















<b>Examples of National, State and Local Data Sources</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Link</b>
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)	Information collected by States from local alcohol and substance use disorder treatment facilities and reported to SAMHSA to characterize admissions to alcohol and drug treatment. Data include demographic and drug history information about individuals admitted to treatment. State level estimates are available through the online "Quick Statistic Tables" page on the SAMHSA.gov web link; estimates at lower geographic units can be obtained through the "Online Analysis & Public Use Files/SAMHDA" page.	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/data/client-level-data-teds">http://www.samhsa.gov/data/client-level-data-teds</a>
SAMHSA, National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	Annual survey of prevalence, patterns, and consequences of drug and alcohol use and abuse in the general U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population age 12 and over. Available data include demographic and drug use characteristics among participants. National and state level estimates are available.	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh">http://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh</a>
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)	National school-based survey conducted by CDC and state, territorial, and tribal governments, and local education and health agencies. Monitors health-risk behaviors and includes a question on ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life). National, and select state, district, territorial, and tribal government results are available.	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrb/">http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrb/</a>
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/National Vital Statistics System (accessible through Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research [WONDER])	Provides data on vital events (births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths). For help abstracting drug overdose (poisoning) data from CDC WONDER's Multiple Cause of Death file, two guidance documents found on CDC's website can be consulted: 1) Guide to CDC WONDER multiple cause of death query system ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pdo_wonder_guide_mcod_dataset-a.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pdo_wonder_guide_mcod_dataset-a.pdf</a> ), and 2) Guide to ICD9-CM and ICD10 Codes Related to Poisonings and Pain, version 1.3 ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pdo_guide_to_icd-9-cm_and_icd-10_codes-a.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pdo_guide_to_icd-9-cm_and_icd-10_codes-a.pdf</a> ). See Table 3 for Underlying Cause Codes and Multiple Cause Codes (T-codes) for specific drugs and/or drug categories. For drug overdose deaths, all intents, you will use Underlying Cause Codes X40-44, X60-64, X85, and Y10-Y14. You may also optionally include T-codes for specific drugs, e.g., T40.1 for heroin. National, state, and county data are available subject to suppression rules. State and county-level drug-specific overdose death rates should not be compared due to variability in the specificity of drugs implicated in a death across jurisdictions.	<a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/">http://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>
Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP): State Inpatient Databases (SID)	Family of databases developed through a Federal-State-Industry partnership that contain encounter-level, clinical, and nonclinical information, including all-listed diagnoses and procedures, discharge status, patient demographics, and charges for all patients. The SID capture hospital inpatient stays in a given State. A number of States make their SID files available (1990-2013) for	<a href="http://www.ahrq.gov/research/data/hcup">http://www.ahrq.gov/research/data/hcup</a>  Some state-level HCUP data are also available through an online query system,





and Reporting System (WISQARS™)	including drug poisonings and adverse drug effects. National and state data are available.	
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<b>Examples of National and Local Data Sources Available Locally at Request</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
HIV Surveillance System	Provides HIV and AIDS diagnosis data collected by State health departments. Diagnosis reports include information on mode of transmission, including injection drug use.	For all data sources listed in this table, refer to appropriate state/local program coordinators and/or data managers for information on obtaining data and availability by geographic level. In most circumstances, data available locally will be most relevant to the local settings, may include additional variables not required for reporting at the national level, and may be available for more recent time periods.
National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS)	Provides National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) standards, tools, and resources to support reporting jurisdictions – state, local, territorial, and tribal health departments – to help them implement integrated and interoperable public health surveillance systems. For viral hepatitis, NNDSS has contained case reports for acute hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections on rotating annual cycles since 1994 and for past and present HCV infection since 2003. The amount of demographic and risk behavior collected by NNDSS for acute cases, including injection drug use, varies by state.	
Syringe services programs	Provide program data on the local population of PWID enrolled in SSPs, including their drug injection practices and service needs. Program monitoring data are often collected on ongoing basis, thus may provide information on changes over time in key characteristics of local PWID. SSP data, however, may vary in scope, completeness, and quality across programs.	
State treatment admissions data	Reflects information collected by States from local alcohol and substance use disorder treatment facilities characterizing the admissions to such facilities. Data include demographic and drug history information about individuals admitted to treatment, as well as changes in treatment admissions. Unlike the SAMHSA TEDS database, data may be available for more recent years at the State level.	
State or county arrest records	Provides arrest data for drug and drug paraphernalia possession that may be available from local law enforcement agencies.	
State Vital Statistics System	Provides data collected by jurisdictions on vital events, including death certificate.	
State or county medical examiner/coroner files	Provides data collected by local medical examiner/coroner on drug overdose deaths.	
State emergency department surveillance and EMS systems	Provides data from local emergency systems that may include drug-related health outcomes, including drug overdose.	
State hospital discharge data	Contains hospital discharge data collected by States that may be used to identify drug injection related hospital care, including drug overdose, endocarditis, soft and bone tissue infections.	

























