

State of South Dakota Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health

Data Brief: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2021

Substance use treatment services across United States, South Dakota, and bordering states among clients 12 years and older in facilities that report to single state agencies.

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March 2024

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 Source: 28

Data Brief: Scope

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South Dakota Specific Data: Yes

Impact: Data is relevant for internal and external use.

Data Brief Key Takeaways:

High admission rates: South Dakota had the second highest admission rate to substance use treatment services, the highest admission rate for primary alcohol treatment, primary marijuana/hashish treatment, and primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment in 2021.

Low admission rates: South Dakota has the 12th lowest admissions for primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment, the 8th lowest primary heroin treatment, the 15th lowest primary non-heroin opiates/synthetics treatment and the 6th lowest primary cocaine treatment.

In general, between 2011 and 2021, admissions to substance use treatment services have remained stable in South Dakota. In 2011 the admission rate was 2,076 per 100,000 and in 2021 the admissions rate was 2,071 per 100,000. The following represents directional changes for primary substance use treatment admissions.

Decreasing Admission Trends, from 2011 to 2021,

- South Dakota’s rate of **primary non-heroin opiates/synthetics** treatment admissions decreased 53% from 57 to 27 per 100,000.
- South Dakota’s rate of **primary cocaine** treatment admissions decreased about 53% from 15 to 7 per 100,000.
- South Dakota’s rate of **primary marijuana/hashish** treatment admissions decreased about 50% or from 301 to 151 per 100,000.
- South Dakota’s rate of **primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin)** treatment admissions decreased about 30% from 66 to 46 per 100,000.
- South Dakota’s rate of **primary alcohol** treatment admissions decreased about 13% from 1,577 to 1,367 per 100,000.

Increasing Admission Trends, from 2011 to 2021,

- South Dakota’s rate of **primary methamphetamine/amphetamine** treatment admissions increased 311% from 105 to 432 per 100,000.
- South Dakota’s rate of **primary heroin** treatment admissions increased about 111% from 9 to 19 per 100,000.

South Dakota Admission Rates Above the United States, by Primary Substance: for primary alcohol admission treatment (1,367 SD; 160 US) or nearly nine times higher, marijuana/hashish (151 SD; 47 US) or about three time higher in South Dakota than the United States, primary methamphetamine/amphetamine (432 SD; 66 US) or about seven time higher in South Dakota than the United States.

South Dakota Admission Rates Below the United States, by Primary Substance: for primary cocaine admission treatment (7 SD; 26 US) or about four times lower in South Dakota than in the United States, primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) admission treatment (46 SD; 135 US) or about three times lower in South Dakota than the United States, heroin admission treatment (19 SD; 93 US) or about five times lower in South Dakota than the United States, and non-heroin opiates/synthetics (27 SD; 42 US) or about 1.6 times lower in South Dakota than the United States.

Table 1 Primary Substance Admission Percent of Total Admissions in South Dakota and United States

	Alcohol	Marijuana/ Hashish	Methamphetamine/ Amphetamine	Cocaine	Opiates (Heroin and non-Heroin)	Heroin	Other Opiates
Percent, South Dakota	66%	7%	21%	0%	2%	1%	1%
	N=10,260	N=1,130	N=3,243	N=53	N=343	N=143	N=200
Percent, United States	30%	9%	12%	5%	25%	17%	8%

Note: Table 1 totals to 14,686 due to primary substance use at admissions that are not included in the above categories, such as tranquilizers, sedatives, hallucinogens, phencyclidine, inhalants, and other/non-specified primary substance use treatment admissions.

In 2021, South Dakota had a total of 15,548 substance use treatment service admissions. According to Table 1, the majority had alcohol (66%) and methamphetamine/amphetamine listed as the primary substance; however, in the United States the majority of treatment service admissions were primary alcohol (30%) and 25% primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin). This suggests that South Dakota and United States both have high alcohol treatment admissions, but South Dakota has more primary methamphetamine treatment admissions and the United States has more primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment admissions.

Note: Primary opiates include both heroin and non-heroin opiates reported as the primary substance use. Non-heroin opiates/synthetics include codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, non-prescription methadone, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 1 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of substance use treatment admissions in South Dakota.

- **Gender:** males represented the majority of treatment admissions in South Dakota.
 - 70.0% of treatment admissions were male, while 30.0% were female.
- **Age:** 51.8% of treatment admissions were ages 30 to 49 years of age.
 - Nearly 4.0% of treatment admissions were youth ages 12-17 year of age.
 - Young adults ages 18 to 29 represent 24.4% of substance use treatment admissions, while adults ages 50+ represent 20.0%.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Substance Use Treatment Admissions, South Dakota

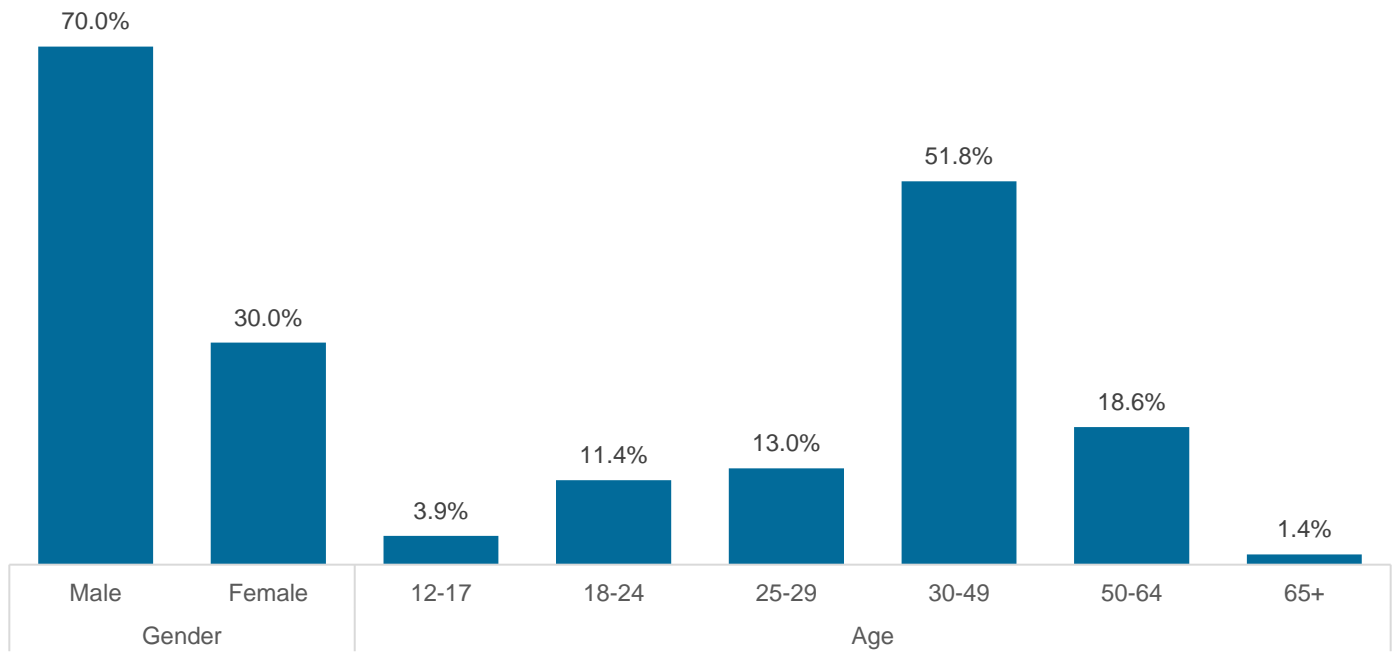


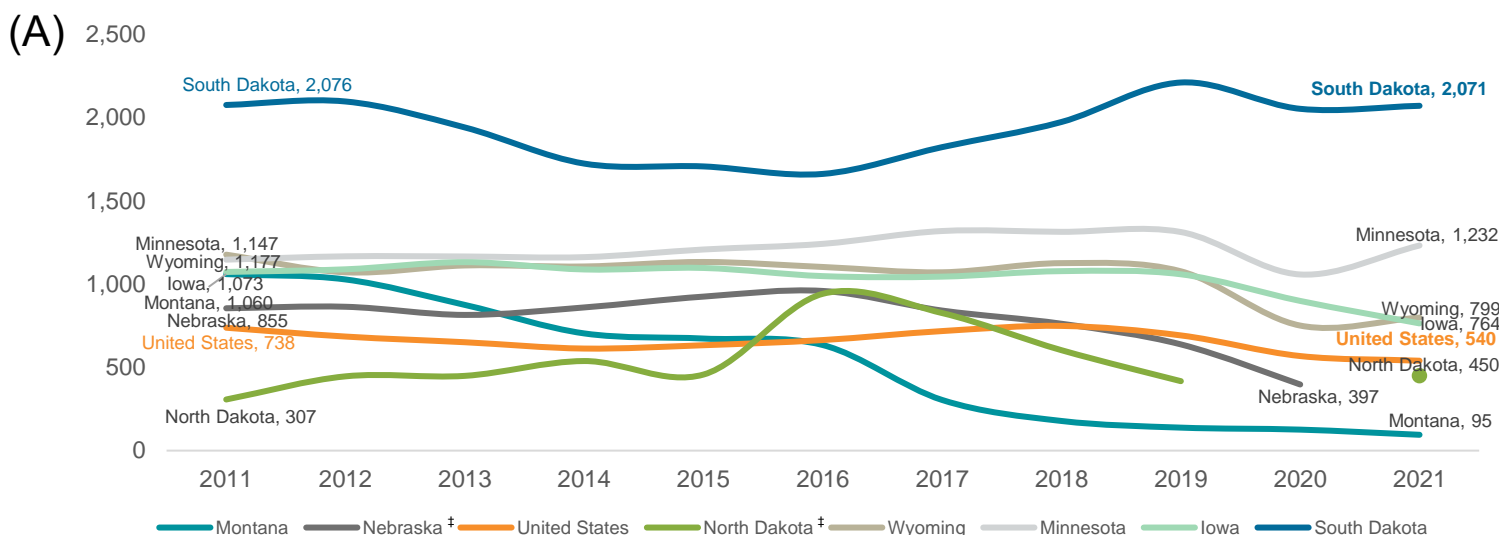
Figure 1 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Substance Use Treatment Service Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States*

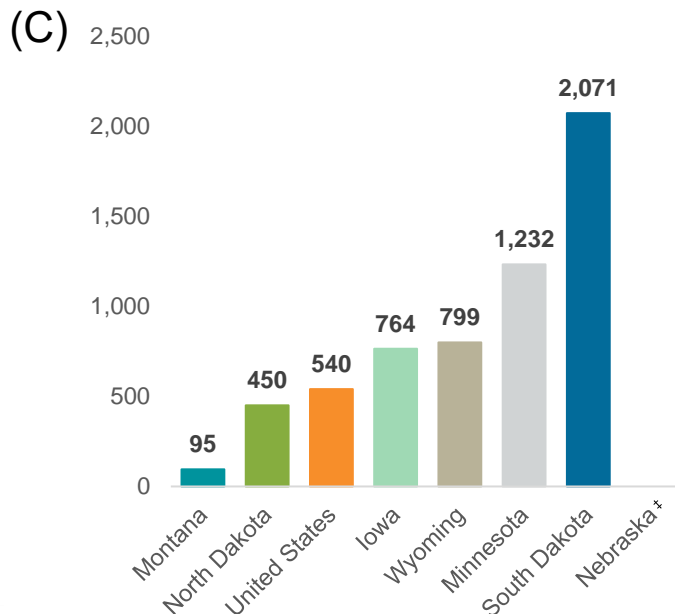
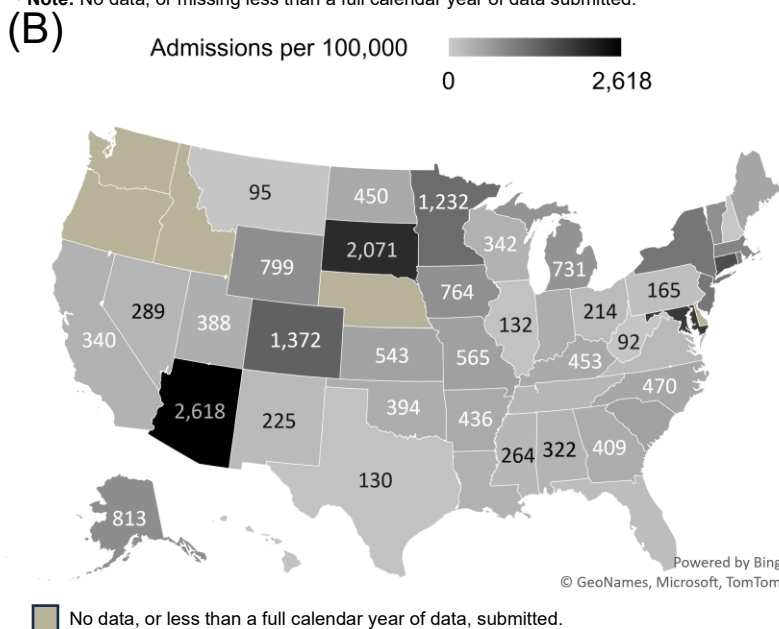
Figure 2 presents (A) substance use treatment service admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) substance use treatment service admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and substance use treatment service admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, substance use treatment service admissions have decreased from 2,076 to 2,071 per 100,000 or a decrease of 0.24% in South Dakota (Figure 2A).
- South Dakota has the second highest rate per 100,000 for substance use treatment service admissions in the United States (Figure 2B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of substance use treatment service admissions was 2,071, which exceeds the United States (540 per 100,000) or is about four times higher than the United States (Figure 2C).

Figure 2: Substance Use treatment service admissions per 100,000*



† Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 2 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

*Note: admissions per 100,000 population aged 12 years and older only, not based on admissions per 100,000 population aged 12 and older, adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends in Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 3 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of individuals admitted for primary heroin or other opiates treatment.

- Gender:** males represented a larger prevalence of **alcohol only** and **secondary drug** treatment admissions than females.
 - 78.7% of primary **alcohol only** treatment admissions were male, while 21.3% were female.
 - 66.2% of primary **secondary drug** treatment were male, while 33.8% were female.
 - Women are more likely to receive **secondary drug** treatment (33.8%) than **only alcohol** treatment (21.3%) in South Dakota.
 - Men are more likely to receive **alcohol only** treatment (78.7%) than **secondary drug** treatment (66.2%).
- Age:** admissions for **alcohol only** were in general older than those admitted for **secondary drug**.
 - 31.6% of those admitted for primary **alcohol only** treatment were 50 years of age and older, while 37% of treatment admissions for primary **secondary drug** were between the ages of 12 and 29.
- Race:** **alcohol only** treatment admissions were more likely to be American Indian/Alaska Natives, while **secondary drug** treatment admissions were more likely to be White.
 - 59.9% of primary **alcohol only** treatment admissions listed American Indian/Alaska Native, while 65.3% of primary **secondary drug** treatment admissions were White.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Alcohol Only and Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, South Dakota

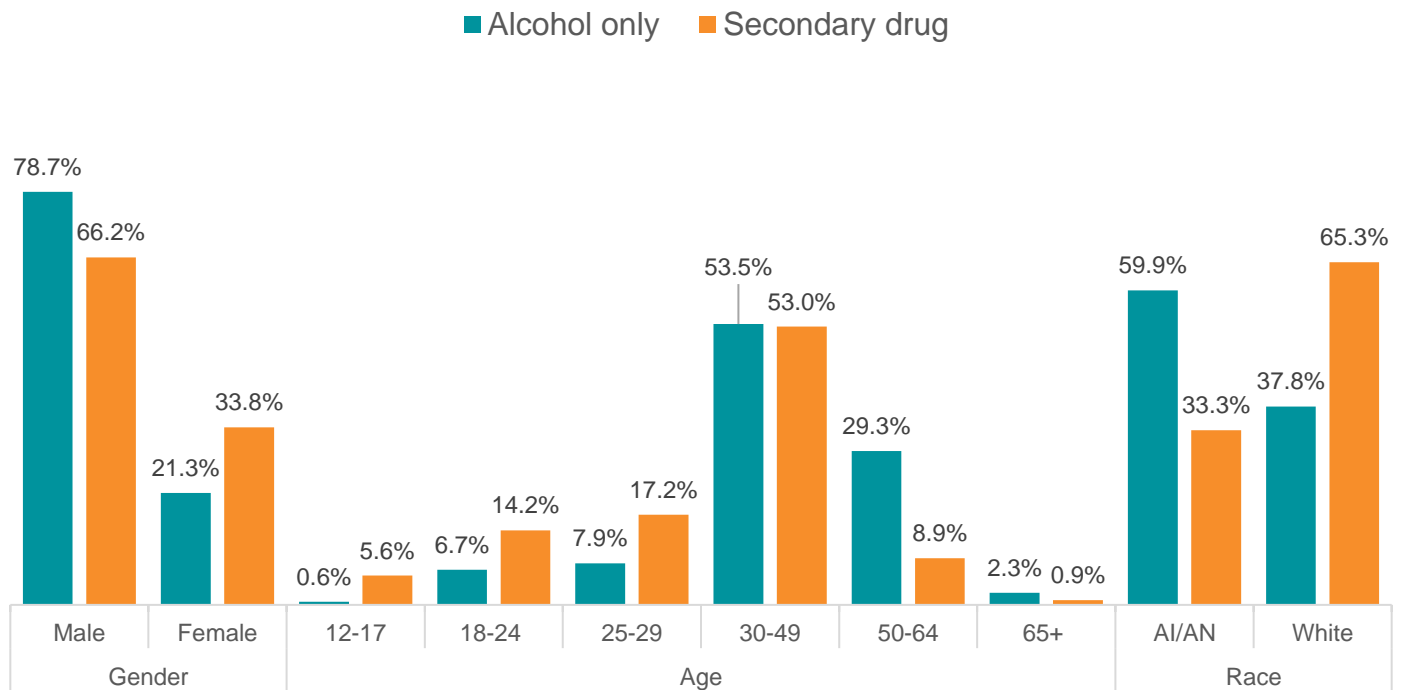


Figure 3 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

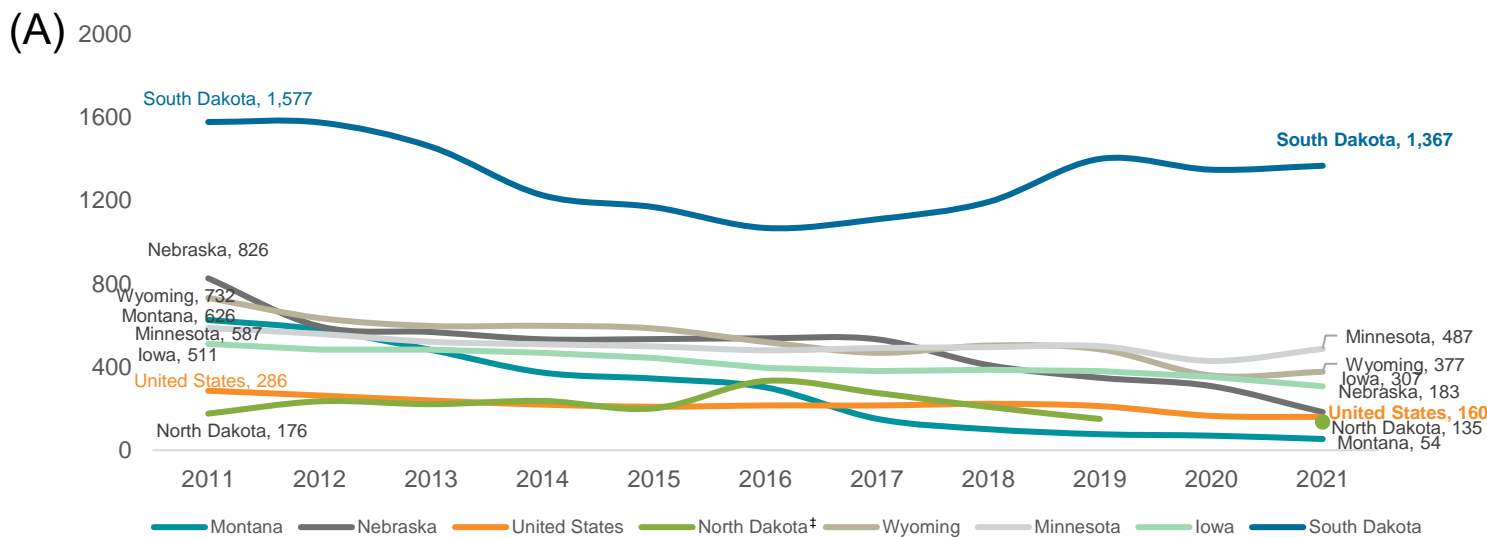
Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the admissions of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

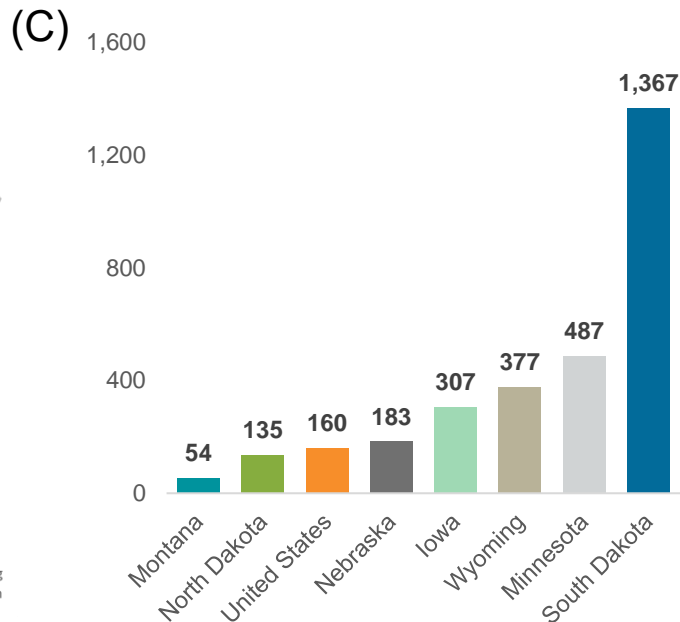
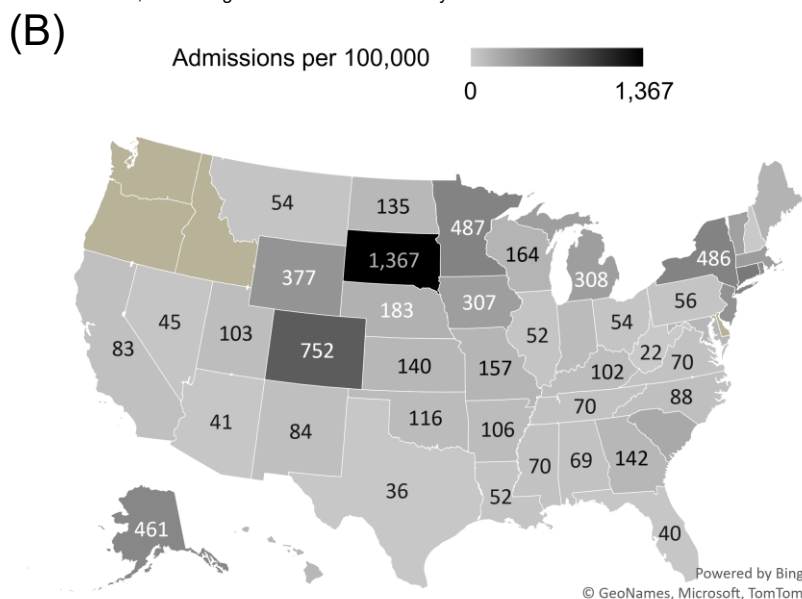
Figure 4 presents (A) primary alcohol treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) primary alcohol treatment admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and primary alcohol treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary alcohol treatment admissions have decreased from 1,577 to 1,367 per 100,000 or a decrease of 13% (Figure 4A).
- South Dakota has the highest rate per 100,000 for primary alcohol treatment admissions in the United States (Figure 4B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary alcohol treatment admissions was 1,367, which exceeds the United States (160 per 100,000) or is about nine times higher than the United States (Figure 4C).

Figure 4: Primary alcohol treatment admissions per 100,000



* Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



■ No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 4 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Primary Marijuana/Hashish Treatment Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends in Primary Marijuana/Hashish Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 5 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of primary marijuana treatment admissions.

- **Gender:** males represented a larger proportion of primary marijuana treatment admissions than females.
 - 66.4% of those admitted for primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions were male, while 33.6% were female.
- **Age:** 29.5% of primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions were 30-49 years of age and 52.3% of primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions were under 24 years of age.
- **Race:** 65.8% of primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions were White.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Primary Marijuana/Hashish Treatment Admissions, South Dakota

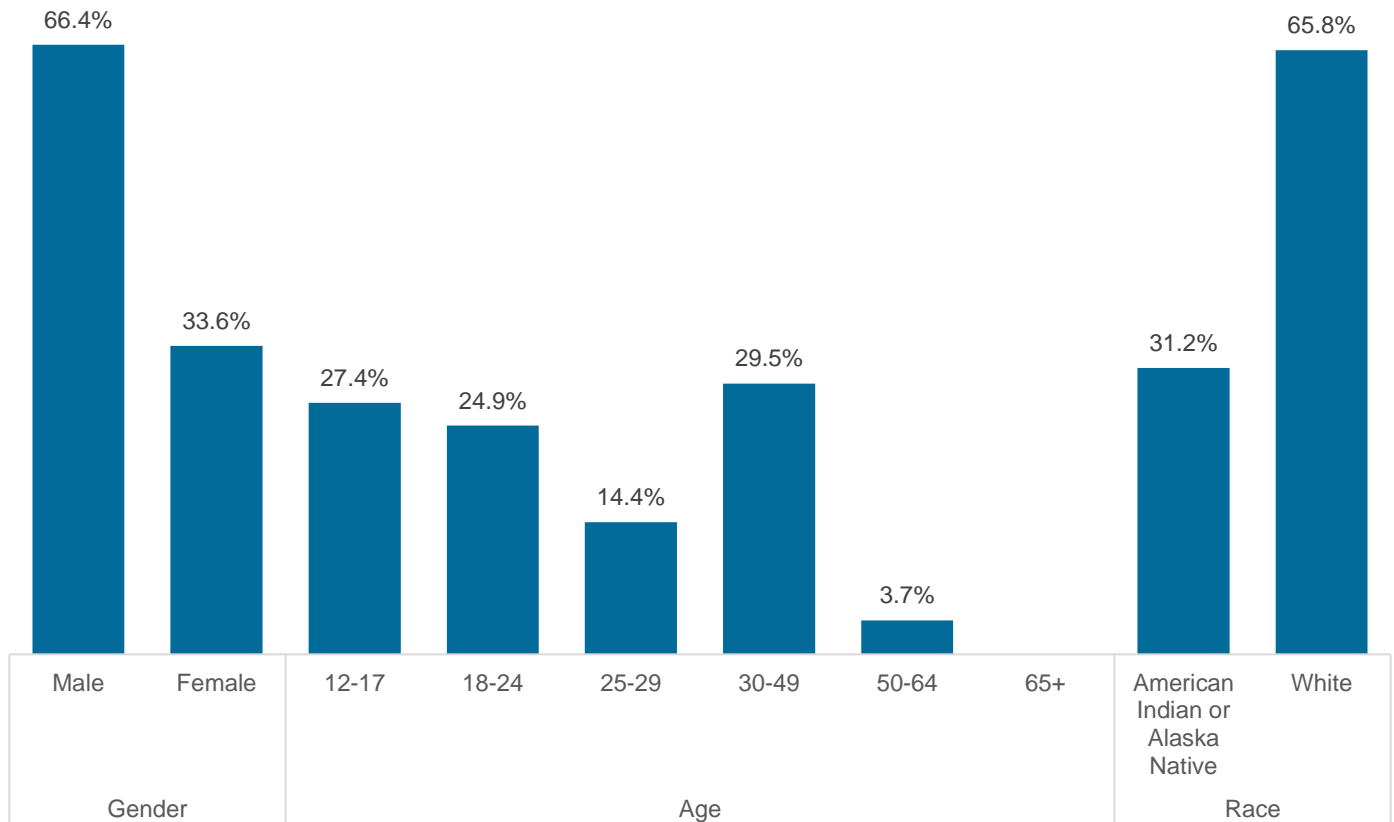


Figure 5 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

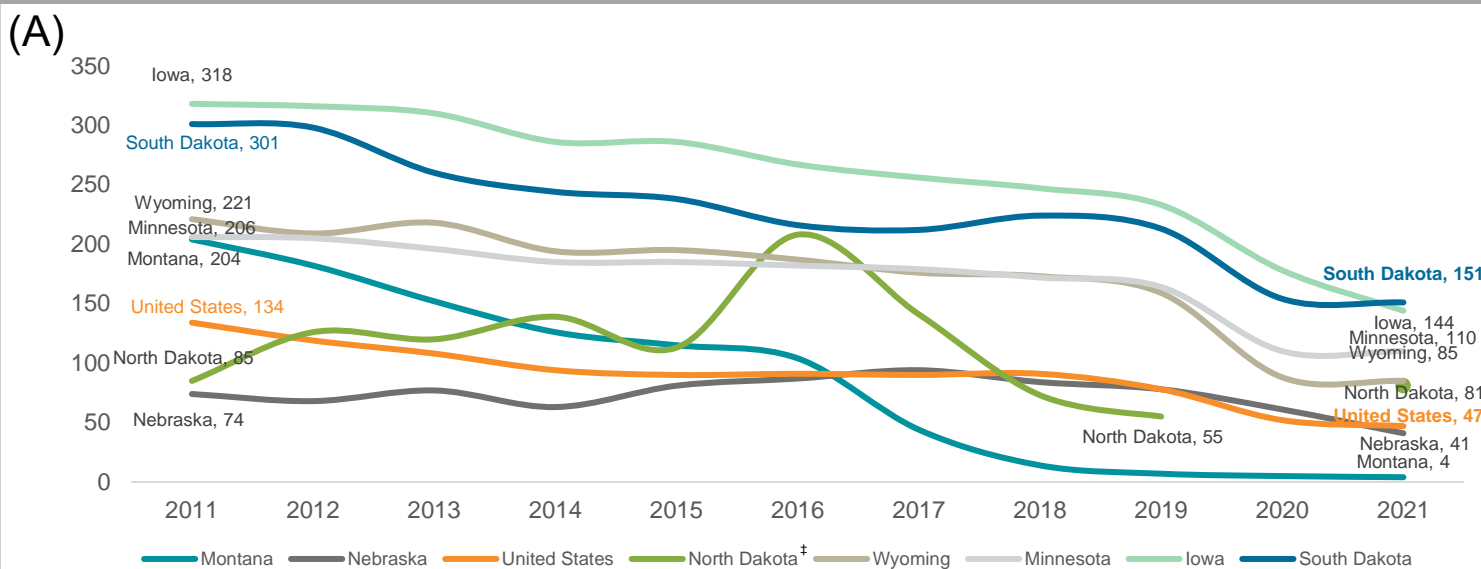
Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the admissions of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

Primary Marijuana/Hashish Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

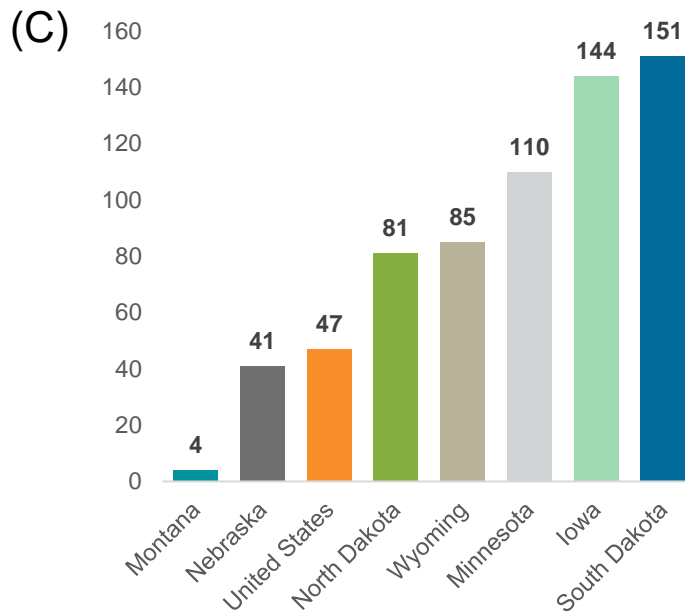
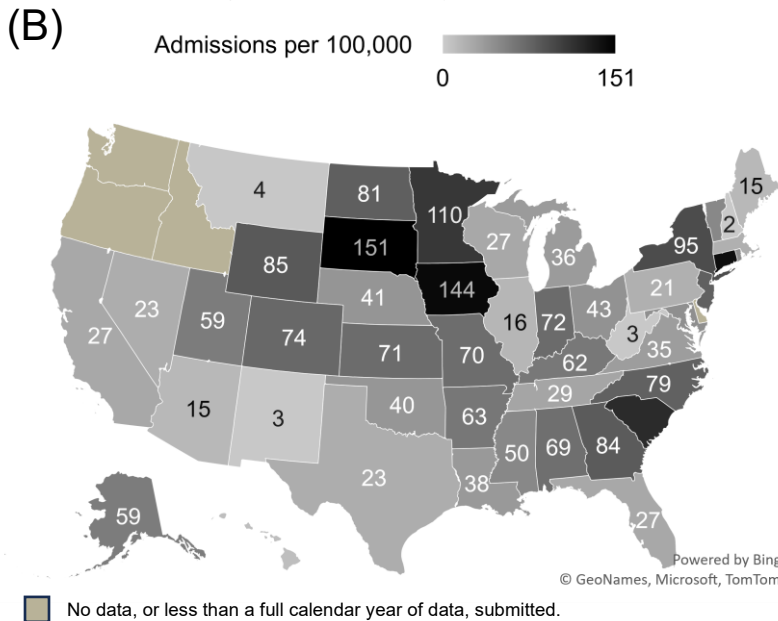
Figure 6 presents data from (A) primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States between 2011 and 2021 (B) primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions have decreased from 301 to 151 per 100,000 or a decrease of about 50% (Figure 6A).
- South Dakota has the highest rate per 100,000 for primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions in the nation (Figure 6B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions was 151 per 100,000, which is below the United States (47 per 100,000) or is about three times higher than the United States (Figure 6C).

Figure 6: Primary marijuana/hashish treatment admissions per 100,000



† Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 6 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Primary Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Treatment Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends in Primary Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 7 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions.

- **Gender:** males represented a larger prevalence of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions than females.
 - 53.7% of those admitted for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions were male, while 46.3% were female.
- **Age:** The largest age group listed as methamphetamine/hashish were adults 30-49 years old (57.2%). 2.5% youth 12-17 and 33.8% young adults ages 18-29 were methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions. Older adults ages 50+ represent 6.4% of methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions.
- **Race:** 65.8% of methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions were White.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Primary Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Treatment Admissions, South Dakota

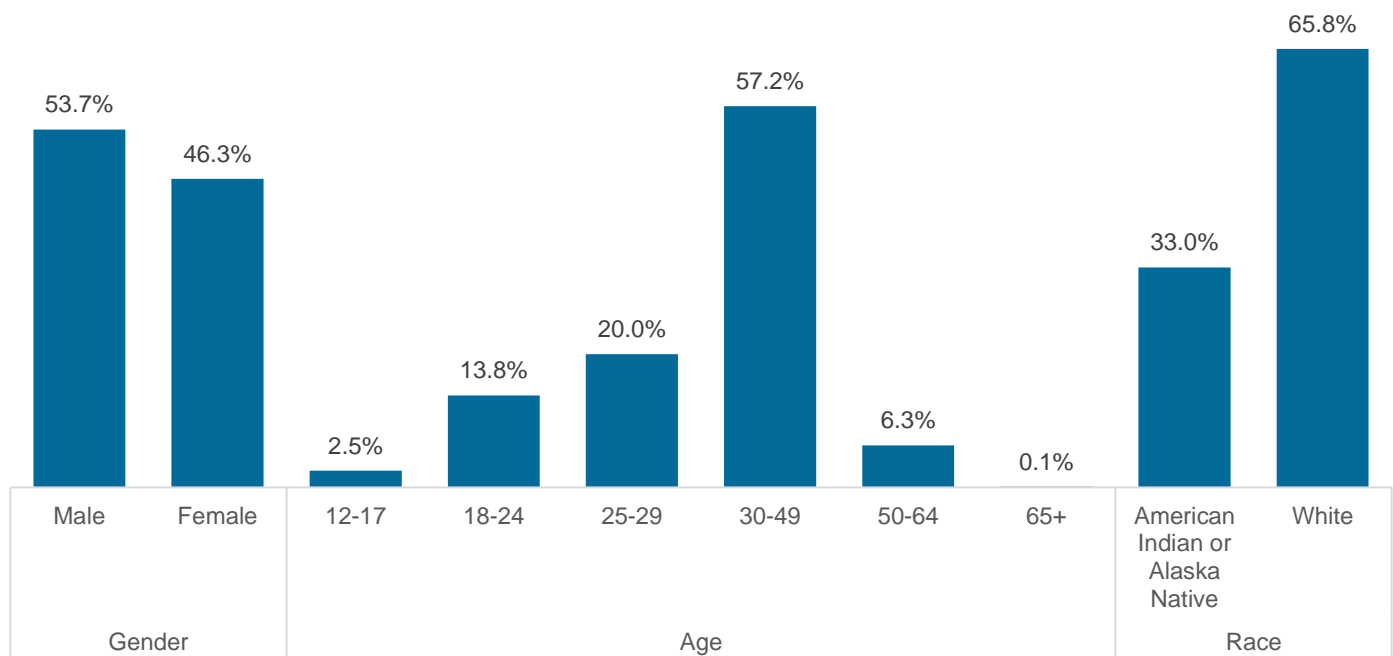


Figure 7 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

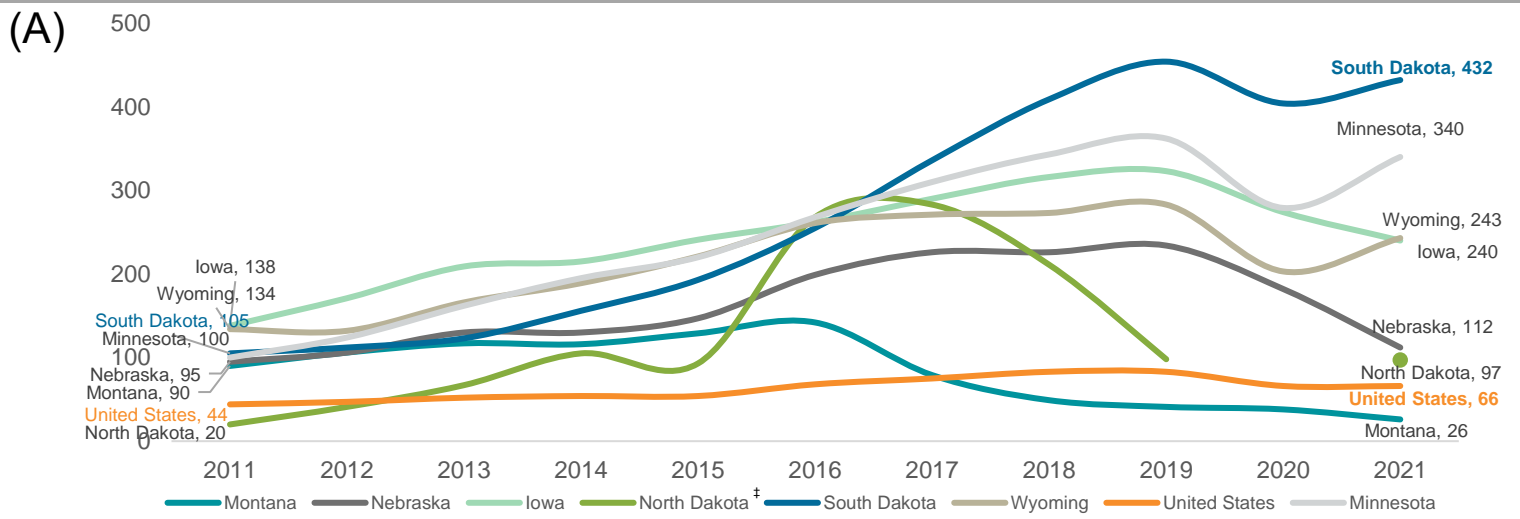
Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the admissions of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

Primary Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

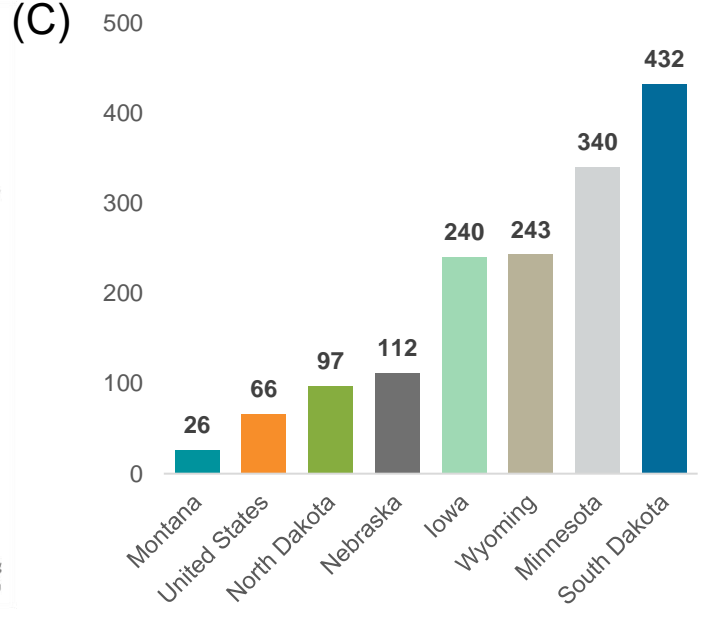
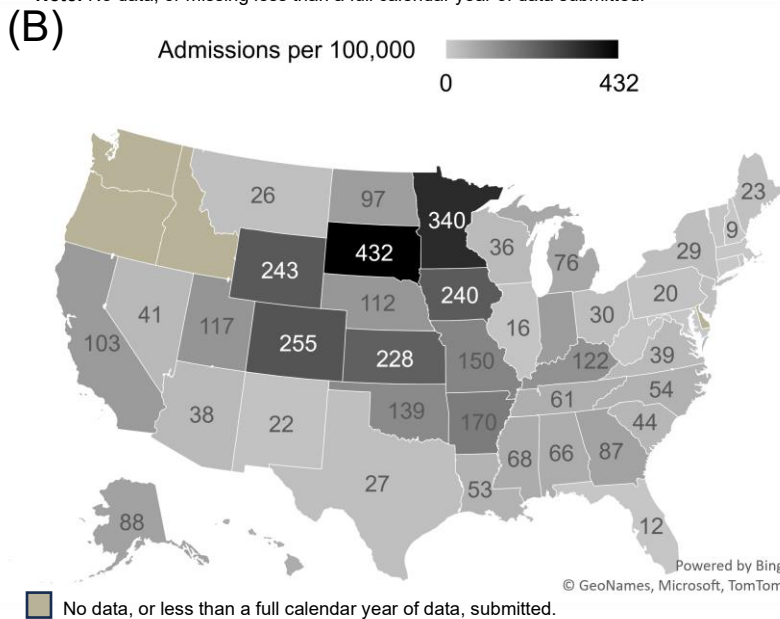
Figure 8 presents data from (A) primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions per 100,00 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions have increased from 105 to 432 per 100,000 in South Dakota or an increase of about 311% (Figure 8A).
- South Dakota is ranked highest in the nation for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions (Figure 8B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions was 432 per 100,000, which is below the United States (66 per 100,000) or is about seven times higher than the United States (Figure 8C).

Figure 8: Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine treatment admissions per 100,000



† Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 8 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Primary Cocaine Treatment Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends in Primary Cocaine Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 9 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of primary cocaine treatment admissions.

- **Gender:** males represented a larger prevalence of primary cocaine treatment admissions than females.
 - 69.8% of those admitted for primary cocaine treatment admissions were male, while 30.2% were female.
- **Age:** 56.6% of primary cocaine treatment admissions were 30-49 years of age.
- **Race:** 64.2% of primary cocaine treatment admissions were White.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Primary Cocaine Treatment Admissions, South Dakota

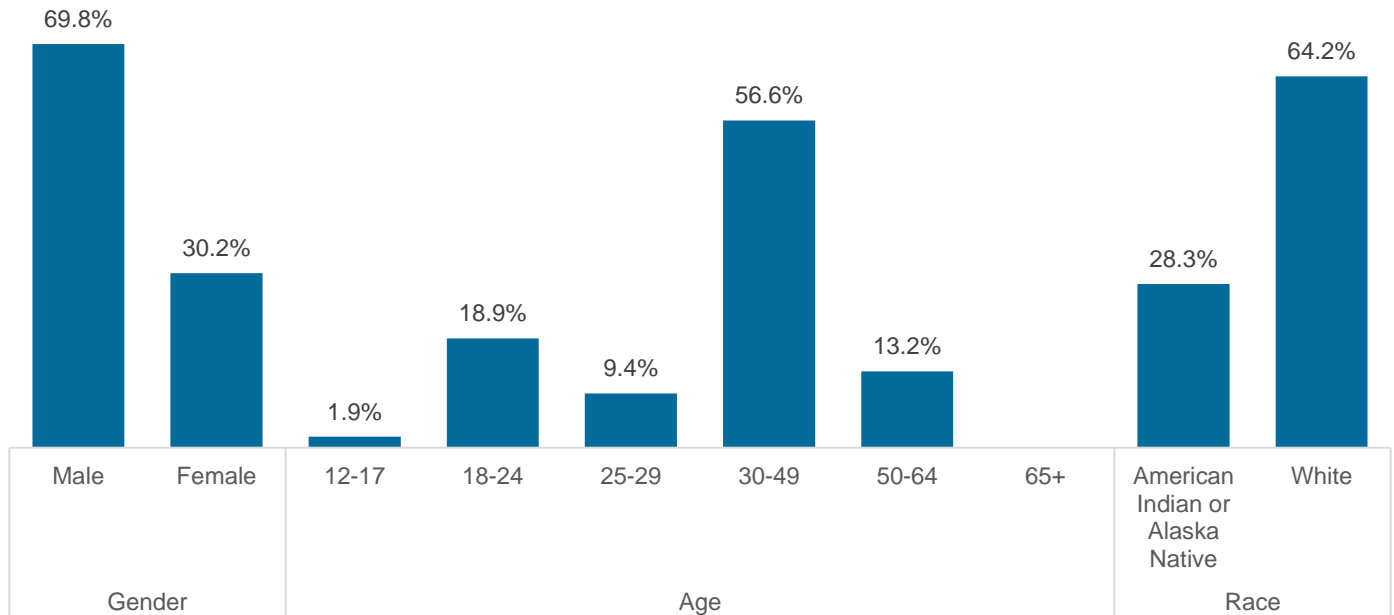


Figure 9 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

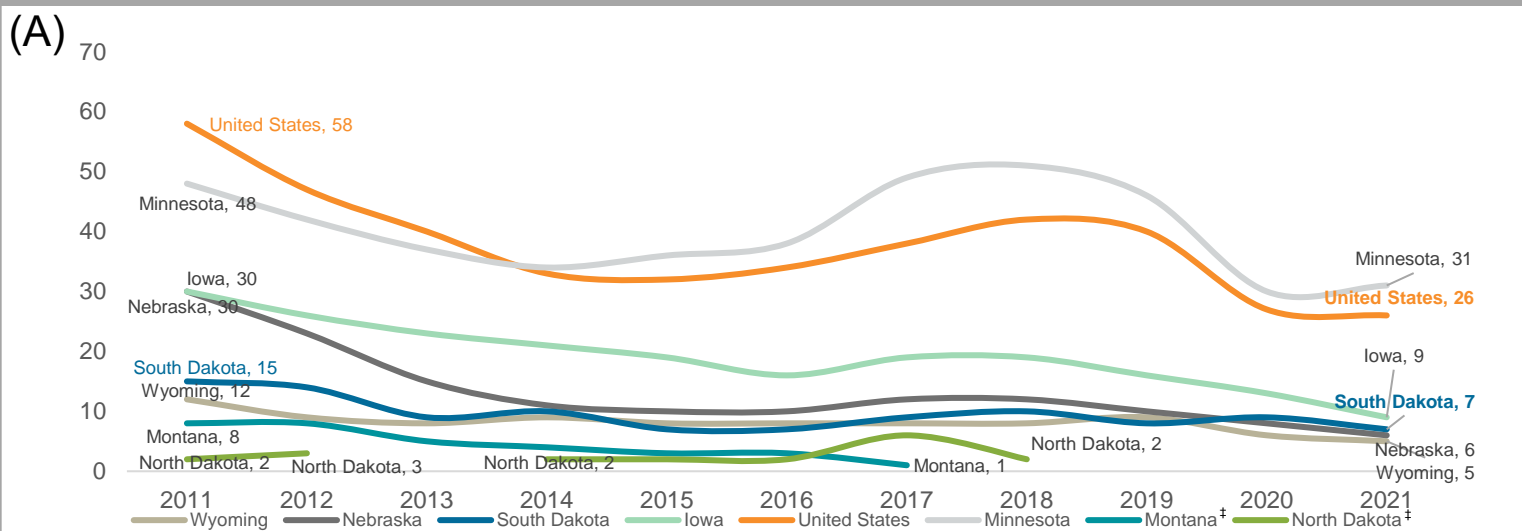
Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the admissions of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

Primary Cocaine Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

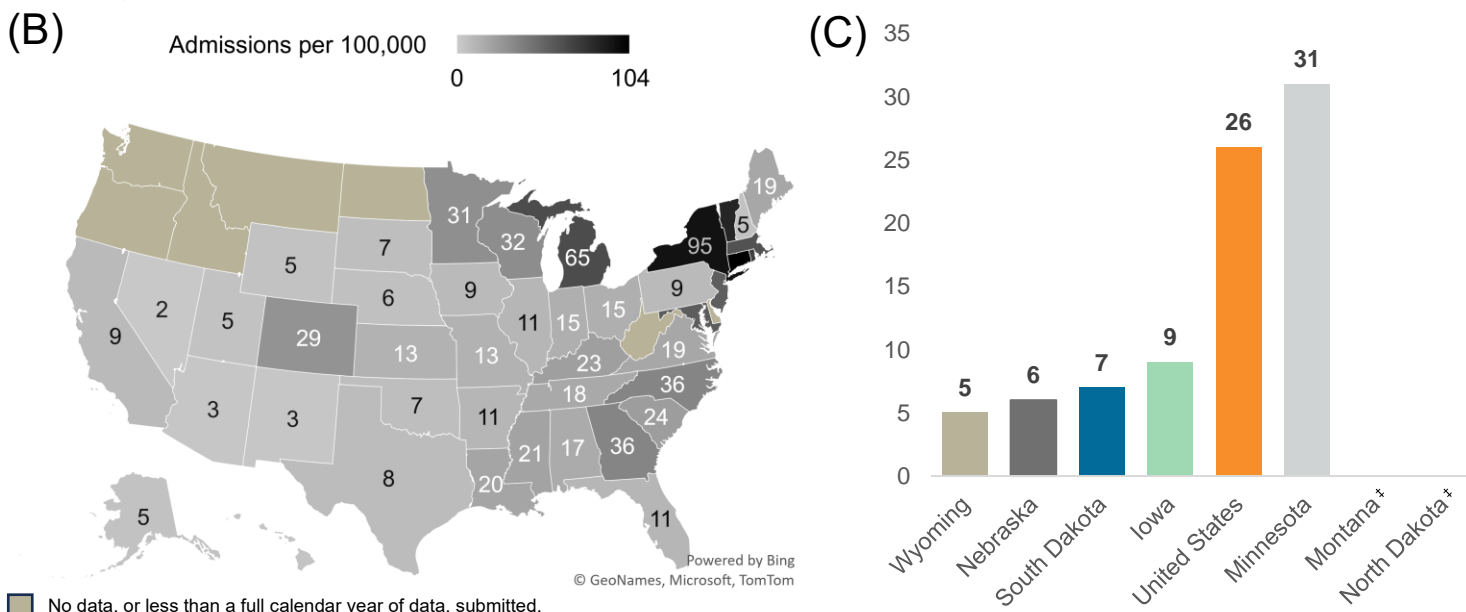
Figure 10 presents (A) primary cocaine treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) substance use treatment service admission 100,000 within United States, by state in 2021, (C) and substance use treatment service admission 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary cocaine treatment admissions have decreased from 15 to 7 per 100,000 in South Dakota or a decrease of about 53% (Figure 10A).
- South Dakota is tied with Oklahoma for the 6th lowest admission for primary cocaine treatment in the nation (Figure 10B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary cocaine treatment admissions was 7 per 100,000, which is below the United States (26 per 100,000) or is about four times lower than the United States (Figure 10C).

Figure 10: Primary cocaine treatment admissions per 100,000



† Note: missing data points are due to either no data, or less than a full year of data, submitted or rate per 100,000 was less than 1.



Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 10 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Note: "Primary cocaine admissions" refers to admissions for which cocaine was the primary substance of use, regardless of the route of administration (e.g., smoked, inhaled, other routes).

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Primary Opiate Treatment Admissions

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) South Dakota Trends in Opiate Treatment Admissions, 2011-2021

Figure 11 shows the 2021 demographic characteristics of individuals admitted for primary heroin or other opiates treatment.

- **Gender:** males represented a larger prevalence of primary heroin and other opiates treatment admissions than females.
 - 67.1% of those admitted for primary **heroin treatment** were male, while 32.9% were female.
 - 55.0% of those admitted for treatment of primary **other opiates** were male, while 45.0% were female.
- **Age:** admissions for heroin and other opiate treatment were in general younger.
 - 93.8% of those admitted for primary **heroin treatment** were 49 years of age and younger.
 - 97.0% of treatment admissions for primary **other opiates** were 49 years of age and younger.
- **Race:** admissions for heroin treatment and other opiates were more likely to be White.
 - 67.1% of those admitted for primary **heroin treatment** were White.
 - 61.0% of treatment admissions for primary **other opiates** were White.

2021 Demographic Characteristics of Heroin and Opiate Admissions, South Dakota

■ Heroin ■ Other Opiates

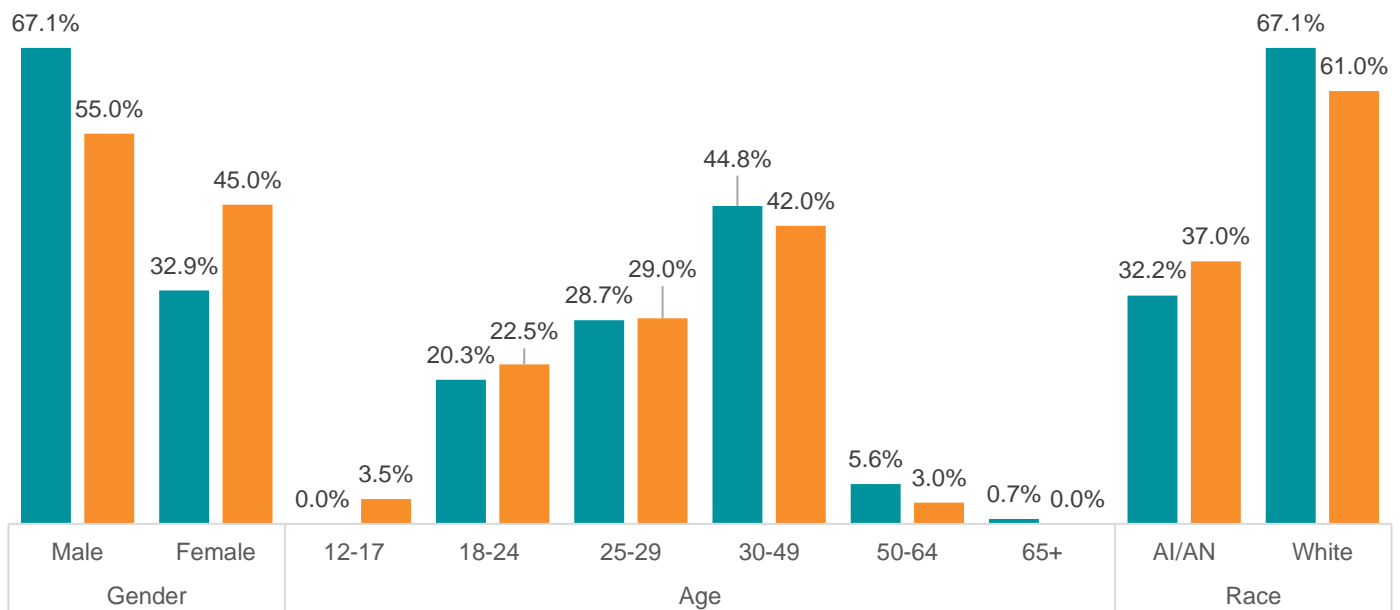


Figure 11 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

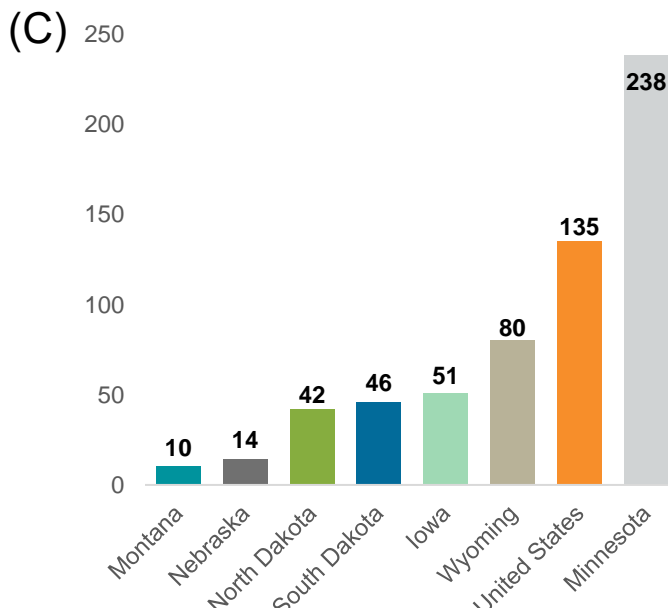
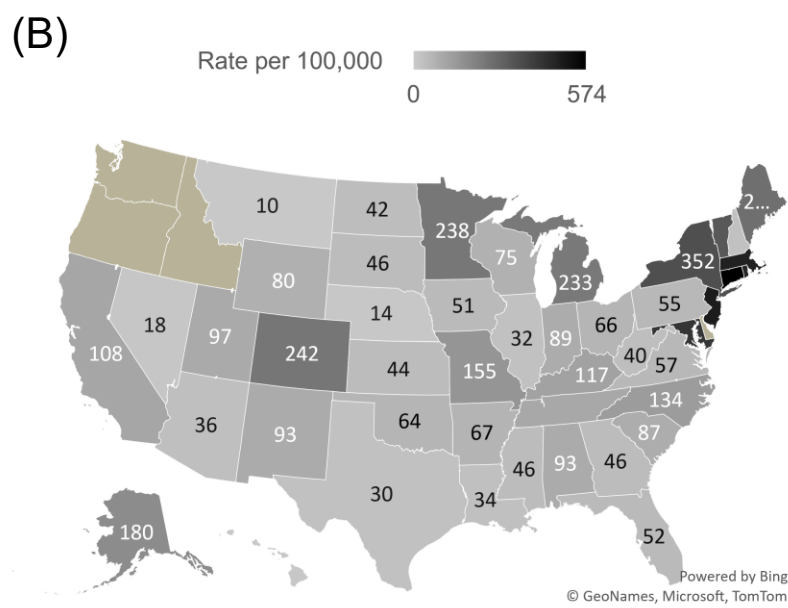
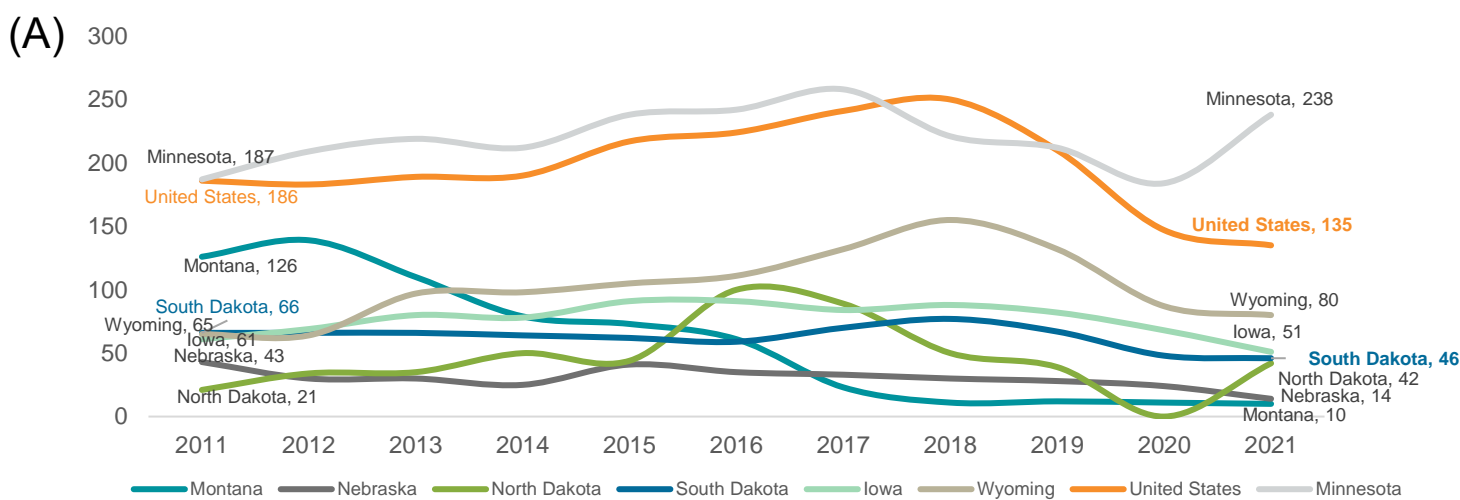
Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the admissions of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

Primary Opiates (Heroin and Non-Heroin) Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

Figure 12 presents (A) primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) substance use treatment service admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and substance use treatment service admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment admissions have decreased from 66 to 46 per 100,000 in South Dakota or 30% decrease (Figure 12A).
- South Dakota is ranked 12th lowest, tied with Georgia and Mississippi, for primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment admissions (Figure 12B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment admissions was 46 per 100,000, which is below the United States (135 per 100,000) or is about three times lower than the United States (Figure 12C).

Figure 12: Primary opiates (heroin and non-heroin) treatment admissions per 100,000



Legend: No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.
 Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 12 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

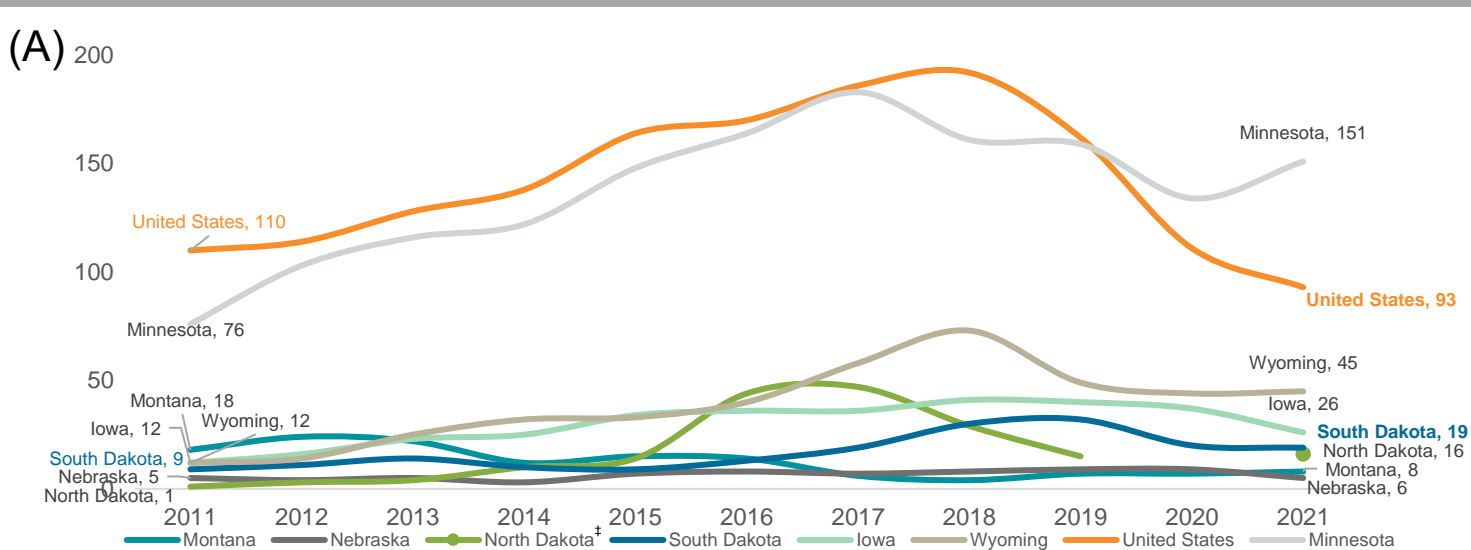
Note: Primary opiates include both heroin and non-heroin opiates reported as the primary substance use. Non-heroin opiates/synthetics include codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, non-prescription methadone, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Primary Heroin Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

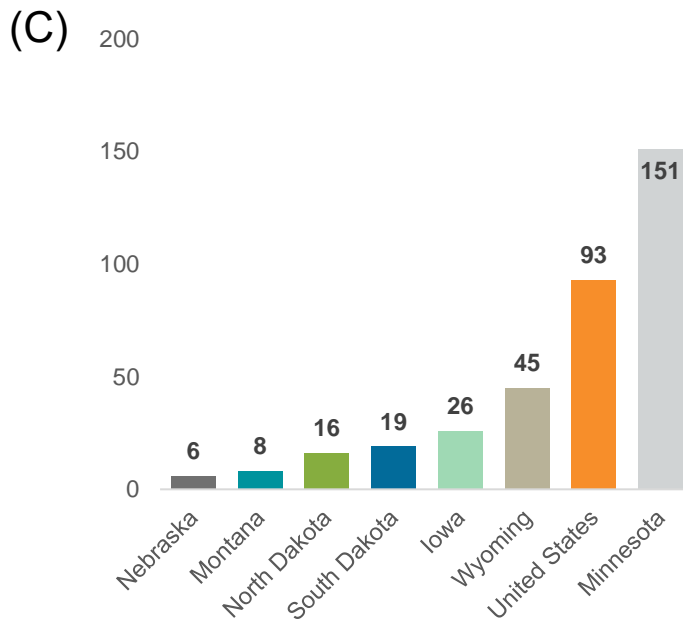
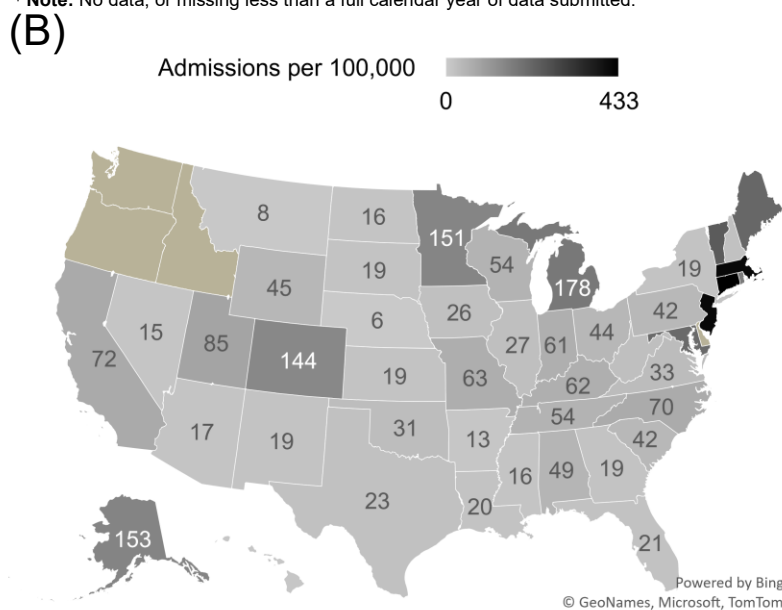
Figure 13 presents data from (A) 2011 to 2021 for primary heroin treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States, (B) primary heroin treatment admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021 and (C) primary heroin treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary heroin treatment admissions have increased from 9 to 19 per 100,000 or is an increase of 111% (Figure 13A).
- South Dakota is ranked 8th lowest, tied with Georgia, Kansas, and New Mexico treatment admissions for primary heroin (Figure 13B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary heroin treatment admissions was 19 per 100,000, which is below the United States (93 per 100,000) or is five times lower than the United States (Figure 13C).

Figure 13: Primary heroin treatment admissions per 100,000



* Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



No data, or less than a full calendar year of data, submitted.

Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

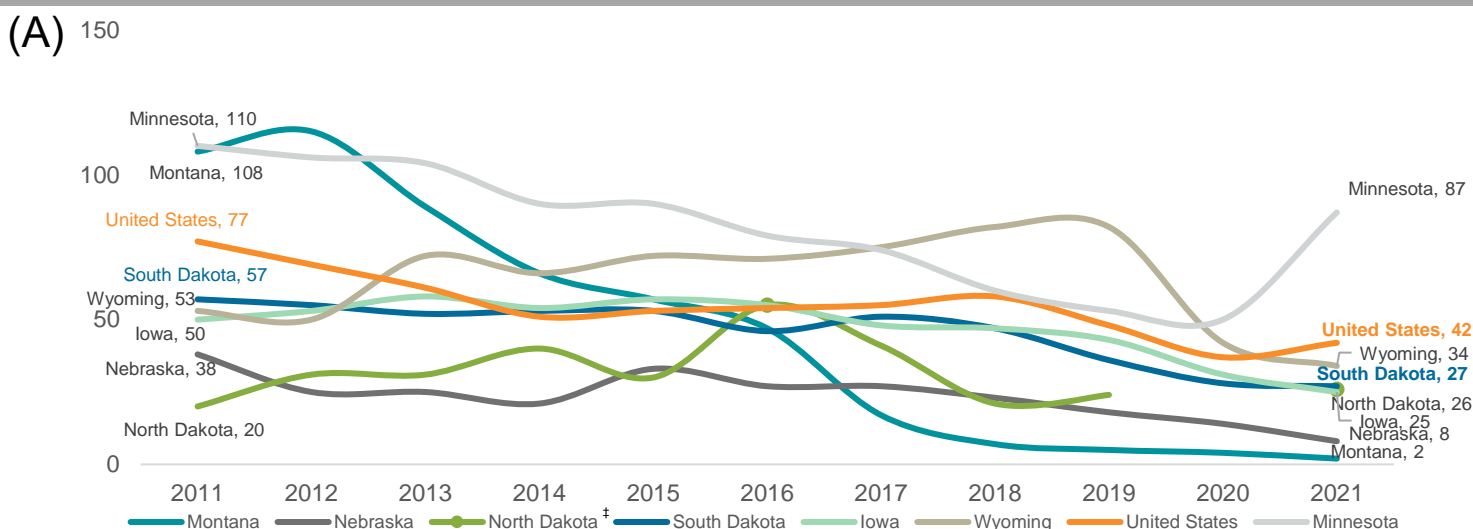
Figure 13 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Primary Non-Heroin/Synthetic Treatment Admissions Compared to Bordering States and the United States

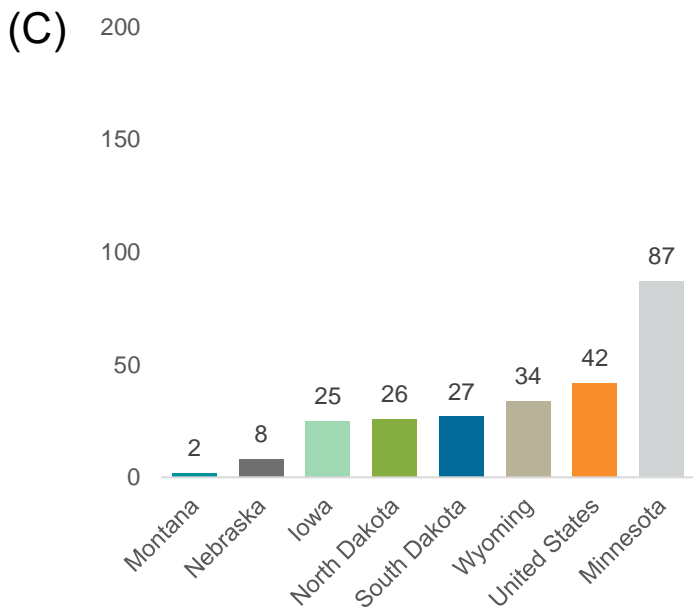
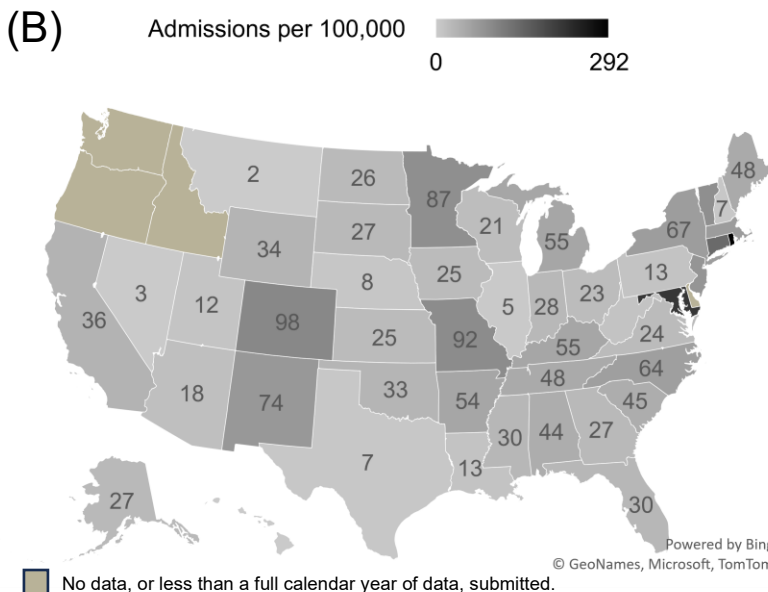
Figure 14 presents (A) primary non-heroin/synthetic treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States between 2011 and 2021, (B) primary non-heroin/synthetic treatment admissions per 100,000 within the United States, by state in 2021, (C) and primary non-heroin/synthetic treatment admissions per 100,000 in South Dakota, bordering states, and the United States in 2021.

- Between 2011 and 2021, primary non-heroin/synthetic treatment admissions have decreased from 57 to 27 per 100,000 or a decrease of 53% (Figure 14A).
- South Dakota is ranked 15th lowest, tied with Georgia and Alaska, treatment admissions for primary non-heroin/synthetic (Figure 14B).
- In 2021, South Dakota rate of primary non-heroin/synthetic treatment admissions was 27 per 100,000, which is below the United States (42 per 100,000) or is about 1.6 times lower than in the United States (Figure 14C).

Figure 14: Primary non-heroin/synthetics treatment admissions per 100,000



† Note: No data, or missing less than a full calendar year of data submitted.



Note: comparisons made among states should be made with caution.

Figure 14 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Note: Non-heroin opiates/synthetics include codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, non-prescription methadone, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): Discharge

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) Discharge Trends, 2021

Table 2 shows the prevalence of discharges by American Indian/Alaskan Native and White race populations. In South Dakota 54.3% of discharges were White and 43.4% were American Indian/Alaskan Native, while in the United States 68.1% were White and 3.5% were American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Table 2 Primary Treatment Discharges by Race

Race	South Dakota %	United States %
American Indian/Alaskan Native	43.4%	3.5%
White	54.3%	68.1%

Note: Asian, Black or African American, Other, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander have been censored in order to highlight the discharges of South Dakota's predominately American Indian or Alaska Native and White population.

In 2021, there were 10,691 discharges linked to one of the 15,548 publicly funded treatment admissions in South Dakota. Of these, 3,717 discharges were from outpatient treatment, or 34.8 % (Figure 15), which ties with detox treatment for highest treatment modality at discharge in South Dakota. This is followed by intensive outpatient (15.4%), short-term residential (8.5%), long-term residential treatment (5.3%) and lastly medication assisted opioid therapy (MAOT; 1.3%). There were no reported discharges from hospital residential treatment in South Dakota.

The United States has a higher prevalence of MAOT by discharge at 14.7% compared to South Dakota (1.3%) or a difference of 13.4 percentage points. The United States also exceeds South Dakota's percent of discharges for outpatient, long-term residential treatment and hospital residential treatment.

Primary Treatment Discharge By Type of Treatment Service, South Dakota and United States

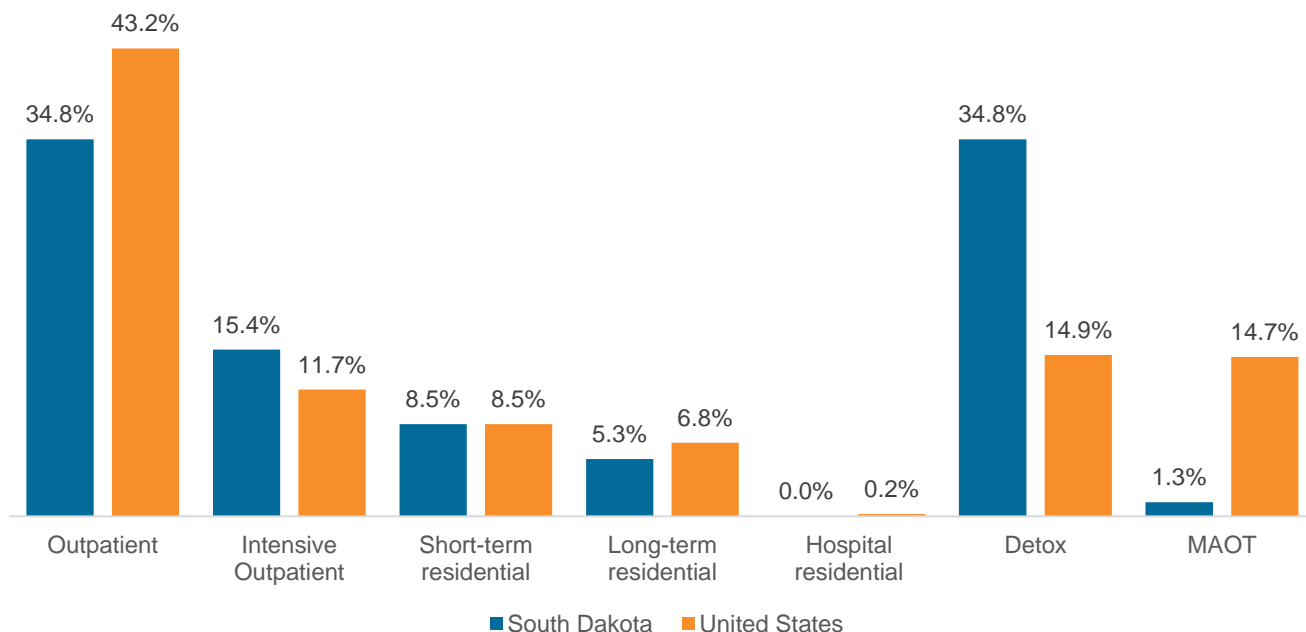
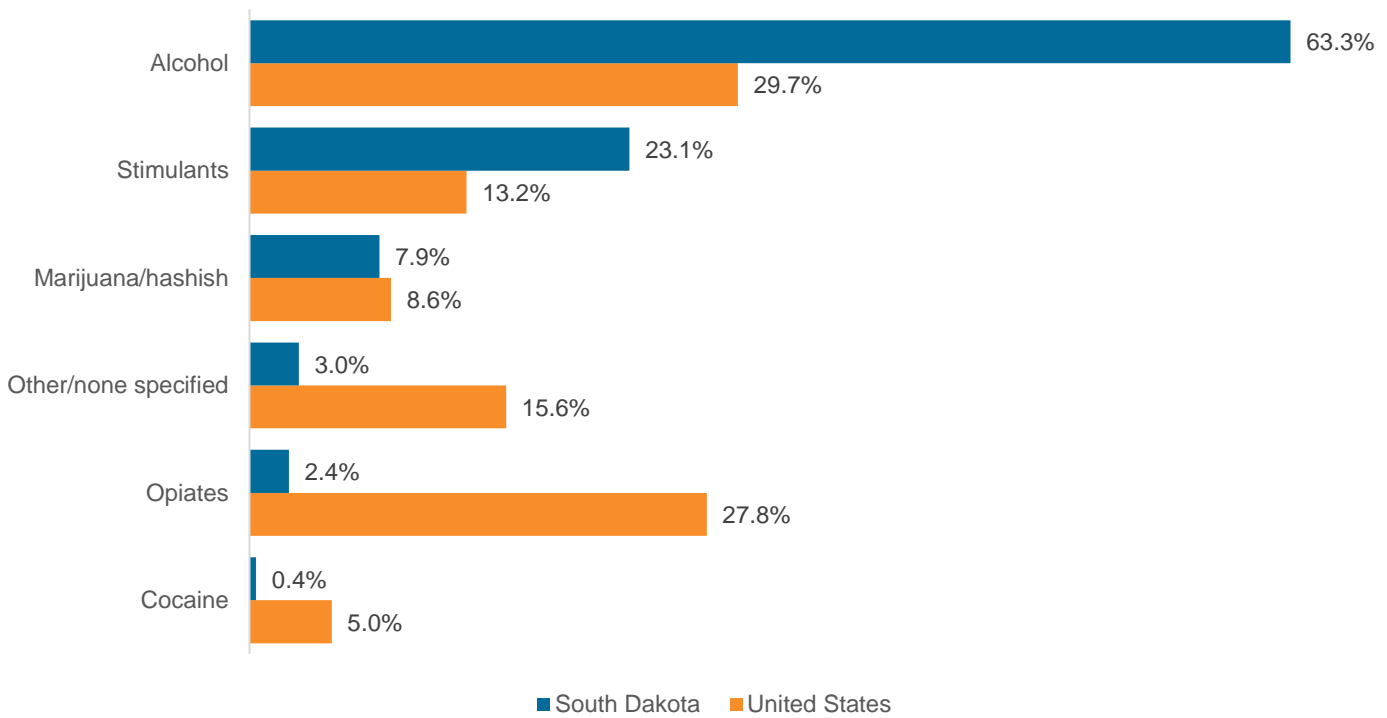


Figure 15 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Figure 16 shows that amongst the discharged clients, the most common primary admissions in South Dakota were alcohol treatment (63.3%), followed by stimulant treatment (23.1%). South Dakota exceeds the United States only in alcohol admission and stimulant admissions by 33.6 percentage points and 9.9 percentage points, respectively. The percent of marijuana/hashish admissions at discharge was similar between South Dakota (7.9%) and the United States (8.6%). The United States eclipses South Dakota in treatment admissions for other/non specified, opiates, and cocaine by 12.6 percentage points, 25.4 percentage points, and 4.6 percentage points, respectively.

Primary Substance Use at Admission Among Discharges, South Dakota and United States



Note: "Other/none specified" includes none, phencyclidine (PCP), hallucinogens, benzodiazepines, other tranquilizers, barbiturates, other sedatives or hypnotics, inhalants, over-the-counter medications, other drugs, missing, not collected, unknown, and invalid.

Figure 16 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Figure 17 shows nearly 60% of discharges were marked treatment completion for reason in South Dakota, which is higher than the United States (42.8%). The United States exceeds South Dakota in discharge reason as transferred by 9.1 percentage points, dropped out by 11.6 percentage points, and deaths by 0.3 percentage points. Incarcerated discharge reason was nearly three times higher in South Dakota (3.2%) than United States (1.1%).

Reason for Discharge Among Discharges, South Dakota and United States

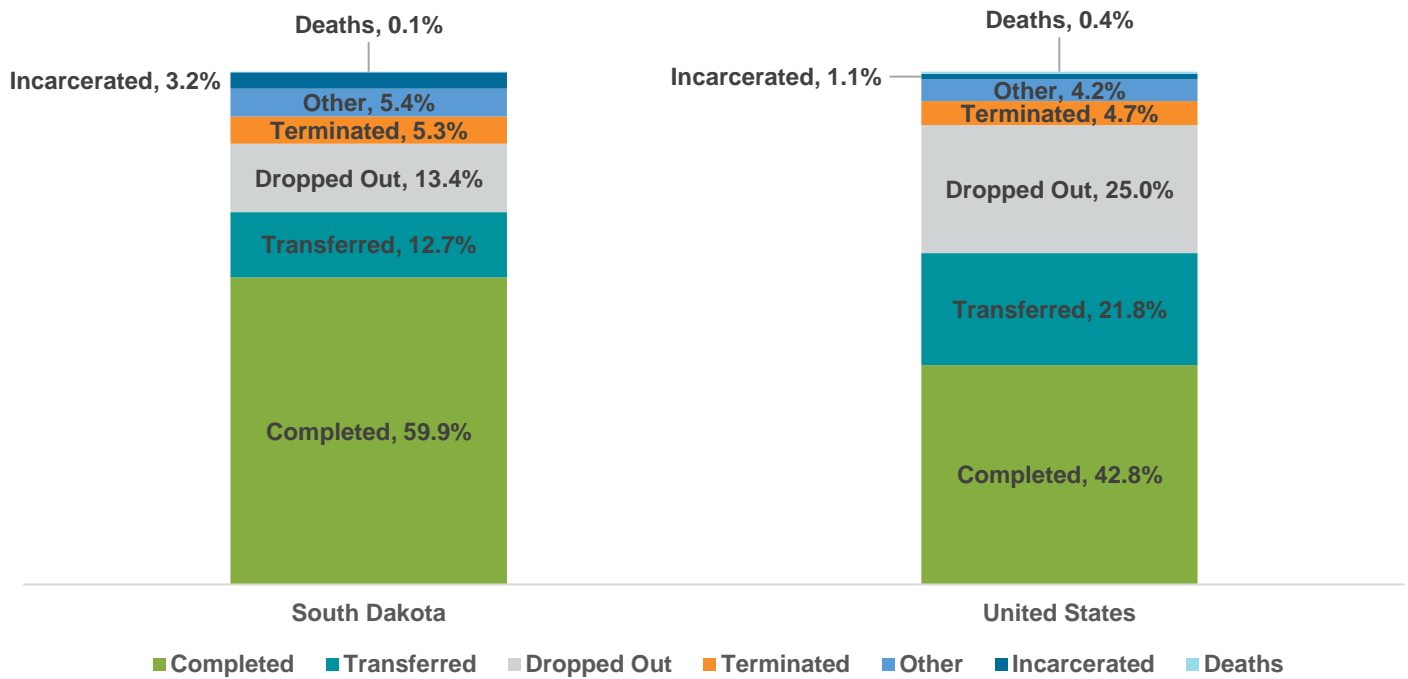


Figure 17 Source SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt42795/2021-teds-annual-detailed-tables%281%29.pdf>

Source:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2021: Admissions to Discharges from Substance Use Treatment Services Reported by Single State Agencies*. Publication No. PEP23-07-00-004 MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2023.