TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A), 2022:

CODEBOOK

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

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This codebook may be downloaded from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set/datafiles.

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TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET — ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A), 2022

Introduction to TEDS

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) system serves as a repository for 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.

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-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 persons admitted to substance use treatment services. The unit of analysis is a treatment admission 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 (HHS), has funded and been responsible for TEDS. CBHSQ coordinates and manages the collection of TEDS data from the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

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), 2022." This data set contains records of TEDS admissions to substance use treatment that occurred in 2022.

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 were 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. Neither the variables nor the frequencies shown for their values are weighted.

Universe

The universe for this public use file is TEDS admissions in calendar year 2022 that were received and processed through November 5, 2025.

Data Collection

For a complete, detailed description of how states are instructed to process and submit TEDS data, please refer to the *Combined Substance Use and Mental Health Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) State Instruction Manual* and the *Data Submission System (DSS) State User Manual*. If you need copies of these manuals, please contact the BHSIS office at BHSIS@samhsa.hhs.gov.

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 12 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; and
- 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 a swap is 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 facilities, 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 people with substance use disorders. Implicit in the concept of treatment is a planned, continuing treatment regimen. Thus, 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. Contact the BHSIS office 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 variable*, 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.

State Exclusions

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

Year	States
2022	Delaware, Oregon, West Virginia

VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS AND FREQUENCIES

CASEID: Case identification number

Program generated case (record) identifier.
A frequency distribution of this variable is not shown; 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	%
2022	2022	1,550,241	100%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 4; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

AGE: Age at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	12-14 years	9,397	0.6%
2	15-17 years	30,547	2.0%
3	18-20 years	35,068	2.3%
4	21-24 years	94,038	6.1%
5	25-29 years	206,211	13.3%
6	30-34 years	276,325	17.8%
7	35-39 years	244,285	15.8%
8	40-44 years	193,904	12.5%
9	45-49 years	130,245	8.4%
10	50-54 years	123,055	7.9%
11	55-64 years	172,871	11.2%
12	65 years and older	34,295	2.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SEX: Sex

This field identifies the client's biological sex.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Male	1,010,604	65.2%
2	Female	538,463	34.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,174	0.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

RACE: Race

This field identifies the client's race:

• Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo): A person having origins in any of the original people of Alaska. This category may be reported if available.
• American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original people of North America and South America (including Central America and the original peoples of Alaska) and who maintains Tribal affiliation or community attachment. States collecting Alaska Native information should use this category for all other American Indians.
• Asian or Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands. This category may be used only if a state does not collect Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander information separately.
• Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
• White: A person having origins in any of the original people of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
• Asian: A person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
• Other single race: Use this category when the client is not identified in any category above, or when the client's origin group is regarded by local custom as a racial class distinct from the categories above.
• 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: A person having 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)	2,088	0.1%
2	American Indian (other than Alaska Native)	58,421	3.8%
3	Asian or Pacific Islander	278	0.0%
4	Black or African American	287,018	18.5%
5	White	938,009	60.5%
6	Asian	10,302	0.7%
7	Other single race	106,374	6.9%
8	Two or more races	32,181	2.1%
9	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,395	0.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	110,175	7.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ETHNIC: Ethnicity

This field identifies a 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 culture or 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 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	44,263	2.9%
2	Mexican	64,744	4.2%
3	Cuban or other specific Hispanic	48,676	3.1%
4	Not of Hispanic or Latino origin	1,194,585	77.1%
5	Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified	57,100	3.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	140,873	9.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

MARSTAT: Marital status

This field describes the client's marital status. The following categories are compatible with categories used in the U.S. Census.

• 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 cohabiting.
• Separated: Includes those legally separated or otherwise absent from spouse because of marital discord.
• Divorced, widowed.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Never married	751,522	48.5%
2	Now married	136,219	8.8%
3	Separated	51,938	3.4%
4	Divorced, widowed	156,592	10.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	453,970	29.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

EDUC: Education

This field specifies a) the highest school grade completed for adults or children not attending school or b) current school grade for school-age children (3–17 years old) attending school.

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	Less than one school grade, no schooling, nursery school, or kindergarten to Grade 8	76,221	4.9%
2	Grades 9 to 11	241,873	15.6%
3	Grade 12 (or GED)	615,372	39.7%
4	1-3 years of college, university, or vocational school	236,996	15.3%
5	4 years of college, university, BA/BS, some postgraduate study, or more	81,779	5.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	298,000	19.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

EMPLOY: Employment status

This field identifies 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 laid off from a job.
• Not in labor force: Not looking for work during the past 30 days or a student, homemaker, disabled, retired, or an inmate of an institution. Clients in this category are further defined in Detailed not in labor force.

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	271,371	17.5%
2	Part-time	84,954	5.5%
3	Unemployed	494,591	31.9%
4	Not in labor force	412,877	26.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	286,448	18.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

DETNLF: Detailed not in labor force

Provides more detailed information about those clients who are coded as '04 Not in labor force' in Employment Status at the time of admission.

Resident of institution: Persons receiving services from institutional facilities, such as hospitals, jails, prisons, long-term residential care, etc.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homemaker	7,249	0.5%
2	Student	32,685	2.1%
3	Retired, disabled	90,711	5.9%
4	Resident of institution	26,644	1.7%
5	Other	186,659	12.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,206,293	77.8%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

PREG: Pregnant at admission

This field indicates whether a female client was pregnant at the time of admission.

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	13,389	0.9%
2	No	472,247	30.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,064,605	68.7%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

VET: Veteran status

This field indicates whether the client has served in the uniformed services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, 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 to 6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	31,617	2.0%
2	No	1,197,481	77.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	321,143	20.7%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

LIVARAG: Living arrangements

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

• Homeless: Clients with no fixed address; includes homeless 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 (substance use clients only) in foster care.
• Independent living: Clients living alone or with others in a private residence and capable of self-care. Includes adult children (age 18 and over) living with parents and adolescents living independently. Includes clients who live independently with case management or housing support.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homeless	227,836	14.7%
2	Dependent living	215,672	13.9%
3	Independent living	795,358	51.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	311,375	20.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

PRIMINC: Source of income/support

This field identifies the client's principal source of financial support. For children younger than 18 years, report the primary parental source of income/support.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Wages/salary	351,816	22.7%
2	Public assistance	81,903	5.3%
3	Retirement/pension, disability	94,386	6.1%
4	Other	131,241	8.5%
5	None	352,391	22.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	538,504	34.7%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ARRESTS: Arrests in past 30 days

Indicates the number of arrests in the 30 days prior to the reference date (i.e., date of admission).

Guidelines: This field is intended to capture the number of times the client was arrested (not the number of charges) 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	1,093,218	70.5%
1	Once	70,743	4.6%
2	Two or more times	11,033	0.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	375,247	24.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

Shows state FIPS codes. These codes are consistent with those used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alabama	14,159	0.9%
2	Alaska	4,413	0.3%
4	Arizona	182,079	11.7%
5	Arkansas	10,151	0.7%
6	California	125,108	8.1%
8	Colorado	65,927	4.3%
9	Connecticut	47,719	3.1%
11	District of Columbia	2,387	0.2%
12	Florida	51,181	3.3%
13	Georgia	34,921	2.3%
15	Hawaii	1,296	0.1%
16	Idaho	281	0.0%
17	Illinois	13,751	0.9%
18	Indiana	20,466	1.3%
19	Iowa	20,559	1.3%
20	Kansas	13,201	0.9%
21	Kentucky	14,475	0.9%
22	Louisiana	14,386	0.9%
23	Maine	8,969	0.6%
24	Maryland	122,319	7.9%
25	Massachusetts	60,602	3.9%
26	Michigan	65,369	4.2%
27	Minnesota	63,008	4.1%
28	Mississippi	5,690	0.4%
29	Missouri	35,919	2.3%
30	Montana	741	0.0%
31	Nebraska	5,803	0.4%
32	Nevada	10,661	0.7%
33	New Hampshire	507	0.0%
34	New Jersey	84,110	5.4%
35	New Mexico	4,497	0.3%
36	New York	183,980	11.9%
37	North Carolina	37,469	2.4%
38	North Dakota	3,439	0.2%
39	Ohio	19,619	1.3%
40	Oklahoma	13,608	0.9%
42	Pennsylvania	16,815	1.1%
44	Rhode Island	9,526	0.6%
45	South Carolina	32,791	2.1%
46	South Dakota	15,369	1.0%

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

Shows state FIPS codes. These codes are consistent with those used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
47	Tennessee	16,926	1.1%
48	Texas	31,421	2.0%
49	Utah	11,121	0.7%
50	Vermont	6,063	0.4%
51	Virginia	16,432	1.1%
53	Washington	9,744	0.6%
55	Wisconsin	15,091	1.0%
56	Wyoming	3,818	0.2%
72	Puerto Rico	2,354	0.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

CBSA2020: CBSA 2020 code

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 using the statistical software or file format of your choice (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R, or ASCII).

Width: 5; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

REGION: Census region

The geographic regions shown 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	2,354	0.2%
1	Northeast	418,291	27.0%
2	Midwest	291,594	18.8%
3	South	418,316	27.0%
4	West	419,686	27.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*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. U.S. territories are not included in any Census region or division. 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	2,354	0.2%
1	New England	133,386	8.6%
2	Middle Atlantic	284,905	18.4%
3	East North Central	134,296	8.7%
4	West North Central	157,298	10.1%
5	South Atlantic	297,500	19.2%
6	East South Central	51,250	3.3%
7	West South Central	69,566	4.5%
8	Mountain	279,125	18.0%
9	Pacific	140,561	9.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SERVICES: Type of treatment service/setting

This field describes the type of treatment service or treatment setting in which the client is placed at the time of admission or transfer.

• Detoxification, 24-hour service, hospital inpatient: 24 hours per day medical acute care services in a hospital setting for detoxification of persons with severe medical complications associated with withdrawal.
• Detoxification, 24-hour service, freestanding residential: 24 hours per day services in a non-hospital setting providing a safe withdrawal environment and transition to ongoing treatment.
• Rehabilitation/Residential, hospital (other than detoxification): 24 hours per day medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug use and dependency.
• Rehabilitation/Residential, short term (30 days or fewer): Typically, 30 days or fewer of non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug use and dependency.
• Rehabilitation/Residential, 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; may include transitional living arrangements, such as halfway houses.
• Ambulatory, intensive outpatient: At a minimum, treatment lasting 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week.
• Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient: Ambulatory treatment services, including individual, family and/or group services; may include pharmacological therapies.
• Ambulatory, detoxification: Outpatient treatment services providing a safe withdrawal environment in an ambulatory setting (pharmacological or non-pharmacological).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Detox, 24-hour, hospital inpatient	33,502	2.2%
2	Detox, 24-hour, free-standing residential	219,394	14.2%
3	Rehab/residential, hospital (non-detox)	11,411	0.7%
4	Rehab/residential, short term (30 days or fewer)	169,309	10.9%
5	Rehab/residential, long term (more than 30 days)	121,086	7.8%
6	Ambulatory, intensive outpatient	189,844	12.2%
7	Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient	782,438	50.5%
8	Ambulatory, detoxification	23,257	1.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

METHUSE: Medication-assisted opioid therapy

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	215,315	13.9%
2	No	1,129,449	72.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	205,477	13.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

DAYWAIT: Days waiting to enter substance use treatment

Indicates the number of days from the first contact or request for substance use treatment service until the client was admitted and the first clinical substance use treatment 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	553,748	35.7%
1	1-7	134,816	8.7%
2	8-14	34,160	2.2%
3	15-30	28,341	1.8%
4	31 or more	21,555	1.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	777,621	50.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

PSOURCE: Referral source

This field describes the person or agency referring the client to treatment:

• 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 a substance use diagnosis, 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/Employee Assistance Program (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. This category also includes defense attorneys and self-help groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Al-Anon, and Narcotics Anonymous (NA).
• 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 pre-trial release, or before or after official adjudication. Includes clients on pre-parole, pre-release, work or home furlough or Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC). The client need not be officially designated as “on parole.” Includes clients referred through civil commitment. Clients in this category are further defined in Detailed Criminal Justice Referral.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Individual (includes self-referral)	609,910	39.3%
2	Alcohol/drug use care provider	121,463	7.8%
3	Other health care provider	84,040	5.4%
4	School (educational)	7,863	0.5%
5	Employer/EAP	7,628	0.5%
6	Other community referral	119,210	7.7%
7	Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI	311,056	20.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	289,071	18.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

DETCRIM: Detailed criminal justice referral

This field provides more detailed information about those clients who are coded as '07 Criminal justice referral' in Referral Source at admission.

• State/federal court.
• Formal adjudication process – Other court: Court other than state or Federal court.
• Probation/parole.
• Other recognized legal entity – For example, local law enforcement agency, corrections agency, youth services, review board/agency.
• Diversionary program – For example, TASC.
• Prison.
• DUI/DWI.
• Other.

Guidelines: This field is to be used only if the 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	31,992	2.1%
2	Formal adjudication process	15,409	1.0%
3	Probation/parole	85,859	5.5%
4	Other recognized legal entity	28,130	1.8%
5	Diversionary program	9,669	0.6%
6	Prison	6,616	0.4%
7	DUI/DWI	28,239	1.8%
8	Other	17,015	1.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,327,312	85.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

NOPRIOR: Previous substance use treatment episodes

Indicates the number of previous treatment episodes the client has received in any substance use treatment 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 several years.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	No prior treatment episodes	473,259	30.5%
1	One prior treatment episode	291,409	18.8%
2	Two prior treatment episodes	194,645	12.6%
3	Three prior treatment episodes	118,337	7.6%
4	Four prior treatment episodes	78,771	5.1%
5	Five or more prior treatment episodes	270,727	17.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	123,093	7.9%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SUB1: Substance use (primary)

This field identifies the client's primary substance use at admission.

(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, butorphanol, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and other narcotic analgesics, opiates, or synthetics.
(8) PCP: Phencyclidine.
(9) Hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, STP, and other hallucinogens.
(10) Methamphetamine/speed.
(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, 'bath salts', phenmetrazine, and other 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 tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate and other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers.
(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
(16) Other sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, and other non-barbiturate sedatives and hypnotics.
(17) Inhalants: Includes aerosols; chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide and other anesthetics; gasoline; glue; nitrites; paint thinner and other solvents; and other inappropriately inhaled products.
(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, dextromethorphan and other cough syrups, diphenhydramine and other antihistamines, ephedrine, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained, non-prescription medication.
(19) Other drugs: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, synthetic cannabinoid 'Spice', carisoprodol (Soma), and other drugs.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	36,650	2.4%
2	Alcohol	454,201	29.3%
3	Cocaine/crack	78,669	5.1%
4	Marijuana/hashish	127,678	8.2%
5	Heroin	213,888	13.8%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,287	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	152,384	9.8%
8	PCP	3,188	0.2%
9	Hallucinogens	1,943	0.1%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	179,649	11.6%
11	Other amphetamines	10,161	0.7%
12	Other stimulants	2,800	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	12,232	0.8%
14	Other tranquilizers	119	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	716	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	1,556	0.1%
17	Inhalants	689	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	506	0.0%
19	Other drugs	8,122	0.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	263,803	17.0%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ROUTE1: Route of administration (primary)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	533,695	34.4%
2	Smoking	342,221	22.1%
3	Inhalation	166,306	10.7%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	182,569	11.8%
5	Other	10,146	0.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	315,304	20.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FREQ1: Frequency of use (primary)

Specifies the frequency of use of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	343,812	22.2%
2	Some use	344,362	22.2%
3	Daily use	538,492	34.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	323,575	20.9%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FRSTUSE1: Age at first use (primary)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For substances other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB1).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	62,387	4.0%
2	12-14 years	212,787	13.7%
3	15-17 years	302,373	19.5%
4	18-20 years	228,458	14.7%
5	21-24 years	143,495	9.3%
6	25-29 years	107,906	7.0%
7	30 years and older	162,581	10.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	330,254	21.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SUB2: Substance use (secondary)

This field identifies the client's secondary substance use at admission.

(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, butorphanol, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and other narcotic analgesics, opiates, or synthetics.
(8) PCP: Phencyclidine.
(9) Hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, STP, and other hallucinogens.
(10) Methamphetamine/speed.
(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, 'bath salts', phenmetrazine, and other 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 tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate and other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers.
(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
(16) Other sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, and other non-barbiturate sedatives and hypnotics.
(17) Inhalants: Includes aerosols; chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide and other anesthetics; gasoline; glue; nitrites; paint thinner and other solvents; and other inappropriately inhaled products.
(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, dextromethorphan and other cough syrups, diphenhydramine and other antihistamines, ephedrine, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained, non-prescription medication.
(19) Other drugs: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, synthetic cannabinoid 'Spice', carisoprodol (Soma), and other drugs.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	811,448	52.3%
2	Alcohol	99,035	6.4%
3	Cocaine/crack	127,618	8.2%
4	Marijuana/hashish	175,158	11.3%
5	Heroin	46,038	3.0%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,057	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	44,285	2.9%
8	PCP	2,249	0.1%
9	Hallucinogens	2,922	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	98,261	6.3%
11	Other amphetamines	7,316	0.5%
12	Other stimulants	2,426	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	27,251	1.8%
14	Other tranquilizers	198	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	359	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	2,360	0.2%
17	Inhalants	473	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	979	0.1%
19	Other drugs	18,646	1.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	82,162	5.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ROUTE2: Route of administration (secondary)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	165,121	10.7%
2	Smoking	307,660	19.8%
3	Inhalation	92,597	6.0%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	71,907	4.6%
5	Other	12,318	0.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	900,638	58.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FREQ2: Frequency of use (secondary)

Specifies the frequency of use of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	210,180	13.6%
2	Some use	209,796	13.5%
3	Daily use	227,942	14.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	902,323	58.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FRSTUSE2: Age at first use (secondary)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For substances other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB2).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	34,195	2.2%
2	12-14 years	122,793	7.9%
3	15-17 years	162,752	10.5%
4	18-20 years	115,192	7.4%
5	21-24 years	68,969	4.4%
6	25-29 years	57,913	3.7%
7	30 years and older	85,028	5.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	903,399	58.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SUB3: Substance use (tertiary)

This field identifies the client's tertiary substance use at admission.

(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, butorphanol, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and other narcotic analgesics, opiates, or synthetics.
(8) PCP: Phencyclidine.
(9) Hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, STP, and other hallucinogens.
(10) Methamphetamine/speed.
(11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, 'bath salts', phenmetrazine, and other 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 tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate and other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers.
(15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
(16) Other sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, and other non-barbiturate sedatives and hypnotics.
(17) Inhalants: Includes aerosols; chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide and other anesthetics; gasoline; glue; nitrites; paint thinner and other solvents; and other inappropriately inhaled products.
(18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, dextromethorphan and other cough syrups, diphenhydramine and other antihistamines, ephedrine, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained, non-prescription medication.
(19) Other drugs: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, synthetic cannabinoid 'Spice', carisoprodol (Soma), and other drugs.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	1,143,203	73.7%
2	Alcohol	37,133	2.4%
3	Cocaine/crack	37,335	2.4%
4	Marijuana/hashish	67,193	4.3%
5	Heroin	11,905	0.8%
6	Non-prescription methadone	611	0.0%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	16,673	1.1%
8	PCP	1,278	0.1%
9	Hallucinogens	3,093	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	20,758	1.3%
11	Other amphetamines	4,044	0.3%
12	Other stimulants	1,353	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	16,031	1.0%
14	Other tranquilizers	81	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	157	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	1,157	0.1%
17	Inhalants	328	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	643	0.0%
19	Other drugs	16,975	1.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	170,290	11.0%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ROUTE3: Route of administration (tertiary)

This field identifies the usual route of administration of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	73,084	4.7%
2	Smoking	111,626	7.2%
3	Inhalation	32,706	2.1%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	19,190	1.2%
5	Other	1,961	0.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,311,674	84.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FREQ3: Frequency of use (tertiary)

Specifies the frequency of use of the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	88,225	5.7%
2	Some use	71,498	4.6%
3	Daily use	80,394	5.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,310,124	84.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FRSTUSE3: Age at first use (tertiary)

For alcohol use, this is the age of first intoxication. For substances other than alcohol, this field identifies the age at which the client first used the corresponding substance identified in Substance Use (SUB3).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	15,819	1.0%
2	12-14 years	53,098	3.4%
3	15-17 years	61,997	4.0%
4	18-20 years	40,015	2.6%
5	21-24 years	22,232	1.4%
6	25-29 years	17,933	1.2%
7	30 years and older	27,925	1.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,311,222	84.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*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 as the route of administration for any corresponding primary, secondary, or tertiary substance.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	IDU not reported	1,031,904	66.6%
1	IDU reported	217,904	14.1%
-9	No substances reported	300,433	19.4%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*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	959,872	61.9%
1	Substance reported	590,369	38.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,306,619	84.3%
1	Substance reported	243,622	15.7%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

MARFLG: Marijuana/hashish reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,180,212	76.1%
1	Substance reported	370,029	23.9%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,278,410	82.5%
1	Substance reported	271,831	17.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,547,286	99.8%
1	Substance reported	2,955	0.2%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,336,899	86.2%
1	Substance reported	213,342	13.8%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,543,526	99.6%
1	Substance reported	6,715	0.4%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

HALLFLG: Hallucinogens reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,542,283	99.5%
1	Substance reported	7,958	0.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

MTHAMFLG: Methamphetamine/speed reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,251,573	80.7%
1	Substance reported	298,668	19.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,528,720	98.6%
1	Substance reported	21,521	1.4%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,543,662	99.6%
1	Substance reported	6,579	0.4%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,494,727	96.4%
1	Substance reported	55,514	3.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

TRNQFLG: Other tranquilizers reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,549,843	100%
1	Substance reported	398	0.0%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,549,009	99.9%
1	Substance reported	1,232	0.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SEDHPFLG: Other sedatives/hypnotics reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,545,168	99.7%
1	Substance reported	5,073	0.3%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,548,751	99.9%
1	Substance reported	1,490	0.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

OTCFLG: Over-the-counter medication reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,548,113	99.9%
1	Substance reported	2,128	0.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; 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	1,506,498	97.2%
1	Substance reported	43,743	2.8%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

ALCDRUG: Substance use type

Classifies a client's reported substance use 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	300,433	19.4%
1	Alcohol only	256,436	16.5%
2	Other drugs only	659,439	42.5%
3	Alcohol and other drugs	333,933	21.5%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

DSMCRIT: DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)

DSM diagnosis codes identify the reason for a client's encounter or treatment. The diagnoses of substance use disorder can be reported 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 grouped into categories related to the use of and dependence on specific substances, mental health conditions, and other conditions. Diagnoses reported by states using either classification system have been combined.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alcohol-induced disorder	13,070	0.8%
2	Substance-induced disorder	39,157	2.5%
3	Alcohol intoxication	31,023	2.0%
4	Alcohol dependence	276,493	17.8%
5	Opioid dependence	306,169	19.7%
6	Cocaine dependence	50,428	3.3%
7	Cannabis dependence	59,720	3.9%
8	Other substance dependence	126,638	8.2%
9	Alcohol abuse	56,740	3.7%
10	Cannabis abuse	32,974	2.1%
11	Other substance abuse	24,610	1.6%
12	Opioid abuse	20,178	1.3%
13	Cocaine abuse	7,766	0.5%
14	Anxiety disorders	2,246	0.1%
15	Depressive disorders	3,615	0.2%
16	Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders	948	0.1%
17	Bipolar disorders	1,532	0.1%
18	Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders	548	0.0%
19	Other mental health condition	155,146	10.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid/no or deferred diagnosis	341,240	22.0%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

PSYPROB: Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders

Indicates whether the client has co-occurring mental and substance use disorders.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	632,435	40.8%
2	No	691,747	44.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	226,059	14.6%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

HLTHINS: Health insurance

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	69,705	4.5%
2	Medicaid	552,540	35.6%
3	Medicare, other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS)	58,845	3.8%
4	None	212,286	13.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	656,865	42.4%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

PRIMPAY: Payment source, primary (expected or actual)

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

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	71,110	4.6%
2	Private insurance (Blue Cross/Blue Shield, other health insurance, workers compensation)	54,408	3.5%
3	Medicare	21,527	1.4%
4	Medicaid	407,205	26.3%
5	Other government payments	127,668	8.2%
6	No charge (free, charity, special research, teaching)	18,344	1.2%
7	Other	27,183	1.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	822,796	53.1%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP: Attendance at substance use self-help groups in past 30 days

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	893,732	57.7%
2	1-3 times in the past month	63,356	4.1%
3	4-7 times in the past month	42,089	2.7%
4	8-30 times in the past month	104,808	6.8%
5	Some attendance, frequency is unknown	47,862	3.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	398,394	25.7%
	Total	*1,550,241*	*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	Arrests in past 30 days
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
CBSA2020	Computed variable	Numeric	8	CBSA 2020 code
COKEFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Cocaine/crack reported at admission
DAYWAIT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Days waiting to enter substance use treatment
DETCRIM	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed criminal justice referral
DETNLF	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed not in labor force 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 at admission
EMPLOY	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Employment status
ETHNIC	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Ethnicity
FREQ1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use (primary) at admission
FREQ2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use (secondary)
FREQ3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use (tertiary)
FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Attendance at substance use self-help groups in past 30 days at admission
FRSTUSE1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (primary)
FRSTUSE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (secondary)
FRSTUSE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (tertiary)
HALLFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Hallucinogens reported at admission
HERFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Heroin reported at admission
HLTHINS	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Health insurance

Variable	Source	Type	Length	Label
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	Medication-assisted opioid therapy at admission
MTHAMFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Methamphetamine/speed reported at admission
NOPRIOR	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	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
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	Payment source, primary (expected or actual)
PSOURCE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	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	Route of administration (primary)
ROUTE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Route of administration (secondary)
ROUTE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Route of administration (tertiary)
SEDHPFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other sedatives/hypnotics reported at admission
SERVICES	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Type of treatment service/setting
SEX	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Sex
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 (primary) at admission

Variable	Source	Type	Length	Label
SUB2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use (secondary) at admission
SUB3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use (tertiary) at admission
TRNQFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other 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 Rican 2 Mexican 3 Cuban 4 Other specific Hispanic 5 Not of Hispanic or Latino origin 6 Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified	1 Puerto Rican 2 Mexican 3 Cuban, other specific Hispanic 4 Not of Hispanic or Latino origin 5 Hispanic or Latino, 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 Less than one school grade, no schooling, nursery school, or kindergarten to Grade 8 2 Grades 9 to 11 3 Grade 12 (or GED) 4 1-3 years of college, university, or vocational school 5 4 years of college, university, BA/BS, some postgraduate study, or more
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

Variable	Original codes	Recodes
CBSA2020 Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area	Census CBSA geographic codes	When CBSA population is less than 100,000 or is missing, records are recoded as: "Undesignated area/missing/unknown/not collected/ invalid"
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 week 4 3–6 days in the past week 5 Daily	1 No use 2 Some use 3 Daily use

Variable	Original codes	Recodes
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
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

Variable	Original codes	Recodes
DSMCRIT DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)	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
	.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 (3–19), 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*.

Recoding for primary substance use:

- If primary substance use is 2 *alcohol* and secondary or tertiary substance use are valid drugs (3–19), 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 *methamphetamine/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*, or -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 unspecified, then change new variable to 5 *no substance reported*;
- otherwise, change new variable to 6 *other drugs and drug combinations*.

Create a new format for the referral source variable:

- Categories 1–6 are recoded to 'Other referral source.';
- category 7 is *criminal justice referral*.

Flag variables represent any substance use among 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 hallucinogens, then hallucinogens flag is 1;
- if primary or secondary or tertiary substance use is 10 *methamphetamine/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.

Recoding service type:

- If service type is 6 *ambulatory, intensive outpatient* or 7 *ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient* and METHUSE = 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 METHUSE = 1 (Yes), then new service type is medication-assisted opioid therapy detoxification;
- if service type is 3 hospital residential rehabilitation, 4 short-term residential rehabilitation, or 5 long-term residential rehabilitation and METHUSE = 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.