

**TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET
DISCHARGES (TEDS-D)
2017**

CODEBOOK

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

Acknowledgments

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TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET — DISCHARGES (TEDS-D), 2017

Introduction to TEDS

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

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

Admissions

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

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

The minimum data set consists of 19 items that include:

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

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

Discharges

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

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

Management of TEDS

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

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

Purpose

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

Contents of This Codebook and Data Set

This codebook corresponds to “Treatment Episode Data Set — Discharges (TEDS-D), 2017.” This data set contains records of TEDS discharges from substance use treatment that occurred in 2017.

Note that this codebook corresponds to a public use file for 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. Please note that none of the variables in this data set are weighted, nor are the frequencies for their values as listed in the Variable Descriptions and Frequencies section.

Universe

The universe for this public use file is TEDS discharges in calendar year 2017 that were received and processed through November 21, 2018. These discharges were linked to either new admissions or transfers to treatment in another service type.

Data Collection

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

Confidentiality Protection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

Data Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Created Variables

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

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

Formats Available for This Public Use File

The TEDS public use files are provided in SAS, SPSS, Stata, R, and ASCII comma-delimited formats.

State Exclusions

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

Year	States
2017	Georgia, Oregon, West Virginia

Variable Descriptions and Frequencies

CASEID: Case identification number

Program generated case (record) identifier.

This variable does not have a frequency; each case has a unique value generated for identification purposes.

Width: 11; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DISYR: Year of discharge

Year of client's discharge from substance use treatment.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
2017	2017	1,661,207	100%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 4; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

AGE: Age at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	12–14 years	9,226	0.6%
2	15–17 years	49,110	3.0%
3	18–20 years	56,757	3.4%
4	21–24 years	158,035	9.5%
5	25–29 years	301,237	18.1%
6	30–34 years	277,936	16.7%
7	35–39 years	221,327	13.3%
8	40–44 years	151,677	9.1%
9	45–49 years	147,643	8.9%
10	50–54 years	135,998	8.2%
11	55–64 years	134,319	8.1%
12	65 years and older	17,942	1.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

GENDER: Biologic sex

This field identifies the client's biologic sex.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Male	1,082,253	65.1%
2	Female	578,541	34.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	413	0.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

RACE: Race

Specifies the client's race:

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alaska Native (Aleut, Eskimo, Indian)	4,012	0.2%
2	American Indian (other than Alaska Native)	33,185	2.0%
3	Asian or Pacific Islander	516	0.0%
4	Black or African American	285,545	17.2%
5	White	1,099,080	66.2%
6	Asian	12,312	0.7%
7	Other single race	146,094	8.8%
8	Two or more races	47,238	2.8%
9	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8,187	0.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	25,038	1.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ETHNIC: Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity)

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Puerto Rican	60,085	3.6%
2	Mexican	91,296	5.5%
3	Cuban or other specific Hispanic	49,573	3.0%
4	Not of Hispanic or Latino origin	1,386,571	83.5%
5	Hispanic or Latino, specific origin not specified	37,903	2.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	35,779	2.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

MARSTAT: Marital status

Describes the client's marital status.

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Never married	829,523	49.9%
2	Now married	164,981	9.9%
3	Separated	74,576	4.5%
4	Divorced, widowed	196,311	11.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	395,816	23.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

EDUC: Education

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	8 years or less	96,139	5.8%
2	9–11 years	352,588	21.2%
3	12 years (or GED)	746,688	44.9%
4	13–15 years	322,562	19.4%
5	16 years or more	92,925	5.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	50,305	3.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

EMPLOY: Employment status at admission

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Full-time	270,897	16.3%
2	Part-time	118,969	7.2%
3	Unemployed	637,795	38.4%
4	Not in labor force	589,989	35.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	43,557	2.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

EMPLOY_D: Employment status at discharge

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Full-time	283,420	17.1%
2	Part-time	114,739	6.9%
3	Unemployed	545,554	32.8%
4	Not in labor force	456,029	27.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	261,465	15.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homemaker	12,302	0.7%
2	Student	42,851	2.6%
3	Retired, disabled	110,385	6.6%
4	Resident of institution	25,175	1.5%
5	Other	268,861	16.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,201,633	72.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DETNLFD: Detailed 'not in labor force' category at discharge

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homemaker	11,512	0.7%
2	Student	38,987	2.3%
3	Retired, disabled	92,983	5.6%
4	Resident of institution	23,851	1.4%
5	Other	196,026	11.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,297,848	78.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PREG: Pregnant at admission

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	22,244	1.3%
2	No	510,510	30.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,128,453	67.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

VET: Veteran status

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	44,296	2.7%
2	No	1,476,707	88.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	140,204	8.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

LIVARAG: Living arrangements at admission

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homeless	253,905	15.3%
2	Dependent living	296,907	17.9%
3	Independent living	1,040,692	62.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	69,703	4.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

LIVARAG_D: Living arrangements at discharge

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Homeless	174,533	10.5%
2	Dependent living	305,748	18.4%
3	Independent living	908,940	54.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	271,986	16.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PRIMINC: Source of income/support

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Wages/salary	272,450	16.4%
2	Public assistance	78,230	4.7%
3	Retirement/pension, disability	63,783	3.8%
4	Other	173,638	10.5%
5	None	369,740	22.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	703,366	42.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	None	1,352,350	81.4%
1	Once	95,704	5.8%
2	Two or more times	17,251	1.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	195,902	11.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ARRESTS_D: Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to discharge

The number of arrests in the 30 days preceding the date of discharge.

Guidelines: This field is intended to capture the number of times the client was arrested for any cause during the 30 days preceding the date of discharge from 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 discharge.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	None	1,306,457	78.6%
1	Once	62,275	3.7%
2	Two or more times	16,534	1.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	275,941	16.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alabama	7,261	0.4%
2	Alaska	6,864	0.4%
4	Arizona	29,877	1.8%
5	Arkansas	8,269	0.5%
6	California	224,689	13.5%
8	Colorado	57,085	3.4%
9	Connecticut	63,817	3.8%
10	Delaware	7,529	0.5%
11	District of Columbia	4,430	0.3%
12	Florida	24,210	1.5%
15	Hawaii	8,708	0.5%
16	Idaho	7,756	0.5%
17	Illinois	40,184	2.4%
18	Indiana	21,611	1.3%
19	Iowa	23,787	1.4%
20	Kansas	12,159	0.7%
21	Kentucky	58,264	3.5%
22	Louisiana	16,229	1.0%
23	Maine	7,463	0.4%
24	Maryland	29,136	1.8%
25	Massachusetts	66,485	4.0%
26	Michigan	63,673	3.8%
27	Minnesota	53,336	3.2%
28	Mississippi	7,097	0.4%
29	Missouri	49,373	3.0%
30	Montana	3,281	0.2%
31	Nebraska	10,162	0.6%
32	Nevada	11,752	0.7%
33	New Hampshire	5,782	0.3%
34	New Jersey	70,991	4.3%
35	New Mexico	558	0.0%

STFIPS: Census state FIPS code

Value	Label	Frequency	%
36	New York	264,753	15.9%
37	North Carolina	158,130	9.5%
38	North Dakota	1,773	0.1%
39	Ohio	28,827	1.7%
40	Oklahoma	13,316	0.8%
42	Pennsylvania	28,051	1.7%
44	Rhode Island	11,859	0.7%
45	South Carolina	31,180	1.9%
46	South Dakota	13,196	0.8%
47	Tennessee	15,497	0.9%
48	Texas	22,558	1.4%
49	Utah	14,506	0.9%
50	Vermont	8,944	0.5%
51	Virginia	19,121	1.2%
53	Washington	13,986	0.8%
55	Wisconsin	7,052	0.4%
56	Wyoming	4,072	0.2%
72	Puerto Rico	2,568	0.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

CBSA2010: Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area

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

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

Width: 5; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

REGION: Census region

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	U.S. territories	2,568	0.2%
1	Northeast	528,145	31.8%
2	Midwest	325,133	19.6%
3	South	422,227	25.4%
4	West	383,134	23.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DIVISION: Census division

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	U.S. territories	2,568	0.2%
1	New England	164,350	9.9%
2	Middle Atlantic	363,795	21.9%
3	East North Central	161,347	9.7%
4	West North Central	163,786	9.9%
5	South Atlantic	273,736	16.5%
6	East South Central	88,119	5.3%
7	West South Central	60,372	3.6%
8	Mountain	128,887	7.8%
9	Pacific	254,247	15.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SERVICES: Service setting at admission

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

- Detoxification, 24-hour service, hospital inpatient:

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

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

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

- Residential rehabilitation—hospital (other than detox):

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

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

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

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

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

- Ambulatory—intensive outpatient:

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

- Ambulatory—non-intensive outpatient:

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

- Ambulatory—detoxification:

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Detox, 24-hour, hospital inpatient	44,121	2.7%
2	Detox, 24-hour, free-standing residential	276,778	16.7%
3	Rehab/residential, hospital (non-detox)	4,666	0.3%
4	Rehab/residential, short term (30 days or fewer)	170,975	10.3%
5	Rehab/residential, long term (more than 30 days)	146,657	8.8%
6	Ambulatory, intensive outpatient	234,103	14.1%
7	Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient	768,520	46.3%
8	Ambulatory, detoxification	15,387	0.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SERVICES_D: Service setting at discharge

Describes the type of service the client was receiving prior to discharge.

- Detoxification, 24-hour service, hospital inpatient:

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

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

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

- Residential rehabilitation—hospital (other than detox):

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

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

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

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

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

- Ambulatory—intensive outpatient:

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

- Ambulatory—non-intensive outpatient:

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

- Ambulatory—detoxification:

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Detox, 24-hour, hospital inpatient	43,090	2.6%
2	Detox, 24-hour, free-standing residential	270,189	16.3%
3	Rehab/residential, hospital (non-detox)	4,173	0.3%
4	Rehab/residential, short term (30 days or fewer)	170,952	10.3%
5	Rehab/residential, long term (more than 30 days)	151,399	9.1%
6	Ambulatory, intensive outpatient	234,630	14.1%
7	Ambulatory, non-intensive outpatient	771,691	46.5%
8	Ambulatory, detoxification	15,083	0.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

METHUSE: Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	195,719	11.8%
2	No	1,390,778	83.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	74,710	4.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DAYWAIT: Number of days waiting to enter treatment

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

Guidelines: This item 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	617,870	37.2%
1	1–7	179,069	10.8%
2	8–14	45,904	2.8%
3	15–30	35,791	2.2%
4	31 or more	22,665	1.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	759,908	45.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

REASON: Reason for discharge or discontinuance of treatment

Indicates the outcome of treatment or the reason for transfer or discontinuance of treatment.

- Treatment completed: All parts of the treatment plan or program were completed.
- Dropped out of treatment (left against professional advice): Client chose not to complete program, with or without specific advice to continue treatment. Includes clients who drop out of treatment for unknown reason and clients who have not received treatment for some time and are discharged for administrative reasons.
- Terminated by facility: Treatment terminated by action of facility, generally because of client non-compliance or violation of rules, laws, or procedures (not because client dropped out of treatment, client incarcerated, or other client motivated reason).
- Transferred to another substance use treatment program or facility: Client was transferred to another substance use treatment program, provider or facility within an episode of treatment.
- Incarcerated: This code is to be used for all clients whose course of treatment is terminated because the client has been incarcerated. Includes jail, prison, and house confinement.
- Death
- Other: Moved, illness, hospitalization, or other reason somewhat out of client's control.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Treatment completed	679,850	40.9%
2	Dropped out of treatment	425,444	25.6%
3	Terminated by facility	99,319	6.0%
4	Transferred to another treatment program or facility	363,591	21.9%
5	Incarcerated	29,650	1.8%
6	Death	3,788	0.2%
7	Other	59,565	3.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

LOS: Length of stay in treatment (days)

Describes the length of the treatment episode (in days). Length of stay was computed using the date of admission and the date of last contact. One day is added to all outpatient discharges, so that the first day and last day of outpatient treatment are counted.

- 1 to 30: Data values in the 1-30 range represent the actual computed number of days the client spent in treatment
- 31: Length of stay is between 31 and 45 days.
- 32: Length of stay is between 46 and 60 days.
- 33: Length of stay is between 61 and 90 days.
- 34: Length of stay is between 91 and 120 days.
- 35: Length of stay is between 121 and 180 days.
- 36: Length of stay is between 181 and 365 days.
- 37: Length of stay is greater than 365 days.

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	1	190,823	11.5%
2	2	74,706	4.5%
3	3	66,126	4.0%
4	4	66,468	4.0%
5	5	55,909	3.4%
6	6	38,412	2.3%
7	7	33,099	2.0%
8	8	23,587	1.4%
9	9	15,940	1.0%
10	10	14,492	0.9%
11	11	11,927	0.7%
12	12	11,308	0.7%
13	13	16,128	1.0%
14	14	23,727	1.4%
15	15	19,074	1.1%
16	16	11,544	0.7%
17	17	10,269	0.6%
18	18	9,008	0.5%
19	19	9,240	0.6%
20	20	12,709	0.8%
21	21	17,783	1.1%
22	22	13,806	0.8%
23	23	9,658	0.6%

LOS: Length of stay in treatment (days)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
24	24	9,058	0.5%
25	25	8,108	0.5%
26	26	8,484	0.5%
27	27	13,816	0.8%
28	28	24,027	1.4%
29	29	18,660	1.1%
30	30	14,050	0.8%
31	31 to 45 days	111,509	6.7%
32	46 to 60 days	87,167	5.2%
33	61 to 90 days	146,958	8.8%
34	91 to 120 days	112,776	6.8%
35	121 to 180 days	129,821	7.8%
36	181 to 365 days	143,977	8.7%
37	More than a year	77,053	4.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PSOURCE: Treatment referral source

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Individual (includes self-referral)	696,961	42.0%
2	Alcohol/drug use care provider	157,868	9.5%
3	Other health care provider	118,775	7.1%
4	School (educational)	10,432	0.6%
5	Employer/EAP	5,866	0.4%
6	Other community referral	167,673	10.1%
7	Court/criminal justice referral/DUI/DWI	466,601	28.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	37,031	2.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DETCRIM: Detailed criminal justice referral

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	State/federal court	59,849	3.6%
2	Formal adjudication process	40,037	2.4%
3	Probation/parole	130,809	7.9%
4	Other recognized legal entity	22,709	1.4%
5	Diversionary program	13,112	0.8%
6	Prison	8,113	0.5%
7	DUI/DWI	28,300	1.7%
8	Other	45,893	2.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,312,385	79.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

NOPRIOR: Number of previous substance use treatment episodes

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	No prior treatment episodes	559,765	33.7%
1	One or more prior treatment episodes	958,128	57.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	143,314	8.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB1: Substance use at admission (primary)

The fields SUB1 and SUB1_D identify the client's primary substance use at admission and discharge.

- (1) None
- (2) Alcohol
- (3) Cocaine/crack
- (4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.
- (5) Heroin
- (6) Non-prescription methadone
- (7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- (8) PCP: Phencyclidine
- (9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.
- (10) Methamphetamine
- (11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.
- (12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.
- (13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.
- (14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.
- (15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- (16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.
- (17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- (18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.
- (19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB1: Substance use at admission (primary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	22,488	1.4%
2	Alcohol	518,930	31.2%
3	Cocaine/crack	90,955	5.5%
4	Marijuana/hashish	214,590	12.9%
5	Heroin	414,900	25.0%
6	Non-prescription methadone	3,648	0.2%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	128,397	7.7%
8	PCP	4,525	0.3%
9	Other hallucinogens	1,908	0.1%
10	Methamphetamine	199,910	12.0%
11	Other amphetamines	8,073	0.5%
12	Other stimulants	1,770	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	18,725	1.1%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	179	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	1,048	0.1%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	2,177	0.1%
17	Inhalants	830	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	668	0.0%
19	Other	10,448	0.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	17,038	1.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB1_D: Substance use at discharge (primary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	87,986	5.3%
2	Alcohol	458,121	27.6%
3	Cocaine/crack	84,928	5.1%
4	Marijuana/hashish	197,552	11.9%
5	Heroin	352,517	21.2%
6	Non-prescription methadone	3,421	0.2%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	119,747	7.2%
8	PCP	3,913	0.2%
9	Other hallucinogens	1,707	0.1%
10	Methamphetamine	193,385	11.6%
11	Other amphetamines	8,216	0.5%
12	Other stimulants	2,404	0.1%
13	Benzodiazepines	16,021	1.0%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	199	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	739	0.0%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	2,230	0.1%
17	Inhalants	808	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	643	0.0%
19	Other	8,798	0.5%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	117,872	7.1%
	Total	1,661,207	100%

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE1: Usual route of administration (primary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	636,321	38.3%
2	Smoking	418,776	25.2%
3	Inhalation	177,908	10.7%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	367,420	22.1%
5	Other	12,075	0.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	48,707	2.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ1: Frequency of use at admission (primary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	404,509	24.4%
2	Some use	442,552	26.6%
3	Daily use	661,579	39.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	152,567	9.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ1_D: Frequency of use at discharge (primary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the primary substance at discharge (SUB1_D).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	628,205	37.8%
2	Some use	311,173	18.7%
3	Daily use	297,673	17.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	424,156	25.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE1: Age at first use (primary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	86,940	5.2%
2	12–14 years	292,616	17.6%
3	15–17 years	409,003	24.6%
4	18–20 years	295,140	17.8%
5	21–24 years	196,457	11.8%
6	25–29 years	145,094	8.7%
7	30 years and over	175,332	10.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	60,625	3.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB2: Substance use at admission (secondary)

The fields SUB2 and SUB2_D identify the client's secondary substance use at admission or discharge.

- (1) None
- (2) Alcohol
- (3) Cocaine/crack
- (4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.
- (5) Heroin
- (6) Non-prescription methadone
- (7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- (8) PCP: Phencyclidine
- (9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.
- (10) Methamphetamine
- (11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.
- (12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.
- (13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.
- (14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.
- (15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- (16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.
- (17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- (18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.
- (19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB2: Substance use at admission (secondary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	684,199	41.2%
2	Alcohol	171,594	10.3%
3	Cocaine/crack	175,496	10.6%
4	Marijuana/hashish	240,962	14.5%
5	Heroin	57,155	3.4%
6	Non-prescription methadone	3,466	0.2%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	72,697	4.4%
8	PCP	2,837	0.2%
9	Other hallucinogens	3,191	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine	99,644	6.0%
11	Other amphetamines	8,207	0.5%
12	Other stimulants	4,216	0.3%
13	Benzodiazepines	57,832	3.5%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	357	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	785	0.0%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	4,378	0.3%
17	Inhalants	716	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	912	0.1%
19	Other	23,778	1.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	48,785	2.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB2_D: Substance use at discharge (secondary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	763,667	46.0%
2	Alcohol	147,925	8.9%
3	Cocaine/crack	149,527	9.0%
4	Marijuana/hashish	220,888	13.3%
5	Heroin	48,772	2.9%
6	Non-prescription methadone	2,801	0.2%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	62,873	3.8%
8	PCP	2,223	0.1%
9	Other hallucinogens	2,801	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine	82,697	5.0%
11	Other amphetamines	7,418	0.4%
12	Other stimulants	4,044	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	46,239	2.8%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	275	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	701	0.0%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	4,084	0.2%
17	Inhalants	672	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	775	0.0%
19	Other	22,031	1.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	90,794	5.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE2: Usual route of administration (secondary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	299,576	18.0%
2	Smoking	399,140	24.0%
3	Inhalation	112,977	6.8%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	109,916	6.6%
5	Other	6,318	0.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	733,280	44.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ2: Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	308,393	18.6%
2	Some use	336,538	20.3%
3	Daily use	279,540	16.8%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	736,736	44.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ2_D: Frequency of use at discharge (secondary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the secondary substance at discharge (SUB2_D).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	20	0.0%
2	Some use	502,944	30.3%
3	Daily use	51,126	3.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,107,117	66.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE2: Age at first use (secondary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	54,030	3.3%
2	12–14 years	191,910	11.6%
3	15–17 years	250,525	15.1%
4	18–20 years	159,517	9.6%
5	21–24 years	97,421	5.9%
6	25–29 years	76,736	4.6%
7	30 years and over	98,240	5.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	732,828	44.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB3: Substance use at admission (tertiary)

The fields SUB3 and SUB3_D identify the client's tertiary substance use at admission or discharge.

- (1) None
- (2) Alcohol
- (3) Cocaine/crack
- (4) Marijuana/hashish: Includes THC and any other cannabis sativa preparations.
- (5) Heroin
- (6) Non-prescription methadone
- (7) Other opiates and synthetics: Includes buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and any other drug with morphine-like effects.
- (8) PCP: Phencyclidine
- (9) Other hallucinogens: Includes LSD, DMT, STP, hallucinogens, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.
- (10) Methamphetamine
- (11) Other amphetamines: Includes amphetamines, MDMA, phenmetrazine, and other unspecified amines and related drugs.
- (12) Other stimulants: Includes methylphenidate and any other stimulants.
- (13) Benzodiazepines: Includes alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, temazepam, triazolam, and other unspecified benzodiazepines.
- (14) Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers: Includes meprobamate, tranquilizers, etc.
- (15) Barbiturates: Includes amobarbital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, etc.
- (16) Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics: Includes chloral hydrate, ethchlorvynol, glutethimide, methaqualone, sedatives/hypnotics, etc.
- (17) Inhalants: Includes chloroform, ether, gasoline, glue, nitrous oxide, paint thinner, etc.
- (18) Over-the-counter medications: Includes aspirin, cough syrup, diphenhydramine and other anti-histamines, sleep aids, and any other legally obtained non-prescription medication.
- (19) Other: Includes diphenylhydantoin/phenytoin, GHB/GBL, ketamine, etc.

See next page for frequency table.

SUB3: Substance use at admission (tertiary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	1,057,975	63.7%
2	Alcohol	62,486	3.8%
3	Cocaine/crack	56,479	3.4%
4	Marijuana/hashish	90,485	5.4%
5	Heroin	14,457	0.9%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,539	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	25,670	1.5%
8	PCP	1,507	0.1%
9	Other hallucinogens	3,786	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine	21,259	1.3%
11	Other amphetamines	5,510	0.3%
12	Other stimulants	3,766	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	33,009	2.0%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	178	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	426	0.0%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	2,637	0.2%
17	Inhalants	566	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	718	0.0%
19	Other	20,059	1.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	258,695	15.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

SUB3_D: Substance use at discharge (tertiary)

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	None	1,190,665	71.7%
2	Alcohol	55,932	3.4%
3	Cocaine/crack	45,982	2.8%
4	Marijuana/hashish	78,397	4.7%
5	Heroin	12,969	0.8%
6	Non-prescription methadone	1,137	0.1%
7	Other opiates and synthetics	22,354	1.3%
8	PCP	1,223	0.1%
9	Other hallucinogens	3,318	0.2%
10	Methamphetamine	24,548	1.5%
11	Other amphetamines	4,953	0.3%
12	Other stimulants	3,302	0.2%
13	Benzodiazepines	27,260	1.6%
14	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers	182	0.0%
15	Barbiturates	429	0.0%
16	Other non-barbiturate sedatives or hypnotics	2,601	0.2%
17	Inhalants	531	0.0%
18	Over-the-counter medications	654	0.0%
19	Other	18,566	1.1%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	166,204	10.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ROUTE3: Usual route of administration (tertiary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Oral	129,431	7.8%
2	Smoking	145,597	8.8%
3	Inhalation	45,689	2.8%
4	Injection (IV or intramuscular)	29,939	1.8%
5	Other	2,607	0.2%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,307,944	78.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ3: Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	125,741	7.6%
2	Some use	112,972	6.8%
3	Daily use	94,770	5.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,327,724	79.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FREQ3_D: Frequency of use at discharge (tertiary substance)

Specifies the frequency of use of the tertiary substance at discharge (SUB3_D).

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No use in the past month	155,091	9.3%
2	Some use	65,787	4.0%
3	Daily use	44,435	2.7%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,395,894	84.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

FRSTUSE3: Age at first use (tertiary substance)

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	11 years and under	25,993	1.6%
2	12–14 years	81,583	4.9%
3	15–17 years	98,582	5.9%
4	18–20 years	58,258	3.5%
5	21–24 years	33,612	2.0%
6	25–29 years	26,270	1.6%
7	30 years and over	33,056	2.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,303,853	78.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

IDU: Current IV drug use reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	IDU not reported	206,745	12.4%
1	IDU reported	414,470	24.9%
-9	No substances reported	1,039,992	62.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

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	908,197	54.7%
1	Substance reported	753,010	45.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

COKEFLG: Cocaine/crack reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,338,277	80.6%
1	Substance reported	322,930	19.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

MARFLG: Marijuana/hashish reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,115,170	67.1%
1	Substance reported	546,037	32.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

HERFLG: Heroin reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,174,695	70.7%
1	Substance reported	486,512	29.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

METHFLG: Non-Rx methadone reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,652,554	99.5%
1	Substance reported	8,653	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

OPSYNFLAG: 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	1,434,443	86.3%
1	Substance reported	226,764	13.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PCPFLG: PCP reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,652,338	99.5%
1	Substance reported	8,869	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

HALLFLG: Other hallucinogens reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,652,322	99.5%
1	Substance reported	8,885	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

MTHAMFLG: Methamphetamine reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,340,394	80.7%
1	Substance reported	320,813	19.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

AMPHFLG: Other amphetamines reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,639,417	98.7%
1	Substance reported	21,790	1.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

STIMFLG: Other stimulants reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,651,455	99.4%
1	Substance reported	9,752	0.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

BENZFLG: Benzodiazepines reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,551,641	93.4%
1	Substance reported	109,566	6.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

TRNQFLG: Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,660,493	100%
1	Substance reported	714	0.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

BARBFLG: Barbiturates reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,658,948	99.9%
1	Substance reported	2,259	0.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,652,015	99.4%
1	Substance reported	9,192	0.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

INHFLG: Inhalants reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,659,095	99.9%
1	Substance reported	2,112	0.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

OTCFLG: Over-the-counter medication reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,658,909	99.9%
1	Substance reported	2,298	0.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

OTHERFLG: Other drug reported at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	Substance not reported	1,606,922	96.7%
1	Substance reported	54,285	3.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

ALCDRUG: Substance use type

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
0	None	39,526	2.4%
1	Alcohol only	283,481	17.1%
2	Other drugs only	868,678	52.3%
3	Alcohol and other drugs	469,522	28.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 1; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

DSMCRIT: DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Alcohol-induced disorder	6,593	0.4%
2	Substance-induced disorder	27,532	1.7%
3	Alcohol intoxication	30,835	1.9%
4	Alcohol dependence	211,471	12.7%
5	Opioid dependence	299,053	18.0%
6	Cocaine dependence	43,694	2.6%
7	Cannabis dependence	72,996	4.4%
8	Other substance dependence	90,750	5.5%
9	Alcohol abuse	37,803	2.3%
10	Cannabis abuse	34,807	2.1%
11	Other substance abuse	14,136	0.9%
12	Opioid abuse	11,727	0.7%
13	Cocaine abuse	6,441	0.4%
14	Anxiety disorders	4,217	0.3%
15	Depressive disorders	5,635	0.3%
16	Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders	1,328	0.1%
17	Bipolar disorders	2,497	0.2%
18	Attention deficit/disruptive behavior disorders	402	0.0%
19	Other mental health condition	73,354	4.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid/no or deferred diagnosis	685,936	41.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PSYPROB: Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Yes	574,275	34.6%
2	No	857,493	51.6%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	229,439	13.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

HLTHINS: Health insurance at admission

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Private insurance, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, HMO	61,729	3.7%
2	Medicaid	259,417	15.6%
3	Medicare, other (e.g. TRICARE, CHAMPUS)	56,244	3.4%
4	None	256,622	15.4%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,027,195	61.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

PRIMPAY: Primary source of payment for treatment

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	Self-pay	54,130	3.3%
2	Private insurance (Blue Cross/Blue Shield, other health insurance, workers compensation)	41,528	2.5%
3	Medicare	6,168	0.4%
4	Medicaid	227,605	13.7%
5	Other government payments	167,607	10.1%
6	No charge (free, charity, special research, teaching)	19,681	1.2%
7	Other	48,996	2.9%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	1,095,492	65.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

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

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

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

Value	Label	Frequency	%
1	No attendance	899,946	54.2%
2	1–3 times in the past month	73,944	4.5%
3	4–7 times in the past month	49,602	3.0%
4	8–30 times in the past month	128,987	7.8%
5	Some attendance, frequency is unknown	66,031	4.0%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	442,697	26.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

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

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 discharge). 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 discharge records, the reference period is the 30 days prior to discharge. 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	738,496	44.5%
2	1–3 times in the past month	104,094	6.3%
3	4–7 times in the past month	68,489	4.1%
4	8–30 times in the past month	179,366	10.8%
5	Some attendance, frequency is unknown	122,058	7.3%
-9	Missing/unknown/not collected/invalid	448,704	27.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,661,207</i>	<i>100%</i>

Width: 2; Decimal: 0

Variable Type: numeric

Appendices

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

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Label</i>
AGE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at admission
ALCDRUG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Substance use type
ALCFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Alcohol reported at admission
AMPHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other amphetamines reported at admission
ARRESTS	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission
ARRESTS_D	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to discharge
BARBFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Barbiturates reported at admission
BENZFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Benzodiazepines reported at admission
CASEID	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Case identification number
CBSA2010	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
COKEFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Cocaine/crack reported at admission
DAYWAIT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Number of days waiting to enter treatment
DETCRIM	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed criminal justice referral
DETNFL	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed "not in labor force" category at admission
DETNFL_D	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Detailed "not in labor force" category at discharge
DISYR	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Year of discharge
DIVISION	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census division
DSMCRIT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)
EDUC	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Education
EMPLOY	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Employment status at admission
EMPLOY_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Employment status at discharge
ETHNIC	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Hispanic or Latino origin (ethnicity)
FREQ1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (primary substance)
FREQ2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance)
FREQ3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)
FREQ1_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at discharge (primary substance)
FREQ2_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at discharge (secondary substance)
FREQ3_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of use at discharge (tertiary substance)
FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to admission
FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP_D	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to discharge
FRSTUSE1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (primary substance)
FRSTUSE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (secondary substance)
FRSTUSE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Age at first use (tertiary substance)
GENDER	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Biologic sex
HALLFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other hallucinogens reported at admission
HERFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Heroin reported at admission
HLTHINS	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Health insurance at admission
IDU	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Current IV drug use reported at admission
INHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Inhalants reported at admission
LIVARAG	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Living arrangements at admission
LIVARAG_D	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Living arrangements at discharge
LOS	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Length of stay in treatment (days)

TEDS-D Variable Information (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Label</i>
MARFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Marijuana/hashish reported at admission
MARSTAT	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Marital status
METHFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Non-Rx methadone reported at admission
METHUSE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Planned medication-assisted opioid therapy
MTHAMFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Methamphetamine reported at admission
NOPRIOR	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Number of previous substance use treatment episodes
OPSYNFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other opiates/synthetics reported at admission
OTCFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Over-the-counter medication reported at admission
OTHERFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other drug reported at admission
PCPFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	PCP reported at admission
PREG	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Pregnant at admission
PRIMINC	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Source of income/support
PRIMPAY	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Primary source of payment for treatment
PSOURCE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Treatment referral source
PSYPROB	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders
RACE	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Race
REASON	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Reason for discharge or discontinuance of treatment
REGION	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census region
ROUTE1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (primary substance)
ROUTE2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (secondary substance)
ROUTE3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Usual route of administration (tertiary substance)
SEDHPFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other non-barbiturate sedatives/hypnotics reported at admission
SERVICES	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Service setting at admission
SERVICES_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Service setting at discharge
STFIPS	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Census state FIPS code
STIMFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other stimulants reported at admission
SUB1	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (primary)
SUB2	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (secondary)
SUB3	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at admission (tertiary)
SUB1_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at discharge (primary)
SUB2_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at discharge (secondary)
SUB3_D	Minimum data set	Numeric	8	Substance use at discharge (tertiary)
TRNQFLG	Computed variable	Numeric	8	Other non-benzodiazepine tranquilizers reported at admission
VET	Supplemental data set	Numeric	8	Veteran status

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Original codes</i>	<i>Recodes</i>
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 and ARRESTS_D Number of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission or discharge	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 origin 6 Hispanic, specific origin not specified	1 Puerto Rican 2 Mexican 3 Cuban, other specific Hispanic 4 Not of Hispanic origin 5 Hispanic, specific origin not specified
MARSTAT Marital status	1 Never married 2 Now married 3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed	1 Never married 2 Now married 3 Separated 4 Divorced, widowed
EDUC Education	Continuous (0–25) 70 Graduate or professional school 71 Vocational school 72 Nursery school, pre-school 73 Kindergarten	1 8 years or less 2 9–11 years 3 12 years 4 13–15 years 5 16 or more years
DETNLF and DETNLF_D Detailed 'not in labor' force category at admission or discharge	1 Homemaker 2 Student 3 Retired 4 Disabled 5 Resident of institution 6 Other	1 Homemaker 2 Student 3 Retired, disabled 4 Resident of institution 5 Other
PRIMINC Source of income/support	1 Wages/salary 2 Public assistance 3 Retirement/pension 4 Disability 20 Other 21 None	1 Wages/salary 2 Public assistance 3 Retirement/pension, disability 4 Other 5 None
CBSA2010 Metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area	Census CBSA geographic codes	Codes for "undesignated area" and "missing data" combined into a single value. When either PMSA or CBSA describes a population of less than 100,000, or when one of the codes falls into the combined missing category, records are recoded as: "Undesignated area/missing/unknown/not collected/invalid"

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Original codes</i>	<i>Recodes</i>
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 and FREQ_ATND_SELF_HELP_D Frequency of attendance at substance use self-help groups in the 30 days prior to admission or discharge	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 and FREQ1_D Frequency of use at admission (primary substance) FREQ2 and FREQ2_D Frequency of use at admission (secondary substance) FREQ3 and FREQ3_D Frequency of use at admission (tertiary substance)	1 No use in the past month 2 1–3 days in the past month 3 1–2 days in the past month 4 3–6 days in the past month 5 Daily	1 No use 2 Some use 3 Daily use
FRSTUSE1 Age at first use (primary substance) FRSTUSE2 Age at first use (secondary substance) FRSTUSE3 Age at first use (tertiary substance)	Continuous (0–95)	1 11 years and under 2 12–14 years 3 15–17 years 4 18–20 years 5 21–24 years 6 25–29 years 7 30–95 years

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Original codes</i>	<i>Recodes</i>
LOS	Continuous (0 through highest value)	1-30 (Continuous)
Length of stay in treatment (days)		31 31 to 45 days
		32 46 to 60 days
		33 61 to 90 days
		34 91 to 120 days
		35 121 to 180 days
		36 181 to 365 days
		37 More than a year
DSMCRIT	291.00 – 291.99;	1 Alcohol-induced disorder
DSM diagnosis	F10.14 – F10.99	
(SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)	292.00 – 292.99;	2 Substance-induced disorder
	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	
	303.00 – 303.89;	3 Alcohol intoxication
	F10.12 – F10.129, F10.22 – F10.229, F10.92 –	
	F10.929	
	303.90 – 303.99;	4 Alcohol dependence
	F10.2 – F10.23	
	304.00 – 304.09;	5 Opioid dependence
	F11.2 – F11.23	
	304.20 – 304.29;	6 Cocaine dependence
	F14.2 – F14.23	
	304.30 – 304.39;	7 Cannabis dependence
	F12.2 – F12.22	
	304.10 – 304.19, 304.40 – 304.99,	8 Other substance dependence
	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	
	305.00 – 305.09;	9 Alcohol abuse
	F10.1 – F10.11	
	305.20 – 305.29;	10 Cannabis abuse
	F12.1 – F12.12, F12.9 – F12.92	
	305.30 – 305.49, 305.70 – 305.99;	11 Other substance abuse
	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	
	305.50 – 305.59;	12 Opioid abuse
	F11.1 – F11.12, F11.9 – F11.93	
	305.60 – 305.69;	13 Cocaine abuse
	F14.1 – F14.12, F14.9 – F14.92	
	293.89, 300.00 – 300.02, 300.21 – 300.23,	14 Anxiety disorders
	300.29 – 300.39, 308.30 – 308.39, 309.81;	
	F06.4, F40 – F43, F48.8, F48.9,	
	R45.2 – R45.84	
	296.20 – 296.39, 300.40 – 300.49,	15 Depressive disorders
	311.00 – 311.09;	
	F32 – F32.9, F33 – F33.9	

Appendix B. Variable Recode Table (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Original codes</i>	<i>Recodes</i>
DSMCRIT		
DSM diagnosis (SuDS 4 or SuDS 19)	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.

Create a new variable that combines race and ethnicity:

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

Recoding for primary substance use at admission:

- If primary substance use at admission is 2 *alcohol*, then change primary substance use to 1 *alcohol*;
- if primary substance use at admission is 5 *heroin*, 6 *non-prescription methadone*, or 7 *other opiates*, then change primary substance use to 2 *opiates*;
- if primary substance use at admission is 4 *marijuana/hashish*, then change primary substance use to 3 *marijuana/hashish*;
- if primary substance use at admission is 3 *cocaine/crack*, then change primary substance use to 4 *cocaine*;
- if primary substance use at admission is 10 *methamphetamine*, or 11 *other amphetamines*, or 12 *other stimulants*, then change primary substance use to 5 *stimulants*;
- else if primary substance use at admission assumes any other value, then change primary substance use to -9 *none/other/unknown*.

Recoding for primary substance use at discharge, as well as recoding for secondary and tertiary substance use at admission and discharge, follow the same logic as above.

Recoding service type at discharge:

- If service type at discharge is 7 *non-intensive outpatient*, then service type is 10 *outpatient*;
- if service type at discharge is 6 *intensive outpatient*, then service type is 11 *intensive outpatient*;
- if service type at discharge is 4 *short-term residential*, then service type is 20 *short-term residential*;
- if service type at discharge is 5 *long-term residential*, then service type is 21 *long-term residential*;
- if service type at discharge is 3 *hospital residential*, then service type is 22 *hospital residential*;
- if service type at discharge is 1 *hospital detoxification*, 2 *free-standing detoxification*, or 8 *detoxification*, then service type is 30 *detoxification*;
- if service type at discharge is 6 *intensive outpatient* or 7 *non-intensive outpatient* and medication-assisted therapy is planned, then new service type is 40 *outpatient medication-assisted opioid therapy*;
- if service type at discharge is 1 *hospital detoxification*, 2 *free-standing detoxification*, or 8 *detoxification* and medication-assisted therapy is planned, then new service type is 41 *medication-assisted opioid detoxification*;
- else new service type is *other*.