TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET ADMISSIONS (TEDS-A), 2023:

CODEBOOK

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

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Electronic Access

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), 2023

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), 2023." This data set contains records of TEDS admissions to substance use treatment that occurred in 2023.

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 2023 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
2023	Delaware, South Carolina, 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	%
2023	2023	1,643,168	100%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	9,879	0.6%
2	15-17 years	30,663	1.9%
3	18-20 years	35,035	2.1%
4	21-24 years	91,011	5.5%
5	25-29 years	199,246	12.1%
6	30-34 years	286,340	17.4%
7	35-39 years	264,998	16.1%
8	40-44 years	216,489	13.2%
9	45-49 years	146,354	8.9%
10	50-54 years	130,375	7.9%
11	55-64 years	191,347	11.6%
12	65 years and older	41,431	2.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*100%*

Width: 2; Decimal: 0
Variable type: Numeric

SEX: Sex

This field identifies the client's biological sex.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Male	1,071,840	65.2%
2	Female	570,065	34.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,263	0.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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)	2,354	0.1%
2	American Indian (other than Alaska Native)	64,544	3.9%
3	Asian or Pacific Islander	174	0.0%
4	Black or African American	303,857	18.5%
5	White	982,558	59.8%
6	Asian	11,878	0.7%
7	Other single race	117,639	7.2%
8	Two or more races	36,903	2.2%
9	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6,026	0.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	117,235	7.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	44,305	2.7%
2	Mexican	70,672	4.3%
3	Cuban or other specific Hispanic	53,107	3.2%
4	Not of Hispanic or Latino origin	1,235,205	75.2%
5	Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified	74,050	4.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	165,829	10.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	795,856	48.4%
2	Now married	141,271	8.6%
3	Separated	54,487	3.3%
4	Divorced, widowed	167,895	10.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	483,659	29.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	78,735	4.8%
2	Grades 9 to 11	246,781	15.0%
3	Grade 12 (or GED)	649,726	39.5%
4	1-3 years of college, university, or vocational school	244,297	14.9%
5	4 years of college, university, BA/BS, some postgraduate study, or more	83,610	5.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	340,019	20.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	278,195	16.9%
2	Part-time	92,519	5.6%
3	Unemployed	537,660	32.7%
4	Not in labor force	463,725	28.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	271,069	16.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	7,554	0.5%
2	Student	35,842	2.2%
3	Retired, disabled	97,067	5.9%
4	Resident of institution	29,253	1.8%
5	Other	226,936	13.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,246,516	75.9%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	21,020	1.3%
2	No	479,879	29.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,142,269	69.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	34,462	2.1%
2	No	1,298,343	79.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	310,363	18.9%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	258,118	15.7%
2	Dependent living	229,879	14.0%
3	Independent living	791,511	48.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	363,660	22.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	349,804	21.3%
2	Public assistance	89,112	5.4%
3	Retirement/pension, disability	110,215	6.7%
4	Other	116,338	7.1%
5	None	402,985	24.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	574,714	35.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,169,472	71.2%
1	Once	81,484	5.0%
2	Two or more times	17,009	1.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	375,203	22.8%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	14,852	0.9%
2	Alaska	4,992	0.3%
4	Arizona	188,261	11.5%
5	Arkansas	13,937	0.8%
6	California	124,700	7.6%
8	Colorado	67,880	4.1%
9	Connecticut	47,030	2.9%
11	District of Columbia	2,128	0.1%
12	Florida	52,087	3.2%
13	Georgia	33,233	2.0%
15	Hawaii	869	0.1%
16	Idaho	244	0.0%
17	Illinois	38,097	2.3%
18	Indiana	20,195	1.2%
19	Iowa	20,672	1.3%
20	Kansas	10,857	0.7%
21	Kentucky	11,949	0.7%
22	Louisiana	13,495	0.8%
23	Maine	7,299	0.4%
24	Maryland	144,481	8.8%
25	Massachusetts	58,716	3.6%
26	Michigan	67,021	4.1%
27	Minnesota	65,910	4.0%
28	Mississippi	6,397	0.4%
29	Missouri	39,014	2.4%
30	Montana	676	0.0%
31	Nebraska	5,816	0.4%
32	Nevada	9,976	0.6%
33	New Hampshire	599	0.0%
34	New Jersey	81,711	5.0%
35	New Mexico	5,216	0.3%
36	New York	185,878	11.3%
37	North Carolina	33,862	2.1%
38	North Dakota	3,472	0.2%
39	Ohio	16,675	1.0%
40	Oklahoma	14,669	0.9%
41	Oregon	63,931	3.9%
42	Pennsylvania	19,116	1.2%
44	Rhode Island	10,535	0.6%
46	South Dakota	16,017	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	17,373	1.1%
48	Texas	32,344	2.0%
49	Utah	11,821	0.7%
50	Vermont	5,691	0.3%
51	Virginia	16,646	1.0%
53	Washington	18,230	1.1%
55	Wisconsin	12,112	0.7%
56	Wyoming	4,126	0.3%
72	Puerto Rico	2,360	0.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	2,360	0.1%
1	Northeast	416,575	25.4%
2	Midwest	315,858	19.2%
3	South	407,453	24.8%
4	West	500,922	30.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	2,360	0.1%
1	New England	129,870	7.9%
2	Middle Atlantic	286,705	17.4%
3	East North Central	154,100	9.4%
4	West North Central	161,758	9.8%
5	South Atlantic	282,437	17.2%
6	East South Central	50,571	3.1%
7	West South Central	74,445	4.5%
8	Mountain	288,200	17.5%
9	Pacific	212,722	12.9%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	33,216	2.0%
2	Detox, 24-hour, free-standing residential	224,898	13.7%
3	Rehab/residential, hospital (non-detox)	11,584	0.7%
4	Rehab/residential, short term (30 days or fewer)	187,748	11.4%
5	Rehab/residential, long term (more than 30 days)	124,889	7.6%
6	Ambulatory, intensive outpatient	197,054	12.0%
7	Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient	838,986	51.1%
8	Ambulatory, detoxification	24,793	1.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	242,746	14.8%
2	No	1,213,403	73.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	187,019	11.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	557,942	34.0%
1	1-7	128,567	7.8%
2	8-14	32,186	2.0%
3	15-30	25,983	1.6%
4	31 or more	20,509	1.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	877,981	53.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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)	649,959	39.6%
2	Alcohol/drug use care provider	120,459	7.3%
3	Other health care provider	93,355	5.7%
4	School (educational)	6,498	0.4%
5	Employer/EAP	9,661	0.6%
6	Other community referral	109,274	6.7%
7	Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI	318,875	19.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	335,087	20.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	32,289	2.0%
2	Formal adjudication process	15,603	0.9%
3	Probation/parole	85,474	5.2%
4	Other recognized legal entity	31,170	1.9%
5	Diversionary program	8,126	0.5%
6	Prison	6,732	0.4%
7	DUI/DWI	27,554	1.7%
8	Other	17,318	1.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,418,902	86.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	466,235	28.4%
1	One prior treatment episode	292,250	17.8%
2	Two prior treatment episodes	199,558	12.1%
3	Three prior treatment episodes	125,624	7.6%
4	Four prior treatment episodes	84,953	5.2%
5	Five or more prior treatment episodes	288,275	17.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	186,273	11.3%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	59,498	3.6%
2	Alcohol	479,885	29.2%
3	Cocaine/crack	90,270	5.5%
4	Marijuana/hashish	124,863	7.6%
5	Heroin	178,017	10.8%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,245	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	178,292	10.9%
8	PCP	2,958	0.2%
9	Hallucinogens	2,097	0.1%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	192,550	11.7%
11	Other amphetamines	10,188	0.6%
12	Other stimulants	3,211	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	11,203	0.7%
14	Other tranquilizers	145	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	728	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	1,573	0.1%
17	Inhalants	758	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	484	0.0%
19	Other drugs	8,514	0.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	296,689	18.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	559,203	34.0%
2	Smoking	380,280	23.1%
3	Inhalation	164,151	10.0%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	156,886	9.5%
5	Other	10,235	0.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	372,413	22.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	362,318	22.0%
2	Some use	353,747	21.5%
3	Daily use	548,612	33.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	378,491	23.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	66,105	4.0%
2	12-14 years	220,076	13.4%
3	15-17 years	309,392	18.8%
4	18-20 years	228,747	13.9%
5	21-24 years	146,628	8.9%
6	25-29 years	109,463	6.7%
7	30 years and older	173,286	10.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	389,471	23.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	885,230	53.9%
2	Alcohol	101,327	6.2%
3	Cocaine/crack	136,124	8.3%
4	Marijuana/hashish	178,652	10.9%
5	Heroin	43,343	2.6%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,183	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	45,936	2.8%
8	PCP	2,160	0.1%
9	Hallucinogens	3,240	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	109,206	6.6%
11	Other amphetamines	7,294	0.4%
12	Other stimulants	3,676	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	24,829	1.5%
14	Other tranquilizers	203	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	357	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	2,379	0.1%
17	Inhalants	616	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	889	0.1%
19	Other drugs	15,793	1.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	80,731	4.9%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	165,906	10.1%
2	Smoking	337,557	20.5%
3	Inhalation	93,500	5.7%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	65,476	4.0%
5	Other	8,177	0.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	972,552	59.2%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	216,073	13.1%
2	Some use	212,126	12.9%
3	Daily use	241,465	14.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	973,504	59.2%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	35,521	2.2%
2	12-14 years	122,788	7.5%
3	15-17 years	161,756	9.8%
4	18-20 years	115,468	7.0%
5	21-24 years	68,895	4.2%
6	25-29 years	58,479	3.6%
7	30 years and older	89,001	5.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	991,260	60.3%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,236,904	75.3%
2	Alcohol	36,534	2.2%
3	Cocaine/crack	36,485	2.2%
4	Marijuana/hashish	67,722	4.1%
5	Heroin	12,315	0.7%
6	Non-prescription methadone	587	0.0%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	16,831	1.0%
8	PCP	1,348	0.1%
9	Hallucinogens	3,458	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine/speed	22,530	1.4%
11	Other amphetamines	3,627	0.2%
12	Other stimulants	2,840	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	14,172	0.9%
14	Other tranquilizers	98	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	208	0.0%
16	Other sedatives or hypnotics	1,183	0.1%
17	Inhalants	376	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	759	0.0%
19	Other drugs	15,136	0.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	170,055	10.3%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	70,736	4.3%
2	Smoking	114,954	7.0%
3	Inhalation	31,924	1.9%
4	Injection (intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous)	18,685	1.1%
5	Other	2,216	0.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,404,653	85.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	87,055	5.3%
2	Some use	69,851	4.3%
3	Daily use	82,855	5.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,403,407	85.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	16,621	1.0%
2	12-14 years	51,648	3.1%
3	15-17 years	59,618	3.6%
4	18-20 years	38,686	2.4%
5	21-24 years	21,634	1.3%
6	25-29 years	17,572	1.1%
7	30 years and older	27,700	1.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,409,689	85.8%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,094,664	66.6%
1	IDU reported	192,347	11.7%
-9	No substances reported	356,157	21.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,025,422	62.4%
1	Substance reported	617,746	37.6%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,380,289	84.0%
1	Substance reported	262,879	16.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,271,931	77.4%
1	Substance reported	371,237	22.6%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,409,493	85.8%
1	Substance reported	233,675	14.2%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,640,153	99.8%
1	Substance reported	3,015	0.2%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,402,109	85.3%
1	Substance reported	241,059	14.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,636,702	99.6%
1	Substance reported	6,466	0.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,634,373	99.5%
1	Substance reported	8,795	0.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,318,882	80.3%
1	Substance reported	324,286	19.7%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,622,059	98.7%
1	Substance reported	21,109	1.3%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,633,441	99.4%
1	Substance reported	9,727	0.6%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,592,964	96.9%
1	Substance reported	50,204	3.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,642,722	100%
1	Substance reported	446	0.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,641,875	99.9%
1	Substance reported	1,293	0.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,638,033	99.7%
1	Substance reported	5,135	0.3%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,641,418	99.9%
1	Substance reported	1,750	0.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,641,036	99.9%
1	Substance reported	2,132	0.1%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	1,603,725	97.6%
1	Substance reported	39,443	2.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	356,157	21.7%
1	Alcohol only	268,904	16.4%
2	Other drugs only	669,265	40.7%
3	Alcohol and other drugs	348,842	21.2%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	8,615	0.5%
2	Substance-induced disorder	34,378	2.1%
3	Alcohol intoxication	30,473	1.9%
4	Alcohol dependence	306,164	18.6%
5	Opioid dependence	340,881	20.7%
6	Cocaine dependence	62,529	3.8%
7	Cannabis dependence	63,292	3.9%
8	Other substance dependence	146,819	8.9%
9	Alcohol abuse	60,298	3.7%
10	Cannabis abuse	32,850	2.0%
11	Other substance abuse	26,474	1.6%
12	Opioid abuse	20,528	1.2%
13	Cocaine abuse	9,119	0.6%
14	Anxiety disorders	2,702	0.2%
15	Depressive disorders	4,230	0.3%
16	Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders	1,120	0.1%
17	Bipolar disorders	1,689	0.1%
18	Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders	601	0.0%
19	Other mental health condition	155,700	9.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid/no or deferred diagnosis	334,706	20.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	685,715	41.7%
2	No	727,246	44.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	230,207	14.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	68,310	4.2%
2	Medicaid	616,716	37.5%
3	Medicare, other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS)	62,203	3.8%
4	None	198,416	12.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	697,523	42.4%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	53,881	3.3%
2	Private insurance (Blue Cross/Blue Shield, other health insurance, workers compensation)	44,683	2.7%
3	Medicare	22,758	1.4%
4	Medicaid	466,379	28.4%
5	Other government payments	132,611	8.1%
6	No charge (free, charity, special research, teaching)	17,768	1.1%
7	Other	25,555	1.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	879,533	53.5%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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	919,545	56.0%
2	1-3 times in the past month	69,321	4.2%
3	4-7 times in the past month	45,121	2.7%
4	8-30 times in the past month	114,819	7.0%
5	Some attendance, frequency is unknown	50,959	3.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	443,403	27.0%
	Total	*1,643,168*	*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.