.0 1,406
North Carolina			•			
None	74.7 13.3 12.0 100.0 150	71.6 17.6 10.8 100.0 176	60.9 24.9 14.2 100.0 169	64.1 24.5 11.4 100.0 184	73.4 17.6 9.0 100.0 278	70.2 19.5 10.3 100.0 262
Dregon						
None	76.7 12.5 10.8 100.0 120	69.9 21.5 8.6 100.0 186	69.4 23.4 7.1 100.0 252	100.0 - 100.0 8	N/C N/C N/C N/C	N/C N/C N/C N/C
Pennsylvania						,
None	57.1 25.0 17.9 100.0 112	60.9 21.8 17.3 100.0 133	53.9 25.3 20.8 100.0 178	54.4 26.7 19.0 100.0	58.0 22.6 19.4 100.0 283	56.5 24.3 19.2 100.0 522
Texas						
None	68.2 21.7 10.1 100.0 129	66.3 25.4 8.3 100.0 169	68.0 21.0 11.0 100.0 181	63.1 21.5 15.4 100.0 195	61.3 24.3 14.4 100.0 284	69.2 19.2 11.5 100.0 338

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut and Oregon for which data were not collected during the last two years.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.4 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by years between first use and admission according to State: 1979-1984

State and years between			Year of a	dmission		
first use and admission	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL 1/	-					
Under one year Dne year Two years Three years Four years Five years Six years Seven years Eight years or more	10.5 18.7 15.7 10.7 10.2 7.7 5.2 5.9 15.4 100.0	7.5 16.6 18.5 13.1 9.0 8.0 6.4 4.2 16.7 100.0	4.8 15.6 18.4 13.5 8.0 8.2 7.3 4.8 19.3	5.9 13.4 16.2 14.7 11.8 5.9 20.8 100.0	6.7 12.3 11.6 15.8 10.7 9.9 5.9 4.5 22.6 100.0	7.4 17.1 13.5 9.8 11.8 8.7 7.0 4.3 20.4 100.0
Number of clients	2,266	3,071	4,365	5,233	6,294	8,958
Mean years 1/	3.9 2,266	3,071	4.6 4,365	4.8 5,233	5.0 6,294	4.7 8,958
California Mean years Number of clients	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5
	862	1,304	2,057	2,338	2,529	3,623
Colorado Mean years Number of clients	3.6	3.7	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4
	56	155	213	269	268	267
Connecticut Mean years Number of clients	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.5	N/C	N/C
	148	166	170	181	N/C	N/C
Florida Mean years Number of clients	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.3
	431	521	716	862	1,028	1,625
Georgia Mean years Number of clients	3.3	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	55	57	93	134	203	397
Illinois Mean years	4.3 90	iii	4.9 179	5.4 190	5.4 269	5.1 464
Maryland Mean years	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.6
	141	190	228	356	435	648
Massachusetts Mean years	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.4
	101	141	194	259	340	180
Missouri Mean years	3.8	4.4	4.8	7.6	6.1	5.7
	48	40	30	27	38	58
Nevada Mean years Number of clients	5.3 23	5.7 32	4.9 52	4.5 65	5.2 34	4.1 38
New Jersey Mean years Number of clients	3.7	3.9	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.5
	196	201	282	387	609	945
North Carolina Mean years Number of clients	4.1 112	4.2 126	5.0 103	5.1 117	5.4 204	5.7 184
Oregon Hean years Number of clients	3.8	4.9	5.0	7.8	N/C	N/C
	92	130	175	8	N/C	N/C
Pennsylvania Mean years Number of clients	4.0	5.0 81	5.2 96	5.8 106	6.7 163	6.0 295
Texas Mean years Number of clients	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.1
	88	112	122	123	174	234

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut and Oregon for which data were not collected during the last two years.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.5 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by age at first use and mean age at first use according to State: 1979-1984

State and age	Year of admission							
at first uše	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL Under 14 years 14-15 years 16-17 years 18-19 years 20-21 years 22-23 years 24-25 years Dver 25 years TOTAL Number of clients	8.5 13.3 19.9 18.1 12.1 9.4 6.5 12.0 3,708	8.1 14.2 17.7 17.1 12.3 9.2 6.8 14.5 100.0 5,070	7.0 12.3 16.7 17.4 13.4 9.2 7.5 16.5 100.0 7,121	6.3 11.5 16.0 16.6 13.5 10.6 7.5 18.0 100.0 8,236	5.7 9.8 15.3 16.8 13.4 10.3 8.1 20.6 100.0	5.1 9.7 15.1 16.2 14.4 10.9 8.4 20.2 100.0 14,153		
Hean age at first use	19.5	19.8	20.3	20.7	21.2	21.2		
	3,708	5,070	7,121	8,236	10,065	14,154		
California Mean age at first use Number of clients	20.5	20.7	21.2	21.4	22.0	21.9		
	1,192	1,891	2,912	3,234	3,547	5,135		
Colorado Mean age at first use	19.9	21.3	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0		
	148	218	313	391	416	380		
Connecticut Mean age at first use Number of clients	17.5	18.0	18.7	18.4	18.9	19.6		
	236	269	313	343	415	614		
Florida Mean age at first use Number of clients	17.9	18.7	18.7	19.9	20.3	20.4		
	610	765	1,077	1,222	1,469	2,323		
Georgia Mean age at first use	18.9	20.0	21.1	22.3	22.3	22.6		
	86	115	200	203	298	545		
Illinois Mean age at first use Number of clients	19.4	18.7	19.5	20.6	21.3	20.7		
	164	181	295	340	477	851		
Maryland Mean age at first use	19.8	19.7	19.5	20.6	20.8	21.2		
	200	271	336	522	688	996		
Hassachusetts Mean age at first use Number of clients	20.0	18.9	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.4		
	151	224	284	401	562	297		
Missouri Mean age at first use Number of clients	19.5 81	21.6	18.7 55	20.6 56	20.5 77	21.6 94		
Nevada Mean age at first use Number of clients	19.6 31	19.5 52	20.1 88	22.3 81	21.2 45	20.0 55		
New Jersey Mean age at first use Number of clients	19.7	19.6	19.8.	20.2	20.6	20.7		
	290	338	454	561	881	1,400		
North Carolina Mean age at first use Number of clients	20.1	19.2	20.0	20.3	21.6	20.9		
	150	176	170	183	278	262		
lregon Mean age at first use Number of clients	20.0 121	20.1 189	20.2 260	19.5 307	20.3 337	20.1 340		
ennsylvania Mean age at first use Number of clients	18.6 115	17.8 136	18.6 177	19.3 195	20.5 282	20.8 521		
exas Mean age at first use Number of clients	19.7	20.4	20.9	21.3	22.0	22.5		
	133	171	187	197	293	341		

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.6 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by source of referral according to State: 1979-1984

State and source	Year of admission							
of referral	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL 1/								
Voluntary	61.9 38.1 100.0	60.4 39.6 100.0	63.0 37.0 100.0	58.1 41.9 100.0	56.8 43.2 100.0	57.0 43.0 100.0		
Number of clients	3,445	4,805	6,819	7,899	9,620	13,495		
California								
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	54.6 45.4 100.0	56.8 43.2 100.0	61.8 38.2 100.0	57.1 42.9 100.0	53.7 46.3 100.0	57.1 42.9 100.0		
Number of clients	1,185	1,894	2,911	3,234	3,543	5,138		
Colorado								
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	70.9 29.1 100.0	63.3 36.7 100.0	70.4 29.6 100.0	77.8 22.2 100.0	75.5 24.5 100.0	76.8 23.2 100.0		
Number of clients	148	218	318	392	420	379		
Connecticut								
Voluntary	64.1 35.9 100.0	67.4 32.6 100.0	67.1 32.9 100.0	60.8 39.2 100.0	N/C N/C N/C	N/C N/C N/C		
Number of clients	237	267	313	316	N/C	N/C		
Torida								
Voluntary	71.5 28.5 100.0	64.6 35.4 100.0	60.5 39.5 100.0	45.1 54.9 100.0	48.5 51.5 100.0	50.7 49.3 100.0		
Number of clients	615	771	1,081	1,214	1,431	2,251		
eorgia								
Voluntary Non-voluntary	81.0 19.0 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	83.1 16.9 100.0	78.3 21.7 100.0	70.1 29.9 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0		
Number of clients	84	113	201	203	298	548		
llinois		İ						
Voluntary	78.5 21.5 100.0	75.7 24.3 100.0	70.3 29.7 100.0	70.0 30.0 100.0	75.5 24.5 100.0	69.5 30.5 100.0		
Number of clients	163	181	296	340	477	858		
aryland								
Voluntary	56.8 43.2 100.0	55.4 44.6 100.0	55.1 44.9 100.0	54.4 45.6 100.0	45.7 54.3 100.0	46.0 54.0 100.0		
Number of clients	199	271	336	522	689	997		

Table 3.6 Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by source of referral according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and source			Year of a	admission		
of referral	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
assachusetts			i i jūs			
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	72.7 27.3 100.0	68.9 31.1 100.0	67.8 32.2 100.0	62.5 37.5 100.0	62.8 37.2 100.0	65.0 35.0 100.0
Number of clients	150	225	283	408	565	300
lissouri			,			
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	52.4 47.6 100.0	50.0 50.0 100.0	45.5 54.5 100.0	39.3 60.7 100.0	37.7 62.3 100.0	27.7 72.3 100.0
Number of clients	63	72	55	56	77	94
levada						
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	38.7 61.3 100.0	76.9 23.1 100.0	62.5 37.5 100.0	69.1 30.9 100.0	68.9 31.1 100.0	78.2 21.8 100.0
Number of clients	31	52	88	81	45	55
ew Jersey						
Voluntary	53.8 46.2 100.0	50.4 49.6 100.0	54.7 45.3 100.0	47.8 52.2 100.0	52.4 47.6 100.0	49.0 51.0 100.0
Number of clients	286	337	457	565	883	1,411
orth Carolina				·.	1	
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	66.0 34.0 100.0	65.3 34.7 100.0	66.5 33.5 100.0	66.8 33.2 100.0	75.9 24.1 100.0	71.0 29.0 100.0
Number of clients	150	176	170	184	278	262
Pregon						
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	70.2 29.8 100.0	68.8 31.2 100.0	76.7 23.3 100.0	81.4 18.6 100.0	78.0 22.0 100.0	69.4 30.6 100.0
Number of clients	121	189	258	307	337	340
Pennsylvania						
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	73.5 26.5 100.0	67.4 32.6 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0	62.1 37.9 100.0	64.3 35.7 100.0	70.5 29.5 100.0
Number of clients	117	135	177	195	283	522
exas						
Voluntary Non-voluntary TOTAL	40.6 59.4 100.0	50.9 49.1 100.0	51.6 48.4 100.0	54.5 45.5 100.0	46.3 53.7 100.0	37.9 62.1 100.0
Number of clients	133	171	188	198	294	340

^{1/} Excludes Connecticut for which data were not collected during the last two years.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.7a Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by secondary drug of abuse and tertiary drug of abuse at admission: 1979-1984

ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL

Secondary drug and		Year of admission							
tertiary drug	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
SECONDARY DRUG					-				
None	15.8 8.9 23.1 4.4 90.6 2.3 4.4 2.1 6.1 100.0 3,713	16.6 8.5 33.0 4.0 91.4 12.3 1.9 6.5 100.0 5,082	18.8 7.6 23.6 33.0 3.3 8.8 13.2 1.8 2.4 1.7 6.3 100.0 7,137	20.9 7.3 1.9 34.8 74.9 2.7 1.6 3.5 100.0 8,258	21.4 7.5 1.9 35.5 1.9 6.7 16.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 2.3 100.0	22.0 7.7 1.6 37.3 1.3 1.5.2 17.8 2.7 1.4 1.3 1.6 2 100.0			
None Heroin Other opiates Marijuana Barbiturates Amphetamines Alcohol PCP Other hallucinogens Tranquilizers Other sedatives Other TOTAL Number of clients	44.0 3.0 11.7 18.4 4.1 15.5 4.1 1.8 2.5 100.0 3,715	45.8 2.3 1.7 18.37 4.3 16.43 1.3 2.9 1.7 2.3 100.0 5,071	47.9 2.1 1.5 18.1 3.6 16.9 1.1 2.3 1.4 100.0 7,129	52.6 1.8 1.5 14.2 18.0 2.1 1.3 2.0 100.0 8,249	55.4 1.9 1.1 13.6 2.8 17.3 2.0 1.4 1.8 100.0	57.1 1.7 1.2 13.3 1.1 2.4 18.4 18.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2			

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table 3.7b Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by secondary drug of abuse according to State: 1979-1984

Secondary drug	Year of admission							
Secondary of ag	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
California								
None	23.1 6.9 33.7 13.6 2.8 19.9 100.0 1,190	21.4 7.9 32.7 14.7 3.3 20.0 100.0 1,894	25.3 5.5 32.2 15.6 2.4 19.0 100.0 2,912	29.2 4.7 30.8 17.7 3.1 14.5 100.0 3,234	31.9 4.2 32.1 17.5 3.2 11.1 100.0 3,545	33.7 4.2 30.3 19.2 5.1 7.5 100.0 5,123		
Colorado								
None	18.4 3.4 26.5 17.0 14.3 20.4 100.0	37.3 3.2 19.8 12.4 13.8 13.5 100.0	38.7 1.6 18.2 6.3 22.3 12.9 100.0	40.9 1.8 17.2 8.1 23.0 9.0 100.0	31.0 4.0 17.5 9.5 27.2 10.8 100.0	29.2 2.9 24.7 6.5 32.8 3.9 100.0 384		
Connecticut								
Mone	2.1 11.8 41.8 13.1 12.7 18.5 100.0	2.2 9.7 46.1 8.9 14.1 19.0 100.0	5.8 8.9 50.5 7.0 12.5 15.3 100.0	7.3 11.1 45.5 9.3 12.8 14.0 100.0	12.3 18.1 40.5 2.7 16.9 9.5 100.0	19.3 21.1 30.9 1.8 20.3 6.6 100.0		
Florida			•					
None Heroin Harijuana Amphetamines Alcohol Other secondary drugs (residual) TOTAL Humber of clients	10.1 9.9 27.1 8.4 4.5 40.0 100.0 616	10.6 7.0 30.2 7.0 6.1 39.1 100.0	8.1 6.8 34.9 5.6 7.4 37.2 100.0 1,081	6.9 10.0 47.9 4.1 10.6 20.5 100.0	10.0 6.9 51.2 3.0 14.2 14.7 100.0	8.5 6.3 56.6 2.6 16.2 9.8 100.0 2,347		
Georgia								
None	33.3 11.5 27.6 5.7 2.3 19.6 100.0	22.2 9.4 28.2 11.1 2.6 26.5 100.0	14.5 9.5 28.0 11.0 9.0 28.0 100.0	25.6 6.4 32.5 6.9 9.4 19.2 100.0	25.4 9.0 28.4 10.0 10.4 16.8 100.0	24.3 6.9 36.3 6.6 16.2 9.7 100.0 548		
Illinois	ŀ				1			
None	7.9 13.4 28.0 6.1 15.9 28.7 100.0	14.9 9.9 34.3 6.1 9.4 25.4 100.0	11.1 9.1 33.8 7.4 15.5 23.1 100.0	10.6 16.8 31.8 5.9 14.1 20.8 100.0	14.0 13.0 31.0 4.6 18.4 19.0 100.0	15.5 12.9 33.3 4.7 20.1 13.5 100.0 860		
Maryland								
None	15.5 7.0 37.0 7.0 9.5 24.0 100.0	10.3 10.3 45.4 5.5 6.6 21.9 100.0	9.2 6.8 41.2 10.7 8.0 24.1 100.0	10.2 6.1 38.7 11.7 6.3 27.0 100.0 522	9.1 8.1 40.1 9.7 8.7 24.3 100.0 689	10.3 12.6 41.9 13.1 6.9 15.2 100.0		
Massachusetts								
None	8.0 12.0 5.3 40.0 15.3 19.4 100.0	7.1 12.0 5.3 32.4 15.1 28.1 100.0	10.6 17.3 3.2 35.2 12.3 21.4 100.0	13.7 11.3 6.1 33.1 17.9 17.9 100.0 408	14.0 12.9 4.4 26.4 16.1 100.0 565	15.7 16.0 3.3 30.0 21.0 14.0 100.0		

Table 3.7b Percent distribution of primary cocaine clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by secondary drug of abuse according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

Secondary drug			Year of a	dmission		
Secondary or ag	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Missouri						
None	11.0 7.3 26.8 11.0 6.1 37.8 100.0	21.6 1.4 37.8 10.8 9.5 18.9 100.0	27.3 5.5 29.1 9.1 12.7 16.3 100.0	8.9 16.1 39.3 1.8 12.5 21.4 100.0	7.8 19.5 39.0 10.4 5.2 18.1 100.0	26.6 9.6 39.4 7.4 6.4 10.6 100.0
Nevada						
None Heroin Marijuana Alcohol Other sedatives Other secondary drugs (residual) TOTAL Number of clients	32.3 9.7 22.6 3.2 19.4 12.8 100.0	30.8 9.6 9.6 9.6 11.5 28.9 100.0	37.5 12.5 14.8 13.6 10.2 11.4 100.0	58.0 2.5 9.9 11.1 1.2 17.3 100.0	46.7 2.2 17.8 11.1 2.2 20.0 100.0	28.6 1.8 32.1 25.0 7.1 5.4 100.0
New Jersey	ŀ					
None Heroin Marijuana Marijuana Amphetamines Alcohol Other secondary drugs (residual) TOTAL Number of clients	12.4 14.8 36.2 5.2 11.0 20.4 100.0 290	11.5 18.6 35.1 8.6 9.1 17.1 100.0 339	13.3 17.7 36.3 8.1 11.4 13.2 100.0 457	14.3 13.6 37.9 8.7 10.8 14.7 100.0 565	15.2 11.9 37.9 7.8 11.7 15.5 100.0 882	17.4 12.6 38.3 6.9 11.9 12.9 100.0
North Carolina	i	İ				
None	6.7 12.7 46.7 7.3 7.3 19.3 100.0	5.1 8.5 42.0 5.7 6.3 32.4 100.0	11.2 14.1 28.8 13.5 5.9 26.5 100.0	14.1 10.9 39.1 4.9 7.6 23.4 100.0	23.4 6.1 34.2 5.8 10.4 20.1 100.0 278	18.3 6.5 43.5 6.9 12.2 12.6 100.0 262
Oregon						
None	28.9 3.3 17.4 20.7 18.2 11.5 100.0	25.9 5.8 23.8 12.7 15.3 16.5 100.0	24.6 6.5 24.2 16.2 14.6 13.9 100.0 260	26.4 4.2 30.0 12.7 19.2 70.5 100.0	16.9 3.3 36.2 12.5 24.3 6.8 100.0	11.5 2.6 34.4 12.9 34.1 4.5 100.0 340
Pennsylvania	1	1				
None Heroin Marijuana Amphetamines Alcohol Other secondary drugs (residual) TOTAL Number of clients	16.5 5.2 32.2 17.4 11.3 17.4 100.0	8.8 2.9 33.1 21.3 20.6 13.3 100.0	12.9 7.9 31.5 17.4 19.7 10.6 100.0	17.4 5.1 34.4 9.7 16.9 16.5 100.0	19.1 10.6 26.5 12.7 21.9 9.2 100.0 283	20.5 9.0 32.4 11.9 16.5 9.7 100.0 521
Texas					İ	
None	9.0 7.5 42.9 21.8 1.5 17.3 100.0	17.5 7.6 30.4 22.8 3.5 18.2 100.0	20.2 3.7 34.0 21.3 3.7 17.1 100.0	18.7 3.0 42.4 19.7 4.0 12.2 100.0	26.9 5.1 40.5 14.3 4.4 8.8 100.0	20.2 2.9 39.9 21.1 8.5 7.4 100.0 341

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES FOR ALL COCAINE CLIENTS (PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY)

Table A.1 Number of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by State: 1979-1984

						·····				
State	Year of admission									
State	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984				
ALL PROGRAMS										
IN PANEL	16,020	20,474	22,538	23,676	26,283	32,321				
California	3,650	4,700	6,122	6,559	7,482	9,875				
Colorado	258	346	442	554	614	536				
Connecticut	1,825	2,168	2,541	2,129	2,265	2,571				
Florida	2,131	2,280	2,714	2,885	3,016	3,886				
Georgia	351	527	805	779	845	1,046				
Illinois	735	935	1,297	1,255	1,585	2,294				
Maryland	900	1,192	1,365	2,109	2,468	3,499				
Massachusetts	533	773	865	1,140	1,424	762				
Missouri	252	232	191	227	243	298				
Nevada	126	164	193	150	114	124				
New Jersey	3,643	5,283	3,874	3,640	3,519	4,248				
North Carolina	471	519	514	510	610	474				
Oregon	224	326	412	484	537	561				
Pennsylvania	453	582	705	701	881	1,342				
Texas	468	447	498	554	680	805				

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table A.2 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984

State and sex			Year of a	dmission		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL						
Male Female TOTAL	75.5 24.5 100.0	74.1 25.9 100.0	73.1 26.9 100.0	72.7 27.3 100.0	72.0 28.0 100.0	71.0 29.0 100.0
Number of clients	16,014	20,469	22,537	23,669	26,274	32,313
California						
Male Female TOTAL	73.4 26.6 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	71.8 28.2 100.0	70.0 30.0 100.0	67.2 32.8 100.0	64.5 35.5 100.0
Number of clients	3,649	4,699	6,122	6,558	7,482	9,874
Colorado						
Male Female	71.3 28.7 100.0	76.6 23.4 100.0	76.5 23.5 100.0	75.1 24.9 100.0	71.3 28.7 100.0	70.3 29.7 100.0
Number of clients	258	346	442	<i>5</i> 54	614	535
Connecticut						
Male Female TOTAL	80.7 19.3 100.0	77.8 22.2 100.0	76.5 23.5 100.0	74.7 25.3 100.0	75.3 24.7 100.0	74.0 26.0 100.0
Number of clients	1,825	2,168	2,541	2,128	2,265	2,571
lorida						
Hale Female	72.9 27.1 100.0	70.5 29.5 100.0	66.1 33.9 100.0	70.3 29.7 100.0	72.0 28.0 100.0	72.8 27.2 100.0
Number of clients	2,130	2,276	2,714	2,884	3,009	3,882
Georgia E						
Male Female TOTAL	76.1 23.9 100.0	69.1 30.9 100.0	70.8 29.2 100.0	71.0 29.0 100.0	71.4 28.6 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0
Number of clients	351	527	805	779	845	1,046
llinois						
Male Female TOTAL	71.3 28.7 100.0	74.2 25.8 100.0	73.6 26.4 100.0	72.7 27.3 100.0	68.2 31.8 100.0	71.1 28.9 100.0
Number of clients	735	935	1,297	1,255	1,585	2,294
laryland						
Male Female TOTAL	80.7 19.3 100.0	79.0 21.0 100.0	77.5 22.5 100.0	78.0 22.0 100.0	76.3 23.7 100.0	74.6 25.6 100.6
Number of clients	900	1,192	1,365	2,109	2,468	3,499

Table A.2 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, terriary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and sex	Year of admission							
State and 36x	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Massachusetts								
Male Female	73.4 26.6 100.0	71.2 28.8 100.0	73.7 26.3 100.0	74.6 25.4 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0	71.1 28.9 100.0		
Number of clients	533	773	864	1,137	1,422	762		
lissouri								
MaleFemale	76.5 23.5 100.0	82.8 17.2 100.0	75.9 24.1 100.0	73.1 26.9 100.0	77.0 23.0 100.0	79.2 20.8 100.0		
Number of clients	251	232	191	227	243	298		
Nevada								
MaleFemale	70.6 29.4 100.0	68.3 31.7 100.0	64.2 35.8 100.0	67.3 32.7 100.0	66.7 33.3 100.0	66.1 33.9 100.0		
Number of clients	126	164	193	150	114	124		
New Jersey								
Male Female	75.4 24.6 100.0	73.7 26.3 100.0	75.5 24.5 100.0	73.8 26.2 100.0	75.6 24.4 100.0	75.6 24.4 100.0		
Number of clients	3,640	5,283	3,874	3,639	3,519	4,248		
North Carolina	l							
Male Female TOTAL	82.0 18.0 100.0	81.9 18.1 100.0	76.3 23.7 100.0	77.3 22.7 100.0	75.6 24.4 100.0	73.8 26.2 100.0		
Number of clients	471	519	514	510	610	474		
Dregon								
MaleFemale	73.7 26.3 100.0	73.3 26.7 100.0	72.6 27.4 100.0	71.9 28.1 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0	68.3 31.7 100.0		
Number of clients	224	326	412	484	537	561		
Pennsylvania				İ				
MaleFemale	77.3 22.7 100.0	81.1 18.9 100.0	76.5 23.5 100.0	76.2 23.8 100.0	77.4 22.6 100.0	77.8 22.2 100.0		
Number of clients	453	582	705	701	881	1,34		
exas								
MaleFemale	79.7 20.3 100.0	72.3 27.7 100.0	73.1 26.9 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0	76.5 23.5 100.0	77.3 22.9 100.0		
Number of clients	468	447	498	554	680	803		

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table A.3 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984

State and race/ethnicity	Year of admission							
State and rassoveriments	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL	·				-			
White Black Hispanic Other races	49.3 42.3 7.7 .6 100.0	48.4 43.3 7.5 .8 100.0	54.0 37.5 7.8 .7 100.0	54.1 37.1 7.9 .9 100.0	52.8 36.7 9.6 .9 100.0	50.8 38.3 10.0 9		
Number of clients	16,016	20,468	22,533	23,668	26,269	32,311		
California								
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	60.2 28.5 9.4 1.9 100.0	61.1 27.6 8.9 2.4 100.0	62.3 26.5 9.3 1.9 100.0	61.1 25.4 10.8 2.7 100.0	56.8 27.2 13.5 2.4 100.0	51.5 32.1 14.3 2.1 100.0		
Number of clients	3,650	4,699	6,120	6,558	7,475	9,874		
Colorado								
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	81.8 7.0 10.1 1.2 100.0	84.7 6.9 6.6 1.7 100.0	85.0 7.5 6.3 1.1 100.0	87.3 7.6 4.3 .7 100.0	79.7 10.3 9.3 .7 100.0	83.1 7.7 7.1 2.1 100.0		
Number of clients	258	346	441	552	612	534		
Connecticut								
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	43.0 44.4 12.1 .5 100.0	42.8 46.1 10.9 .2 100.0	47.3 40.6 11.9 2 100.0	51.9 36.5 11.3 .2 100.0	47.9 35.5 16.1 .5 100.0	51.1 32.4 16.1 .5 100.0		
Number of clients	1,824	2,167	2,541	2,129	2,264	2,571		
Florida								
Mhite Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	57.8 36.7 5.4 *	61.6 32.5 5.7 .3 100.0	58.4 34.4 7.0 .3 100.0	56.0 36.5 7.3 .2 100.0	57.5 32.8 9.5 .2 100.0	61.8 29.5 8.6 .2 100.0		
Number of clients	2,130	2,279	2,713	2,884	3,015	3,881		
Georgia White	43.3 56.4 .3 -	43.1 55.6 1.1 .2 100.0	41.5 58.4 .1 100.0	38.0 61.7 .3 100.0	40.9 58.8 .2 1	46.3 53.1 .3 .4 100.0		
Number of clients	351	527	805	779	844			
Illinois	351	521	800	(12	074	1,046		
White	52.5 43.0 3.9 .5 100.0	43.5 51.6 4.6 .3 100.0	46.6 48.3 4.6 .4 100.0	39.1 55.7 4.9 .3 100.0	38.8 55.3 5.6 .3 100.0	42.4 50.7 6.5 .4 100.0		
Number of clients	735	935	1,297	1,255	1,585	2,294		
Maryland								
White	55.4 43.7 .4 100.0	51.3 48.0 .5 .3 100.0	51.1 47.7 .8 .4 100.0	46.7 52.9 .3 .1 100.0	45.6 53.4 .6 .3 100.0	38.8 60.5 .5 .2 100.0		
Number of clients	900	1,192	1,365	2.109	2,468	3,499		

Table A.3 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and race/ethnicity	Year of admission							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Massachusetts								
White	59.3	59.5	62.3	67.0	69.7	69.3		
Black	31.5	34.3	29.6	25.0	22.5	20,4		
Hispanic	9.2	6.1	7.9	7.6	7.7	10.1		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	533	772	865	1,140	1,422	760		
lissouri				-,	-,			
White	46.8	54.3	38.2	40.1	35.8	34.6		
Black	51.2	45.3	61.3	59.9	63.8	63.4		
Hispanic	2.0	.4	.5	-	. 4	1.7		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3		
				i	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	252	232	191	227	243	298		
Nevada					ĺ			
White	71.4	81.7	77.2	74.7	72.8	81.5		
Black	23.0	14.0	17.1	17.3	20.2	15.3		
Hispanic	4.8	1.8	5.7	6.0 2.0	6.1	3.2		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	126	164	193	150	114	124		
New Jersey								
White	25.5	25.2	37.6	41.2	43.2	45.7		
Black	64.8	64.9	51.5	47.8	45.3	42.8		
Hispanic	9.6	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.4		
Other races	100.1	100.1	3 .00.0	100.2	100.3	100.1		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	3,641	5,281	3,873	3,638	3,519	4,248		
North Carolina								
Hhite	46.5	44.7	52.5	46.5	49.2	51.3		
Black	53.1	54.7	46.9	52.9	50.2	47.9 .2		
Other races	:2	.4		:4	:5	.6		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	471	519	514	510	610	474		
Iregon								
Hhite	90.2	92.3	91.7	91.9	90.3	92.2		
Black	5.4	2.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	4.6		
Hispanic	1.3	.9	2.2	1.2	6.5 1.7	1.6		
Other races	3.1	100.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	224	326	412	482	537	561		
Pennsylvania								
White	57.4	48.8	47.5	46.6	41.4 52.7	35.9		
Black	40.8	48.1	48.2	48.4 4.7	52.7	55.9 7.8		
Other races	1,2	.2	.3	7.3	2	1.4		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	453	582	705	701	881	1,342		
exas				į	l			
White	65.0	67.3 15.7	69.5	63.2	59.0	57.4		
Black	20.1	15.7	16.9	21.5	24.0	20.6		
Hispanic Other races	15.0	16.3	12.7	15.2	17.1	21.7		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
				100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	468	447	498	554	680	805		

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table A.4 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by age and mean age according to State: 1979-1984

State and age at admission			Year of a	admission		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL STATES IN PANEL						
Youth	8.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.3	3.9
12-13	2.2 5.6	1.3 4.4	.1 9 3.9	.1 .9 3.3	.1 .6 2.6	* .9 3.0
Young adults	41.7	39.1	37.9	36.4	34.7	33.5
18-21	16.4	15.2	14.6	13.6	12.4	11.9
22-25	25.3	23.9	23.3	22.8	22.2	21.7
Dider adults	50.2	55.2	57.2	59.3	62.0	62.5
26-34	40.2	44.3	45.7	46.3	46.8	46.3
	10.0	10.9	11.5	13.0	15.2	16.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	16,000	20,455	22,521	23,653	26,269	32,300
Mean age	26.3	27.0	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.2
	16,000	20,455	22,521	23,653	26,269	32,300
California	26.2	26.6	27.3	27.5	28.2	28.2
Mean age	3,647	4,695	6,120	6,557	7,480	9,874
Colorado Mean age Number of clients	25.2	25.1	27.7	27.9	28.4	29.1
	258	346	439	553	613	535
Connecticut Mean age Number of clients	26.8	27.1	27.6	27.4	28.5	28.6
	1,824	2,167	2,540	2,129	2,264	2,571
Florida Mean age Number of clients	23.3	24.8	25.7	26.6	26.9	26.5
	2,121	2,274	2,711	2,880	3,009	3,875
Georgia	27.2	27.3	28.2	28.9	29.3	28.8
Hean age	347	527	805	779	845	1,045
Illinois Mean age Number of clients	26.5	27.7	28.3	29.6	30.1	29.9
	734	934	1,295	1,253	1,584	2,291
Maryland Mean age Humber of clients	25.7	26.2	26.5	27.3	27.8	28.1
	900	1,192	1,363	2,109	2,468	3,499
Massachusetts Mean age Number of clients	25.5	25.6	26.2	27.3	26.9	27.4
	533	771	864	1,132	1,422	759
Missouri Mean age	26.8	26.6	27.0	28.6	29.2	29.1
	251	232	191	227	243	298
Nevada	23.1	23.2	26.1	25.6	25.2	26.0
Mean age	126	164	192	150	114	124
New Jersey Mean age Number of clients	28.3	28.8	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.6
	3,643	5,280	3,873	3,636	3,519	4,247
Morth Carolina	25.8	25.9	26.8	27.7	28.2	28.0
Mean age	471	519	514	510	610	474
Oregon Mean age Number of clients	25.3	26.1	26.0	26.4	27.3	27.3
	224	325	412	484	537	561
Pennsylvania	25.3	26.8	27.6	27.9	28.2	29.0
Mean age	453	582	705	701	881	1,342
Texas Mean age Number of clients	26.6	26.2	26.3	27.4	28.2	28.6
	468	447	497	553	680	805

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table A.5 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/

State and	Year of admission								
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	46.4 17.2 36.3 100.0	48.5 18.3 33.3 100.0	47.9 18.6 33.5 100.0	47.5 19.1 33.4 100.0	47.4 18.3 34.4 100.0	46.1 16.6 37.3 100.0			
Number of clients	14,638	19,239	21,394	22,621	25,377	30,996			
California									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	50.0 13.5 36.5 100.0	49.5 15.0 35.5 100.0	48.4 16.4 35.2 100.0	45.7 19.8 34.5 100.0	43.7 21.0 35.3 100.0	44.7 20.0 35.3 100.0			
Number of clients	3,433	4,459	5,877	6,278	7,240	9,562			
Colorado									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unamployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	36.2 13.6 50.2 100.0	27.6 23.2 49.2 100.0	31.8 16.9 51.3 100.0	30.5 13.7 55.8 100.0	36.7 15.0 48.3 100.0	29.6 12.2 58.1 100.0			
Number of clients	243	319	425	534	605	523			
Connecticut			•						
Unemployed, not seeking work	52.3 15.5 32.1 100.0	54.7 15.2 30.1 100.0	60.2 12.8 27.0 100.0	62.6 14.4 23.0 100.0	65.2 12.2 22.5 100.0	63.1 10.4 26.6 100.0			
Number of clients	1,706	2,066	2,455	2,052	2,223	2,492			
Florida									
Unemployed, not seeking work	46.2 12.2 41.6 100.0	51.8 14.9 33.4 100.0	48.1 16.6 35.3 100.0	48.4 15.2 36.4 100.0	48.0 11.1 40.9 100.0	47.5 9.4 43.1 100.0			
Number of clients	1,568	1,910	2,371	2,661	2,789	3,519			
Georgia									
Unemployed, not seeking work	4.9 58.3 36.8 100.0	6.0 66.9 27.2 100.0	7.8 58.9 33.3 100.0	37.8 27.3 34.9 100.0	46.7 18.3 35.0 100.0	42.3 14.7 43.0 100.0			
Number of clients	307	486	786	770	824	1,020			
Illinois				}					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	58.3 14.9 26.8 100.0	61.6 15.8 22.7 100.0	56.0 17.4 26.6 100.0	58.8 16.4 24.8 100.0	63.0 14.5 22.6 100.0	61.5 12.3 26.2 100.0			
Number of clients	671	869	1,224	1,209	1,552	2,203			
Maryland	ļ								
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed T07AL	41.4 13.4 45.2 100.0	42.3 12.5 45.2 100.0	40.6 14.6 44.7 100.0	41.3 19.6 39.1 100.0	44.4 17.5 38.0 100.0	41.3 17.3 41.4 100.0			
Number of clients	831	1,109	1,270	2,013	2,387	3,356			

Table A.5 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/ - Continued

State and	Year of admission							
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Massachusetts	į							
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	51.9 14.0 34.1 100.0	58.0 12.2 29.8 100.0	53.0 19.3 27.7 100.0	52.7 14.6 32.7 100.0	56.5 11.5 32.0 100.0	54.5 11.5 34.1 100.0		
Number of clients	501	719	827	1,083	1,379	740		
Missouri								
Unemployed, not saeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	36.2 24.2 39.6 100.0	41.5 22.3 36.2 100.0	40.1 23.1 36.8 100.0	42.7 24.1 33.2 100.0	53.8 18.2 28.0 100.0	38.0 21.0 41.0 100.0		
Number of clients	240	224	182	220	236	295		
Nevada								
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	54.1 12.2 33.7 100.0	47.7 17.7 34.6 100.0	40.4 25.7 33.9 100.0	43.2 25.2 31.7 100.0	36.4 27.3 36.4 100.0	23.4 28.0 48.6 100.0		
Number of clients	98	130	171	139	99	107		
New Jersey			ŀ					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	44.3 21.4 34.4 100.0	48.0 21.2 30.8 100.0	50.0 19.2 30.8 100.0	47.7 21.0 31.3 100.0	42.6 22.8 34.6 100.0	41.4 17.0 41.5 100.0		
Number of clients	3,531	5,195	3,783	3,528	3,405	4,111		
North Carolina		j	ļ					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	51.0 14.9 34.1 100.0	56.8 9.1 34.1 100.0	60.5 11.7 27.9 100.0	60.4 10.9 28.7 100.0	46.1 15.4 38.5 100.0	42.5 11.4 46.1 100.0		
Number of clients	437	481	488	487	597	464		
Dregon								
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	36.4 23.4 40.2 100.0	37.3 25.8 36.9 100.0	32.1 24.6 43.3 100.0	29.0 33.6 37.4 100.0	27.2 30.2 42.6 100.0	23.2 29.0 47.8 100.0		
Number of clients	214	314	390	452	526	534		
Pennsylvania Pennsylvania	j.							
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	52.9 21.1 26.0 100.0	54.8 22.8 22.4 100.0	52.4 23.5 24.1 100.0	46.0 29.5 24.5 100.0	46.6 28.7 24.8 100.0	47.3 28.2 24.5 100.0		
Number of clients	408	531	655	657	848	1,281		
Texas					-			
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	32.7 19.3 48.0 100.0	31.6 15.5 52.9 100.0	29.6 19.2 51.2 100.0	32.0 23.4 44.6 100.0	32.2 22.3 45.4 100.0	34.1 17.4 48.5 100.0		
Number of clients	450.0	427.0	490.0	538.0	667.0	789.0		

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table A.6 Percent distribution of all cocaine (primary, secondary, tertiary) clients admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by last school year completed and mean years of education according to State: 1979-1984 1/

State and years			Year of a	admission		
of education	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL STATES IN PANEL						
0 T0 9	17.9 29.7 33.3 19.0 100.0	15.4 29.4 35.9 19.3 100.0 19,284	14.5 27.2 36.6 21.7 100.0 21,424	13.4 26.3 37.5 22.9 100.0 22,639	13.6 25.0 38.8 22.7 100.0 25,398	13.1 26.0 39.4 21.5 100.0 31,034
Mean years of education	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.3
	14,708	19,284	21,424	22,639	25,398	31,034
California Mean years of education Number of clients	11.4 3,439	11.5 4,465	11.7 5,881	11.7 6,282	11.8 7,242	9,571
Colorado Mean years of education Number of clients	11.3	11.4	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.4
	243	320	428	534	605	527
Connecticut Mean years of education Number of clients	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.0
	1,708	2,069	2,456	2,052	2,225	2,492
Florida Mean years of education Number of clients	8.5	9.6	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.6
	1,599	1,915	2,379	2,663	2,794	3,529
Georgia Mean years of education Number of clients	10.2	10.9	11.1	11.6	11.6	11.5
	317	503	788	770	825	1,021
Illinois Mean years of education Number of clients	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.4
	673	869	1,224	1,209	1,554	2,206
Maryland Mean years of education Number of clients	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.1	10.9
	833	1,109	1,270	2,013	2,387	3,356
Massachusetts Mean years of education Number of clients	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.8
	503	723	828	1,084	1,385	740
Missouri Mean years of education Number of clients	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.5	11.4
	240	224	182	220	236	295
Nevada Mean years of education Number of clients	9.3 98	9.2 130	10.6 171	11.1 139	10.3 99	10.4 107
New Jersey Mean years of education Number of clients	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1
	3,541	5,201	3,788	3,532	3,408	4,118
North Carolina Mean years of education Number of clients	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.7
	437	481	488	487	597	464
Oregon Mean years of education	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.3
	214	314	391	455	526	534
Pennsylvania Mean years of education Number of clients	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.1	11.6	11.2
	412	533	660	660	848	1,285
Texas Hean years of education Number of clients	11.3	11.1	12.7	11.4	11.7	11.6
	451	428	490	539	667	789

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

APPENDIX B

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SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES FOR CLIENTS WITH BOTH COCAINE AND HEROIN PROBLEMS

Table B.1 Number of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by State: 1979-1984

04-4-	. 8.		ission	ı				
State	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS								
IN PANEL	8,883	11,394	11,214	11,215	11,787	13,494		
California	1,441	1,617	2,037	2,102	2,556	3,259		
Colorado	35	35	56	51	92	69		
Connecticut	1,464	1,752	2,072	1,641	1,718	1,795		
Florida	752	715	897	970	843	844		
Georgia	193	281	415	401	378	290		
Illinois	406	549	711	754	955	1,290		
Maryland	391	561	605	1,062	1,253	1,883		
Massachusetts	266	393	424	513	647	372		
Missouri	104	71	64	82	88	93		
Nevada	36	25	35	19	20	28		
New Jersey	3,177	4,765	3,192	2,890	2,443	2,647		
North Carolina	226	213	203	210	176	128		
Oregon	45	60	68	73	96	90		
Pennsylvania	154	233	328	297	337	493		
Texas	193	124	107	150	185	213		

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table B.2 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984

State and sex	Year of admission							
State and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL								
HaleFemale	76.0 24.0 100.0	73.9 26.1 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0	71.1 28.9 100.0	70.1 29.9 100.0	69.2 30.8 100.0		
Number of clients	8,879	11,392	11,213	11,212	11,784	13,492		
California								
MaleFemale	73.0 27.0 100.0	69.8 30.2 100.0	67.7 32.3 100.0	64.4 35.6 100.0	62.4 37.6 100.0	60.3 39.7 100.0		
Number of clients	1,440	1,617	2,037	2,102	2,556	3,259		
Colorado								
MaleFemale	88.6 11.4 100.0	71.4 28.6 100.0	76.8 23.2 100.0	76.5 23.5 100.0	68.5 31.5 100.0	60.9 39.1 100.0		
Number of clients	35	35	56	51	92	69		
Connecticut								
MaleFemale	81.1 18.9 100.0	77.5 22.5 100.0	75.4 24.6 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0	75.0 25.0 100.0	72.9 27.1 100.0		
Number of clients	1,464	1,752	2,072	1,640	1,718	1,795		
Florida					į.			
MaleFemale	69.8 30.2 100.0	72.5 27.5 100.0	68.1 31.9 100.0	69.0 31.0 100.0	66.2 33.8 100.0	68.2 31.8 100.0		
Number of clients	752	713	897	970	841	843		
Georgia								
Male Female TOTAL	72.5 27.5 100.0	66.5 33.5 100.0	70.6 29.4 100.0	71.6 28.4 100.0	70.9 29.1 100.0	67.2 32.8 100.0		
Number of clients	193	281	415	401	378	290		
Illinois								
MaleFemale	69.0 31.0 100.0	71.6 28.4 100.0	72.0 28.0 100.0	72.8 27.2 100.0	67.4 32.6 100.0	70.2 29.8 100.0		
Number of clients	406	549	711	754	955	1,290		
Maryland								
Male Female TOTAL	81.1 18.9 100.0	80.9 19.1 100.0	78.7 21.3 100.0	77.5 22.5 100.0	74.0 26.0 100.0	72.0 28.0 100.0		
Number of clients	391	561	605	1,062	1,253	1,883		

Table B.2 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by sex according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and sex			Year of a	dmission		
State and sex	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Massachusetts						
MaleFemale	76.7 23.3 100.0	77.6 22.4 100.0	75.2 24.8 100.0	73.0 27.0 100.0	69.7 30.3 100.0	67.2 32.8 100.0
Number of clients	266	393	423	511	646	372
Missouri						
MaleFemale	76.0 24.0 100.0	77.5 22.5 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0	70.7 29.3 100.0	67.0 33.0 100.0	66.7 33.3 100.0
Number of clients	104	71	64	82	88	93
Nevada						
MaleFemale	77.8 22.2 100.0	68.0 32.0 100.0	68.6 31.4 100.0	47.4 52.6 100.0	65.0 35.0 100.0	64.3 35.7 100.0
Number of clients	36	25	35	19	20	28
New Jersey						
MaleFemale	75.4 24.6 100.0	73.0 27.0 100.0	74.5 25.5 100.0	72.1 27.9 100.0	74.1 25.9 100.0	73.7 26.3 100.0
Number of clients	3,174	4,765	3,192	2,890	2,443	2,647
North Carolina						
Male Female TOTAL	82.3 17.7 100.0	79.3 20.7 100.0	78.3 21.7 100.0	74.8 25.2 100.0	65.9 34.1 100.0	72.7 27.3 100.0
Number of clients	226	213	203	210	176	128
Oregon						
MaleFemale	73.3 26.7 100.0	70.0 30.0 100.0	70.6 29.4 100.0	71.2 28.8 100.0	78.1 21.9 100.0	66.7 33.3 100.0
Number of clients	45	60	68	73	96	90
Pennsylvania						
MaleFemale	83.1 16.9 100.0	85.4 14.6 100.0	75.6 24.4 100.0	73.4 26.6 100.0	76.6 23.4 100.0	79.1 20.9 100.0
Number of clients	154	233	328	297	337	493
Texas						
MaleFemale	87.0 13.0 100.0	78.2 21.8 100.0	73.8 26.2 100.0	68.0 32.0 100.0	76.2 23.8 100.0	75.0 25.0 100.0
Number of clients	193	124	107	150	185	212

NDTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table B.3 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984

State and race/ethnicity	Year of admission							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL								
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	29.7 60.3 9.5 .4 100.0	28.3 62.2 9.0 .5 100.0	34.2 55.0 10.3 .5	34.9 54.0 10.4 .7 100.0	35.0 51.3 13.0 .7 100.0	35.2 50.8 13.3 100.0		
Number of clients					7.1			
California	8,879	11,392	11,211	11,211	11,785	13,491		
Hhite Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	45.2 40.7 12.5 1.5 100.0	49.4 36.2 11.9 2.5 100.0	47.1 36.1 14.9 1.9 100.0	48.2 31.1 17.9 2.8 100.0	45.2 30.3 22.1 2.3 100.0	45.5 30.1 22.1 2.3 100.0		
Number of clients	1,441	1,617	2,036	2,101	2,555	3,258		
Colorado								
White Black Hispanic Other races TOTAL	51.4 22.9 22.9 2.9 2.9 100.0	48.6 37.1 11.4 2.9 100.0	55.4 21.4 21.4 1.8 100.0	51.0 27.5 19.6 2.0 100.0	44.6 30.4 23.9 1.1 100.0	51.5 22.1 23.5 2.9 100.0		
Number of clients	35	35	56	51	92	68		
Connecticut								
Hhite	34.7 51.4 13.3 .5 100.0	34.1 53.4 12.3 100.0	40.3 45.9 13.6 .1 100.0	42.3 44.1 13.3 100.0	39.1 41.1 19.3 .5 100.0	40.3 38.6 20.6		
Number of clients	1,463	1,752	2,072	1,641	1,717	1,79		
Florida								
Hhite Black Hispanic Gther races	36.8 58.2 5.1 100.0	34.5 60.1 5.0 .3 100.0	31.1 62.4 6.3 .2 100.0	34.8 57.4 7.5 .2 100.0	39.1 51.0 9.6 .2 100.0	45. 46. 7.		
Number of clients	751	715	896	970	843	84		
White	18.1 81.3 .5	16.4 82.9 .4	13.0 87.0	11.5 88.3 .2	14.3 85.4 .3	18.6 81.0		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	193	281	415	401	378	290		
White	28.3 64.5	20.2 73.6	22.8	21.2	24.3	25.0		
Hispanic Other races	100.0	100.0	70.9 6.2 .1 100.0	72.8 5.7 .3 100.0	69.3 6.2 100.0	100.		
Number of clients	406	549	711	754	955	1,29		
laryland								
Mhite Black Hispanic Other races	20.7 79.0 - .3	15.2 84.7 -	19.0 80.5 .3	15.1 84.8 - .1	17.3 82.0 .4 .3	14. 85.		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.		
Number of clients	391	561	605	1,062	1,253	1,88		

Table B.3 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by race/ethnicity according to State: 1979-1984 - Continued

State and race/ethnicity	Year of admission							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Massachusetts								
WhiteBlack	30.8 54.5 14.7	31.0 58.8 10.2	34.0 53.1 13.0	42.7 43.1 13.5	46.7 39.3 14.1	55.5 29.1 15.4		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	266	393	424	513	647	371		
dissouri		20.5						
Hite	15.4 83.7 1.0	22.5 77.5	93.8	12.2 87.8	93.2	3.2 95.7 1.1		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	104	71	64	82	88	93		
Nevada		ŀ			Ī			
White Black Hispanic	38.9 52.8 8.3	52.0 48.0	45.7 51.4 2.9	63.2 36.8	70.0 25.0 5.0	71.4 21.4 7.1		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	36	25	35	19	20	28		
lew Jersey								
Hhite Black Hispanic Other races	19.6 70.7 9.5	21.0 69.2 9.8	32.2 56.6 10.9	35.8 53.2 10.9	35.4 52.6 11.8	37.2 50.4 12.2		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.6		
Number of clients	3,175	4,763	3,191	2,888	2,443	2,647		
lorth Carolina			Ì	ļ				
Hhite Black Hispanic	24.3 75.2	15.0 85.0	17.7 81.8 .5	14.3 85.7	15.9 84.1	15.6 83.6		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	226	213	203	21,0	176	128		
regon			i	ļ				
WhiteBlack	84.4 15.6	86.7 6.7 5.0	79.4 17.6 2.9	84.7 11.1 4.2	81.3 14.6 3.1	88.9 8.9 2.2		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	100.0		
Number of clients	45	60	68	72	96	90		
Pennsylvania					·			
White	26.6 69.5 3.9	16.7 79.4 3.9	22.3 70.4 6.7	19.2 72.1 8.1	18.4 70.9 10.4	18.9 70.6 10.3		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of clients	154	233	328	297	337	493		
exas	J							
WhiteBlackHispanic	44.6 34.2 21.2	42.7 36.3 20.2	37.4 41.1 20.6	32.7 42.0 24.7	36.2 38.9 24.9	30.9 32.9 36.2		
Other races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.		
Number of clients	193	124	107	150	185	213		

NDTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

SDURCE: Client treatment data provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse by selected States.

Table B.4 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by age and mean age according to State: 1979-1984

State and age at admission			Year of a	admission		
otate and ago at admission	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALL STATES IN PANEL	-					
Youth	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
12-13 14-15 16-17	- :1 :5	* .1 .3	. <u>1</u> .5	*.5	. <u>1</u> .4	* .5
Young adults	31.9	27.1	25.3	23.0	21.3	18.2
18-21	7.3 24.5	6.0 21.1	5.7 19.6	5.4 17.7	4.5 16.8	4.2 14.0
Older adults	67.5	72.5	74.2	76.5	78.2	81.2
26~34	53.4 14.1	57.3 15.2	58.1 16.1	58.3 18.2	57.1 21.1	56.4 24.8
TOTAL	100.0 8,879	100.0 11,387	100.0 11,210	100.0 11,204	100.0 11,782	100.0 13,492
Hean age	28.7 8,879	29.3 11,387	29.5 11,210	30.0 11,204	30.4 11,782	31.0 13,492
California Mean age Number of clients	28.9 1,440	29.6 1,616	29.9 2,037	30.2 2,102	30.9 2,556	31.1 3,259
Colorado Mean age Number of clients	30.9 35	29.3 35	30.4 56	32.4 51	31.2 91	32.4 69
Connecticut Mean age Number of clients	28.0 1,464	28.3 1,751	28.5 2,071	28.7 1,641	29.5 1,717	30.0 1,795
Florida Moan age Number of clients	27.3 752	29.0 714	30.0 897	30.6 968	30.5 842	31.5 843
Georgia Mean age Number of clients	30.1 190	29.6 281	30.7 415	31.3 401	31.9 378	32.1 290
Illinois Mean age Number of clients	28.7 406	30.5 548	31.4 710	32.2 753	32.5 954	32.8 1,289
Maryland Mean age Number of clients	29.0 391	29.5 561	29.7 604	29.8 1,062	30.3 1,253	30.6 1,883
Massachusetts Mean age Number of clients	27.6 266	28.0 392	28.1 423	29.6 507	28.6 646	28.4 372
Missouri Mean age Number of clients	29.8 104	30.2 71	31.6 64	31.8 82	34.6 88	33.2 93
Nevada Mean age Number of clients	29.2 36	30.6 25	30.9 35	25.6 19	28.3 20	33.0 28
New Jersey Mean age Number of clients	29.1 3,177	29.3 4,763	28.9 3,192	29.3 2,888	29.6 2,443	30.5 2,647
North Carolina Mean age Number of clients	28.1 226	29.3 213	30.3 203	31.1 210	31.3 176	31.1 128
Oregon Mean age Number of clients	27.4 45	27.9 60	28.4 68	29.9 73	30.7 96	30.7 90
Pennsylvania Mean age Number of clients	29.5 154	31.9 233	31.2 328	32.4 297	31.9 337	32.9 493
Texas Mean age Number of clients	29.4 193	30.0 124	31.0 107	30.8 150	30.6 185	31.6 213

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table B.5 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistentlyreporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/

State and	Year of admission								
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
ALL PROGRAMS IN PANEL									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	50.6 18.5 30.9 100.0	52.9 19.6 27.5 100.0	55.4 19.5 25.1 100.0	57.0 19.4 23.6 100.0	57.9 19.5 22.6 100.0	56.2 17.7 26.1 100.0			
Number of clients	8,778	11,312	11,133	11,141	11,722	13,395			
California					•				
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	63.1 14.6 22.3 100.0	64.0 16.3 19.7 100.0	62.4 19.1 18.5 100.0	61.0 21.0 18.0 100.0	58.0 24.6 17.3 100.0	55.1 23.6 21.4 100.0			
Number of clients	1,429	1,609	2,018	2,083	2,537	3,215			
Colorado									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	34.3 14.3 51.4 100.0	40.0 25.7 34.3 100.0	50.9 20.0 29.1 100.0	45.1 15.7 39.2 100.0	61.5 17.6 20.9 100.0	36.2 20.3 43.5 100.0			
Number of clients	35	35	55	51	91	69			
Connecticut									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	51.1 16.2 32.7 100.0	54.9 15.2 29.9 100.0	60.7 13.3 26.0 100.0	66.0 14.0 20.0 100.0	70.6 11.6 17.7 100.0	69.6 10.6 19.9 100.0			
Number of clients	1,447	1,739	2,052	1,628	1,713	1,787			
Florida									
Unemployed, not seeking work	46.7 12.2 41.1 100.0	54.0 16.8 29.2 100.0	49.9 22.7 27.4 100.0	57.2 15.0 27.8 100.0	60.5 11.4 28.1 100.0	55.7 11.6 32.7 100.0			
Number of clients	720	708	891	965	835	836			
Georgia									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	4.4 63.2 32.4 100.0	3.0 72.4 24.6 100.0	6.8 62.1 31.1 100.0	39.0 28.2 32.7 100.0	45.8 20.4 33.9 100.0	45.0 11.4 43.6 100.0			
Number of clients	182	268	412	400	378	289			
Illinois									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	69.2 12.5 18.3 100.0	68.0 14.5 17.5 100.0	66.1 15.0 18.9 100.0	67.1 15.9 17.1 100.0	71.3 14.2 14.5 100.0	69.5 11.7 18.8 100.0			
Number of clients	399	543	708	750	952	1,285			
Maryland									
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed	47.9 16.5 35.6 100.0	54.5 13.3 32.2 100.0	52.4 14.3 33.3 100.0	51.8 20.2 27.9 100.0	55.7 17.3 27.0 100.0	51.4 18.5 30.1 100.0			
Number of clients	388	556	603	1,057	1,247	1,872			

Table 8.5 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by employment status according to State: 1979-1984 1/ - Continued

State and	Year of admission							
employment status	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Massachusetts								
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TDTAL	60.8 12.1 27.2 100.0	60.4 15.0 24.6 100.0	61.2 21.0 17.7 100.0	61.5 19.6 19.0 100.0	65.8 14.9 19.3 100.0	64.8 14.9 20.3 100.0		
Number of clients	265	386	423	506	644	369		
Hissouri		1			ļ			
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	53.8 21.2 25.0 100.0	62.9 18.6 18.6 100.0	47.6 30.2 22.2 100.0	63.4 22.0 14.6 100.0	73.9 13.6 12.5 100.0	49.5 33.3 17.2 100.0		
Number of clients	104	70	63	82	88	93		
Nevada								
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	63.9 11.1 25.0 100.0	44.0 20.0 36.0 100.0	62.9 14.3 22.9 100.0	57.9 76.3 15.8 100.0	55.0 25.0 20.0 100.0	39.3 28.6 32.1 100.0		
Number of clients	36	25	35	19	20	28		
lew Jersey		į						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	45.2 21.5 33.3 100.0	48.4 21.7 29.9 100.0	52.8 18.7 28.5 100.0	51.6 20.2 28.2 100.0	46.5 23.9 29.6 100.0	48.7 16.9 34.4 100.0		
Number of clients	3,160	4,748	3,174	2,871	2,426	2,633		
lorth Carolina	<u> </u>	İ						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	55.4 15.6 29.0 100.0	59.2 8.9 31.9 100.0	63.9 12.9 23.3 100.0	64.3 10.0 25.7 100.0	52.0 19.4 28.6 100.0	52.3 16.2 31.3 100.0		
Number of clients	224	213	202	210	175	128		
Iregon			j					
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	28.9 31.1 40.0 100.0	45.8 25.4 28.8 100.0	46.3 20.9 32.8 100.0	35.6 39.7 24.7 100.0	43.2 37.9 18.9 100.0	36.8 39.1 24.1 100.0		
Number of clients	45	59	67	73	95	87		
ennsylvania				1				
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	66.4 23.7 9.9 100.0	59.1 23.9 17.0 100.0	60.4 25.7 13.9 100.0	51.9 34.7 13.5 100.0	52.7 32.7 14.6 100.0	52.8 29.5 17.7 100.0		
Number of clients	152	230	323	297	336	492		
exas	•	İ						
Unemployed, not seeking work Unemployed, seeking work Employed TOTAL	38.0 20.8 41.1 100.0	39.0 12.2 48.8 100.0	32.7 22.4 44.9 100.0	35.6 31.5 32.9 100.0	32.4 25.4 42.2 100.0	50.9 20.3 28.8 100.0		
Number of clients	192.0	123.0	107.0	149.0	185.0	212.0		

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

Table B.6 Percent distribution of clients with both cocaine and heroin problems admitted to consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs by last school year completed and mean years of education according to State: 1979-1984 1/2/

State and years	Year of admission								
of education	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
ALL STATES IN PANEL									
0 T0 9	16.3	14.3	14.7	13.3	14.9	14.0			
	29.3	28.8	27.8	27.0	25.7	26.6			
	35.4	38.0	37.5	38.4	39.2	38.9			
	19.0	18.9	20.0	21.2	20.3	20.6			
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	8,823	11,346	11,150	11,148	11,730	13,414			
Mean years of education	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5			
	8,823	11,346	11,150	11,148	11,730	13,414			
California Mean years of education Number of clients	11.9 1,434	12.1 1,613	11.7 2,020	11.8 2,083	11.7 2,537	11.7 3,218			
Colorado Mean years of education Number of clients	11.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.7	12.2			
	35	35	56	51	91	69			
Connecticut Mean years of education Number of clients	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2			
	1,449	1,741	2,053	1,628	1,714	1,787			
Florida Hean years of education Number of clients	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8			
	737	710	894	967	836	842			
Georgia Mean years of education Number of clients	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.9			
	190	281	414	400	378	290			
Illinois Mean years of education Number of clients	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.8			
	401	543	708	750	954	1,288			
Maryland Mean years of education Number of clients	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.1			
	388	556	603	1,057	1,247	1,872			
Massachusetts Mean years of education Number of clients	10.9	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.9			
	266	390	423	507	646	369			
Missouri Mean years of education Number of clients	11.5	11.7	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.7			
	104	70	63	82	88	93			
Nevada Mean years of education Number of clients	12.2	12.6	12.4	11.8	12.3	12.0			
	36	25	35	19	20	28			
New Jersey Mean years of education Number of clients	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3			
	3,169	4,754	3,179	2,875	2,428	2,638			
North Carolina Mean years of education Number of clients	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.5			
	224	213	202	210	175	128			
Oregon Mean years of education Number of clients	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9			
	45	59	68	73	95	87			
Pennsylvania Mean years of education Number of clients	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.5			
	152	232	325	297	336	493			
Texas Mean years of education Number of clients	11.5	11.0	13.9	11.4	11.6	11.6			
	193	124	107	149	185	212			

^{1/} Excludes clients under 18 years of age.

NOTE: Based on data from a panel of 596 consistently-reporting drug abuse treatment programs.

APPENDIX C

DATA COLLECTION FORMS

(USE BALL POINT PEN-PRESS DOWN FIRMLY)

Standard CODAP Admission Form

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE FORM APPROVED O.M.B. No. 0930-0004 CLIENT ORIENTED DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS (CODAP) ADMISSION REPORT (AR) item 21-DRUG TYPE(S) . 1. CLINIC IDENTIFIER Indicate in the following order: -Drug problems for which the client is being admitted for treatment Month Day -Other drugs used during the month prior to admission . 2. DATE FORM COMPLETED If 00 for None is entered, leave Items 22-25 blank. 08 = Cocaine
09 = Marijuana/Hashish
10 = Hallucinogens
11 = Inhalants
12 = Over-the-Counter
13 = Tranquilizers
14 = Other
21 = PCP * 3. CLIENT NUMBER 25-34 00 = None
01 = Heroin
02 = Non-Rx Methadone
03 = Other Opiates and Synthetics
04 = Alcohol
05 = Barbiturates
08 = Other Sedatives or Hypnotics
07 = Amphetamines Day Year 4. DATE OF ADMISSION TO THIS CLINIC 35-40 5. ADMISSION TYPE Item 22-SEVERITY OF DRUG PROBLEM(S) AT TIME OF ADMISSION 1 = First Admission—To Any Clinic Within This Program
2 = Readmission—To Any Clinic Within This Program
3 = Transfer Admission—From Another CODAP Reporting
Clinic Within This Program
4 = Transfer Admission—From A Non-CODAP Reporting
Clinic Within This Program 0 = Use (Not A Problem) 1 = Primary
2 = Secondary
3 = Tertiary Item 23-FREQUENCY OF USE DURING MONTH PRIOR TO ADMISSION 6. MODALITY ADMITTED TO 4 = Once Daily
5 = Two To Three Times Daily
6 = More Than Three Times
Daily 0 = No Use During Month Prior To Admission 42 (See reverse side for codes) 2 = Once Per Week
3 = Several Times Per Week 7. ENVIRONMENT ADMITTED TO (See reverse side for codes) 43 Item 24-MOST RECENT USUAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION 8. MEDICATION PRESCRIBED 44-45 (See reverse side for codes) 1 = Oral 4 = Intramuscular 5 = Intravenous 2 = Smoking 3 = Inhalation 1 = Male 2 = Female • 9. SEX 46 PRIMARY PROBLEM OR USE SECONDARY PROBLEM OR USE TERTIARY PROBLEM OR USE Month Year DRUG PATTERNS *10, DATE OF BIRTH AT ADMISSION 47-50 13 15 16 11. RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND 11 12 14 ISee reverse side for codes? 21. DRUG TYPE(S) (Complete all blocks) 12. SOURCE OF REFERRAL 53-54 (See reverse side for codes) 13. MARITAL STATUS 19 20 21 55 22. SEVERITY OF DRUG PROB-LEM(S) AT TIME OF ADMISSION (See reverse side for codes) 14. EMPLOYMENT STATUS (See reverse side for codes) 15. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED 23 24 25 23. FREQUENCY OF 59-60 (00-20)USE DURING MONTH PRIOR TO ADMISSION 16, CURRENTLY IN EDUCATIONAL OR SKILL 61 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 1 = Yes 2 = No NUMBER OF TIMES ARRESTED WITHIN 24 MONTHS PRIOR TO THIS ADMISSION (00 or none) 27 28 29 62-63 24. MOST RECENT USUAL ROUTE OF ADMINIS-TRATION 18. NUMBER OF PRIOR ADMISSIONS TO ANY DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM (00 for none) 19. MONTHS SINCE LAST DISCHARGE FROM ANY DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM (00 = none; 97 = not applicable) 31 32 33 34 35 | 36 25. YEAR OF FIRST USE 19 19 19 20. HEALTH INSURANCE TYPE 68 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 26, CODED 47-77 REMARKS Special Studies

^{*}The information entered in these Critical Items is used to match client's Admission and Discharge Reports and to match Corrected Copy with Admission Report.

ADM 427-1 This report is required by P.L. 92-255. Failure to report may result in the suspension or termination of NIDA Treatment Grant or Contract. The Rev. 2-81 information entered on this form will be held in strict confidence and will not be released to unauthorized personnel.

Standard CODAP Admission Report Codes

ADMISSION REPORT CODES

Listed below are the codes required for the completion of Items on the front of this Admission Report. This aid is NOT designed to replace the comprehensive definitions and instructions contained in Chapter 2 - Admission Report of the CODAP Instruction Manual. A thorough review of the Instruction Manual and its accessibility at the reporting unit is required.

Item 6 - Modality Admitted To

- 1 = Detoxification
- 2 = Maintenance
- 3 = Drug Free 4 = Other

Item 7 - Environment Admitted To

- 2 = Hospital
- 3 = Residential
- 4 = Day Care
- 5 = Outpatient

Item 8 - Medication Prescribed

- 00 = None 01 = Methadone
- 02 = LAAM 03 = Propoxyphene-N
- 04 = Naloxone
- 05 = Cyclazocine 06 = Disulfiram
- 07 = Other Antagonist 08 = Naitrexone
- 09 = Other

Item 11 - Race/Ethnic Background

- 01 = White (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 02 = Black (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 03 = American Indian 04 = Alaskan Native (Aleut, Eskimo Indian)
- 05 = Asian Or Pacific Islandar 06 = Hispanic-Mexican
- 07 = Hispanic-Puerto Rican 08 = Hispanic-Cuban
- 09 Other Hispanic

Item 13 - Marital Status

- 1 = Never Married
- 2 = Married 3 = Widowed
- 4 = Divorced
- 5 = Separated

Item 14 - Employment Status

- 1 = Unemployed, Has Not Sought Employment
- In Last 30 Days
- 2 = Unemployed, Has Sought Employment in Last 30 Days
- 3 = Part-Time (Less Than 35 Hours A Week) 4 = Full-Time (35 Or More Hours A Week)

Item 20 - Health Insurance Type

- 0 = No Health Insurance
- 1 = Blue Cross/Blue Shield 2 = Other Private Insurance
- 3 = Medicaid/Medicare
- 4 =CHAMPUS (Civilian Health And Medical Program Of The Uniformed Services)
- 5 = Other Public Funds For Health Care

Item 12 - Source of Referral

- 01 = Self Referral
- 02 = Hospital 03 = Community Mental Health Center
- 04 = Community Services Agencies/Individuals 05 = Family/Friend
- 06 = Employer
- 07 = School 08 = Other Voluntary
- 00 = Other Voluntary
 09 = Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)
 10 = Federal/State/County Probation
 11 = Federal/State/County Parole
 12 = Other Non-Voluntary

FOR BUREAU OF PRISONS ONLY

- 13 BOP NARA II
- 14 = BOP IPDDR 15 = BOP Study 16 = BOP Probationer
- 17 = Other BOP (Formerly DAP)

FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ONLY

18 - VA ASMRO

ADM 427-1(Back) Rev. 2-81

California Client Records Form

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY		DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS			
CALIFORNIA DRUG ABUSE DATA SYSTEM					
1 PROVIDER NUMBER 370963	nt pen	ADMISSION INFORMATION			
2 TORM SERIE HOMBER		6 DATE OF ADMISSION			
CLIENT INFORMATION		7 TREATMENT MODALITY AT ADMISSION			
S UNIQUE CLIENT IDENTIFIER Print Initials Sex Date of Birth Last First 1 = Male Month Day Year 2 = Female		1 - Detoxification 3 - Drug Free 2 - Mointenance 4 - Other 8 TREATMENT ENVIRONMENT 1 - Outpartient 3 - Prison 2 - Residential 4 - Day Care			
4 CUNIC'S CLIENT IDENTIFIER		9 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADMISSIONS TO ANY DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM (senter 0 to 9) 10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
5 RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND 1 - White (not Hispanic) 4 - Asian/Filipino/ 2 - Black (not Hispanic) Pocific Islander 3 - American Indian 5 - Hispanic		(see codes) 11 HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED (senter 00 to 20)			
INSTRUCTIONS Refer to the Instruction Manual when filling out this form.	COPY	12 TYPE OF REFERRAL 1 - Federal/State Criminal Justice System 2 - Local/County Criminal Justice System 3 - Other Referral—not Criminal Justice 13 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE			
Once a client has been formally admitted for treatment, fill out a CLENT RECORD form. Four off the white copy of the form and forward it to your Clinic's CAL-DADS liaison. The yellow and pink copies of the CLIENT RECORD form should remain in the Client file until the client is discharged. When the client is discharged from treatment, enter the Discharge Information (Items 19–25) on the yellow copy of the form and forward it to your Clinic's CAL-DADS liaison. Retain a pink copy of the CLIENT RECORD in the Client File.	ADMISSION	1 - Yes 2 - No DRUG TYPE 14 PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM 15 USUAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION 1 - orol 4 - injection (primary drug) 2 - smoking 5 - unknown/			
# 6 DATE OF ADMISSION: A client is formally admitted for treatment only after: 1) an intake and assessment process has been completed and it has been determined that the client meets the Clinic's criteria for	,	3 - inhalation other 16 FREQUENCY OF USE (primary drug)			
admission or readmission, 2) a Client File has been opened and, 3) the client has given his/her consent to treatment.		17 YEAR OF FIRST USE (primory drug) 19			
89 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADMISSIONS TO ANY DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM This includes previous admissions to this Clinic.	.	18 OTHER DRUG PROBLEMS DRUG TITRE DRUG TITRE (see codes)			
CORRECTION		CODES			
To correct a previously submitted form, enter the serial number of that form below, then enter the new information in those items you wish to have corrected. Fill in only the items to be corrected, leave the rest of the form blank. Correct Form Serial Number:		EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1 - Employed full or part-time 2 - Unemployed - is seeking work 3 - Not Employed - is not seeking work DRUG TYPE			
CODED REMARKS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		00			
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45		0 - no use in prior month 3 - several times per week 1 - less than once per week 4 - once daily 2 - once per week 5 - more than once daily 84 89988			

Connecticut Admission/Discharge Form

ADMISSION/DISCHARGE FORM

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CICS-3 NEW 7/82

CONNECTICUT ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION

Client Information Collection System

ADMISSION PORTION:(*See back of Part 4 for codes)						
1. CLINIC IDENTIFIER	12. CLIENT'S HOME ADDRESS ZIP CODE					
2. DATE FORM COMPLETED	13° EDUCATION OR SKILL DEVELOPMENT STATUS					
3. CLIENT NUMBER	14. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED					
4. DATE OF ADMISSION TO CLINIC	15: LAST YEAR'S FAMILY INCOME					
5. TIME OF ADMISSION TO CLINIC (Use military time-see Manual) (For Residential/Inpatient facilities ONLY).	16. NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPENDENT ON FAMILY INCOME (Including client)					
6. ADMISSION TYPE 1=First Admission 2=Readmission	17: OTHER SOURCES OF CLIENT'S SUPPORT					
7.* SOURCE OF REFERRAL	18: HEALTH INSURANCE					
	SIGNIFICANT OTHER ONLY					
8. SEX 1=Male 2=Female	19. IS SUBSTANCE ABUSER IN TREATMENT? 1=Yes 2=No					
9: RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND	PRINCIPAL CLIENT ONLY					
10. MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH	207 PROBLEM SUBSTANCES					
11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS	21. AGE AT FIRST USE					
DISCHARGE PORTION: (See back of Part 4 for codes)						
22. DATE OF DISCHARGE FROM THIS CLINIC MONTH DAY YEAR THIS CLINIC	SIGNIFICANT OTHER ONLY					
23. TIME OF DISCHARGE FROM THIS CLINIC (Use military time-see Manual) (For Residential/Inpatient facilities ONLY)	29. HAS SUBSTANCE ABUSER ENTERED TREATMENT DURING SIGNIFICANT OTHERS TREATMENT? 1=Yes 2=No					
24* DISCHARGE TYPE	Z-110					
25: CONDITION AT DISCHARGE	PRINCIPAL CLIENT ONLY					
.26. DID HEALTH INSURANCE COVER ANY PART OF TREATMENT? 1=Yes	30. PROGRAM TRANSFERRED/REFERRED TO					
2=No	31: MEDICATION ADMINISTERED DURING TREATMENT					
27: EMPLOYMENT STATUS	32: PROBLEM SUBSTANCES AT TIME OF DISCHARGE					
28: EDUCATION OR SKILL DEVELOPMENT STATUS						
——————————————————————————————————————	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 30 31 32					
AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY ATTACHED TO THE DEPT. OF MENTAL HEALTH FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY						

CLINIC COPY

Connecticut Admission/Discharge Form Codes

ADMISSION/DISCHARGE PORM CODES CICS-3

ADMISSION TIEM 18 HEALTH INSURANCE TTEM 7 SOURCE OF REFERRAL 5 = City or Local Welfare 0 = No Health Insurance 0 = No Health Insurance 1 = Blue Cross/Blue Shield 2 = Other Private Insurance 3 = Medicare (Title 18) 4 = CHAMPUS (Civilian Health & Medical Prog. of the 000001 = Self6 = Medicaid (Title 19) 7 = HMO (Health Maintenance Organization) 000002 = Pamily/Friends 000003 = Adult Probation/Parole 000004 = School 8 = CADAC Fee for 000005 = Police Service 000006 - Private Physician, Therapist, Uniformed Services) Psychiatrist, etc. 000007 = Employee Assistance Program TIEM 20 PROBLEM SUBSTANCES IF THEATMENT FACILITY OR HOSPITAL ETC., 00 = None 14 = Other SEE CODES IN APPENDIX A OF MANUAL. 15 = PCP 01 = Alcohol 02 = Non-Rx Methadone 03 = Other Opintes and Synthetics For employer referrals see section of handbook for this item. (Fill first 5 boxes with employment zip code, and 04 = Heroin 05 = Barbiturates then a 1 for private business or industry, or the number 2 if the place of employment is a public agency, an agency of the federal, state, or local government.) 06 = Other Sedatives or Hypnotics 07 = Amphetamines 08 = Cocaine 09 = Marijuana/Hashish 10 = Hallucinogens 11 = Inhalants ITEM 9 RACE/ETHNIC BACKEHOUND 12 = Over-The-Counter 13 = Tranquilizers 1 = White (Not of Hispanic Origin) 2 = Black (Not of Hispanic Origin) 3 = Hispanic (Puerto Rican) 4 = Hispanic (Other) DISCHARGE TIEN 24 DISCHARGE TYPE 6 = Unknown Completed Treatment TIEM 11 EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1 = With Formal Referral 1 = Unemployed - has not sought employment 2 - Without Formal Referral in last 30 days (refer to manual) 2 = Unemployed - has sought employment in last 30 days 3 = Part Time - less than 35 hours per week 4 = Full Time - 35 or more hours per week Did Not Complete Treatment 3 = Left With Clinic's Advice & Referral 4 = Left With Clinic's Advice, No Referral 5 = Left Against Clinical Advice (SPLIT) ITEM 13 EDUCATION OR SKILL DEVELOPMENT STATUS 6 = Incarcerated 8 = Discharged For Non-Compliance With Program Rules 1 = Attending Elementary/Middle School 2 = Attending Secondary School ITEM 25 CONDITION AT DISCHARGE (high school or graduate equivalency study) 3 = Attending Post Secondary School 1 = Improved 2 = No Change (college or vocational) 3 = Worse

TTEM 15 LAST YEAR'S FAMILY INCOME

00 m None
01 = Less than \$2000
02 * Less than \$4000 but more than \$2000
03 = Less than \$6000 but more than \$4000
04 * Less than \$7000 but more than \$6000
05 = Less than \$8000 but more than \$7000
06 = Less than \$9000 but more than \$8000
07 = Less than \$10,000 but more than \$9000
08 " Less than \$11,000 but more than \$10,000
09 " Less than \$14,000 but more than \$11,000
10 = Less than \$17,000 but more than \$14,000
11 = Less than \$20,000 but more than \$17,000
12 = Less than \$30,000 but more than \$20,000
13 = More than \$30,000

TIEM 17 OTHER SOURCES OF CLIENT'S SUPPORT

7 = Family

1= 3= 4= 5	None Welfare (including AFDC) Food Stamps Social Security and/or other Veteran's Pension Supplemental Security Incom Unemployment	payments
0 =	Unemployment	

TTEM 32 PROBLEM SUBSTANCES (some as item 20 above)

2 = Naitremone 3 = Disulfiram(Antabuse) 4 = Benzodiszepines

ITEM 31 MEDICATION ADMINISTERED (see manual for examples)

ITEM 27 EMPLOYMENT STATUS (same as item 11)

0 = Not Attending

0 = None 1 = Methadone

FTEM 23 EDUCATION OR SKILL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

(high school or graduate equivalency study)
3 = Attending Post Secondary School

(college or vocational)
4 = Completed Secondary School During Treatment
(high school or G.E.D.)
5 = Completed Post Secondary School During Treatment

5 = Anticonvulsants 6 = Clonidine 7 = Psychotropics 8 = Barbiturates

1 = Attending Elementary/Middle School
2 = Attending Secondary School

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APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Age at admission: Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from year of admission to treatment if the client's month of birth occurred during or prior to the month of admission. If the client's month of birth occurred after the month of admission, the client's year of birth and the value one (1) were subtracted from the year of admission.
- Age at first use: The chronological age at which a person first used the drug that is now listed as his/her drug problem(s). Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from year of first use if the client's month of birth occurred during or prior to the month of admission. If the client's month of birth occurred after the month of admission, the client's year of birth and the value one (1) were subtracted from the year of first use. California collects year of first use for the primary drug only.

All cocaine clients: See "Cocaine client types" below.

Client: A person who has completed the intake and screening process and has been formally admitted to a clinic for the treatment of a substance abuse problem within the standards set by the clinic's admission criteria. An individual treatment plan has been established that: 1) specifies assignment to modality and environment; 2) lists short- and long-term client treatment goals; 3) provides for scheduling of clinical and supportive services; and 4) specifies criteria for successfully completing treatment.

Excluded as clients are persons who have completed the intake and screening process only, persons who have not received treatment or direct services at least once in 30 days, and persons who are receiving partial services (such as those sometimes offered to community groups, clients' families and individuals), but who are not actually treated for diagnosed drug problems. There may be slight variations for various States, but generally, the above rules apply to the definition of a client.

Cocaine client types: In this report cocaine clients are classified into three overlapping categories:

- All cocaine clients Clients who abuse cocaine as either a primary, secondary or tertiary drug.
- Primary cocaine clients Clients whose primary drug of abuse is cocaine, with or without a secondary and/or tertiary drug problem.

 Heroin and cocaine clients - Clients who have a problem with both cocaine and heroin, regardless of which drug is primary. Although these clients might be called "speedballers", it should be noted that "speedballing" refers to the injection of a combination of cocaine and heroin (or heroin and amphetamines). The data for this report do not provide sufficient information to permit tabulation of admissions of clients who inject the two drugs in combination.

These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Consistently-reporting programs (Consistent panel): A subset of drug abuse treatment programs used to minimize trend artifacts resulting from changes in the composition of the reporting base over time. This report is based on data from 596 treatment programs which met the criterion of reporting in at least six months of each year from 1979 through 1984; they are located in 15 States which continued to provide data to NIDA following elimination of mandatory reporting to CODAP. Further information on the selection of the panel and the distribution of panel programs by State is provided in the Introduction.

Frequency of use of primary drug: The number of times a client uses the primary drug during the month prior to admission. There are six categories:

- No use during month prior to admission
- Less than once per week
- Once per week
- Several times per week
- Once daily
- More than once daily

Connecticut does not collect data on this variable. California collects this information for the primary drug only.

Heroin and cocaine clients: See "Cocaine client types".

Last formal school year completed: Number of years of education the client completed.

Primary cocaine clients: See "Cocaine client types".

Primary drug: The drug type that is the major problem in that it has caused the most dysfunction. Only one primary problem may be reported at admission. (See also "Secondary drug" and "Tertiary drug.")

- Prior treatment experiences, number of: The number of uninterrupted periods, from admission to discharge, in any drug treatment program. Data on this variable are not reported by Connecticut and Oregon.
- Race/ethnicity: Based on staff observation and client self-identification, the following categories have been selected to conform with the FICE Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Racial and Ethnic Definitions:
 - White (not of Hispanic origin) a person having origins in any of the people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
 - Black (not of Hispanic origin) a person having origins in any of the people of sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Hispanic a Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or person of other Hispanic origin.
 - Other a person having origins in any of the American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander groups. American Indians are defined as persons having origins in any of the original people of North America; Alaskan Natives (Aleut, Eskimo Indians) as persons having origins in any of the original people of North America; and Asians and Pacific Islanders as persons having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.
- Route of administration, most recent usual: Indicates the most recent method employed by the client to use the drug type(s) identified. If more than one recent method of administration of a drug type has been used, the most usual or frequent route is indicated. There are four categories:
 - · Oral ingested by mouth.
 - Smoking absorbed through lungs and respiratory system by mouth.
 - Inhalation absorbed through lungs and respiratory system by nose.
 - Injection administered by injection into muscles (intramuscular) or into veins (intravenous).

Data on this variable were not collected by Connecticut. California collects this information for the primary drug only.

- Secondary drug: The drug type, if any, that has resulted in a lesser degree of dysfunction than the primary drug problem. (See also "Primary drug".)
- Source of referral: Indicates whether a client was voluntarily or nonvoluntarily committed to or referred for treatment.

Voluntary sources include:

Self referral

Hospital (includes a general or mental hospital)

Community services (includes a community mental health center,

Federal, State, or local agencies,

another drug program, and

a private physician, psychiatrist, or other mental health professional)

Family/friend

Employer/school

Other voluntary

Non-voluntary sources include:

TASC (Treatment Alternative to Street Crime)

Federal/State/county probation

Federal/State/county parole

Other non-voluntary (includes Police)

Connecticut's categories were not compatible with those described and data were not included. California collected data on this variable at two levels only, "voluntary" and "nonvoluntary".

Tertiary drug: The drug type, if any, that has resulted in a lesser degree of dysfunction than the secondary drug problem. (See also "Primary drug" and "Secondary drug.")

Years between first use and admission: The number of years between the first use of the primary drug and the first admission to a drug treatment clinic. Determined by subtracting the year of first use from the year of admission. Only clients with no prior treatment program admissions are included. Data on this variable could not be tabulated for Connecticut or Oregon since these States did not report prior treatment admissions.

