

SAMHSA Uniform Reporting System FY 2024 Data Definitions

July 2024

The SAMHSA Uniform Reporting System (URS) is organized around a common set of data elements, standardization of service names, and definitions. This document provides a summary of key definitions.

Term	Definition
Access	Access refers to the quickness, ease, and convenience with which clients receive services.
Administration	<p>Includes expenditures for the administration of the State Mental Health Agency (SMHA), including central and regional offices, defined as SMHA activities that provide centralized policy direction and administrative management for all operational segments of the SMHA program. Functions usually include policy formulation, planning, budgeting, coordination, and evaluation. Supplemental/support activity may include fiscal administration, legal services, management information systems, purchasing, licensure, development of standards, training, and monitoring. SMHAs may operate from one central office or through a regional structure. Expenditures reported under this category should include the expenditures of the total central and/or regional structure. The infrastructure of the SMHA may include separate administrative components for the planning, coordination, and development of community administered programs, state psychiatric hospitals, and/or other programs. Expenditures for these SMHA divisions and/or components should be included in the total administration category. Research includes identifiable research activities funded or funded and conducted by the SMHA. Research activities may: (a) constitute one or more component within a state psychiatric hospital(s), community program, or independent facility; (b) comprise an entire program entity or facility (e.g., a children’s psychiatric research institute); and/or (c) be conducted at the SMHA central office. Training refers to identifiable staff training and human resource development (HRD) activities or facilities funded or funded and operated by the SMHA. Training activities may: (a) be conducted as part of the state hospital, within community administered programs or independently run through the SMHA regional or central office; and/or (b) comprise an entire program entity or facility (e.g., a mental health training institute). Include all funds from federal HRD grants as well as state funds devoted toward training activities.</p>
Admission	The point at which a person begins an episode of care.
Ambulatory/Community Non-24-Hour Care	<p>Services provided in less-than 24-hour care setting and not overnight. It includes outpatient, partial care, emergency, and case management services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="570 1503 1414 1745">1. Outpatient: mental health services provided to clients on an hourly basis, on an individual or group basis, and usually in a clinic setting. Services such as screening, crisis intervention, outreach, and psychiatric treatment can be included. Outpatient services may be diagnostic, therapeutic, or adjunctive. Include expenditures for wraparound services in the ambulatory/community non-24-hour care category. <li data-bbox="570 1751 1414 1843">2. Partial care/day treatment: structured programs of treatment, activity, or other mental health services provided in clusters of three or more hours per day. These programs are often called day

Term	Definition
	<p>treatment, partial hospitalization, psychosocial rehabilitation, or activity centers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="570 281 1425 422">3. Emergency: programs that provide immediate and short-term services to patients experiencing psychiatric emergency or crisis situations. This covers telephone counseling, immediate services, and referral services. <li data-bbox="570 422 1425 678">4. Case management: functions as an outreach intervention for clients with primary purpose of: (a) assisting clients in accessing financial, housing, medical, employment, social, transportation, and other essential community resources; (b) assisting community agencies in offering response services to the client population; or (c) mobilizing assistance from family, neighbors, and self-help groups on behalf of clients.
American Indian or Alaska Native	<p>Individuals with origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, and South America, including, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, Aztec, and Maya (Revisions to OMB’s Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity)</p>
Appropriateness	<p>Appropriate services are those that are individualized to address a client’s strengths and challenges, cultural context, service preferences, and recovery goals.</p>
Asian	<p>Individuals with origins in any of the original peoples of Central or East Asia, Southeast Asia, or South Asia, including, for example, Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese (Revisions to OMB’s Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity)</p>
Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)	<p>ACT is a team-based approach to the provision of treatment, rehabilitation, and support services. ACT models of treatment are built around a self-contained multi-disciplinary team that serves as the fixed point of responsibility for all patient care for a fixed group of clients. In this approach, normally used with clients with severe and persistent mental illness, the treatment team typically provides all client services using a highly integrated approach to care.</p>
Average Length of Stay	<p>This represents the average time a client receives services in a specified service setting (e.g., state psychiatric hospital, residential treatment centers, etc.) during a specified time period. This is generally computed by counting all the days the client received service during the time period and dividing by the number of clients that received the service during the same period (days a person was on furlough or not receiving services are not counted).</p>
Black or African American	<p>Individuals with origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa, including, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, and Somali. (Revisions to OMB’s Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity)</p>

Term	Definition
Case Management Services	Case management services include activities for the purpose of locating services, linking the client/patient with these services, and monitoring the client's/patient's receipt of these services on behalf of the patient/client. Case management can be provided by an individual or a team; it may include both face-to-face and telephone contact with the client/patient as well as contact with other service providers.
Community Services	Community services refer to all services that are provided in a community setting (i.e., services not provided in an inpatient setting).
Convenience Sample	Convenience sample refers to a type of non-probability sample where the consumers are selected, in part or in whole, at the convenience of the researcher. The researcher makes no attempt, or only a limited attempt, to ensure that the sample is an accurate representation of some larger group or population. An example would be giving the consumer survey to all persons who attend services in a given week or month.
Consumer-operated Services	Consumer-operated services refer to mental health treatment or support services that are provided by individuals with lived experiences. These include social clubs, peer-support groups, and other peer-organized or consumer-run activities.
Co-occurring (M/SUD) Disorders	The coexistence of both a mental and substance use disorder is referred to as co-occurring disorders.
Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC) for First Episode Psychosis (FEP)	Coordinated specialty care is a recovery-oriented, team approach to treating early psychosis that promotes easy access to care and shared decision-making among specialists, the person experiencing psychosis, and family members. Specifically, coordinated specialty care involves multiple components: individual or group psychotherapy is tailored to a person's recovery goals. Cognitive and behavioral therapy focuses on developing the knowledge and skills necessary to build resilience and cope with aspects of psychosis while maintaining and achieving person goals; family support and education programs team family members about psychosis as well as coping communication, and problem-solving skills; medication management involves health care providers tailoring medication to a person's specific needs by selecting the appropriate type and dose to help reduce psychosis symptoms; supported employment and education services aim to help individuals return to work or school, using the support of coach to help people achieve their goals; case management allows people with psychosis to work with a case manager to address practical problems and improve access to needed support services." (National Institute of Mental Health: https://www.nimh.nih.gov/research/research-funded-by-nimh/research-initiatives/recovery-after-an-initial-schizophrenia-episode-raise).
Criminal Justice	"A criminal justice system is a set of legal and social institutions for enforcing the criminal law in accordance with a defined set of procedural rules and limitations. In the United States, there are separate federal, state, and military criminal justice systems, and each state has separate systems for adults and juveniles" (Frase, R.S. & Weidner, R.R. (2002).

Term	Definition
	Criminal Justice System. In J. Dressler (Ed.), Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice (2nd ed., Vol. 1, pp. 371-393). Macmillan Reference USA.).
Crisis Residence	A residential (24 hours/day) stabilization program that delivers services for acute symptom reduction and restores clients to a pre-crisis level of functioning. These programs are time limited for persons until they achieve stabilization. Crisis residences serve persons experiencing rapid or sudden deterioration of social and personal conditions such that they are clinically at risk of hospitalization but may be treated in this alternative setting.
Crisis Services	Crisis services include centrally deployed 24/7 mobile crisis units, short-term residential crisis stabilization beds, evidence-based protocols for delivering services to individuals with suicide risk, and regional or statewide crisis call centers coordinating in real time that connect people as soon as possible to care (please see page 39 of the National Guidelines for Behavioral Health Crisis Care – A Best Practice Toolkit). Crisis services are for anyone who is in a behavioral health crisis regardless of their SMI or SED status. Crisis services should not be viewed as stand-alone resources operating independent of the local community mental health and hospital systems but rather as an integrated part of a coordinated continuum of care.
Discharge	A discharge is the formal termination of service generally when treatment has been completed or through administrative discharge.
Dual Diagnoses	The coexistence of both a mental health and a substance use disorder is referred to as co-occurring disorders or dual diagnoses.
Duplicated Count	Counting a client/consumer and their service more than once. Duplication can exist at different levels: within the same service setting, across service setting, between children and adults, especially for transition age youth, and at the state-level.
Early Serious Mental Illness (ESMI)	An early serious mental illness or ESMI is a condition that affects an individual regardless of their age and that is a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within DSM-5 (APA, 2013) or ICD-10. For a significant portion of the time since the onset of the disturbance, the individual has not achieved or is at risk for not achieving the expected level of interpersonal, academic, or occupational functioning. This definition is not intended to include conditions that are attributable to the physiologic effects of a substance, a substance use disorder, an intellectual developmental disorder, or to another medical condition. The term ESMI is intended for the initial period of onset.
Employed	This is a broad category of full- or part-time employment within the competitive labor market. States may use their own definition for full- and part-time employment but the states' definitions are expected to be consistent with the basic concept used by the Department of Labor (for more information please refer to https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm).
Episode of Care	An episode of care begins when a client enters treatment or services, as defined by the program, and when the client is discharged and no longer receiving treatment or services. A new episode of care begins when the

Term	Definition
	client returns for treatment after lapse of service of 90 calendar days or more or after being discharged.
Family Psychoeducation	Family psychoeducation is an evidence-based practice (EBP) that is offered as part of an overall clinical treatment plan for individuals with mental illness to achieve the best possible outcome through the active involvement of family members in treatment and management and to alleviate the suffering of family members by supporting them in their efforts to aid the recovery of their loved ones. Family psychoeducation programs may be either multi-family or single-family focused. Core characteristics of family psychoeducation programs include the provision of emotional support, education, and resources during periods of crisis, and problem-solving skills.
First Episode Psychosis (FEP)	A first episode psychosis refers to the beginning of psychotic symptoms due to the onset of serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Psychosis is when a person loses contact with reality and can include symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, or confused thinking. The onset of symptoms typically occurs between the ages of 16 and 25.
Foster Care	Foster care refers to the provision of a living arrangement in a household other than that of the client's biological family.
Foster Home	A home licensed by a county or state department to provide care to children, adolescents, and/or adults. This includes Therapeutic Foster Care Facilities. See Therapeutic Foster Care definition.
Forensic Clients	<p>Forensic clients are consumers who enter the mental health system due to their contact with the criminal justice system. Specific forensic activities may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnosis of individuals placed in an inpatient unit for short term psychiatric observation; 2. Provision of diagnostic and treatment support for correctional populations on an inpatient basis; 3. Providing security up to maximum levels; and 4. Provision of security staff in secure units for the rehabilitation and management of behaviorally problematic individuals. <p>Forensic clients include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. NGRI/GBMI: "Not guilty by reason of insanity" (NGRI) and/or "guilty but mentally ill" (GBMI) have been referred by legal and law enforcement agencies for emergency psychiatric evaluations; and persons who are to be evaluated for dangerousness. Provision of forensic services may occur within any of the separate state psychiatric hospital services, other hospital programs, community-based programs, and/or through the SMHA administrative offices. b. Competency: Defendants who are detained and evaluated as to their mental competence to stand trial.

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Transfers from criminal/juvenile justice: Services to adult or juvenile prisoners who have been transferred to the state hospital to receive services. d. Sexually violent predators: An increasing population in many states' mental health systems is deemed to be "Sexually Violent Predators." These persons have been convicted of a sexual offence and sent to the mental health system for treatment and control.
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	<p>FFT is an evidence-based practice (EBP) designed primarily for at-risk youth who have been referred by the juvenile justice, mental health, school, or child welfare systems. Services are short-term and conducted in both clinic and home settings, and can also be provided in schools, child welfare facilities, probation and parole systems, and mental health facilities. (https://www.fftllc.com/)</p>
Gender Non-Conforming	<p>A gender identity that describes an individual whose gender identity, role, or expression are not typical for individuals in a given assigned sex category (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4522917/).</p>
General Hospital	<p>A general hospital is a hospital that does not specialize in illness or patients; however, it may have a separate psychiatric unit and specially allocated staff for the treatment of persons with mental illness.</p>
General Support	<p>General support, which may also be called "wrap around services", includes transportation, childcare, homemaker services, day care, and other general services for individuals receiving behavioral health services.</p>
Hispanic or Latino	<p>A category that includes individuals of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, Cuban, Dominican, Guatemalan, and other Central or South American or Spanish culture or origin (https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-29/pdf/2024-06469.pdf).</p>
Homeless/Shelter	<p>A person is considered to be homeless if he/she lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and/or his/her primary nighttime residence is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, 2. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or 3. A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., on the street).
Housing Services	<p>Assistance to individuals in finding and/or maintaining appropriate housing arrangements.</p>

Term	Definition
Illness Self-Management and Recovery	Illness Self-Management and Recovery is an evidence-based practice (EBP) a broad set of rehabilitation methods aimed at teaching individuals strategies for collaborating actively in their treatment with professionals, for reducing their risk of relapses and re-hospitalizations, for reducing severity and distress related to symptoms, and for improving their social support. Specific evidence-based practices that are incorporated under the broad rubric of illness self-management are psychoeducation about the nature of mental illness and its treatment, “behavioral tailoring” to help individuals incorporate the taking of medication into their daily routines, relapse prevention planning, teaching coping strategies for managing distressing persistent symptoms, cognitive behavioral therapy for psychosis, and social skills training. The goal of illness self-management is to help individuals develop effective strategies for managing their illness in collaboration with professionals and significant others, thereby freeing up their time to pursue their personal recovery goals.
Information Systems	A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.
Infrastructure Support	Infrastructure support includes activities that provide the infrastructure to support services but for which there are no individual services delivered. Examples include the development and maintenance of crisis-response capacity, including hotlines, mobile crisis teams, web-based check-in groups (for medication, treatment, and re-entry follow-up), drop-in centers, and respite services.
In-Home Family Services	Mental health treatment and support services offered to children and adolescents with mental illness and to their family members in their homes.
Institutional Setting	An institutional care facility in which care is provided on a 24-hour, 7 day a week basis. This level of care may include a Skilled Nursing/Intermediate Care Facility, Nursing Homes, Institutes of Mental Disease (IMD), Inpatient Psychiatric Hospital, Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF), Veterans Affairs Hospital, or State Hospital.
Inpatient Care	A structured service setting or program that provides <u>overnight</u> care delivered within a psychiatric hospital or in a designated and staffed separate psychiatric service or unit of a general hospital/medical center, specifically for the treatment of mental health clients.
Institutions Under the Justice System	Institutions under the justice system refers specifically to jails and prisons managed or paid for by a government entity (i.e., federal, state, county, and city).
Integrated Services for Persons with Co-occurring Disorders	Integrated treatment for co-occurring disorders is an evidence-based practice (EBP) that combine or integrate mental health and substance use interventions at the level of the clinical encounter. Hence, integrated treatment means that the same clinicians or teams of clinicians, working in one setting, provide appropriate mental health and substance use interventions in a coordinated fashion. In other words, the caregivers take responsibility for combining the interventions into one coherent package.

Term	Definition
	For the individual with a dual diagnosis, the services appear seamless, with a consistent approach, philosophy, and set of recommendations. The need to negotiate with separate clinical teams, programs, or systems disappears. The goal of co-occurring diagnosis interventions is recovery from M/SUD.
Jail/Correctional Facility	A facility where people are kept when they enter the criminal justice system. This setting may include a jail, correctional facility, detention centers, prison, youth authority facility, juvenile hall, boot camp, or boys ranch.
Juvenile Justice	“Youth under the age of 18 who are accused of committing a delinquent or criminal act are typically processed through a juvenile justice system. While similar to that of the adult criminal justice system in many ways—processes include arrest, detainment, petitions, hearings, adjudications, dispositions, placement, probation, and reentry—the juvenile justice process operates according to the premise that youth are fundamentally different from adults, both in terms of level of responsibility and potential for rehabilitation. The primary goals of the juvenile justice system, in addition to maintaining public safety, are skill development, habilitation, rehabilitation, addressing treatment needs, and successful reintegration of youth into the community” (Youth.gov).
Medicaid Client	Mental health clients to whom some services are/were reimbursable through Medicaid.
Medication Management	Medication Management is an evidence-based practice (EBP) that includes the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilization of a systematic plan for medication management. 2. Objective measures of outcome are produced. 3. Documentation is thorough and clear. 4. Consumers and practitioners share in the decision-making.
Mental Health Prevention	Mental health prevention refers to reducing the recurrence of mental disorders, the time spent with symptoms, or the risk conditions, preventing or delaying recurrence and decreasing the impact of illness in the affected person with SMI/SED (e.g., relapse prevention, suicide prevention).
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)	MST is an evidence-based practice that views the individual as nestled within a complex network of interconnected systems (family, school, peers). The goal is to facilitate change in this natural environment to promote individual change. The caregiver is viewed as the key to long-term outcomes.
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	An individual with origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, including, for example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, and Marshallese (https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-29/pdf/2024-06469.pdf).
Non-Institutional Settings	A setting that provides mental health services, but not on an inpatient facility or nursing home level of care (e.g., care is provided in a community-based setting).

Term	Definition
Non-Medicaid Services	Services not covered or paid for by Medicaid.
Not In Labor Force	Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed and not actively looking for employment are not in the labor force. This category includes persons that are retired, students, homemakers, disabled, in sheltered/non-competitive employment, and others who are neither working nor seeking work. Information is collected on their desire for and availability for work, job search activity in the prior year, and reasons for not currently searching.
Nursing Home	A facility, also called skilled nursing facility, that provides a wide range of health and personal care services. Their services focus more on medical care than most assisted living facilities or board and care homes. Services offered in a nursing home typically include nursing care, 24-hour supervision, three meals a day, and assistance with everyday activities (https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/assisted-living-and-nursing-homes/long-term-care-facilities-assisted-living-nursing-homes#nursing).
Other 24-Hour Care	<p>A setting, other than hospital inpatient setting, which provides congregate overnight living. A variety of services along a continuum of living arrangements may be offered, ranging from basic room and board with minimal supervision through 24-hour medical, nursing, and/or intensive therapeutic programs. Activities include diagnosis, treatment, and care to mentally ill individuals, either on a residential treatment or residential support services basis. Residential treatment is overnight care in conjunction with an intensive treatment program. Residential support is overnight care in conjunction with supervised living and other support services. Depending upon the nomenclature used in the state, residential settings may include, but may not be limited to, any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential treatment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intermediate Care Facility (ICF): a residential facility providing room, board, social and rehabilitative services, and nursing services to include treatment, medication, and counseling. One registered or licensed nurse per 40 patients is usually minimal. b. Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF): a residential facility offering services characteristic of ICF with the addition of 24-hour, seven-days a week nursing services required for complex patient medical conditions. These facilities usually have no less than one registered licensed nurse per 15 patients. SNF must have at least one or more medically related health services such as physical services, physical, occupational, or speech therapy, diagnostic and laboratory services, and/or medication. c. Residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children: an organization that provides individually planned programs of mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care for patients. It serves children and youth primarily under the age of 18. 2. Housing support services:

Term	Definition
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Group homes: a residential facility providing post-institutional care or alternative to institutional care including counseling, rehabilitation, supervised living, personal care, and other supportive services. b. Supportive living facility: a long-term residential facility that provides room, board, and possibly mental health care. c. Halfway house: a residential facility providing short-term supervised living and/or care. d. Board and lodging home/domiciliary: provides only room and board. e. Unsupervised and supervised apartments: provide only room and board and/or minimal supervision.
Other Psychiatric Inpatient Care	<p>Other psychiatric inpatient care refers to inpatient psychiatric services provided in a private psychiatric hospital, a psychiatric bed in a general hospital, or any other psychiatric inpatient bed that is not part of a state psychiatry hospital. Examples of Other Psychiatric Inpatient Care settings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private psychiatric hospital: a facility licensed and operated as a private psychiatric hospital that primarily provides 24-hour inpatient care to persons with mental illness. • Separate inpatient psychiatric unit of a general hospital: a licensed general hospital (public or private) that provides inpatient mental health services in at least one separate psychiatric living unit. This unit must have specifically allocated staff and space (beds) for the treatment of persons with mental illness. The unit may be located in the hospital itself or in a separate building, either adjacent or more remote, and be owned by the hospital. It may also provide 24-hour residential care and/or less than 24-hour care (e.g., outpatient, day treatment, partial hospitalization), but these additional service setting are not requirements.
Partnerships, Community Outreach, and Needs Assessment	<p>This includes state, regional, and local personnel salaries prorated from time and materials to support planning meetings, information collection, analysis, and travel. It also includes the support for partnerships across state and local agencies, and tribal governments. Community/network development activities such as marketing, communication, and public education, including the planning and coordination of services, fall into this category, as do needs-assessment projects to identify the scope and magnitude of the problem, resources available, gaps in services, and strategies to close those gaps.</p>
Peer Support	<p>These include a wide range of supports, services, and advocacy provided by peers (individuals with lived experience) to other peers. These services may include but are not limited to advocating for people in recovery, sharing resources and building skills, building community and relationships, leading recovery groups, mentoring and setting goals. Peer support roles may also extend to providing services and/or training, supervising other</p>

Term	Definition
Peer workers, developing resources, administering programs or agencies, and educating the public and policymakers. Planning Council Activities	This includes those activities that support the performance of a Mental Health Planning Council or Behavioral Health Planning Council.
Private Residence	Individual lives in a house, apartment, trailer, hotel, dorm, barrack, and/or Single Room Occupancy (SRO).
Quality Assurance and Improvements	This includes activities to improve the overall quality of services, including those activities to assure conformity to acceptable professional standards, adaptation, and review of implementation of evidence-based practices, identification of areas of technical assistance related to quality outcomes, including feedback. Administrative agency contracts to monitor service-provider quality fall into this category, as do independent peer-review activities.
Random Sample	A subset of the population derived using a sampling technique that gives each member of the population an equal chance of being selected. Using random number generators or selectors reduces sampling bias.
Research and Evaluation	This includes performance measurement, evaluation, and research such as services research and demonstration projects to test feasibility and effectiveness of a new approach as well as the dissemination of such information.
Residential Care	This level of care may include a Group Home, Therapeutic Group Home, Board and Care, Residential Treatment, or Rehabilitation Center, or Agency-operated residential care facilities.
Residential Treatment Center for Children (RTC)	A facility not licensed as a psychiatric hospital that primarily provides individually planned programs of mental health treatment in a residential care setting for children and youth younger than 18 (some RTCs for children may accept persons through age 21.) This type of facility must have a clinical program that is directed by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse who has a masters or a doctoral degree.
Retired	Individuals who have withdrawn from their occupation or active working life.
School Attendance	Physical presence of a child in a school setting during scheduled class hours.
Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED)	Children with serious emotional disturbance (SED) includes persons up to age 18 who have a diagnosable behavioral, mental, or emotional issue—as defined by the Psychiatric Association’s <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of Mental Disorders</i> . This condition results in a functional impairment that substantially interferes with, or limits, a child’s role or functioning in family, school, or community activities (https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/federal-register-notice-58-96-definitions.pdf).

Term	Definition
Serious Mental Illness (SMI)	Adults with serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons age 18 and older who have a diagnosable behavioral, mental, or emotional condition (as defined by the DSM). This condition substantially interferes with, or limits, one or more major life activities, such as: basic daily living (for example, eating or dressing); instrumental living (for example, taking prescribed medications or getting around the community); and participating in a family, school, or workplace https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/federal-register-notice-58-96-definitions.pdf .
Sexual Orientation	Sexual orientation is an often-enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both. It also refers to an individual’s sense of personal and social identity based on those attractions, related to behaviors, and membership in a community of others who share those attractions and behaviors.
Some Other Race	Race other than White, Black or African American, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, More than One race.
State Psychiatric Hospital	A state owned psychiatric inpatient facility licensed as a hospital that provides primarily inpatient care to individuals with a mental illness from a specific geographic area and/or statewide. Include state hospitals where the management and operation are contracted out to a non-state organization or company.
Stratified Random Sample	A type of random sampling where sub-populations are represented equally or proportionately to the whole population.
Substance Use	Substance use refers to the use of selected substances, including alcohol, tobacco products, drugs, inhalants, and other substance that can be consumed, inhaled, injected, or otherwise absorbed into the body with possible dependence and other detrimental effects.
Supported Employment (SE)	Supported Employment (SE) is an evidence-based practice (EBP) to promote rehabilitation and return to productive employment or enter into productive employment, for persons with serious mental illnesses. SE programs use a team approach for treatment, with employment specialists responsible for carrying out all vocational services from intake through follow-along. Job placements are: community-based (i.e., not sheltered workshops, not onsite at SE or other treatment agency offices), competitive (i.e., jobs are not exclusively reserved for SE clients, but open to public), in normalized settings, and utilize multiple employers. The SE team has a small client to staff ratio. SE contacts occur in the home, at the job site, or in the community. The SE team is assertive in engaging and retaining clients in treatment, especially utilizing face-to-face community visits, rather than phone or mail contacts. The SE team consults/works with family and significant others when appropriate. SE services are frequently coordinated with Vocational Rehabilitation benefits.
Supported Housing	Supported Housing is an evidence-based practice (EBP) in which a consumer lives in a house, apartment, or similar setting, alone or with others, and has considerable responsibility for residential maintenance but receives periodic visits from mental health staff or family for the purpose

Term	Definition
	of monitoring and/or assisting with residential responsibilities. Criteria identified for supported housing programs include housing choice, functional separation of housing from service provision, affordability, integration (with persons who do not have mental illness), right to tenure, service choice, service individualization and service availability.
Therapeutic Foster Care	Children are placed with foster parents who are trained to work with children with special needs. Usually, each foster home takes one child at a time, and caseloads of supervisors in agencies overseeing the program remain small. In addition, therapeutic foster parents are given a higher stipend than traditional foster parents, and they receive extensive pre-service training and in-service supervision and support. Frequent contact between case managers or care coordinators and the treatment family is expected, and additional resources and traditional mental health services may be provided as needed.
Training and Evaluation	This includes skill development and continuing education for personnel employed in local programs as well as partnering agencies, as long as the training relates to services to adults with SMI or children with SED. Typical costs include course fees, tuition, and reimbursements to employees, trainer(s) and support staff salaries, and certification expenditures.
Two or More Races	“A combination of two or more of the following race categories: 1. White 2. Black or African American 3. American Indian or Alaska Native 4. Asian 5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 6. Some Other Race” (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population, Public Law 97-171 Redistricting Data File).
Transgender (Trans Woman and Trans Man)	<p>Transgender is an umbrella term for persons whose gender identify, gender expression, or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth.</p> <p>Trans Woman is a person that was assigned male at birth but identifies and lives as a woman.</p> <p>Trans Man is a person that was assigned female at birth but identifies and lives as a man.</p>
Unduplicated Counts	Counting a client/consumer and their services uniquely. Unduplicated counts can exist at different levels: a program, a local system of care, or at the state level.
Unemployed	<p>According to the U.S. Department of Labor, persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. Actively looking for work may consist of any of the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contacting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An employer directly or having a job interview b. A public or private employment agency c. Friends or relatives d. A school or university employment center 2. Sending out resumes or filling out applications 3. Placing or answering advertisement

Term	Definition
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Checking union or professional registers 5. Some other means of active job search
Vocational Rehabilitation	Services that include job finding/development, assessment and enhancement of work-related skills, attitudes, and behaviors as well as provision of job experience to clients/patients. Includes transitional employment.
White	Individuals with origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, including, for example, English, German, Irish, Italian, Polish, and Scottish (https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-29/pdf/2024-06469.pdf).