TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A) CONCATENATED, 2005 TO 2009 CODEBOOK

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Acknowledgments

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TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET — ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A), CONCATENATED 2005–2009

Introduction to TEDS

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) system serves as a repository of treatment data routinely collected by states for the purposes of monitoring their substance use treatment systems. It is comprised of selected data items from states' administrative records that are converted to a standardized format which is consistent across all states. These standardized data constitute TEDS.

The TEDS system is comprised of two major components: the admissions data set (TEDS-A) and the discharges data set (TEDS-D). Data for the TEDS-Admissions (TEDS-A) file were first reported in 1992, while data for the TEDS-D were first reported in 2000.

Admissions

TEDS-A provides demographic, clinical, and substance use characteristics of admissions to alcohol or drug treatment in facilities that report to state administrative data systems. The unit of analysis is treatment admissions to state-licensed or certified substance use treatment centers that receive federal public funding.

TEDS-A has two parts: a minimum data set and a supplemental data set. The former is collected by all states; the latter is collected by some.

The minimum data set consists of 19 items that include:

- demographic information;
- primary, secondary, and tertiary substances used by the subject, and their route of administration, frequency of use, and age at first use;
- source of referral to treatment;
- number of prior treatment episodes; and
- service type, including planned use of medication-assisted (i.e., methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) opioid therapy.

TEDS-A's supplemental data set includes 15 psychiatric, social, and economic items.

Discharges

The second major component of the TEDS system, TEDS-D (consisting of discharge records), includes the same variables as the admissions (TEDS-A) component, with the addition of:

- type of service at discharge,
- length of stay, and
- reason for discharge or discontinuation of service.

Management of TEDS

Since 1992, the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, or CBHSQ (known until 2010 as the Office of Applied Studies, or OAS), of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), has funded and been responsible for TEDS. CBHSQ coordinates and manages the collection of TEDS data from U.S. states, territories, and Compact of Free Association (COFA) partners.

CBHSQ also develops descriptive and analytical reports from TEDS to provide national and state-level data on the number and types of clients treated, as well as the characteristics of facilities providing services.

Purpose

This codebook provides background for the TEDS files, as well as descriptive information for the variables, frequencies of their values, and limitations of the data. For detailed documentation regarding data collected in each state as they correspond to the TEDS data elements, including state-by-state descriptions of exceptions or anomalies in reporting practices, refer to the TEDS Crosswalks available from SAMHSA. The crosswalks are frequently updated as new information becomes available.

Contents of This Codebook and Data Set

This codebook corresponds to "Treatment Episode Data Set — Admissions (TEDS-A), Concatenated, 2005–2009." This data set contains records of TEDS admissions to substance use treatment that occurred between 2005 and 2009. It has been published as a single file to facilitate research on year-to-year trends. This single file was generated by concatenating several single-year TEDS-A data files.

Note that this codebook corresponds to a public use file for TEDS-A, which consists of data characterizing treatment episodes that were recorded at the time of admission. As such, neither this codebook nor the corresponding data file contains any of the elements unique to the TEDS-D, which consists of data characterizing treatment episodes that was recorded at the time of discharge.

A full list of the variables that appear in this data set may be found in Appendix A of this codebook. Please note that none of the variables in this data set are weighted, nor are the frequencies for their values as listed in the Variable Descriptions and Frequencies section.

Universe

The universe for this public use file is TEDS admissions in calendar years 2005 through 2009 that were received and processed through November 21, 2018.

Data Collection

For a complete, detailed description of how states are instructed to process and submit TEDS data, consult the Combined Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) State Instruction Manual and the Data Submission System (DSS) State User Manual available from the SAMHSA website.

Confidentiality Protection

Several measures are taken to protect the confidentiality of the TEDS records. Variables that potentially identify an individual in their raw form undergo routine top- or bottom-coding in order to prevent high and low values from distinguishing a respondent's record. For example, *age* as a continuous variable has the potential to identify both the youngest and oldest participants in a public release file. For this reason, *age* is recoded into 11 categories for the public use file to reduce disclosure risk. The youngest category for age combines the ages of 12–14 years. Similarly, ages of 65 years and older were top-coded. All the variables recoded are documented in Appendix B.

Disclosure analysis is used to identify records that remained unique after routine measures were taken to protect confidentiality. Disclosure analysis is used to discern combinations of indirect identifiers that potentially link an individual to a record. Records identified are classified as subject to disclosure risk using a combination of between seven and eight socio-demographic variables.

In order to satisfy stringent confidentiality standards, data swapping is applied to the TEDS using an algorithm that matches, in the following order, for:

- records in a different state, but within the same Census region and division; or, if a match is not found;
- records outside the Census division; or, if still no match is found,
- records from outside the Census region.

If a parallel record is still not found, the combination of socio-demographic characteristics against which to match another record is reduced to between six and seven variables, and the process is repeated until a match is found and swap achieved.

Data swapping is implemented to de-identify records in TEDS. This method has several benefits over other disclosure protection options: (1) the overall impact to the data is typically small; (2) nearly all of the data are left intact; (3) data for special populations (e.g., minorities, pregnant women) are no more impacted than other data; (4) the procedures typically do not affect any analytic uses of the file; and (5) the procedures allow greater detail to remain on the public use file (e.g., the original ethnicity codes).

The statistical disclosure control (SDC) method employed for TEDS manages disclosure risk below a tolerable risk threshold while ensuring high-utility, high-quality statistical data.

Coverage

The TEDS attempts to include all admissions to providers receiving public funding. Because each state or jurisdiction decides the TEDS eligibility of a provider, there is no independent check on the actual sources of funding. Although SAMHSA requests that states submit data on all admissions to any publicly funded treatment facility, reporting in some state agencies is structured so that only clients treated with public funds are included in the TEDS. The number and characteristics of clients in these facilities whose treatment is not publicly funded is unknown.

Data Limitations

The TEDS, while comprising a significant proportion of all admissions to substance use treatment, does not include all such admissions. The TEDS is a compilation of facility data from state administrative systems. The scope of facilities included in the TEDS is affected by differences in state licensure, certification, accreditation, and disbursement of public funds.

For example, some state substance abuse agencies regulate private facilities and individual practitioners, while others do not. In some states, hospital-based substance use treatment facilities are not licensed through the state substance abuse agency. Some state substance abuse agencies track treatment in correctional facilities (state prisons and local jails), while others do not.

In general, facilities reporting TEDS data receive state alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including federal block grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services. Most states are able to report all admissions to all eligible facilities, although some report only admissions financed by public funds. States may report data from facilities that do not receive public funds, but generally do not because of the difficulty in obtaining data from these facilities. The TEDS generally does not include data on facilities operated by federal agencies, including the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. However, some facilities operated by the Indian Health Service are included.

The primary goal of TEDS is to monitor the characteristics of treatment episodes for substance users. Implicit in the concept of treatment is a planned, continuing treatment regimen. Thus, the TEDS does not include early intervention programs; these are considered to be prevention programs. Crisis intervention facilities such as sobering-up stations and hospital emergency departments are not included in the TEDS.

The TEDS is a large and powerful data set. Like all data sets, however, care must be taken that interpretation does not extend beyond the limitations of the data. Limitations fall into two broad categories: those related to the scope of the data collection system, and those related to the difficulties of aggregating data from highly diverse state data collection systems.

Limitations to be kept in mind while analyzing TEDS data include:

- The number and client mix of TEDS records depends, to some extent, on external factors, including the availability of public funds. In states with higher funding levels, a larger percentage of the substance-using population may be admitted to treatment, including the less severely impaired and the less economically disadvantaged.
- The primary, secondary, and tertiary substances of use reported to the TEDS are those substances that led to the treatment episode, and not necessarily a complete enumeration of all drugs used at the time of admission.
- The way an admission is defined may vary from state to state such that the absolute number of admissions is not a valid measure for comparing states.
- States continually review the quality of their data processing. As systematic errors are identified, revisions may be enacted in historical TEDS data files. While this system improves the data set over time, reported historical statistics may change slightly from year to year.
- States vary in the extent to which coercion plays a role in referral to treatment. This variation derives from criminal justice practices and differing concentrations of user subpopulations.
- Public funding constraints may direct states to selectively target special populations—pregnant women or adolescents, for example.
- Many states submit records that include multiple admissions for the same client. Therefore, any statistics derived from the data will represent admissions, not clients. It is possible for clients to have multiple initial admissions within a state—and even within providers that have multiple treatment sites within the state. A few states uniquely identify clients at the state-level; several more are attempting to achieve this level of client identification. The TEDS provides a good national snapshot of what is seen at admission to treatment, but is currently unable to follow individual clients through a sequence of treatment episodes.
- The TEDS distinguishes between transfer admissions and initial admissions. Transfers are admissions of clients transferred for distinct services within an episode of treatment. Only initial admissions are included in the public use files.
- Some states have no opioid treatment programs (OTPs) that provide medication-assisted therapy using methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone. Consult the TEDS state crosswalks for information regarding data collected by each state.

Created Variables

The TEDS files contain several variables created from the original variables submitted by the states. For example, a variable was created to indicate whether a given drug was recorded as an admission's primary, secondary, or tertiary drug of use. These are called flag variables. Their names and labels reflect the drug in question: *alcflg* for alcohol flag variable, *cokeflg* for cocaine flag, etc.

Some variables in the TEDS reports are created by combining or recoding original variables submitted by states. A Technical Note is provided in Appendix C detailing how these variables are derived.

Formats Available for This Public Use File

The TEDS public use files are provided in SAS, SPSS, Stata, R, and ASCII comma-delimited formats. Each single-year data file is also published with a corresponding codebook.

State Exclusions

The following states did not report sufficient data and are excluded from the given years.

Year	States
2005	Alaska, District of Columbia
2006	Alaska, District of Columbia
2007	Alabama
2009	District of Columbia, Mississippi

Variable Descriptions and Frequencies

CASEID: Case identification number

Program generated case (record) identifier.
This variable does not have a frequency; each case has a unique value generated for identification purposes.

Width: 11; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

ADMYR: Year of admission

Year of client's admission to substance use treatment.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
2005	2005	1,943,018	18.1%
2006	2006	2,150,916	20.0%
2007	2007	2,162,877	20.1%
2008	2008	2,265,477	21.1%
2009	2009	2,223,634	20.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 4; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

AGE: Age at admission

Calculated from date of birth and date of admission and categorized.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	12–14 years	141,170	1.3%
2	15–17 years	706,914	6.6%
3	18–20 years	707,873	6.6%
4	21–24 years	1,263,373	11.8%
5	25–29 years	1,540,130	14.3%
6	30–34 years	1,230,737	11.5%
7	35–39 years	1,315,765	12.2%
8	40–44 years	1,406,397	13.1%
9	45–49 years	1,205,526	11.2%
10	50–54 years	716,083	6.7%
11	55–64 years	444,897	4.1%
12	65 years and older	67,057	0.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

GENDER: Biologic sex

This field identifies the client's biologic sex.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Male	7,253,073	67.5%
2	Female	3,489,290	32.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	3,559	0.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

RACE: Race

Specifies the client's race:

- Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian): Origins in any of the original people of Alaska.
- American Indian (other than Alaska Native): Origins in any of the original people of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian or Pacific Islander: Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.
- Black or African American: Origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- White: Origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- Asian: Origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, or Southeast Asia, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Other single race: Use this category for instances in which the client is not classified in any category above or whose origin group, because of area custom, is regarded as a racial class distinct from the above categories. (Do not use this category for clients indicating multiple races.)
- Two or more races: Use this code when the state data system allows multiple race selection and more than one race is indicated.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: Origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Guidelines: If the state does not distinguish between American Indian and Alaska Native, code both as 2, American Indian. States that can separate 'Asian' and 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander' should use codes 6 and 9 for those categories. States that cannot make the separation should use the combined code 3 until the separation becomes possible. Once a state begins using codes 6 and 9, code 3 should no longer be used by that state. States are asked to convert to the new categories when possible.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian)	21,548	0.2%
2	American Indian (other than Alaska Native)	229,741	2.1%
3	Asian or Pacific Islander	20,401	0.2%
4	Black or African American	2,265,736	21.1%
5	White	6,685,245	62.2%
6	Asian	69,198	0.6%
7	Other single race	1,110,549	10.3%
8	Two or more races	107,643	1.0%
9	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37,757	0.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	198,104	1.8%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ETHNIC: Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity)

Identifies client's specific Hispanic or Latino origin, if applicable.

- Puerto Rican: Of Puerto Rican origin, regardless of race.
- Mexican: Of Mexican origin, regardless of race.
- Cuban: Of Cuban origin, regardless of race.
- Other specific Hispanic or Latino: Of known Central or South American or any other Spanish cultural origin (including Spain), other than Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Cuban, regardless of race.
- Not of Hispanic or Latino origin
- Hispanic, specific origin not specified: Of Hispanic or Latino origin, but specific origin not known or not specified.

Guidelines: If a state does not collect specific Hispanic detail, this field is coded as 5 - Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Puerto Rican	382,608	3.6%
2	Mexican	755,037	7.0%
3	Cuban or other specific Hispanic	290,915	2.7%
4	Not of Hispanic or Latino origin	8,705,797	81.0%
5	Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified	144,301	1.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	467,264	4.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

MARSTAT: Marital status

Describes the client's marital status.

- Never married: Includes clients who are single or whose only marriage was annulled.
- Now married: Includes married couples, those living together as married, living with partners or cohabitating.
- Separated: Includes those separated legally or otherwise absent from spouse because of marital discord.
- Divorced, widowed

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Never married	4,729,560	44.0%
2	Now married	1,225,569	11.4%
3	Separated	463,278	4.3%
4	Divorced, widowed	1,362,003	12.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	2,965,512	27.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

EDUC: Education

Specifies the highest school grade (number of school years) completed by the client.

Guidelines: States that use specific categories for designating education level should map their categories to a logical number of years of school completed. The mapping should be recorded in the state crosswalk. For example, a state category of 'associate's degree' would be mapped to 4; 'bachelor's degree' would be mapped to 5, etc.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	8 years or less	892,882	8.3%
2	9–11 years	3,074,812	28.6%
3	12 years (or GED)	4,346,458	40.4%
4	13–15 years	1,750,245	16.3%
5	16 years or more	488,150	4.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	193,375	1.8%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

EMPLOY: Employment status at admission

Designates the client's employment status at the time of admission:

- Full-time: Working 35 hours or more each week; including active duty members of the uniformed services.
- Part-time: Working fewer than 35 hours each week.
- Unemployed: Looking for work during the past 30 days or on layoff from a job.
- Not in labor force: Not looking for work during the past 30 days or a student, homemaker, disabled, retired, or a resident of an institution. Clients in this category are further defined in the supplemental data set item 'detailed not in labor force' (DETNLF).

Guidelines: Seasonal workers are coded in this category based on their employment status at the time of admission. For example, if they are employed full time at the time of admission, they are coded as 01. If they are not in the labor force at the time of admission, they are coded 04.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Full-time	2,032,396	18.9%
2	Part-time	786,919	7.3%
3	Unemployed	3,548,924	33.0%
4	Not in labor force	4,227,824	39.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	149,859	1.4%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DETNLF: Detailed 'not in labor force' category at admission

This field gives more detailed information about those clients who are coded as 'not in the labor force' in the minimum data set field for 'employment status' (EMPLOY).

Resident of institution: Residents of an institution or persons receiving services from institutional facilities such as hospitals, jails, prisons, etc.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homemaker	94,011	0.9%
2	Student	511,050	4.8%
3	Retired, disabled	616,999	5.7%
4	Resident of institution	186,300	1.7%
5	Other	1,478,880	13.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	7,858,682	73.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PREG: Pregnant at admission

Specifies whether the client was pregnant at the time of admission.

Guidelines: All male clients were recoded to missing for this variable due to the item being not applicable.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	136,649	1.3%
2	No	3,176,444	29.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	7,432,829	69.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

VET: Veteran status

Specifies whether the client has served in the uniformed services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, etc.).

Guidelines: A veteran is a person 16 years or older who has served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or Military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4–6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	437,218	4.1%
2	No	8,592,260	80.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,716,444	16.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

LIVARAG: Living arrangements at admission

Identifies whether the client is homeless, a dependent (living with parents or in a supervised setting), or living independently on his or her own at the time of admission.

- Homeless: Clients with no fixed address; includes shelters.
- Dependent living: Clients living in a supervised setting, such as a residential institution, halfway house, or group home; and children (under age 18) living with parents, relatives, or guardians, or in foster care.
- Independent living: Clients living alone or with others without supervision. Includes adult children (age 18 and over) living with parents.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homeless	1,314,681	12.2%
2	Dependent living	2,296,406	21.4%
3	Independent living	6,340,234	59.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	794,601	7.4%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PRIMINC: Source of income/support

Identifies the client's principal source of financial support. For children under 18, this field indicates the parent's primary source of income/support.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Wages/salary	2,002,540	18.6%
2	Public assistance	483,561	4.5%
3	Retirement/pension, disability	360,608	3.4%
4	Other	1,305,620	12.1%
5	None	2,093,186	19.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	4,500,407	41.9%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ARRESTS: Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission

The number of arrests in the 30 days preceding the date of admission to treatment services.

Guidelines: This field is intended to capture the number of times the client was arrested for any cause during the 30 days preceding the date of admission to treatment. Any formal arrest is to be counted regardless of whether incarceration or conviction resulted and regardless of the status of proceedings incident to the arrest at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	None	5,643,100	52.5%
1	Once	690,128	6.4%
2	Two or more times	209,187	1.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	4,203,507	39.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

State FIPS codes consistent with those used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alabama	76,350	0.7%
2	Alaska	15,557	0.1%
4	Arizona	118,901	1.1%
5	Arkansas	95,450	0.9%
6	California	1,756,655	16.3%
8	Colorado	408,868	3.8%
9	Connecticut	231,567	2.2%
10	Delaware	40,488	0.4%
11	District of Columbia	6,464	0.1%
12	Florida	311,755	2.9%
13	Georgia	214,641	2.0%
15	Hawaii	34,877	0.3%
16	Idaho	34,277	0.3%
17	Illinois	382,685	3.6%
18	Indiana	179,311	1.7%
19	Iowa	140,799	1.3%
20	Kansas	79,777	0.7%
21	Kentucky	115,066	1.1%
22	Louisiana	125,001	1.2%
23	Maine	76,497	0.7%
24	Maryland	336,452	3.1%
25	Massachusetts	401,766	3.7%
26	Michigan	321,570	3.0%
27	Minnesota	243,884	2.3%
28	Mississippi	26,624	0.2%
29	Missouri	237,974	2.2%
30	Montana	40,605	0.4%
31	Nebraska	78,866	0.7%
32	Nevada	49,174	0.5%
33	New Hampshire	29,403	0.3%
34	New Jersey	309,091	2.9%

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

Value	Label	Frequency	%
35	New Mexico	55,050	0.5%
36	New York	1,559,343	14.5%
37	North Carolina	158,510	1.5%
38	North Dakota	12,321	0.1%
39	Ohio	475,014	4.4%
40	Oklahoma	82,676	0.8%
41	Oregon	257,402	2.4%
42	Pennsylvania	365,832	3.4%
44	Rhode Island	57,923	0.5%
45	South Carolina	134,434	1.3%
46	South Dakota	75,095	0.7%
47	Tennessee	53,337	0.5%
48	Texas	223,425	2.1%
49	Utah	69,370	0.6%
50	Vermont	39,777	0.4%
51	Virginia	166,861	1.6%
53	Washington	190,354	1.8%
54	West Virginia	63,091	0.6%
55	Wisconsin	145,170	1.4%
56	Wyoming	26,673	0.2%
72	Puerto Rico	13,869	0.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

CBSA2010: Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area

The term 'Core Based Statistical Area' (CBSA) is a collective term for both metro and micro areas. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) are geographic entities defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area with a population of at least 50,000, and a micro area contains an urban core with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. Each metro or micro area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

Frequencies for this variable are not displayed in the codebook. To view the response categories, please analyze the data file in the statistical package of your choice (SAS, SPSS, STATA, R, ASCII).

Width: 5; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

REGION: Census region

Geographic regions used are based on divisions used by the U.S. Census Bureau, with the addition of U.S. territories, which are not included in any Census region:

- U.S. territories: Puerto Rico
- Northeast: New England Division (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) and Middle Atlantic Division (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania).
- Midwest: East North Central Division (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin) and West North Central Division (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota).
- South: South Atlantic Division (Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia), East South Central Division (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee), and West South Central Division (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas).
- West: Mountain Division (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming) and Pacific Division (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	U.S. territories	13,869	0.1%
1	Northeast	3,071,199	28.6%
2	Midwest	2,372,466	22.1%
3	South	2,230,625	20.8%
4	West	3,057,763	28.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DIVISION: Census division

Census divisions are groupings of states that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the U.S. Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The divisions and the states included in them are:

- U.S. territories: Puerto Rico
- New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
- East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
- West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
- West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
- Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	U.S. territories	13,869	0.1%
1	New England	836,933	7.8%
2	Middle Atlantic	2,234,266	20.8%
3	East North Central	1,503,750	14.0%
4	West North Central	868,716	8.1%
5	South Atlantic	1,432,696	13.3%
6	East South Central	271,377	2.5%
7	West South Central	526,552	4.9%
8	Mountain	802,918	7.5%
9	Pacific	2,254,845	21.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SERVICES: Service setting at admission

Describes the type of service and treatment setting in which the client is placed at the time of admission or transfer.

- Detoxification, 24-hour service, hospital inpatient:

24 hour per day medical acute care services in hospital setting for detoxification of persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal.

- Detoxification, 24-hour service, free-standing residential:

24 hour per day services in non-hospital setting providing for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.

- Residential rehabilitation—hospital (other than detox):

24 hour per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug use and dependency.

- Residential rehabilitation—short term (30 days or fewer):

Typically, 30 days or less of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug use and dependency.

- Residential rehabilitation—long term (more than 30 days):

Typically, more than 30 days of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug use and dependency; this may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses.

- Ambulatory—intensive outpatient:

As a minimum, the client receives treatment lasting two or more hours per day for three or more days per week.

- Ambulatory—non-intensive outpatient:

Ambulatory treatment services including individual, family, and/or group services, and may include pharmacological therapies.

- Ambulatory—detoxification:

Outpatient treatment services providing for safe withdrawal in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Detox, 24-hour, hospital inpatient	390,845	3.6%
2	Detox, 24-hour, free-standing residential	1,638,268	15.2%
3	Rehab/residential, hospital (non-detox)	40,624	0.4%
4	Rehab/residential, short term (30 days or fewer)	926,583	8.6%
5	Rehab/residential, long term (more than 30 days)	889,354	8.3%
6	Ambulatory, intensive outpatient	1,144,223	10.6%
7	Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient	5,551,007	51.7%
8	Ambulatory, detoxification	165,018	1.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

METHUSE: Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy

This field identifies whether the use of opioid medications such as methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone will be part of the client's treatment plan.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	643,140	6.0%
2	No	9,382,540	87.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	720,242	6.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DAYWAIT: Number of days waiting to enter treatment

Indicates the number of days from the first contact or request for service until the client was admitted and the first clinical service was provided.

Guidelines: This field is intended to capture the number of days the client must wait to begin treatment because of program capacity, treatment availability, admissions requirements, or other program requirements. It should not include time delays caused by client unavailability or client failure to meet any requirement or obligation.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	0	3,433,585	32.0%
1	1–7	1,096,861	10.2%
2	8–14	315,981	2.9%
3	15–30	285,602	2.7%
4	31 or more	206,428	1.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	5,407,465	50.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PSOURCE: Treatment referral source

Describes the person or agency referring the client to the alcohol or drug use treatment program:

- Individual (includes self-referral): Includes the client, a family member, friend, or any other individual who would not be included in any of the following categories. Includes self-referral due to pending DWI/DUI.
- Alcohol/drug use care provider: Any program, clinic, or other health care provider whose principal objective is treating clients with substance use problems, or a program whose activities are related to alcohol or other drug use prevention, education, or treatment.
- Other health care provider: A physician, psychiatrist, or other licensed health care professional; or general hospital, psychiatric hospital, mental health program, or nursing home.
- School (educational): A school principal, counselor, or teacher; or a student assistance program (SAP), the school system, or an educational agency.
- Employer/EAP: A supervisor or an employee counselor.
- Other community referral: Community or religious organization or any federal, state, or local agency that provides aid in the areas of poverty relief, unemployment, shelter, or social welfare. Self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Al-Anon, and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) are also included in this category. Defense attorneys are also included in this category.
- Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI: Any police official, judge, prosecutor, probation officer, or other person affiliated with a federal, state, or county judicial system. Includes referral by a court for DWI/DUI, clients referred in lieu of or for deferred prosecution, or during pretrial release, or before or after official adjudication. Includes clients on pre-parole, pre-release, work or home furlough, or TASC. Client need not be officially designated as 'on parole'. Includes clients referred through civil commitment. Client referrals in this category are further defined in the Supplemental Data Set item 'detailed criminal justice referral' (DETCRIM).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Individual (includes self-referral)	3,457,311	32.2%
2	Alcohol/drug use care provider	1,039,277	9.7%
3	Other health care provider	692,588	6.4%
4	School (educational)	123,626	1.2%
5	Employer/EAP	63,868	0.6%
6	Other community referral	1,166,757	10.9%
7	Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI	3,996,553	37.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	205,942	1.9%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DETCRIM: Detailed criminal justice referral

This field gives more detailed information about clients who are coded as 'criminal justice referral' in the Minimum Data Set field for 'Principal Source of Referral' (PSOURCE).

- State/federal court
- Formal adjudication process
- Probation/parole
- Other recognized legal entity: Includes local law enforcement agencies, corrections agencies, youth services, review boards/agencies
- Diversionary program (e.g., TASC)
- Prison
- DUI/DWI
- Other

Guidelines: This field is to be used only if principal source of referral in the Minimum Data Set field is coded 07, 'criminal justice referral.' For all other principal source of referral codes (01 to 06 and missing), this field should be coded as missing.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	State/federal court	326,087	3.0%
2	Formal adjudication process	327,993	3.1%
3	Probation/parole	1,248,221	11.6%
4	Other recognized legal entity	164,427	1.5%
5	Diversionary program	94,577	0.9%
6	Prison	66,105	0.6%
7	DUI/DWI	230,870	2.1%
8	Other	487,614	4.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	7,800,028	72.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

NOPRIOR: Number of previous substance use treatment episodes

Indicates the number of previous treatment episodes the client has received in any drug or alcohol program. Changes in service for the same episode (transfers) should not be counted as separate prior episodes.

Guidelines: This field measures the substance use treatment history of the client only. This does not include or pertain to the client's mental health treatment history. It is preferred that the number of prior treatments be a self-reported field collected at the time of client intake. However, this data field may be derived from the state data system, if the system has that capability, and episodes can be counted for at least several years.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	No prior treatment episodes	4,190,735	39.0%
1	One prior treatment episode	2,089,301	19.4%
2	Two prior treatment episodes	1,106,424	10.3%
3	Three prior treatment episodes	634,422	5.9%
4	Four prior treatment episodes	351,693	3.3%
5	Five or more prior treatment episodes	1,035,859	9.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,337,488	12.4%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB1: Substance use at admission (primary)

This field identifies the client's primary substance use.

(1) None

(2) Alcohol

(3) Cocaine/crack

(4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.

(5) Heroin

(6) Non-prescription methadone

(7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

(8) PCP: Phencyclidine

(9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.

(10) Methamphetamine

(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.

(12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.

(13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.

(14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.

(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.

(16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.

(17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.

(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.

(19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB1: Substance use at admission (primary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	153,956	1.4%
2	Alcohol	4,205,999	39.1%
3	Cocaine/crack	1,315,523	12.2%
4	Marijuana/hashish	1,797,463	16.7%
5	Heroin	1,490,489	13.9%
6	Non-prescription methadone	29,271	0.3%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	534,539	5.0%
8	PCP	20,210	0.2%
9	Other hallucinogens	9,586	0.1%
10	Methamphetamine	944,848	8.8%
11	Other amphetamines	48,213	0.4%
12	Other stimulants	9,760	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	58,218	0.5%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	2,862	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	6,569	0.1%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	18,162	0.2%
17	Inhalants	7,106	0.1%
18	Over-the-counter medications	6,033	0.1%
19	Other	43,202	0.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	43,913	0.4%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE1: Usual route of administration (primary substance)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the primary substance (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	4,743,132	44.1%
2	Smoking	3,440,631	32.0%
3	Inhalation	945,154	8.8%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	1,256,235	11.7%
5	Other	43,378	0.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	317,392	3.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FREQ1: Frequency of use at admission (primary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the primary substance (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	3,007,678	28.0%
2	Some use	3,542,327	33.0%
3	Daily use	3,854,700	35.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	341,217	3.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE1: Age at first use (primary substance)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For drugs other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the substance identified as the primary substance (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	796,926	7.4%
2	12–14 years	2,308,522	21.5%
3	15–17 years	2,934,350	27.3%
4	18–20 years	1,762,238	16.4%
5	21–24 years	976,229	9.1%
6	25–29 years	679,014	6.3%
7	30 years and older	862,808	8.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	425,835	4.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB2: Substance use at admission (secondary)

This field identifies the client's secondary substance use.

(1) None

(2) Alcohol

(3) Cocaine/crack

(4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.

(5) Heroin

(6) Non-prescription methadone

(7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

(8) PCP: Phencyclidine

(9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.

(10) Methamphetamine

(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.

(12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.

(13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.

(14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.

(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.

(16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.

(17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.

(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.

(19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB2: Substance use at admission (secondary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	4,384,218	40.8%
2	Alcohol	1,704,570	15.9%
3	Cocaine/crack	1,334,653	12.4%
4	Marijuana/hashish	1,654,568	15.4%
5	Heroin	208,274	1.9%
6	Non-prescription methadone	27,582	0.3%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	266,473	2.5%
8	PCP	16,962	0.2%
9	Other hallucinogens	20,077	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine	304,099	2.8%
11	Other amphetamines	44,548	0.4%
12	Other stimulants	10,580	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	152,465	1.4%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	5,691	0.1%
15	Barbiturates	8,295	0.1%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	34,514	0.3%
17	Inhalants	5,752	0.1%
18	Over-the-counter medications	7,144	0.1%
19	Other	93,135	0.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	462,322	4.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE2: Usual route of administration (secondary substance)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the secondary substance (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	2,237,278	20.8%
2	Smoking	2,622,795	24.4%
3	Inhalation	620,751	5.8%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	365,855	3.4%
5	Other	30,324	0.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	4,868,919	45.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FREQ2: Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the secondary substance (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	2,173,290	20.2%
2	Some use	2,224,223	20.7%
3	Daily use	1,494,593	13.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	4,853,816	45.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE2: Age at first use (secondary substance)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For drugs other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the substance identified as the secondary substance (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	437,573	4.1%
2	12–14 years	1,372,176	12.8%
3	15–17 years	1,648,821	15.3%
4	18–20 years	907,250	8.4%
5	21–24 years	492,217	4.6%
6	25–29 years	365,958	3.4%
7	30 years and older	502,645	4.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	5,019,282	46.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB3: Substance use at admission (tertiary)

This field identifies the client's tertiary substance use.

(1) None

(2) Alcohol

(3) Cocaine/crack

(4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.

(5) Heroin

(6) Non-prescription methadone

(7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.

(8) PCP: Phencyclidine

(9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.

(10) Methamphetamine

(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.

(12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.

(13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.

(14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.

(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.

(16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.

(17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.

(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.

(19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB3: Substance use at admission (tertiary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	6,743,589	62.8%
2	Alcohol	452,913	4.2%
3	Cocaine/crack	382,273	3.6%
4	Marijuana/hashish	509,246	4.7%
5	Heroin	70,231	0.7%
6	Non-prescription methadone	11,681	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	120,312	1.1%
8	PCP	9,142	0.1%
9	Other hallucinogens	29,141	0.3%
10	Methamphetamine	90,341	0.8%
11	Other amphetamines	28,743	0.3%
12	Other stimulants	9,023	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	96,500	0.9%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	3,997	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	5,515	0.1%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	21,656	0.2%
17	Inhalants	5,671	0.1%
18	Over-the-counter medications	6,467	0.1%
19	Other	81,397	0.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	2,068,084	19.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE3: Usual route of administration (tertiary substance)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the tertiary substance (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	779,612	7.3%
2	Smoking	789,269	7.3%
3	Inhalation	275,259	2.6%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	104,094	1.0%
5	Other	17,823	0.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	8,779,865	81.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FREQ3: Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the tertiary substance (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	849,878	7.9%
2	Some use	684,611	6.4%
3	Daily use	472,415	4.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	8,739,018	81.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE3: Age at first use (tertiary substance)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For drugs other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the substance identified as the tertiary substance (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	170,775	1.6%
2	12–14 years	487,119	4.5%
3	15–17 years	587,989	5.5%
4	18–20 years	322,916	3.0%
5	21–24 years	165,156	1.5%
6	25–29 years	119,104	1.1%
7	30 years and older	161,223	1.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	8,731,640	81.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

IDU: Current IV drug use reported at admission

Flag records if at least one valid primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was reported and if injection was reported among the corresponding primary, secondary, or tertiary substances' route of administration.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	IDU not reported	1,489,334	13.9%
1	IDU reported	1,463,211	13.6%
-9	No substances reported	7,793,377	72.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ALCFLG: Alcohol reported at admission

Flag records if alcohol was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	4,382,440	40.8%
1	Substance reported	6,363,482	59.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

COKEFLG: Cocaine/crack reported at admission

Flag records if cocaine or crack was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	7,713,473	71.8%
1	Substance reported	3,032,449	28.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

MARFLG: Marijuana/hashish reported at admission

Flag records if marijuana or hashish were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	6,784,645	63.1%
1	Substance reported	3,961,277	36.9%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

HERFLG: Heroin reported at admission

Flag records if heroin was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	8,976,928	83.5%
1	Substance reported	1,768,994	16.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

METHFLG: Non-Rx methadone reported at admission

Flag records if non-prescription methadone was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,677,388	99.4%
1	Substance reported	68,534	0.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

OPSYNFLG: Other opiates/synthetics reported at admission

Flag records if other opiates or synthetics were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	9,824,598	91.4%
1	Substance reported	921,324	8.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PCPFLG: PCP reported at admission

Flag records if PCP was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,699,608	99.6%
1	Substance reported	46,314	0.4%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

HALLFLG: Other hallucinogens reported at admission

Flag records if other hallucinogens were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,687,118	99.5%
1	Substance reported	58,804	0.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

MTHAMFLG: Methamphetamine reported at admission

Flag records if methamphetamine was reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	9,406,634	87.5%
1	Substance reported	1,339,288	12.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

AMPHFLG: Other amphetamines reported at admission

Flag records if other amphetamines were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,624,418	98.9%
1	Substance reported	121,504	1.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

STIMFLG: Other stimulants reported at admission

Flag records if other stimulants were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,716,559	99.7%
1	Substance reported	29,363	0.3%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

BENZFLG: Benzodiazepines reported at admission

Flag records if benzodiazepines were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,438,739	97.1%
1	Substance reported	307,183	2.9%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

TRNQFLG: Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers reported at admission

Flag records if other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,733,372	99.9%
1	Substance reported	12,550	0.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

BARBFLG: Barbiturates reported at admission

Flag records if barbiturates were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,725,543	99.8%
1	Substance reported	20,379	0.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

SEDHPFLG: Other non-barbiturate sedatives/hypnotics reported at admission

Flag records if other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,671,590	99.3%
1	Substance reported	74,332	0.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

INHFLG: Inhalants reported at admission

Flag records if inhalants were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,727,393	99.8%
1	Substance reported	18,529	0.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

OTCFLG: Over-the-counter medication reported at admission

Flag records if over-the-counter medications were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,726,278	99.8%
1	Substance reported	19,644	0.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

OTHERFLG: Other drug reported at admission

Flag records if other substances were reported as the primary, secondary, or tertiary substance at the time of admission.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	10,528,188	98.0%
1	Substance reported	217,734	2.0%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

ALCDRUG: Substance use type

Classifies client's substance use type as alcohol only, other drugs only, alcohol and other drugs, or none. This variable looks across primary, secondary, and tertiary substances reported at the time of admission to treatment.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	None	197,869	1.8%
1	Alcohol only	2,336,489	21.7%
2	Other drugs only	4,184,612	38.9%
3	Alcohol and other drugs	4,026,952	37.5%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DSMCRIT: DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)

Client's diagnosis is used to identify the substance use problem that provides the reason for client encounter or treatment. This can be reported by using either the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) from the American Psychiatric Association or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), from the World Health Organization.

The discrete diagnosis codes have been recoded into categories related to use of and dependence on specific substances, mental health conditions, and other conditions. Diagnoses reported by states using either standard classification of mental disorders have been combined.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alcohol-induced disorder	47,191	0.4%
2	Substance-induced disorder	75,105	0.7%
3	Alcohol intoxication	287,749	2.7%
4	Alcohol dependence	893,760	8.3%
5	Opioid dependence	509,620	4.7%
6	Cocaine dependence	387,085	3.6%
7	Cannabis dependence	346,462	3.2%
8	Other substance dependence	383,669	3.6%
9	Alcohol abuse	364,554	3.4%
10	Cannabis abuse	260,357	2.4%
11	Other substance abuse	50,367	0.5%
12	Opioid abuse	19,890	0.2%
13	Cocaine abuse	73,219	0.7%
14	Anxiety disorders	12,239	0.1%
15	Depressive disorders	55,221	0.5%
16	Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders	17,952	0.2%
17	Bipolar disorders	38,512	0.4%
18	Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders	3,518	0.0%
19	Other mental health condition	34,157	0.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid/no or deferred diagnosis	6,885,295	64.1%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

PSYPROB: Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders

Indicates whether the client has a psychiatric problem in addition to his or her alcohol or drug use.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	1,940,106	18.1%
2	No	5,481,906	51.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	3,323,910	30.9%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable Type: numeric

HLTHINS: Health insurance at admission

This field specifies the client's health insurance at admission. The insurance may or may not cover behavioral health treatment. Reporting of this field is optional for both substance use and mental health clients. States are encouraged to report data for all categories in the list of valid entries, but reporting a subset of the categories is acceptable. Health insurance should be reported, if collected, whether or not it covers behavioral health treatment.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Private insurance, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, HMO	554,060	5.2%
2	Medicaid	826,911	7.7%
3	Medicare, other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS)	421,069	3.9%
4	None	2,741,389	25.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	6,202,493	57.7%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PRIMPAY: Primary source of payment for treatment

This field identifies the primary source of payment for this treatment episode anticipated at the time of admission.

Guidelines: States operating under a split payment fee arrangement between multiple payment sources are to default to the payment source with the largest percentage. When payment percentages are equal, the state can select either source. Reporting of this field is optional for both substance use and mental health treatment clients. States are encouraged to report data for all categories in the list of valid entries, but reporting a subset of the categories is acceptable.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Self-pay	697,711	6.5%
2	Private insurance (Blue Cross/Blue Shield, other health insurance, workers compensation)	208,313	1.9%
3	Medicare	25,453	0.2%
4	Medicaid	526,689	4.9%
5	Other government payments	1,220,049	11.4%
6	No charge (free, charity, special research, teaching)	386,650	3.6%
7	Other	357,318	3.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	7,323,739	68.2%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP: Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to admission

This field indicates the frequency of attendance at a substance use self-help group in the 30 days prior to the reference date (the date of admission). It includes attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), and other self-help/mutual support groups focused on recovery from substance use and dependence.

Guidelines: For admission records, the reference period is the 30 days prior to admission. The category '5: Some attendance' only applies if it is known that the client attended a self-help program during the reference period, but there is insufficient information to assign a specific frequency.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No attendance	126,174	1.2%
2	1–3 times in the past month	6,858	0.1%
3	4–7 times in the past month	4,595	0.0%
4	8–30 times in the past month	5,859	0.1%
5	Some attendance, frequency is unknown	8,678	0.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	10,593,758	98.6%
	Total	*10,745,922*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

Appendices

Appendix A.
TEDS-A Variable Information (Alphabetical Order)

Variable	*Source*	*Type*	*Length*	*Label*
ADMYR	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Year of admission
AGE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at admission
ALCDRUG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Substance use type
ALCFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Alcohol reported at admission
AMPHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other amphetamines reported at admission
ARRESTS	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission
BARBFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Barbiturates reported at admission
BENZFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Benzodiazepines reported at admission
CASEID	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Case identification number
CBSA2010	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
COKEFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Cocaine/crack reported at admission
DAYWAIT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Number of days waiting to enter treatment
DETCRIM	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed criminal justice referral
DETNLF	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed “not in labor force” category at admission
DIVISION	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census division
DSMCRIT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)
EDUC	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Education
EMPLOY	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Employment status at admission
ETHNIC	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity)
FREQ1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (primary substance)
FREQ2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance)
FREQ3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)
FREQ_ATND_ SELF_HELP	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to admission
FRSTUSE1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (primary substance)
FRSTUSE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (secondary substance)
FRSTUSE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (tertiary substance)
GENDER	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Biologic sex
HALLFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other hallucinogens reported at admission
HERFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Heroin reported at admission
HLTHINS	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Health insurance at admission
IDU	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Current IV drug use reported at admission
INHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Inhalants reported at admission
LIVARAG	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Living arrangements at admission
MARFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Marijuana/hashish reported at admission
MARSTAT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Marital status
METHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Non-Rx methadone reported at admission
METHUSE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy
MTHAMFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Methamphetamine reported at admission
NOPRIOR	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Number of previous substance use treatment episodes
OPSYNFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other opiates/synthetics reported at admission
OTCFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Over-the-counter medication reported at admission
OTHERFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other drug reported at admission

Appendix A.
TEDS-A Variable Information (continued)

Variable	*Source*	*Type*	*Length*	*Label*
PCPFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	PCP reported at admission
PREG	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Pregnant at admission
PRIMINC	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Source of income/support
PRIMPAY	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Primary source of payment for treatment
PSOURCE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Treatment referral source
PSYPROB	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders
RACE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Race
REGION	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census region
ROUTE1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (primary substance)
ROUTE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (secondary substance)
ROUTE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (tertiary substance)
SEDHPFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other non-barbiturate sedatives/hypnotics reported at admission
SERVICES	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Service setting at admission
STFIPS	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census state FIPS code
STIMFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other stimulants reported at admission
SUB1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (primary)
SUB2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (secondary)
SUB3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (tertiary)
TRNQFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers reported at admission
VET	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Veteran status

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table

Variable	*Original codes*	*Recodes*
AGE Age at admission	Continuous (0–95)	1 12–14 years 2 15–17 years 3 18–20 years 4 21–24 years 5 25–29 years 6 30–34 years 7 35–39 years 8 40–44 years 9 45–49 years 10 50–54 years 11 55–64 years 12 65–95 years
ARRESTS Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission	Continuous (0–96)	0 None 1 Once 2 Two or more times
ETHNIC Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity)	1 Puerto Rico 2 Mexican 3 Cuban 4 Other specific Hispanic 5 Not of Hispanic origin 6 Hispanic, specific origin not specified	1 Puerto Rico 2 Mexican 3 Cuban, other specific Hispanic 4 Not of Hispanic origin 5 Hispanic, specific origin not specified
MARSTAT Marital status	1 Never married 2 Now married 3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed	1 Never married 2 Now married 3 Separated 4 Divorced, widowed
EDUC Education	Continuous (0–25) 70 Graduate or professional school 71 Vocational school 72 Nursery school, pre-school 73 Kindergarten	1 8 years or less 2 9–11 years 3 12 years 4 13–15 years 5 16 or more years
DETNLF Detailed ‘not in labor’ force category at admission	1 Homemaker 2 Student 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Resident of institution 6 Other	1 Homemaker 2 Student 3 Retired, disabled 4 Resident of institution 5 Other
PRIMINC Source of income/support	1 Wages/salary 2 Public assistance 3 Retirement/pension 4 Disability 20 Other 21 None	1 Wages/salary 2 Public assistance 3 Retirement/pension, disability 4 Other 5 None
CBSA2010 Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area	Census CBSA geographic codes	Codes for "undesignated area" and "missing data" combined into a single value. When either PMSA or CBSA describes a population of less than 100,000, or when one of the codes falls into the combined missing category, records are recoded as: “Undesignated area/missing/unknown/not collected/invalid”

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

Variable	*Original codes*	*Recodes*
DAYWAIT Number of days waiting to enter treatment	Continuous (0–996)	0 None 1 1–7 days 2 8–14 days 3 15–30 days 4 31 days and more
HLTHINS Health insurance at admission	1 Private insurance (other than BC/BS or HMO) 2 Blue Cross/Blue Shield (BC/BS) 3 Medicare 4 Medicaid 6 Health maintenance organization (HMO) 20 Other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS) 21 None	1 Private insurance, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, HMO 2 Medicaid 3 Medicare/other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS) 4 None
PRIMPAY Primary source of payment for treatment	1 Self-pay 2 Blue Cross/Blue Shield 3 Medicare 4 Medicaid 5 Other government payments 6 Worker's compensation 7 Other health insurance companies 8 No charge (free, charity, special research, or teaching) 9 Other	1 Self-pay 2 Blue Cross/Blue Shield, other health insurance companies, worker's compensation 3 Medicare 4 Medicaid 5 Other government payments 6 No charge (free, charity, special research, or teaching) 7 Other
FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to admission	1 No attendance 2 Less than once a week 3 About once a week 4 2 to 3 times a week 5 At least 4 times a week 6 Some attendance	1 No attendance 2 1–3 times in the past month 3 4–7 times in the past month 4 8–30 times in the past month 5 Some attendance, frequency is unknown
FREQ1 Frequency of use at admission (primary substance) **FREQ2** Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance) **FREQ3** Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)	1 No use in the past month 2 1–3 days in the past month 3 1–2 days in the past month 4 3–6 days in the past month 5 Daily	1 No use 2 Some use 3 Daily use
FRSTUSE1 Age at first use (primary substance) **FRSTUSE2** Age at first use (secondary substance) **FRSTUSE3** Age at first use (tertiary substance)	Continuous (0–95)	1 11 years and under 2 12–14 years 3 15–17 years 4 18–20 years 5 21–24 years 6 25–29 years 7 30–95 years

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

Variable	*Original codes*	*Recodes*
DSMCRIT DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)	291.00 – 291.99; F10.14 – F10.99	1 Alcohol-induced disorder
	292.00 – 292.99; F11.14 – F11.99, F12.15 – F12.99, F13.14 – F13.99, F14.14 – F14.99, F15.14 – F15.99, F16.14 – F16.99, F17.208 – F17.299, F18.14 – F18.99, F19.14 – F19.99	2 Substance-induced disorder
	303.00 – 303.89; F10.12 – F10.129, F10.22 – F10.229, F10.92 – F10.929	3 Alcohol intoxication
	303.90 – 303.99; F10.2 – F10.23	4 Alcohol dependence
	304.00 – 304.09; F11.2 – F11.23	5 Opioid dependence
	304.20 – 304.29; F14.2 – F14.23	6 Cocaine dependence
	304.30 – 304.39; F12.2 – F12.22	7 Cannabis dependence
	304.10 – 304.19, 304.40 – 304.99, 305.10 – 305.19; F13.2 – F13.23, F15.2 – F15.23, F16.2 – F16.22, F17.2 – F17.293, F18.2 – F18.22, F19.2 – F19.23	8 Other substance dependence
	305.00 – 305.09; F10.1 – F10.11	9 Alcohol abuse
	305.20 – 305.29; F12.1 – F12.12, F12.9 – F12.92	10 Cannabis abuse
	305.30 – 305.49, 305.70 – 305.99; F13.1 – F13.12, F13.9 – F13.93, F15.1 – F15.12, F15.9 – F15.92, F16.1 – F16.12, F16.9 – F16.92, F18.1 – F18.12, F18.9 – F18.92, F19.1 – F19.12, F19.9 – F19.92	11 Other substance abuse
	305.50 – 305.59; F11.1 – F11.12, F11.9 – F11.93	12 Opioid abuse
	305.60 – 305.69; F14.1 – F14.12, F14.9 – F14.92	13 Cocaine abuse
	293.89, 300.00 – 300.02, 300.21 – 300.23, 300.29 – 300.39, 308.30 – 308.39, 309.81; F06.4, F40 – F43, F48.8, F48.9, R45.2 – R45.84	14 Anxiety disorders
	296.20 – 296.39, 300.40 – 300.49, 311.00 – 311.09; F32 – F32.9, F33 – F33.9	15 Depressive disorders
	293.81 – 293.82, 295.00 – 295.99, 297.10 – 297.19, 297.30 – 297.39, 298.80 – 298.89, 298.90 – 298.99; F20 – F25, F28 – F29, F06.0, F06.2	16 Schizophrenic/other psychotic disorders
	296.00 – 296.09, 296.40 – 296.79, 296.80, 296.89, 301.13; F31	17 Bipolar disorders
	312.80 – 312.81, 312.90 – 312.99, 313.81, 314.00 – 314.01, 314.90 – 314.99; F90, R46	18 Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders
	All other codes	19 Other mental health condition

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

Variable	*Original codes*	*Recodes*
DSMCRIT DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)	.01 – 289.99, 320 – 997.99, V-codes, E-codes 999.97 – 999.99, 0.00; B-codes, D-codes, G-codes, I-codes, N-codes, O-codes, P-codes, 999.9997 – 999.9999, F99, R69, R99, Z03.89	-9 Missing

Appendix C.
Technical Notes

The TEDS report tables contain several variables created by combining or recoding original variables submitted by states. The following notes describe how these variables are created or recoded.

Co-occurring use of drugs and alcohol:

- If primary substance use is 2 *alcohol* and secondary or tertiary substance use are valid drugs, then change primary substance use to 4 *alcohol with secondary drug*; otherwise, change primary substance use to 3 *alcohol only*;
- if primary substance use is valid drug and secondary or tertiary substance use is 2 *alcohol*, then change primary substance use to 2 *drug with secondary alcohol*;
- if primary substance use is 1 *none* or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change primary substance use to 5 *no primary substance reported*;
- otherwise, change primary substance use to 1 *drug only*.

Create a new variable that combines race and ethnicity:

- If race is 5 *White* and ethnicity is 4 *not of Hispanic or Latino origin* or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 1 *non-Hispanic White*;
- if race is 4 *Black or African American* and ethnicity is 4 *not of Hispanic or Latino origin* or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 2 *non-Hispanic Black*;
- if ethnicity is 2 *Mexican* and race is 4 *Black or African American*, 5 *White*, 7 *other single race*, or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 3 *Mexican*;
- if ethnicity is 1 *Puerto Rican* and race is 4 *Black or African American*, 5 *White*, 7 *other single race*, or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 4 *Puerto Rican*;
- if ethnicity is 3 *Cuban or other specific Hispanic* or 5 *Hispanic or Latino—specific origin not specified* and race is 4 *Black or African American*, 5 *White*, 7 *other single race*, or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 5 *Cuban/other or not specified Hispanic*;
- if race is 1 *Alaskan Native/Aleut/Eskimo* or 2 *American Indian/Alaskan Native* and ethnicity is 4 *not of Hispanic or Latino origin* or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 6 *American Indian/Alaskan Native*;
- if race is 3 *Asian or Pacific Islander*, 6 *Asian*, or 9 *Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander* and ethnicity is 4 *not of Hispanic or Latino origin* or -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change new variable to 7 *Asian or Pacific Islander*;
- if race is 7 *other single race* or 8 *two or more races* and ethnicity is 4 *not of Hispanic or Latino origin*, then change new variable to 8 *other*;

- if race is 1 *Alaskan Native/Aleut/Eskimo*, 2 *American Indian/Alaskan Native*, 3 *Asian or Pacific Islander*, 6 *Asian*, 8 *two or more races*, or 9 *Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander* and ethnicity is 1 *Puerto Rican*, 2 *Mexican*, 3 *Cuban or other specific Hispanic*, or 5 *Hispanic or Latino—specific origin not specified*, then change new variable to 8 *other*.

Recoding for primary substance use:

- If primary substance use is 2 *alcohol* and secondary or tertiary substance use are valid drugs, then change primary substance use to alcohol with secondary drug; otherwise, change primary substance use to alcohol only;
- if primary substance use is 6 *non-prescription methadone* or 7 *other opiates and synthetics*, then change primary substance use to other opiates;
- if primary substance use is 3 *cocaine* and primary route of administration is 2 *smoking*, then change primary substance use to crack;
- if primary substance use is 10 *methamphetamines/speed* or 11 *other amphetamines*, change primary substance use to methamphetamine/amphetamines;
- if primary substance use is 13 *benzodiazepines* or 14 *other tranquilizers*, change primary substance use to tranquilizers;
- if primary substance use is 15 *barbiturates* or 16 *other sedatives or hypnotics*, change primary substance use to sedatives;
- if primary substance use is 1 *none*, 12 *other stimulants*, 18 *over-the-counter medications*, or 19 *other drugs*, and -9 *missing/unknown/not collected/invalid*, then change primary substance use to other/none specified.

The rest of the substances retain their original labels. Secondary and tertiary substance use follow the same recoding logic as above, except that secondary and tertiary substance use do not have an alcohol-only category.

Marijuana involvement and referral source:

- If primary substance use is 2 *alcohol* and secondary drug and secondary or tertiary substance use is 4 *marijuana/hashish*, then change new variable to 1 *both alcohol and marijuana*;
- if primary substance use is 4 *marijuana/hashish* and secondary or tertiary substance use is 2 *alcohol*, then change new variable to 1 *both alcohol and marijuana*;
- otherwise, if primary substance use is 2 *alcohol*, change new variable to 2 *primary alcohol, no marijuana*;
- otherwise, if primary substance use is 4 *marijuana/hashish*, then change new variable to 3 *primary marijuana, no alcohol*;
- otherwise, if secondary or tertiary substance use is 4 *marijuana/hashish*, then change new variable to 4 *marijuana not primary, no alcohol*;
- otherwise, if primary, secondary and tertiary substance use are all not specified, then change new variable to 5 *no substance reported*;

- otherwise, change new variable to 6 *other drugs and drug combinations*.

Create new format for variable referral source:

- Categories 1–6 are *other referral source*;
- category 7 is *criminal justice referral*.

There are two levels of flag variables. One level represents any substance use among primary, secondary and tertiary substance use. Another represents any substance use among secondary and tertiary substance use.

Flag variables for any primary, secondary and tertiary substance use:

- If primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 2 *alcohol*, then alcohol flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 5 *heroin*, then heroin flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 4 *marijuana*, then marijuana flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 3 *cocaine*, then cocaine flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is crack *new category*, then crack flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 6 *non-prescription methadone* or 7 *other opiates and synthetics*, then opiate flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 8 *PCP*, then PCP flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 9 *other hallucinogens*, then hallucinogens flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 10 *methamphetamines/speed* or 11 *other amphetamines*, then amphetamine flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 13 *benzodiazepines* or 14 *other tranquilizers*, then tranquilizer flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 15 *barbiturates* or 16 *other sedatives or hypnotics*, then sedatives flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 17 *inhalants*, then inhalant flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 12 *other stimulants*, 18 *over-the-counter medications*, or 19 *other drugs*, then other flag is 1.

Flag variables for any secondary or tertiary substance use:

- If secondary or tertiary substance use is 1 *none*, then none flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 2 *alcohol*, then alcohol flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 5 *heroin*, then heroin flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 4 *marijuana*, then marijuana flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 3 *cocaine*, then cocaine flag is 1;

- if secondary or tertiary substance use is crack *new category*, then crack flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 6 *non-prescription methadone* or 7 *other opiates and synthetics*, then opiate flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 8 *PCP*, then PCP flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 9 *other hallucinogens*, then hallucinogens flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 10 *methamphetamines/speed* or 11 *other amphetamines*, then amphetamine flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 13 *benzodiazepines* or 14 *other tranquilizers*, then tranquilizer flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 15 *barbiturates* or 16 *other sedatives or hypnotics*, then sedatives flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 17 *inhalants*, then inhalant flag is 1;
- if secondary or tertiary substance use is 12 *other stimulants*, 18 *over-the-counter medications* or 19 *other drugs*, then other flag is 1.

Recoding service type:

- If service type is 6 *ambulatory, intensive outpatient* or 7 *ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient* and medication-assisted therapy is 1 *yes*, then new service type is medication-assisted opioid therapy outpatient;
- if service type is 1 *24-hour hospital inpatient detoxification*, 2 *24-hour free-standing residential detoxification*, or 8 *ambulatory detoxification* and medication-assisted therapy is 1 *yes*, then new service type is medication-assisted opioid therapy detoxification;
- if service type is in 3 *hospital residential rehabilitation*, 4 *short-term residential rehabilitation*, or 5 *long-term residential rehabilitation* and medication-assisted therapy is 1 *yes*, then new service type is medication-assisted opioid therapy residential.

Coding number of substances:

Create a new variable that calculates the number of substances (maximum of three) reported at admission for each client by summing the values within each observation for primary, secondary, and tertiary substances reported at admission.