2011 NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH

PERSON-LEVEL SAMPLING WEIGHT CALIBRATION

Prepared for the 2011 Methodological Resource Book

Contract No. HHSS283200800004C
RTI Project No. 0211838.207.004
Phase II, Deliverable No. 39

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January 2013

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Preface

This report contains a brief review of the sampling weight calibration methodology used for the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which was known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) prior to 2002. This report also lists detailed documentation on the implementation steps and evaluation results from the weight calibration application. The constrained exponential modeling (CEM) method used in the surveys prior to 1999 (referred to in this report as the generalized exponential model [GEM]) was modified to provide more flexibility in dealing internally with the extreme weights and for setting bounds directly on the weight adjustment factors so they can become suitable for nonresponse (nr) and poststratification (ps) adjustments. The highlights of the method are summarized below.

- The inherent two-phase nature of the NSDUH design (viewing the large screener sample as the first phase and the actual questionnaire sample as the second phase) allows for the additional step of poststratifying the selected persons to estimated controls from the large first-phase sample of persons. This additional step results in stable controls for the later step of nonresponse adjustment at the respondent-person level. These two steps had been combined as one step in surveys prior to 1999, but they have been kept separate from 1999 onward.
- A poststratification step at the respondent-household level in the first phase of the screening interview reduced coverage bias resulting from the first-phase sampling and produced controls for use in poststratification at the selected-person level, respondent person-pair level, and respondent-household level in the second phase of the drug use interview. This step again takes advantage of the inherent two-phase design of the study.
- The built-in control on extreme weights in GEM was supplemented by a separate step of extreme value adjustment after the final poststratification whenever the extreme weight percentage in the initial unadjusted weights was considered to be too large. This was accomplished by using GEM so that the sample demographic distribution was preserved. This method represents an improvement over the trimming method implemented before the nonresponse adjustment in surveys prior to 1999 and the extreme value adjustment before the nonresponse adjustment used for the 1999 NHSDA. For the 2011 NSDUH, this final extreme value adjustment was judged to be unnecessary.

The GEM calibration method provides a unified approach to handling problems of extreme weights, nonresponse, and poststratification, and it uses current state-of-the-art technology. The implementation of GEM under a tight project schedule was a challenge, but it was met successfully by the diligence and perseverance of the members of the weighting team consisting of Patrick Chen, Devon Cribb, Lanting Dai, Harper Gordek, Jeff Laufenberg, Neeraja Sathe, and Matthew Westlake.

This report consists of several chapters describing the implementation and evaluation of GEM and of appendices composed mainly of tables. In the interest of reducing the size of the report, detailed domain-specific evaluation results are presented in the supplement to this report, which is available upon request. This work was completed for the Substance Abuse and Mental

Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), by RTI International,[1] North Carolina, under Contract No. HHSS283200800004C. The authors are grateful to Art Hughes of SAMHSA for his useful comments and suggestions.

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[1] RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

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List of Terms and Abbreviations

C	Center point.
CAI	Computer-assisted interviewing.
DU	Dwelling unit.
ev	Extreme weight adjustment. See Section 4.1 for more detail.
FI	Field interviewer.
GEM	Generalized exponential model. See Chapter 2 for more detail.
half-step	This refers to halving the increment in the Newton-Raphson iterative process for fitting GEM.
IQR	Interquartile range.
L	Lower bound on adjustment factor.
MPMN	Multivariate predictive mean neighbor.
nr	Nonresponse adjustment.
Outwinsor	Signifies the percentages of weights trimmed after extreme weight adjustment via winsorization.
PMN	Predictive mean neighborhood.
ps	Poststratification adjustment.
res.sdu.nr	Respondent screener dwelling unit nonresponse adjustment step. See Section 5.1.2 for more detail.
res.sdu.ps	Respondent screener dwelling unit poststratification adjustment step. See Section 5.1.3 for more detail.
res.sdu.ev	Respondent screener dwelling unit extreme weight adjustment step. See Section 5.1.4 for more detail.
sel.per.ps	Selected person poststratification adjustment step. See Section 5.2.2 for more detail.
res.per.nr	Respondent person nonresponse adjustment step. See Section 5.2.3 for more detail.
res.per.ps	Respondent person poststratification adjustment step. See Section 5.2.4 for more detail.
res.per.ev	Respondent person extreme weight adjustment step. See Section 5.2.5 for more detail.
SAE	Small area estimate.
SDU	Screener dwelling unit.
SE	Standard error.
SES	Socioeconomic status indicator. See Exhibit 3.1 for more detail.
SS	State sampling.
U	Upper bound on adjustment factor.
UPMN	Univariate predictive mean neighbor.
UWE	Unequal weighting effect. It refers to the contribution in the design effect due to unequal selection probability and is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$ where CV = coefficient of variation of weights, and n is the sample size.
VESTR	Variance estimation stratum.
VEREP	Variance estimation replicates.
Winsorization	A method of extreme weight adjustment that replaces extreme weights with the critical values used for defining low and high extreme weights.

1. Introduction

The target population for the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) was the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 years or older residing within the United States and the District of Columbia. A coordinated sample design was developed for the 2005 through 2009 NSDUHs. The 2010 and 2011 samples are extensions of the 5-year sample. Although there is no planned overlap with the 1999 to 2004 samples, a coordinated design for 2005 through 2009 facilitated 50 percent overlap in second-stage units (area segments) within each successive 2-year period from 2005 through 2009. This design was intended to increase the precision of estimates in year-to-year trend analyses, using the expected positive correlation resulting from the overlapping sample between successive NSDUH years. The 2011 NSDUH main sample continues the 50 percent overlap by retaining half of the second-stage units from the 2010 survey. In addition, to measure and report the impact of the April 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use and mental health, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included in the 2011 NSDUH main study by using the segments that were retired from use in the 2009 and 2010 surveys in the GCO-designated counties in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

The 2011 design provides for estimates by State in all 50 States plus the District of Columbia. States may therefore be viewed as the first level of stratification as well as a reporting variable. Eight States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas), referred to as the "large" States, had a sample designed to yield 3,600 respondents per State, while the remaining 43 "small" States (which include the District of Columbia) had a sample designed to yield 900 respondents per State. In these 43 States, adequate data were available to support reliable State estimates based on small area estimation (SAE) methodology. The target national sample size for 2011 NSDUH is 67,500 and was expanded by 2,000 in four Gulf Coast region States (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi), resulting in a total targeted national sample size of 69,500. The achieved sample for the 2011 NSDUH was 70,109 persons (corresponding to 50,133 responding dwelling units [DUs] selected at the second phase out of 156,031 DUs screened at the first phase), with a low of 865 for Maine to a high of 1,746 for Louisiana among small States, and a low of 3,074 for Pennsylvania to a high of 4,029 for Florida among large States.

In the 2011 NSDUH design, States served as the primary strata; within each State, State sampling (SS) regions were formed and served as the secondary strata. Based on a composite size measure, States were geographically partitioned into roughly equal-sized regions according to population. The smaller States were partitioned into 12 SS regions, whereas the 8 large States were divided into 48 SS regions. Therefore, the partitioning of the United States resulted in the formation of a total of 900 SS regions.

Unlike previous NSDUHs, the first stage of selection for the 2005 through 2011 NSDUHs was census tracts selected from SS regions. This stage was included to contain sample segments within a single census tract to the extent possible. Prior to the 2005 NSDUH, segments that crossed census tract boundaries made merging to external data sources difficult.

The first stage of selection began with the construction of an area sample frame that contained one record for each census tract in the United States. If necessary, census tracts were aggregated within SS regions until each tract had, at a minimum, 150 DUs in urban areas and 100 DUs in rural areas. There were 48 census tracts per SS region selected with probabilities proportionate to a composite size measure and with minimum replacement (Chromy, 1979).

Because census tracts generally exceed the minimum DU requirement, one smaller geographic region was selected within each sampled census tract. For this second stage of sampling, each selected census tract was partitioned into compact clusters[2] of DUs by aggregating adjacent census blocks. Consistent with the terminology used in previous NSDUHs, these geographic clusters of blocks are referred to as "segments." A sample DU in NSDUH refers to either a housing unit or a group-quarters listing unit, such as a dormitory room or a shelter bed. Similar to census tracts, segments were formed to contain a minimum of 150 DUs in urban areas and 100 DUs in rural areas. This minimum DU requirement will support the overlapping sample design and any special supplemental samples or field tests that SAMHSA may wish to conduct.

One segment was selected within each sampled census tract with probability proportionate to size. The 48 selected segments then were randomly assigned to a survey year and quarter of data collection.

After sample segments for the 2011 NSDUH were selected, specially trained field household listers visited the areas and obtained complete and accurate lists of all eligible DUs within the sample segment boundaries. These lists served as the frames for the third stage of sample selection. Using a random start point and interval-based (systematic) selection, the actual listing units were selected from the segment frame.

After DU selections were made, an interviewer visited each selected DU to obtain a roster of all persons residing in the DU. Using the roster information obtained from an eligible member of the selected DU, zero, one, or two persons were selected for the survey. Sampling rates were preset by age group and State. Roster information was entered directly into the electronic screening instrument, which automatically implemented this fourth stage of selection based on the State and age group sampling parameters.

As in previous years of the survey,[3] the 2011 NSDUH sample weighting posed challenges because of the sheer magnitude of the number of State-specific predictors used for nonresponse (nr) and poststratification (ps) adjustments. With the 51-State survey, using a single model for each of the adjustments was not practical; however, treating each State separately was not desirable because individual State sample sizes were not large enough to support reliable estimation of a number of parameters. Therefore, the 51 States were grouped into nine model groups corresponding to the nine U.S. Census Bureau divisions. This helped to keep a substantial

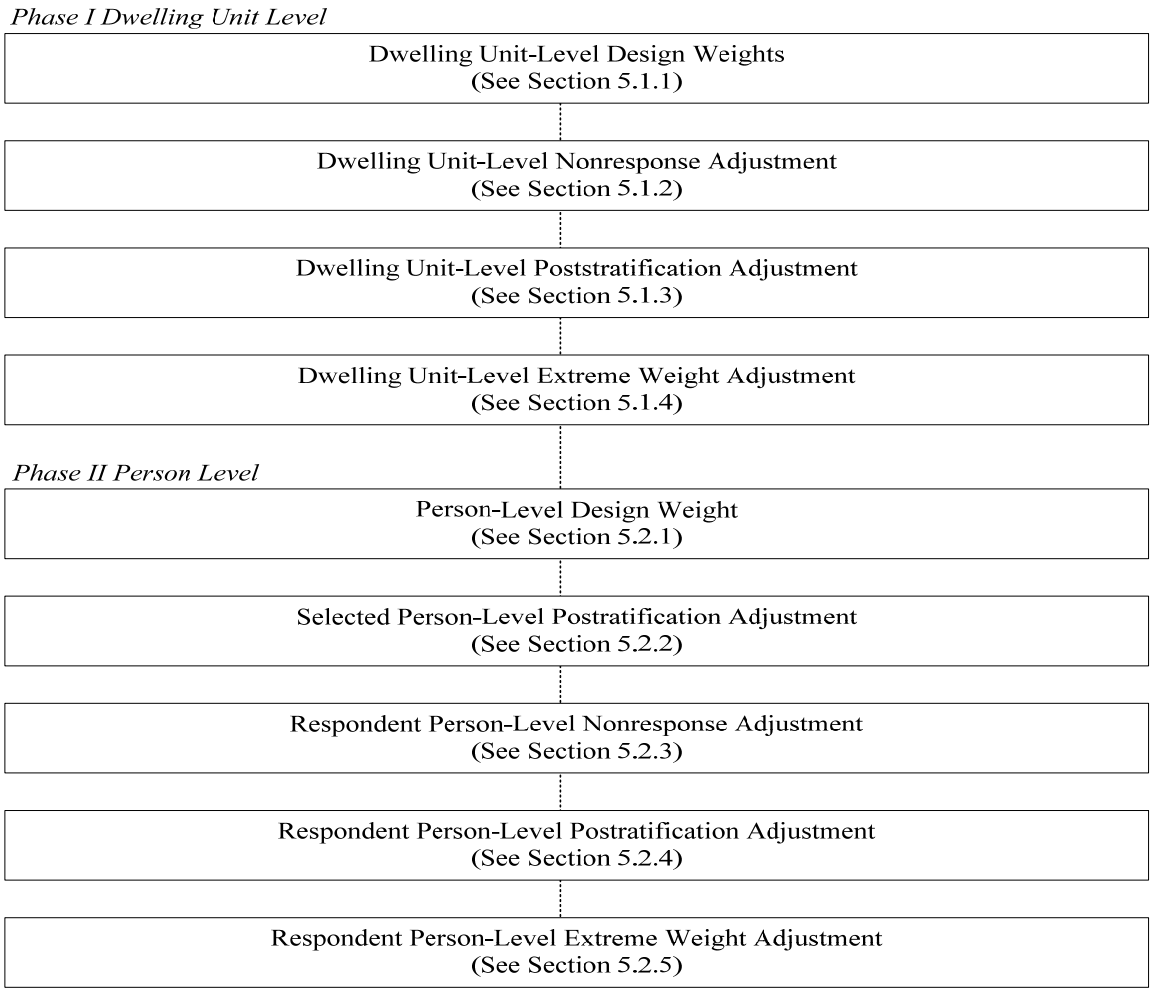
[2] Although the entire cluster is compact, the final sample of DUs represents a noncompact cluster. Noncompact clusters (selection from a list) differ from compact clusters in that not all units within the cluster are included in the sample. Although compact cluster designs are less costly and more stable, a noncompact cluster design was used because it provides for greater heterogeneity of dwellings within the sample. Also, social interaction (contagion) among neighboring dwellings is sometimes introduced with compact clusters (Kish, 1965).

[3] The survey was known as the National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) prior to 2002.

number of predictor variables in each model and reduced the computing time that would be associated with fitting a larger model.

As with each survey after 1999, an important feature of the 2011 NSDUH sample weighting was to capitalize on the inherent two-phase nature of the NSDUH design (although the design was primarily viewed as multistage) by adding a step to poststratify the household weights in the first phase of the screening interview (see Exhibit 1.1). This reduced coverage bias resulting from the first phase of sampling and produced estimated controls for use in poststratification of person-pair weights and household weights in the second phase of the drug use interview. No other suitable source was available for obtaining these controls for poststratification. Note also that screener DU weights were poststratified to population counts by adjusting the DU's weighted contribution of person counts to various demographic domains. The second important feature was to add a step to poststratify selected persons (including respondents and nonrespondents) to estimated controls from the large first-phase sample of persons for various predictor variables at the segment, DU, and person levels. This provided stable controls for the step involving the nonresponse adjustment of respondent weights. Incorporating this important feature would not have been possible without screener data on the sociodemographics of members of the selected households.

Exhibit 1.1 Sampling Weight Calibration Steps



As in previous NSDUHs, a modification of the earlier methodology of scaled constrained exponential modeling (CEM) (Folsom & Witt, 1994) was used to meet the new demands on the weighting mentioned previously (i.e., the two-phase design and large number of available predictors). The modified methodology, called the generalized exponential model (GEM) (Folsom & Singh, 2000), has several features:

- Like CEM, GEM can use a large number of predictor variables, such as those obtained from the first-phase screener sample for the 50 States plus the District of Columbia, and some of their interactions.
- GEM allows unit-specific bounds for the weights initially identified as extreme, which provide tight controls on the extreme weights. This built-in control is often adequate, in that the frequency of extreme weights, after the nonresponse and poststratification adjustments, is not usually high. However, if this is not the case, GEM can be used for a separate extreme weight adjustment after poststratification. This extra adjustment, which uses tighter bounds, will preserve the demographic population controls used in the poststratification step.
- GEM provides a unified approach to nonresponse, poststratification, and extreme weight adjustments. The differences are only in terms of the bounds and control totals that are used.
- GEM can be implemented efficiently using software developed at RTI.
- GEM is a generalization of the commonly used raking-ratio method in which a distance function is minimized such that (1) the initial weights are perturbed only a little and lie within certain bounds, and (2) control totals are met. It is also a generalization of Deville and Särndal's (1992) logit method in that the bounds on weights are not required to be uniform. Moreover, the lower bound can be set to one, which is desirable for the nonresponse adjustment. Like the previously mentioned methods, fitting GEM requires iterations (such as Newton-Raphson).

The report is organized as follows. In Chapter 2, GEM is reviewed, and a heuristic description outlines how GEM provides a unified approach to all three procedures' adjustments for nonresponse, poststratification, and extreme weight adjustment. In Chapter 3, potential predictor variables for use with nonresponse, poststratification, and extreme weight are discussed, and the strategy for dealing with many predictors via modeling groups of States is reviewed. In Chapter 4, practical steps for implementing GEM for the 2011 NSDUH are presented, and in Chapter 5, details of the weight calibrations, including all weight components corresponding to Phases I and II, are given. Chapter 6 presents the evaluation measures of calibrated weights and a sensitivity analysis of point estimates and standard errors (adjusted for calibration) of selected drug prevalence estimates. The sensitivity analysis compares the estimates and standard errors from final models to those of the baseline models (which consist of only main effects). Nine appendices also are included. Appendix A presents technical details about GEM; Appendix B documents the creation and source of the poststratification control totals; and Appendix C contains information on the imputation methodology. Appendix D summarizes the GEM modeling, and the remaining five appendices contain various tables on weighted response rates, percentages of extreme weights and outwinsors, slippage rates, and weight adjustment summary statistics.

2. Generalized Exponential Model for Weight Calibration

In survey practice, design weights are typically adjusted in three steps via the following methods: (1) weighting class adjustments for nonresponse, (2) raking-ratio adjustments for poststratification, and (3) winsorization for extreme weights. The bias introduced by winsorization is alleviated to some extent through poststratification. The nonresponse (nr) adjustment is a correction for bias that is introduced when estimates are based only on responding units; poststratification is an adjustment for coverage (typically undercoverage) bias, as well as for variance reduction (which is possibly due to correlation between the study and control, usually demographic, variables). If weights are not treated for extreme weight adjustment, the resulting estimates, although unbiased, will tend to have low precision.

There are limitations in the existing methods of weight adjustment for nonresponse, poststratification, and extreme weight. For the nonresponse step, there are general raking-type methods, such as the scaled constrained exponential model developed by Folsom and Witt (1994), where the lower and upper bounds can be suitably chosen by using a separate scaling factor. The factor is set as the inverse of the overall response propensity. It would be beneficial to have a model for the nonresponse adjustment factor that incorporates the desired lower and upper bounds on the factor as part of the model. Note that the lower bound on the nonresponse adjustment factor should be 1 because it is interpreted as the inverse of the probability of response for a particular unit. For the poststratification step, the general calibration methods of Deville and Särndal (1992), such as the logit method, allow for built-in lower (L) and upper (U) bounds (for poststratification, typically $L < 1 < U$). However, it would be useful to have nonuniform bounds (L_k, U_k) depending on the unit k, such that the final adjusted weights, w_k, could be controlled within certain limits. An important application of this feature would be weight adjustments to allow the user to have some control over the final adjustment of weights initially identified as extreme weights. It would be advantageous to adjust for bias introduced in the extreme weight adjustment step (such as when extreme weights are treated via winsorization) so that the sample distribution for various demographic characteristics is preserved.

A modification of the earlier method of the scaled constrained exponential model of Folsom and Witt (1994), termed the generalized exponential model (GEM) and proposed by Folsom and Singh (2000), provides a unified approach to the three weight adjustments for nonresponse, poststratification, and extreme weight, and it has the valuable features mentioned previously. The functional form of the GEM adjustment factor is given in Appendix A. It generalizes the logit model of Deville and Särndal (1992), typically used for poststratification, such that the bounds (L, U) may depend on k. Thus, it provides a built-in control on extreme weights, during both nonresponse adjustments and poststratification. In addition, the bounds are internal to the model and can be set to chosen values (e.g., $L_k = 1$ in the nonresponse step). If the frequency of extreme weights is low after the final poststratification, a separate extreme weight adjustment step may not be necessary.

Note that in view of the nonresponse adjustment factor being defined as the inverse of response propensity, GEM requires it to be greater than 1. However, the built-in extreme weight

control feature of GEM essentially defines adjustment factors with regard to the critical value under winsorization. Therefore, although the adjustment factor with regard to the cutoff point is always greater than 1, with regard to the original weight, it can be less than 1.

In fitting GEM to a particular problem, choosing a large number of predictor variables along with tight bounds will have an impact on the resulting unequal weighting effect (UWE) and the percentage of extreme weights. In practice, this leads to somewhat subjective evaluations of trade-offs between the target set of bounds for a given set of factor effects, the target UWE, and the target proportions of extreme weights. The percentage of "outwinsors" (a term coined to signify the extent of residual weights after extreme weight adjustment via winsorization) is probably a more realistic benchmark in determining the robustness of estimates in the presence of extreme weights. Chapter 4 provides details about the GEM process and some practical guidelines about fitting such a model. In particular, an adaptive method based on realized minimum and maximum bounds after setting loose initial bounds is recommended for choosing bounds more objectively.

A large increase in the number of predictor variables in GEM typically would result in a higher UWE, indicating a possible loss in precision. By looking at the change in variance calculated for a model run with the minimal number of predictor variables versus the final model we reached during the weighting process, a more precise measure of loss (or gain) in precision can be obtained for variance of selected study variables. The results are presented in Chapter 6.

3. Predictor Variables in GEM for the 2011 NSDUH

For the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the initial set of predictor variables was identical to the set used for the 2010 NSDUH. Exhibit 3.1 shows the definitions and levels of these predictor variables. Typical predictors used for the screener dwelling unit (DU) nonresponse adjustment were State, Quarter, Group-Quarters Indicator, Population Density, Percentage Hispanic or Latino in Segment, Percentage Black or African American in Segment, Percentage Owner-Occupied DUs in Segment, and Segment-Combined Median Rent and Housing Value, which is also called the Socioeconomic Status (SES) indicator. The SES indicator was a composite measure based on (standardized) median rent, median housing value, and the percentage of dwellings that are owner occupied. Typical predictors for the person-level nonresponse adjustments were, in addition to those stated previously, Age, Gender, Race, Hispanicity, and Relation to Householder (i.e., the head of the household). For poststratification, predictors typically used were State, Age, Race, Gender, Hispanicity, and Quarter. In all cases, the model consisted of main effects and some interactions of these predictors. For a separate extreme weight adjustment with the generalized exponential model (GEM) after poststratification, the predictors were the same as those used in the poststratification (ps) adjustment.

Generally, it is desirable to include, whenever possible, poststratification predictors (correlated with the outcome variable) as part of nonresponse predictors (correlated with the response variable) because of the potential variance reduction; this works to offset the variance inflation, which is due to the random controls used in the nonresponse (nr) adjustment. In general, this is not possible because demographic information (often used for poststratification) is not available for nonrespondents. However, with a two-phase design, such as NSDUH's, this problem does not exist because the screener data contain the necessary information. There is, of course, the cost in time and effort required to edit and impute the screener-based predictors in advance of this nonresponse adjustment. Many times, the need to edit, impute, or both edit and impute nonresponse predictors for the full sample, which consists of respondents and nonrespondents, is eliminated because the poststratification and nonresponse adjustments are combined into a single poststratification step. However, the processes leading to nonresponse and coverage errors are likely to be different enough to benefit from separate modeling. The nonresponse-adjustment models also can benefit from bias reduction when segment-level variables, such as the percentage of owner-occupied DUs, are included in the model. Population totals for these segment-level variables have not been developed for use as poststratification controls.

Exhibit 3.1 Definition of Levels for Variables

Age (years)
1: 12-17, 2: 18-25, 3: 26-34, 4: 35-49, 5: 50+[1,4]

Gender
1: Male, 2: Female[1]

Group Quarters Indicator
1: College Dorm, 2: Other Group Quarter, 3: Non-Group Quarter[1]

Hispanicity
1: Hispanic or Latino, 2: Non-Hispanic or Latino[1]

Percent of Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units in Segment (% Owner-Occupied)
1: 50% - 100%,[1] 2: 10% - 50%, 3: <10%

Percent of Segments That Are Black or African American
1: 50% - 100%, 2: 10% - 50%, 3: <10%[1]

Percent of Segments That Are Hispanic or Latino
1: 50% - 100%, 2: 10% - 50%, 3: <10%[1]

Population Density
1: MSA 1,000,000 or More, 2: MSA Less than 1,000,000, 3: Non-MSA Urban, 4: Non-MSA Rural[1]

Quarter
1: Quarter 1, 2: Quarter 2, 3: Quarter 3, 4: Quarter 4[1]

Race (3 level)
1: White,[1] 2: Black or African American, 3: Other

Race (5 level)
1: White,[1] 2: Black or African American, 3: American Indian or Alaska Native, 4: Asian, 5: Two or More Races

Relation to Householder
1: Householder or Spouse,[1] 2: Child, 3: Other Relative, 4: Nonrelative

Segment-Combined Median Rent and Housing Value (Rent/Housing)[2]
1: First Quintile, 2: Second Quintile, 3: Third Quintile, 4: Fourth Quintile, 5: Fifth Quintile[1]

States[3]

Model Group 1:	1: Connecticut, 2: Maine, 3: New Hampshire, 4: Rhode Island, 5: Vermont, 6: Massachusetts[1]
Model Group 2:	1: New Jersey,[1] 2: New York, 3: Pennsylvania
Model Group 3:	1: Illinois, 2: Indiana,[1] 3: Michigan, 4: Wisconsin, 5: Ohio
Model Group 4:	1: Iowa, 2: Kansas, 3: Minnesota, 4: Missouri,[1] 5: Nebraska, 6: South Dakota, 7: North Dakota
Model Group 5:	1: Delaware, 2: District of Columbia, 3: Georgia,[1] 4: Maryland, 5: North Carolina, 6: South Carolina, 7: Virginia, 8: West Virginia, 9: Florida
Model Group 6:	1: Alabama, 2: Kentucky, 3: Mississippi, 4: Tennessee[1]
Model Group 7:	1: Arkansas,[1] 2: Louisiana, 3: Oklahoma, 4: Texas
Model Group 8:	1: Colorado, 2: Idaho, 3: Montana, 4: Nevada, 5: New Mexico, 6: Utah, 7: Wyoming, 8: Arizona[1]
Model Group 9:	1: Alaska, 2: Hawaii, 3: Oregon, 4: Washington,[1] 5: California

MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

[1] The reference level for this variable. This is the level against which effects of other factor levels are measured.

[2] Segment-Combined Median Rent and Housing Value (also known as the Socioeconomic Status [SES] indicator) is a composite measure based on rent, housing value, and percent owner occupied.

[3] The States assigned to a particular model are based on census divisions.

[4] The age group 50+ was further broken down into 50-64 and 65+ for Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment, for which 65+ was used as the reference level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Heuristically, the suitable number of State-specific controls should depend on the size of the realized sample in each State; because of this, the nature of the problem of too many controls in nonresponse- and poststratification-adjustment models is State specific. Therefore, for the 2011 NSDUH, the strategy proposed by Singh, Penne, and Gordek (1999) was followed and is discussed in the following paragraphs. Also using Singh et al. (1999), some general guidelines were used to choose an initial set of State-specific controls, and the initial set was modified iteratively as problems in maintaining them arose. The process began with the baseline model of one-factor effects and then proceeded with the addition of second- and third-order effects; collapsing was performed as necessary, depending on the individual State sample sizes. To obtain more precise State-level estimates, every effort was made to include as many important State-specific covariates as possible in models for nonresponse and poststratification weight adjustments. These covariates typically were defined by sociodemographic domains. However, keeping a multitude of State-specific covariates, especially higher order interactions, was not possible because individual State sample sizes were not large enough to support stable estimation of an adequate number of model parameters. Therefore, a hierarchical order was used for including covariates in the model; the order started with covariates at the national level, followed by covariates at the census division level within the Nation, then covariates at the combined State level within the census division, and finally, whenever possible, covariates at the State level within the combined States.

When adding certain covariates to the model resulted in parameters that could not be estimated or were unstable, the hierarchy strategy mentioned previously was used to combine States within a census division so that covariates at the combined level could be included. However, this problem typically arose with State-specific higher order interactions, and States were collapsed only when combining levels of covariates within a State was not a reasonable alternative. This was thought to be beneficial in obtaining more reliable State-level estimates using small area estimation (SAE) techniques. The eight large States were not combined with other smaller States, to the extent possible, so that direct State-level estimates could be obtained without relying on SAE.

As an objective check for the suitability of the number of factors, once a satisfactory convergent model was obtained (see Section 6.5 for details), the relative efficiency of a more complex model (with many effects) versus a simpler model (with fewer effects) was measured. In addition to the relative efficiency, the increase in the unequal weighting effect (UWE) was checked.

For the 2011 NSDUH data, as for the previous years' data, it became apparent that the number of controls could be very high (in excess of 1,000). This many controls would be computationally prohibitive because the implementation of GEM involves iterative steps, and a matrix (whose dimension corresponds to the number of controls) must be inverted in each of these iterations. A solution would be to use separate models within groups of States rather than a single overall model. It can be shown that, if effects (two-factor or higher order) are always collapsed within a group of States, then fitting an overall model of GEM is equivalent to fitting separate models for each group. In this way, the computational problems associated with too many controls could be reduced. Therefore, in the 2011 NSDUH, as in the 1999 through 2010 surveys, nine model groups corresponding to the nine census divisions were used.

4. Practical Aspects of Implementing GEM for the NSDUH

As explained in Chapter 2, the generalized exponential model (GEM) can be used for nonresponse (nr) adjustment, poststratification (ps), and extreme weight adjustment (see Exhibit 4.1 for a schematic presentation of the steps). These steps were implemented using the GEM macro developed at RTI. A detailed discussion can be found in Chen, Penne, and Singh (2000).

4.1 Definition of Extreme Weights of Sampling Weights

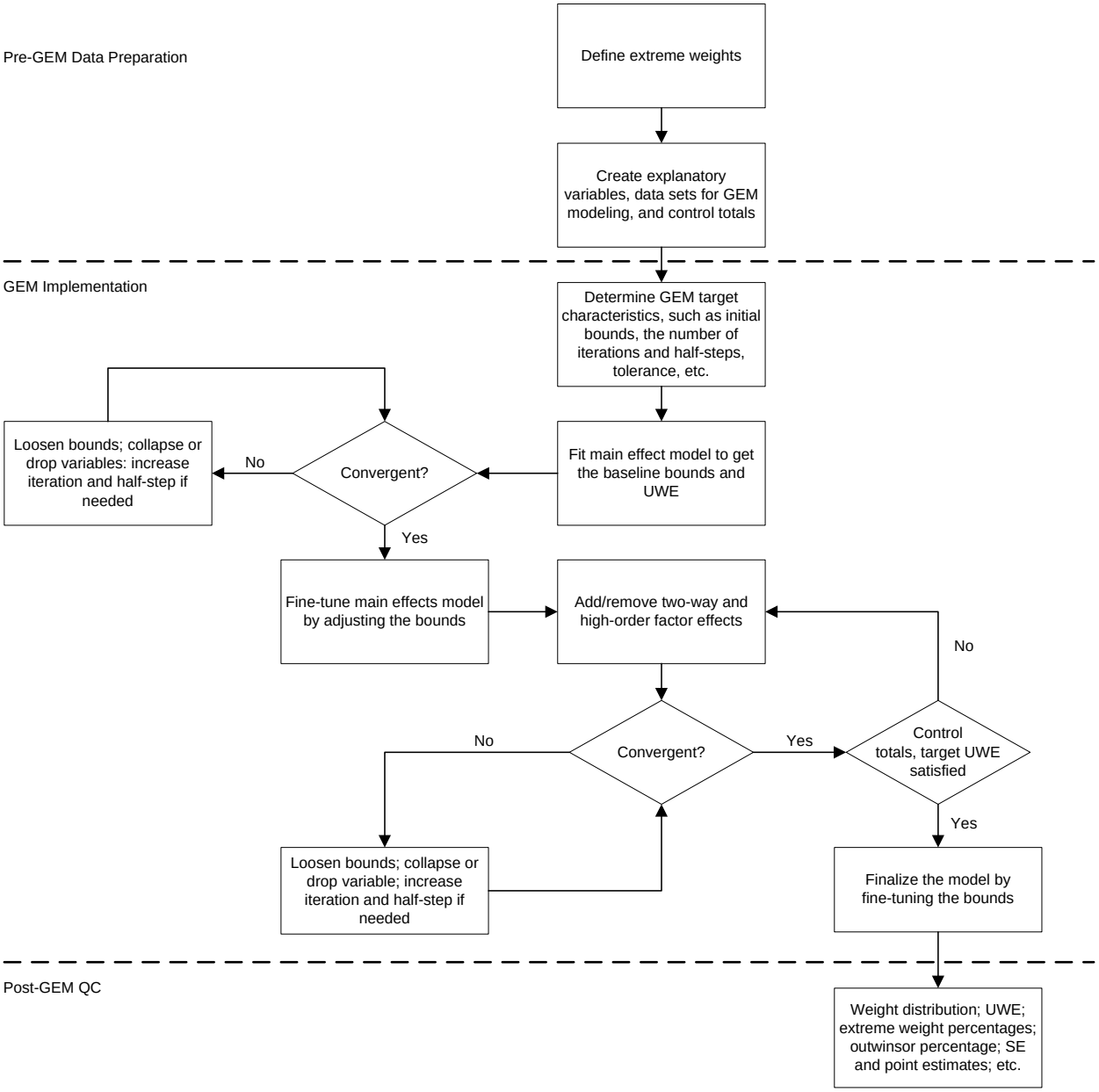
An important aspect of GEM is the built-in provision of extreme weight adjustment. Sampling weights for the survey generally were classified as extreme (high or low) if they fell outside the commonly used interval defined by the median $\pm 3 \times$ interquartile range (IQR) for some prespecified domains; these domains were usually defined by design strata, taking into account deep stratification. For example, the dwelling unit (DU)-level weight for the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) used the State sampling (SS) region as the domain. The person-level weight adjustments used a hierarchy of four domains: (1) SS region × Age group, (2) State × Age group, (3) SS region, and (4) State. A minimum of 30 observations was required for defining the boundaries, or critical values, for extreme weights. If this minimum was not met at the lower level, the next level up in the hierarchy was used.

Although the SS region × Age group domain corresponded to a deep stratum, it could be unsuitable for defining extreme weights because of insufficient sample sizes. So, collapsing SS regions within a State gave rise to such domains as State × Age group. Even at this level, sample sizes could be insufficient, so SS regions and, later, States themselves could be used as domains to define extreme weights. The critical values for low and high extreme weights are denoted by $b_{k(l)}$ and $b_{k(u)}$, respectively. The critical points for extreme weights within GEM modeling were defined as the median $\pm 2.5 \times$ IQR, which was conservative when compared with the commonly used standard of the median $\pm 3 \times$ IQR. This is because, to better prevent the adjusted weights from crossing the standard boundary and those at or beyond the boundary, weights near but below it (which have the most potential to become extreme) were treated as extreme by GEM.

4.2 Definition of Lower and Upper Bounds for Weight Adjustment Factors

For implementing extreme weight control via GEM, the variable m_k was defined as $b_{k(u)} / w_k$ for high extreme weights, and $b_{k(1)} / w_k$ for low extreme weights, where w_k represents the sampling weight before adjustment, and $b_{k(u)}, b_{k(l)}$ denote the critical values for the extreme weights. (Note that under this definition, nonextreme weights has a value of 1 for m_k; for high extreme weights, the more extreme the weight is, the smaller m_k will be; conversely for low extreme weights, the more extreme the weight is, the bigger m_k will be.)

Exhibit 4.1 Generalized Exponential Model Steps



GEM = generalized exponential model; SE = standard error; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

The upper and lower bounds for the adjustment factors were defined, respectively, as the product of m_k and the upper and lower boundary parameters specified in the modeling of GEM.

GEM allows inputs of three different upper (U) and lower (L) boundary parameters (L_1, and U_1, L_2, and U_2, L_3, and U_3, respectively) for high, non-, and low extreme weights. By applying a small upper boundary parameter for high extreme weights and a large lower boundary parameter for low extreme weights, the extreme weights could be controlled in the modeling.

GEM also requires specification of centers (C), such that L < C < U. For nonresponse adjustment, it was constructive to require all adjustments to be greater than 1 because the adjustments represented the inverse of response propensities. The value of C in this case was chosen as the inverse of the overall response propensity. For poststratification, centers were set to 1 so the adjusted weights would not be too far away from the original design weights. Here, lower bounds were chosen to be less than 1 and upper bounds were greater than 1 because the control totals could be larger or smaller than the estimated totals based on the design weights. The extreme weight adjustment is analogous to the poststratification adjustment (see Appendix A) in that it is a repeated poststratification with tighter bounds for extreme weights identified after the poststratification step. Section 4.7 gives guidelines for the choice of lower, center, and upper parameters.

4.3 Definition of Control Totals

GEM modeling for nonresponse adjustment, poststratification, and extreme weight adjustment involved estimation of parameters of the adjustment factor model, such that specified control totals were satisfied. There were two types of control totals. For nonresponse adjustment, the control totals were from the full sample (i.e., respondents and nonrespondents), while for poststratification, control totals were obtained from external sources, such as the Census Bureau or a large first-phase screener sample. Specifically, for the 2011 NSDUH, the control totals for various domains for the selected person-level poststratification adjustment (sel.per.ps, see Section 5.2.2) were obtained from the first-phase sample containing roster information, and the control totals for the respondent person-level poststratification (res.per.ps, see Section 5.2.4) were obtained from the Census Bureau's Postcensal Population Estimates for various demographic domains. Controls used for extreme weight adjustment were the same as those for poststratification because they were based on the poststratified weight. (See Appendix B for more information.)

4.4 Efficient Computation Using Grouped Data

Because adjustment factors remained the same for units (DUs or persons) having common values for all explanatory variables used in the model, the size of the sample data was reduced by grouping units having common values of these variables. Also, within the groupings, the units with extreme weights were further grouped such that, in addition to the common values of the explanatory variables, they also had common values of m_k. This significantly saved computation time, especially because the original sample size was large. Modeling GEM with grouped data was implemented by treating each group as a single record, with the associated weight defined as the sum of the individual weights in the group. Note that when using GEM with grouped data, the unequal weighting effect (UWE) and *t*-test statistics normally produced in

the output would be misleading because the weights in grouped data are sums of the weights for the individual units within each group. Also, the definition of variance estimation stratum (VESTR) and replicates (VEREP) required for variance calculation would not be correct. To avoid these misleading results from using the grouped data, the final model was rerun with the full (ungrouped) data.

4.5 Steps in GEM Fitting

Exhibit 4.1 depicts the GEM steps. After specifying the GEM parameters, such as the initial upper and lower bounds, the number of the Newton-Raphson iterations and half-steps, and the type of weight adjustment (nonresponse adjustment, poststratification, or extreme weight adjustment), a forward selection method for modeling was used. A model with only main effects and loose bounds was first fit to obtain a set of realized baseline upper and lower bounds for extreme and nonextreme weights and to calculate a baseline UWE. Next, using the realized bounds, as many higher order interactions as possible were added to the model to help reduce bias, without unduly increasing the UWE and the extreme weight percentages. Convergence problems were addressed by loosening lower bounds and upper bounds and collapsing or dropping variables. In GEM, *t* tests and *p* values for significance of various effects could be computed for a previously converged model, which would be helpful in deciding about the collapsing of effects when convergence problems arose with realized bounds.

For this application, "collapsing" implies combining the "levels" of variables with other levels explicitly present in the model, while "dropping" implies combining with the reference levels, which are not explicitly represented in the model. Collapsing or dropping lower order interactions had a direct impact on the inclusion of the number of higher order interactions. For the 2011 NSDUH, when adding higher order terms, all previously selected explanatory variables were retained in the model. Possible reasons for nonconvergence included explanatory variables corresponding to domains with small sample sizes, or domains with large discrepancies between estimated totals based on the initial weights and the target control totals. The variables causing problems with convergence were identified by the high magnitude of the estimated model parameters. Once the explanatory variables were finalized, finer adjustments of upper bounds and lower bounds could optimize the model by reducing UWE and the extreme weight percentages.

4.6 Quality Control Checks

The distributions of the weights before and after each adjustment were compared to uncover any unusual impact of the weight adjustment on the initial weights. In addition to the weight distributions, the ratios of the maximum weight to the mean weight and the UWEs were compared across various domains both before and after each adjustment. The percentages of extreme weights were checked after each adjustment to see how effective the modeling was in controlling extreme weights. Coverage bias analysis based on the slippage rates also was conducted to check the impact of poststratification on various noncontrolled domains (i.e., those factors that were dropped or collapsed in the model).

4.7 Practical Guidelines in Using GEM

1. Collapsing checks for domains with small sample sizes. The number of observations in various domains defined by levels of the factor effects was examined. If the domain sample size was 0 and the control total corresponding to this domain also was 0, the factor generally was dropped. This automatically collapsed the factor level with the reference level; however, if the control total was not 0, the factor could not be dropped because collapsing the domains together for the sample also would collapse the population domains together. The result would be that control totals could not be met for the reference levels involved. In these cases, the factor level corresponding to a 0 domain sample size should be collapsed with another level for which we are willing to compromise on satisfying the control total.

In general, domains with small sample sizes may cause problems during GEM modeling and prevent the model from converging. For the 2011 NSDUH, if the model did not converge because a domain sample size was small, the corresponding factor effect was collapsed with another effect based on substantive considerations. For example, if State was involved, then it was better, in general, to collapse within States; collapsing of geographically adjacent States was done only when there was no other reasonable alternative (see Section 4.8 for more details). The necessity of collapsing was checked at each stage of model enlargement in the forward selection of factors. If variables were collapsed at a previous stage, the corresponding factor levels were also collapsed using the hierarchy principle at succeeding stages involving higher order factor effects.

2. Singularity checks. As in the case of collapsing checks, singularity checks (i.e., linear dependence checks of realized value columns of the predictors) were performed for the baseline model; in addition, they were performed at each stage of model enlargement because singularities depended on what other predictors were in the model. (Note that, although all variables were linearly independent of each other, it was possible for the columns of their realized values to have been linearly dependent.) For nonresponse adjustment, any variable that was a linear combination of other variables was either dropped from the model or collapsed with other variables. To decide whether to drop or to collapse, a singularity check was performed for both respondents only and the full sample. If both samples showed the same set of variables causing singularity, then these singularity variables could be dropped; if not, collapsing needed to be performed. For poststratification adjustment, any variable that was a linear combination of other variables had to be collapsed with other variables because the variables corresponding to poststratification controls typically were linearly independent.

3. Finding the initial factor set. After the collapsing and singularity checks, the remaining factor effects at a given stage of model enlargement formed the initial factor set.

4. Baseline model. Starting with the model consisting of all one-factor effects from the initial factor set, a convergent version was found (after any required collapsing) under no restrictions on the bounds. The model was optimized by trying to reduce the UWE and tighten the bounds. If necessary (to obtain convergence), factors corresponding to large parameter estimates were collapsed. As an option, *p* values could have been used to determine which factors to collapse.

5. Baseline plus two-factor effects. All two-factor interactions from the initial factor set were added to the baseline model. A convergent version under no bound restrictions then was found, and the model was optimized using criteria described in Guideline 4. The non-State two-factor effects were added first, and then, in a separate step, the State two-factor effects were added.

6. Baseline with two and higher order factor effects. Starting with the optimized model from Guideline 5, the higher order factor effects were added—first the non-State three-factor effects, then, in a separate step, the State three-factor effects. Again, criteria from Guideline 4 were followed to obtain an optimal model.

7. Optimizing a model with respect to the target model characteristics. These are summarized in the following points:

- For each step of model enlargement, the UWE for the initial weights was computed. It was allowed to increase up to 20 percent, or the maximum allowable UWE (generally under six), whichever was lower.
- The following guidelines, based on empirical considerations, were used for setting the bounds. In the case of poststratification and separate extreme weight adjustments, the center was set as $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 1$. Instead of tightening the bounds to as close to 1 as possible, as was done for surveys prior to 2002, we used an adaptive approach to choose the bounds starting from the 2003 NSDUH; that is, starting with loose bounds of (0.1, 10), we performed GEM iteratively four times, each with the realized bounds from the previous iteration. The final bounds for nonextreme weights were desired to be around (0.2, 5). The iterations based on the adaptive approach generally met this desired criterion. If this was not the case, then collapsing of some model variables was allowed to meet this criterion. Finally, the bounds U_1 and L_3 were further tightened to be as close to 1 as possible to better control high and low extreme weights, while maintaining $L_3 \geq L_2$ and $U_1 \leq U_2$.
- In the case of nonresponse, the centers were set equal to the common value of the overall inverse response propensity, and all the three lower bounds (L_1, L_2, and L_3) were set to 1. Next, starting with the loose bounds of (1, 10), the bounds were chosen iteratively as mentioned above using the realized bounds from the previous GEM iteration. The bounds U_1 and L_3 were further tightened to as close to center as possible, while maintaining $L_3 \geq L_2$ and $U_1 \leq U_2$.
- Targets for the maximum acceptable percentages of extreme weights and outwinsors within GEM for nonresponse and poststratification were as follows: 3 percent for the unweighted extreme weights, 15 percent for weighted extreme weights, and 5 percent for outwinsors. These percentages are liberal and serve as guidelines only. In practice, reducing them by half is preferable. If these guidelines were not met after all stages of calibration, a separate GEM for adjustment of extreme weights was implemented after poststratification.

8. Evaluation measures. After each stage of model enlargement, various characteristics were examined for large values. These included the UWE, the ratio of the maximum to the mean

for adjusted weight, the percentage of extreme weights and outwinsors, the distance between the total sample weighted count and the target population count (i.e., slippage rates for different domains), and other characteristics, such as weight summary statistics. In addition, the distributions of adjustment factors were checked for highly asymmetric tails. With the set of realized bounds for the final model, the baseline model was rerun, and then point estimates and SEs for selected outcome variables for the two models were compared. Generally, the two estimates were likely to be close, but not the SEs. The SEs for the final model were expected to be smaller but, at times, could be larger. Larger SEs were identified and examined because they could be an indication of instability of the model parameter estimates because of possible overfitting or insufficient sample sizes. In such situations, the final model was revised to get a more parsimonious model.

4.8 Variable Collapsing Guide

As discussed in Section 4.5, convergence problems in GEM were solved by either loosening bounds or collapsing model variables. Grouping proposed levels into a smaller number of categories could be done in several ways, but care was taken so that they remained meaningful. When constructing the model and attempting to obtain convergence, maintenance of logical groupings was a top priority. The following are some general guidelines that were followed when collapsing variables.

- *Ordinal variables*. Most of the proposed explanatory variables were ordinal. Thus, collapsing was done in a meaningful way, following the order. For example, the combined rental/house quintile had five levels (i.e., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th quintile) with the 5th quintile set for the reference. If the 4th quintile needed to be collapsed, it would be collapsed with either the 3rd or 5th quintile.
- *Age groups*. Age group had five levels: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older (50 or older was further broken down into 50 to 64 and 65 or older for the person-level poststratification adjustment and the person-level extreme weight adjustment to increase the accuracy of estimates for these age groups). For the main effects, the age covariate with five or six levels was easy to incorporate in the model. For the interactions, every effort was made to maintain the age group, and, therefore, collapsing was performed within age groups first. Collapsing across age groups occurred only if the age groups could not be maintained separately.
- *Large and adjacent States*. In the main effects, fitting States separately in the model was not a problem. For the State-specific interactions, collapsing was done within the State first, collapsing with other adjacent States was done only if needed. For the eight States with large sample sizes (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas), every effort was made to preserve all factor levels within States so that direct estimates could be made for the large States.
- *Race*. In the main effects and State-specific two-factor interactions, Race had five levels (white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and two or more races), while in non-State-specific two- and three-factor effects, Race had three levels (white, black or African American, and other). If maintaining all five levels was difficult in the main effects or State × Race interactions, the following guidelines were followed: (1) collapse American Indian or Alaska Native

and Asian if either of them caused a convergence problem; (2) collapse black or African American with two or more races if black or African American caused a convergence problem; (3) collapse two or more races with American Indian or Alaska Native or Asian, whichever had a smaller sample size, if two or more races caused a convergence problem; and (4) collapse American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and two or more races, or collapse all nonwhite Race groups if necessary. In the State × Race interactions, collapsing Race was done within State. If the three-level Race could not be maintained, the levels were collapsed to white and nonwhite.

5. Weight Calibration at Phase I Dwelling Unit and Phase II Person Levels

The 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) was based on probability sampling so that valid inferences could be made from survey findings to the target population. Probability sampling refers to sampling in which every unit on the frame is given a known, nonzero probability of inclusion in the survey. This is required for unbiased estimation of the population total. The assumption of nonzero inclusion probability for every pair of units in the frame also is required for unbiased variance estimation. The basic sampling plan involved four stages of selection across two phases of design (see Exhibit 5.1). The first phase of the design was the dwelling unit (DU) level, and the second phase was the person level. The four stages of selection were as follows: within Phase I, (1) the selection of census tracts within the State sampling (SS) region; (2) the selection of segments within each sampled census tract; (3) the selection of DUs within these segments; and within Phase II, (4) the selection of eligible individuals within DUs (Table 5.1). Specific details of the sample design and sample selection procedures can be found in the 2011 NSDUH sample design report (Morton, Martin, Shook-Sa, Chromy, & Hirsch, 2012).

As part of the postsurvey data-processing activities, analysis weights were calculated for the 2011 NSDUH respondents that reflected the selection probabilities from various stages of the sample design. These sample weights were adjusted at both the DU level (screening sample) and person level (drug questionnaire sample) to account for bias due to extreme weights, nonresponse, and coverage.

The final Phase I DU-level and Phase II person-level sample weights for the 2011 NSDUH sample are products of several factors (see Exhibit 5.1), each representing either a probability of selection at some particular stage or some form of extreme weight, nonresponse, or poststratification adjustment. In the following sections, these components are described in greater detail. In summary, the first 10 factors are defined for all screener-complete DUs and reflect the fully adjusted DU-level weight. The latter five components reflect the person-level selection within each screened DU, as well as any additional adjustments for person-level extreme weight, nonresponse, and poststratification error. Note that the unconditional, final person-level weights for the 2011 NSDUH sample are the product of all 15 weight components, as illustrated in Exhibit 5.1.

Exhibit 5.2 shows the U.S. Census Bureau divisions and model groups used in the 2011 NSDUH person-level weight calibration.

Exhibit 5.1 Summary of 2011 NSDUH Sample Weight Components

Phase I Dwelling Unit Level

Design Weight Components	
#1	Inverse Probability of Selecting Census Tract
#2	Inverse Probability of Selecting Segment
#3	Quarter Segment Weight Adjustment
#4	Subsegmentation Inflation Adjustment
#5	Inverse Probability of Selecting Dwelling Unit
#6	Inverse Probability of Added/Subsampled Dwelling Unit
#7	Dwelling Unit Release Adjustment

Weight Adjustment Components	
#8	Dwelling Unit Nonresponse Adjustment ***(res.sdu.nr)****
#9	Dwelling Unit Poststratification Adjustment ***(res.sdu.ps)****
#10	Dwelling Unit Extreme Weight Adjustment ***(res.sdu.ev)****

Phase II Person Level

Design Weight Components	
#11	Inverse Probability of Selecting a Person within a Dwelling Unit

Weight Adjustment Components	
#12	Selected Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment to Screener Data Controls ***(sel.per.ps)****
#13	Person-Level Nonresponse Adjustment ***(res.per.nr)****
#14	Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment ***(res.per.ps)****
#15	Person-Level Extreme Weight Adjustment ***(res.per.ev)****

* These adjustments use the generalized exponential model (GEM), which also involves pre- and postprocessing in addition to running the GEM macro. See Exhibit 4.1. For computational feasibility, all weight adjustments were done using the nine model groups based on U.S. Census divisions defined in Exhibit 5.2.

Exhibit 5.2 U.S. Census Bureau Divisions/Model Groups

Model Group	Census Division
1	**New England (6 States)** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
2	**Middle Atlantic (3 States)** New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
3	**East North Central (5 States)** Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
4	**West North Central (7 States)** Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
5	**South Atlantic (8 States and the District of Columbia)** Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
6	**East South Central (4 States)** Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
7	**West South Central (4 States)** Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
8	**Mountain (8 States)** Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
9	**Pacific (5 States)** Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Table 5.1 Sample Size, by Model Group for Each Stage of Sampling

Model Group	Eligible DU	Completed DU	Eligible Persons	Selected Persons	Completed Persons
1	14,979	13,177	27,388	6,988	5,591
2	23,824	18,392	39,347	10,263	7,499
3	32,957	28,106	59,264	16,564	12,833
4	15,860	14,699	29,621	8,006	6,425
5	31,029	27,011	56,058	13,837	11,370
6	10,405	9,498	19,504	5,393	4,419
7	16,028	14,767	31,049	8,892	7,191
8	16,632	15,345	32,280	9,076	7,376
9	17,579	15,053	33,884	9,517	7,405
Total	179,293	156,048	328,395	88,536	70,109

DU = dwelling unit.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

In the 2011 NSDUH, as in the 2000 through 2010 surveys, the order of the extreme weight adjustment step at both the DU and person level was different from the order used in the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) computer-assisted interviewing (CAI). In the 1999 NHSDA CAI, the extreme weight adjustment step was introduced before nonresponse and poststratification, which was analogous to the traditional trimming step before nonresponse and poststratification. In the 1999 NHSDA, the initially identified extreme weights were held fixed at their winsorized values, and the nonextreme weights were adjusted so that the original sample distribution of the weights for various domains was preserved. As a better alternative for the surveys after 1999, the generalized exponential model (GEM) first was allowed to control the extreme weights during the nonresponse and poststratification steps, and then a separate extreme weight adjustment step was performed after poststratification, if necessary. This step would be like a repeated poststratification, except that the extreme weights identified after poststratification would have tighter bounds, thus preserving the sample distributions in various domains (equivalent to satisfying the poststratification controls). For the 2011 NSDUH, the extreme weight adjustment step was not necessary either at the DU level or at the person level.

5.1 Phase I Household-Level Weight Components

5.1.1 Weight Components #1 to #7: Selection of a Dwelling Unit

The first seven components in the Phase I sample weights reflect the probability of selecting the DUs. These components were derived from (1) the probability of selecting the census tract within each State SS region, (2) the probability of selecting the segment within each census tract, (3) a quarter segment weight adjustment, (4) a subsegmentation inflation factor, (5) the probability of selecting a DU from within each counted and listed sampled segment, (6) the probability of inclusion of added DUs, and (7) DU percent release adjustment.

Segments were selected with probabilities representing a full year's sample; therefore, Weight Component #3 was set to 1 in the 12-month analysis and was set to 2 in the 6-month analysis (because only half of the segments were used in the analysis). Also, when the field staff, who were responsible for counting and listing, traveled to a specified segment, occasionally they may have found the number of potential DUs to be much greater than what the sample frame (constructed from 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data adjusted for 2005 Claritas projections) indicated. This happened either because of errors in the frame or, more commonly, because of rapid growth in a particular geographic area. When this occurred, the original segment was partitioned and a subsegment was randomly selected. Weight Component #4 (i.e., subsegmentation inflation factor) is an adjustment that accounts for this selection process.

Note that in the 2008 through 2011 surveys, there was an occasional second subsegmentation step when the initial partitioning of segments was insufficient due to out-of-date census counts or the segment was still too large to list after the original subsegmentation. This second partitioning was not accounted for in the weighting over these survey years. A comparison was done to evaluate the effect of this omission, and it was determined that the missing second subsegmenting factor in the analysis weight had minimal impact on estimates. Therefore, weights for these years were not reproduced. Additional detail may be found in the 2011 NSDUH sample design report (Morton et al., 2012).

As noted in the 2011 and earlier sample design reports, a lengthy process of determining the optimal DU sample was used during the design of the survey. Weight Component #5 is a result of this process and is equal to the inverse of the DU sample size divided by the total number of DUs counted and listed within a selected segment.

Furthermore, the list of DUs, which includes housing units and group quarters, was constructed by the counting and listing staff during the summer and fall of 2010. Because the listing was done a short time before the 2011 screening and interviewing activities began, no major discrepancies were expected. However, such factors as new construction, demolition, and inaccurate listing were present in some cases. More commonly, DUs may have been "hidden" and, therefore, overlooked by the counter and lister. For all DUs to be given a chance of being selected, the NSDUH has a procedure for locating and adding missed DUs. The current procedure requires field interviewers (FIs) to look both on the property of selected DUs and between each DU and the next listed DU (half-open interval [HOI] rule). In order to make the HOI rule easier to implement in the field, starting from the 2000 survey, the rule was modified such that the HOI would be closed on each map page. Therefore, if the selected DU was the last on a page, the "next listed DU" would be the first one listed on the same page. If the number of added DUs linked to any particular DU did not exceed 6, or if the number for the entire segment was less than or equal to 10, the FI was instructed to consider these DUs as part of his or her assignment. However, if either of these limits was exceeded, the FI would contact RTI for subsampling to be considered. Weight Component #6 accounts for any subsampling that occurred because of added DUs.

To account for corrections, modifications, or both that occurred during the process of design optimization, an additional sample was included throughout all four quarters. Weight Component #7 is the adjustment for the percentage of the DU sample released to FIs in these quarters.

For more detailed information on Weight Components #1 through #7, refer to the 2011 NSDUH sample design report (Morton et al., 2012).

5.1.2 Weight Component #8: Dwelling Unit–Level Nonresponse Adjustment

After DUs were selected, an FI was sent to the DU to screen the residence. Failure to obtain the screening interview from eligible DUs represented the first type of nonresponse encountered in the survey. To account for this nonresponse, as in previous surveys, the (unconditional) sample weights up to this point (equal to the product of Weight Components #1 through #7) were adjusted using a multiplicative adjustment factor derived from modeling response propensity via GEM.

5.1.3 Weight Component #9: Dwelling Unit–Level Poststratification Adjustment

The screener data provided a large sample with information on some demographic variables for the households; therefore, as in two-phase sampling, the screener dwelling unit (SDU) weights first were adjusted for nonresponse and poststratification. Later, estimates for household variables (which were based on screener data) were used as control totals for weight adjustments at the second phase and for person pair-level weights. This was useful because, unlike census controls that were available for individual persons, no controls were available for

person pairs. Note that for SDU poststratification, census controls still could be used because each SDU's contribution was computed as the number of persons in the SDU who had certain demographic characteristics multiplied by the SDU weight. It follows that, although explanatory variables used for modeling the weight adjustment were counts instead of binary (0/1), as is often the case, person-level census controls still could be used. For example, age group had five categories (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older); in SDU poststratification, category 12 to 17 was the number of the persons in this age category within a DU, and so on. The intercept was the total number of persons in the DU, which varied by SDU because SDU size was not constant. Note that when defining interaction control variables for count variables, the corresponding count variables were not simply multiplied, as was done for the binary case; instead, the counts for the category defined by the interaction term (say, Age × Gender) were used.

In addition, the screening process only required the reporting of age for each person rostered; as a result, some fields of demographic information (e.g., race, Hispanic or Latino origin, gender, and two or more races) were missing. Missing data for race and Hispanic or Latino origin were imputed using the predictive mean neighborhood (PMN) methodology (see Appendix C). The probability of observing race (white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and two or more races) was modeled using PROC MULTILOG in SUDAAN®, and the probability of observing Hispanic or Latino origin was modeled using PROC LOGISTIC in SAS. Those probabilities were used in computing predictive means and delta neighborhoods. The "hot deck" method then was used to randomly pick a donor from the neighborhood to impute a missing value for each case. Missing data for gender were imputed using an unweighted hot-deck methodology (see Appendix C). The data file was sorted by auxiliary variables that were considered relevant to the variable being imputed. The sort order of these auxiliary variables was chosen to reflect the degree of importance of the auxiliary variables in relation to the variable being imputed. Exhibit 5.3 displays the order in which demographic variables were imputed, along with explanatory variables used in the model or in hot-deck sorting.

Exhibit 5.3 Imputed Demographic Variables and Corresponding Explanatory or Auxiliary Sort Variables

Imputed Variable	Methodology	Explanatory or Auxiliary Sort Variables
Race	Multivariate predictive mean neighborhood (MPMN)	Census region, household type (white, black or African American, Hispanic or Latino), percent of segments that are black or African American, percent of segments that are Hispanic or Latino, percent of owner-occupied dwelling units in segment, segment-combined median rent and housing value, age group
Hispanic or Latino Origin	Univariate predictive mean neighborhood (UPMN)	Census region, imputed race, household type (white, black or African American, Hispanic or Latino), percent of segments that are black or African American, percent of segments that are Hispanic or Latino, percent of owner-occupied dwelling units in segment, segment-combined median rent and housing value, age group
Gender	Hot deck	Census division, imputation-revised Hispanic or Latino origin, imputation-revised race and a random sort number

5.1.4 Weight Component #10: Dwelling Unit–Level Extreme Weight Adjustment

The product of Weight Components #1 through #9 was checked to see if the extreme weight adjustment step was needed. Using the SS region as the domain for the extreme weight definition, weights were defined as extreme if they were outside the range defined by the median $\pm 3 \times$ interquartile range (IQR). Because the unweighted, weighted, and winsorized extreme weight percentages were not high, the extreme weight adjustment was not necessary (see results in Appendix F). Therefore, Weight Component #10 was set to 1 for every DU for which roster information was collected (i.e., every DU with a completed screener).

After this adjustment was completed, the final DU weight was calculated as the product of Weight Components #1 through #10 described previously. This adjusted weight was used to compute household-level estimates from the screener data. It also was used to compute person-level estimates derived from the full roster sample. In addition, these 10 weight components became the first 10 components of the final interview respondent sample weight. The remaining five weight components discussed in the next section account for the person probability of selection for those persons for which a NSDUH interview was sought; they also account for person-level nonresponse, extreme weights, and coverage errors resulting from the last stages of the sample design.

Details on the final models used for DU nonresponse (nr) and poststratification (ps) adjustment for each respective model group can be found in Appendix D.

Table 5.2 presents the weight distribution for design-based weight and unequal weighting effect (UWE) before the implementation of any weight adjustment and after the DU-level nonresponse adjustment and poststratification.

Table 5.2 Weight Distribution for Design-Based Weight and Weight after DU-Level Adjustments

	Minimum	25% Percentile	Median	75% Percentile	Maximum	Mean	*n*	UWE
Design-Based Weight	12	341	518	787	11,011	617	179,293	1.61
Weight after DU-Level Adjustments	11	393	639	1,001	13,427	762	156,031	1.58

DU = dwelling unit; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

5.2 Phase II Person-Level Weight Components

5.2.1 Weight Component #11: Selection of a Person within a Dwelling Unit

The rate at which persons were selected within each DU depended on the age group and was determined during the design of the 2011 study; this also was done for the probabilities of selecting DUs (i.e., Weight Component #5). Note that, similar to the previous surveys, all possible pairs of eligible rostered persons were given some nonzero probability of selection to facilitate unbiased variance estimation. With the use of the Apple Newton handheld computer used by FIs, selection probabilities were adjusted to reflect the total household composition. The survey design restricted the number of interviews to two per DU. With this restriction, a

modified Brewer's selection method was used to select either zero, one, or two persons from the DU. (Three ghost units were defined for each DU to allow for the selection of no persons and to avoid division by 0 in Brewer's algorithm.) In short, if the sum of the selection probabilities for all eligible DU members was greater than 2, then the probabilities were ratio-adjusted to sum to 2; sums less than 2 were unadjusted. These adjusted rates then were retained as the final selection probabilities. An additional design change was made in 2002 and continued through 2011. A new pair-sampling strategy was implemented that increased the number of person pairs selected in DUs with older persons on the roster (Chromy & Penne, 2002). Weight Component #11 represents the inverse of this probability of selection.

5.2.2 Weight Component #12: Selected Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment

The selected person-level poststratification step was started during the 1999 NHSDA. In NHSDAs prior to 1999, a combined step of person-level nonresponse and poststratification to estimated totals from the screener person data was used as a compromise to this step. As was done for the previous surveys, the combined step was divided into two separate steps; the first step was poststratification of the selected persons (i.e., respondents and nonrespondents) to estimated control totals from the screener person data; the second step was respondent person-level nonresponse adjustment (see Component #13) to reproduce control totals from the selected person data (i.e., the full sample). Using two separate steps takes advantage of the inherent two-phase nature of the survey design (although the design is viewed primarily as multistage). With this step, more stable controls for the nonresponse adjustment were obtained (as compared with the traditional nonresponse adjustment) because of the additional selected-person poststratification. Note that this would not have been possible in the absence of screener data on the member demographics of the selected DUs. See Appendix D for details on the final models.

5.2.3 Weight Component #13: Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse Adjustment

The next step was to adjust the sample weights of the interview respondents to the weighted distributions over various demographic domains based on the full sample.

Demographic information for the drug questionnaire respondents was available from two sources—screener data and questionnaire data—while only screener data were available for the large first-phase sample of rostered individuals of all the screened DUs. However, to be consistent with respect to the data source, screener data for both respondents and nonrespondents were used for the person-level nonresponse adjustment. It may be noted that during screening, the only required demographic was the age of each person who was rostered. Thus, such demographics as race/ethnicity and gender of all the rostered eligible persons were not required, and imputation procedures were needed to replace missing data for race/ethnicity and gender. For race/ethnicity, imputations were created using PMN methodology, and for gender, imputations were created using hot-deck methodology. It should be noted that answers from the questionnaire respondents potentially could cause discrepancies between screener values of demographics and their final imputation-revised values. Details on the final models used for the person nonresponse adjustment for each model group can be found in Appendix D.

5.2.4 Weight Component #14: Respondent Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment

This adjustment was to calibrate the weighted respondent-sample data for various demographic domains to the specified control totals obtained from the Census Bureau's estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older for the year 2011 based on the 2010 census. See Appendix B for details on the derivation of control totals.

After computing the various control totals that were needed, appropriate poststratification factors were applied to the sample weights using GEM to (1) control the resulting UWE and thereby reduce the potential variance inflation that could result from this weight adjustment, and (2) control for a larger number of main effect and lower order interaction control variables. Details on the final models used for the person-level poststratification adjustment for each model group can be found in Appendix D.

5.2.5 Weight Component #15: Respondent Person-Level Extreme Weight Adjustment

The weights for the product of Weight Components #1 through #14 were checked to see if the extreme weight adjustment step was needed, with extreme weights defined as described in Section 4.1. As in the case of Weight Components #10, unweighted, weighted, and winsorized extreme weight percentages were acceptably low. Therefore, it was decided that the extreme weight adjustment was not required at this stage either. See Appendix G for results. Therefore, Weight Component #15 was set to 1 for each responding person.

Table 5.3 presents the weight distribution and UWE before the implementation of any person-level weight adjustment and after selected person-level poststratification and person-level nonresponse adjustment and poststratification.

Table 5.3 Weight Distribution for Weight before Any Person-Level Adjustment and after Person-Level Adjustments

	Minimum	25% Percentile	Median	75% Percentile	Maximum	Mean	*n*	UWE
Weight before Any Person-Level Adjustment	12	652	1,295	3,371	115,577	2,871	88,536	3.00
Weight after Person-Level Adjustments	1	690	1,484	3,922	108,117	3,674	70,109	3.57

UWE = unequal weighting effect.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

6. Evaluation of Calibration Weights

During the weight calibration process, several criteria for quality control were implemented to assess model adequacy. This chapter describes the individual procedures and presents a summary of their results. All tables referred to in this chapter can be found in Appendices E, F, G, H, and I. More details can be found in the supplement to the appendices.

6.1 Response Rates

Table E.1 in Appendix E displays the final sample sizes for the categories "selected," "eligible," and "completed" at the dwelling unit (DU) level, and for "selected" and "respondents" at the person level from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), for both the national and State levels. This table also shows the weighted eligibility rates and weighted response rates for DU screeners and person-level interviews. Table E.1, at the national level, indicates an overall eligibility rate of 83.14 percent as compared with 82.80 percent for 2010. This similarity in overall rates held in nearly all States, with a few notable exceptions: the eligibility rate decreased from 86.85 to 79.49 percent for North Carolina and increased from 73.80 to 79.25 percent for Vermont. The screening rate at the national level was also similar for the 2 years (86.98 percent for 2011 vs. 88.42 percent for 2010). The national interview response rate was 74.31 percent, a decrease of 0.33 percentage points compared with 74.64 percent for 2010, with the biggest decrease for New Jersey (from 78.15 percent for 2010 to 70.92 percent for 2011) and the biggest increase for Virginia (from 76.53 percent for 2010 to 82.23 percent for 2011). Table 6.1 presents summary statistics of overall response rates across individual States.

Table 6.1 Summary Statistics of Overall Weighted Response Rates across Individual States

Domain	National Level	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Dwelling Unit Level				
Eligibility Rate	83.14%	68.75% (Maine)	82.69% (Idaho)	89.32% (Virginia)
Screener Response Rate	86.98%	72.46% (New York)	90.09% (Minnesota)	95.23% (South Dakota)
Person Level				
Interview Response Rate	74.31%	63.66% (New York)	75.61% (Nevada)	84.32% (District of Columbia)

6.2 Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors

During the stages of modeling adjustments (i.e., nonresponse and poststratification), a major factor in deciding the adequacy of a particular model was the extent of resulting extreme weights among the weights. As explained in Section 4.1, the percentages of extreme weights for the input weight were calculated for some domains of interest prior to adjustment. These values then were compared with the resulting percentages of extreme weights using the product of weight components that included the new adjustment.

Table F.1 in Appendix F and Tables G.1 and G.2 in Appendix G present percentages of extreme weights at both the DU level for the Nation and the person level for the individual States. Unweighted percentages are based on the actual counts of units and are defined as the ratio of extreme weights relative to the total sample size. Weighted percentages reflect the percentage of total extreme value weights relative to the total sample weight, while outwinsor percentages represent the total amount of residual weight (given that the weights are trimmed to the critical values that were used for extreme weight definition) relative to the total sample weight. For evaluation purposes, the outwinsor percentage is considered the most important of the three percentages. This assessment stems from the fact that its value reflects only the actual amount of weight that would be affected if trimming were implemented.

For the 2011 NSDUH sample, domains for extreme weight definitions were defined as follows for various weight adjustments via the generalized exponential model (GEM) (see Section 4.1):

- DU nonresponse by State sampling (SS) region;
- DU poststratification by SS region;
- selected person-level poststratification by SS region and age group,[4] State and age group, SS region, and State;
- person-level nonresponse by SS region and age group, State and age group, SS region, and State; and
- person-level poststratification by SS region and age group, State and age group, SS region, and State.

Before any weight adjustment was implemented, the percentage of unweighted extreme weights was 3.67 percent and the outwinsor was 0.72 percent for the product of design weight components weight 1 to weight 7. After DU-level nonresponse adjustment and poststratification, the percentage of unweighted extreme weights decreased to 1.69 percent and the outwinsor increased to 1.17 percent. When the design weight component weight 11 (inverse probability of selecting a person within a dwelling unit) was introduced, the percentage of unweighted extreme weights increased to 3.31 percent and the outwinsor increased to 2.30 percent. The person-level adjustments, which consisted of selected person-level poststratification, person-level nonresponse adjustment, and person-level poststratification, were able to bring down the percentage of unweighted extreme weights to 1.23 percent and the outwinsor to 0.74 percent.

6.3 Slippage Rates

The slippage rate for a given domain is defined as the percentage difference between the design-based domain population estimate and the census control total, relative to the census control, both before and after poststratification. The tables in Appendix H display national and State-level, domain-specific weight sums for both before and after poststratification. They also present the control totals to be met through poststratification and the relative percentage difference (or the amount of adjustment necessary [positive or negative] to meet the given totals). The first relative difference was used explicitly during the poststratification modeling procedure to identify potential problems for convergence; this was done because large

[4] Age group categories are 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older.

differences in domains with relatively small sample sizes indicate potentially large adjustment factors, which may cause problems in convergence. The reason is that adjustments required for one domain may have an adverse effect for another domain when a unit belongs to both domains.

Consider Table H.11 for Florida, which indicates a sample size of 2,892 for race domain "white"; an initial total, also known as the design-based weight, of 12,463,775; a census total of 12,928,563; and an initial slippage rate of -3.60 percent. The ratio of the census total to the initial total gives the value of the weight adjustment: 1.04. Similar to this example, but in the opposite direction, is Table H.38 for Oklahoma. The domain "Hispanic or Latino" contains a sample size of 116 and an initial slippage rate of 7.68 percent. The initial total of 259,578 and the census total of 241,060 indicate an adjustment of 0.93 would be required.

6.4 Weight Adjustment Summary Statistics

Tables I.1 to I.3 in Appendix I display summary statistics on the product of weight components for before and after all stages of adjustment, for both the DU and person levels. Note that these tables have before and after categories for all adjustments except for the DU poststratification (res.du.ps); this is because the before and after statistics are the same and are, therefore, displayed only as the category after. Note also that there could be changes, although minimal, in person-level specific demographic distributions from screener data to questionnaire data, so the respondent sample unequal weighting effect (UWE) prior to poststratification based on the questionnaire data (e.g., see Table I.1, under the heading "After res.per.nr") would be only slightly different from what would be obtained after the nonresponse adjustment (e.g., see Table I.1, under the heading "Before res.per.ps"). The sample size (n) for the demographic domains from res.per.nr tables also could be different from the res.per.ps tables.

6.5 Sensitivity Analysis of Drug Use Estimates to Baseline Models

In general, there is a trade-off between bias reduction and variance reduction. For instance, with GEM (for nonresponse or poststratification), enlarging a simple model (such as the one with only main effects) has the potential of further reducing the bias. At the same time, this enlargement may be associated with a corresponding increase in the variance of the estimate of the population total. The increased variability comes from estimating the additional parameters included in the model. To check for possible overfitting of the GEM model, a sensitivity analysis was conducted for the poststratification step, where a simple baseline model was fitted with the same bounds and maximum number of iterations as that used for the final, more complex model. Then, point estimates and standard errors (SEs) were examined for substantial changes. If the SE increased only slightly under the complex model or, even better, if it decreased (which is possible because of the correlation between the study and predictor variables), then we would feel comfortable fitting the more complex model.

The SE, a ratio-adjusted estimator denoted by SE1, computed under the DESCRIPT procedure in SUDAAN®, treats the calibration adjustment factors as nonrandom. A more complete method of estimation would take into account the variability present in the weight adjustment. The sandwich formula for the Taylor linearization (see Vaish et al., 2000) is designed to provide an estimate of the variance that adjusts for the random calibration factors to sampling weights via GEM. This "sandwich variance," adjusting for the poststratification variability, is denoted by SE2. Both SE1 and SE2 were calculated, as well as point estimates for

a few important drug recency variables (past year marijuana, alcohol, and cigarette use), across four age groups (12 to17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older), for the eight States with large sample sizes.

As noted previously, to check for overfitting, the variances of the baseline and final models were compared. In Tables 6.2 to 6.7, there are cases where the SE from the final model is slightly larger than the SE from the baseline model, indicating possible overfitting. However, the variance estimates for the two models (baseline and final) are generally similar to each other. Note that smaller variance estimates for the final model would indicate that the complex model for the poststratification adjustment resulted in better variance reduction (because of correlation between study and predictor variables) and bias reduction (because of meeting control totals corresponding to a number of factor effects). Therefore, the evidence does not favor the view that fitting a large number of parameters in GEM creates instability in estimates.

Table 6.2 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Lifetime Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH

Variables		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Lifetime											
Total	Point Estimates	62.93	62.81	56.97	56.47	61.72	61.87	62.69	62.73	65.78	66.14
	SE1	0.35	0.36	1.31	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.35	1.17	1.15
	SE2	0.33	0.31	1.23	1.24	1.32	1.19	1.34	1.22	1.16	1.05
12-17	Point Estimates	19.06	19.11	19.07	19.11	15.64	15.79	18.99	18.84	21.25	21.18
	SE1	0.36	0.36	1.22	1.22	1.16	1.16	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.43
	SE2	0.35	0.36	1.23	1.24	1.17	1.17	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.42
18-25	Point Estimates	61.01	61.01	57.51	57.47	55.90	56.54	64.18	64.00	64.24	64.02
	SE1	0.48	0.49	1.73	1.76	1.79	1.84	1.59	1.65	1.91	1.90
	SE2	0.48	0.47	1.72	1.68	1.81	1.78	1.60	1.62	1.91	1.88
26-34	Point Estimates	69.06	69.10	64.69	64.77	61.48	60.62	68.85	69.07	73.14	73.49
	SE1	0.78	0.80	2.60	2.66	3.26	3.26	3.01	3.14	2.30	2.28
	SE2	0.77	0.71	2.58	2.58	3.29	2.96	3.01	3.10	2.29	2.21
35+	Point Estimates	68.72	68.52	61.36	60.47	68.77	68.97	67.89	67.99	71.53	72.04
	SE1	0.49	0.50	1.93	2.03	1.75	1.78	1.96	1.95	1.59	1.56
	SE2	0.47	0.45	1.86	1.85	1.71	1.60	1.91	1.74	1.59	1.50
Alcohol Lifetime											
Total	Point Estimates	82.31	82.20	78.80	78.49	80.51	80.83	83.87	83.63	84.61	84.95
	SE1	0.26	0.27	1.02	1.07	0.96	0.96	0.91	0.98	0.89	0.86
	SE2	0.23	0.22	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.78	0.85	0.69	0.88	0.77
12-17	Point Estimates	34.37	34.48	35.90	36.28	31.96	32.01	33.76	33.83	34.18	33.91
	SE1	0.43	0.43	1.63	1.64	1.33	1.30	1.65	1.66	1.45	1.45
	SE2	0.42	0.43	1.62	1.62	1.32	1.27	1.65	1.66	1.45	1.45
18-25	Point Estimates	84.31	84.26	81.10	81.00	82.16	82.52	85.57	85.62	85.64	85.36
	SE1	0.37	0.38	1.35	1.35	1.41	1.37	1.30	1.33	1.24	1.28
	SE2	0.36	0.35	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.25	1.22
26-34	Point Estimates	89.97	90.03	86.52	86.11	85.04	84.56	93.50	93.92	93.22	93.34
	SE1	0.54	0.54	2.08	2.14	2.28	2.31	1.40	1.37	1.53	1.49
	SE2	0.52	0.48	2.06	2.01	2.28	2.03	1.38	1.23	1.53	1.36
35+	Point Estimates	87.55	87.37	83.63	83.12	85.63	86.08	89.21	88.76	90.50	91.07
	SE1	0.36	0.37	1.49	1.60	1.23	1.21	1.28	1.48	1.23	1.21
	SE2	0.33	0.32	1.39	1.41	1.21	1.04	1.21	0.96	1.23	1.17

(continued)

Table 6.2 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Lifetime Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Lifetime									
Total	Point Estimates	61.27	61.06	67.40	67.46	66.84	66.60	57.29	57.18
	SE1	1.44	1.44	1.31	1.33	1.09	1.11	1.34	1.35
	SE2	1.34	1.20	1.30	1.22	1.10	1.09	1.26	1.26
12-17	Point Estimates	13.62	13.57	20.84	20.88	22.23	22.12	18.15	18.21
	SE1	1.13	1.15	1.33	1.34	1.75	1.75	1.23	1.29
	SE2	1.14	1.13	1.32	1.33	1.76	1.76	1.22	1.27
18-25	Point Estimates	56.51	56.89	62.77	62.74	64.97	64.59	59.64	59.39
	SE1	1.86	1.85	2.94	2.94	1.83	1.88	1.83	1.79
	SE2	1.84	1.72	2.91	2.96	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.69
26-34	Point Estimates	62.81	62.18	74.61	74.60	73.25	73.07	67.32	67.58
	SE1	3.21	3.37	2.46	2.46	3.07	3.05	2.88	2.87
	SE2	3.21	3.27	2.45	2.25	3.07	2.58	2.82	2.69
35+	Point Estimates	68.83	68.53	73.88	73.96	72.12	71.89	61.26	61.13
	SE1	1.96	1.93	1.72	1.75	1.60	1.65	1.99	2.03
	SE2	1.87	1.71	1.75	1.71	1.61	1.62	1.94	1.94
Alcohol Lifetime									
Total	Point Estimates	82.77	82.28	85.16	85.17	84.98	84.75	78.68	78.52
	SE1	1.00	1.02	0.83	0.85	0.89	0.94	1.04	1.06
	SE2	0.93	0.83	0.84	0.77	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.88
12-17	Point Estimates	38.12	38.79	35.44	35.42	35.95	35.90	34.62	34.88
	SE1	1.62	1.59	1.39	1.39	1.69	1.74	1.59	1.61
	SE2	1.63	1.62	1.40	1.40	1.70	1.75	1.58	1.60
18-25	Point Estimates	86.63	86.68	86.32	86.47	85.62	85.21	82.29	82.11
	SE1	1.26	1.25	1.28	1.29	1.18	1.22	1.37	1.34
	SE2	1.26	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.18	1.22	1.34	1.30
26-34	Point Estimates	92.34	92.66	92.01	91.89	91.87	90.70	87.63	87.33
	SE1	1.63	1.59	1.68	1.70	1.75	2.32	2.01	1.95
	SE2	1.60	1.55	1.68	1.65	1.75	2.03	1.93	1.72
35+	Point Estimates	86.19	85.17	91.01	91.04	90.26	90.25	83.55	83.44
	SE1	1.40	1.45	1.15	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.59	1.62
	SE2	1.30	1.17	1.16	1.08	1.24	1.25	1.47	1.36

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 6.3 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Lifetime Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH

		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
Variables		**Baseline**	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**	**Baseline**	**Final**
Marijuana Lifetime											
Total	Point Estimates	41.97	41.86	42.19	41.28	39.75	39.66	39.41	40.42	46.74	47.12
	SE1	0.38	0.39	1.39	1.42	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.40	1.41
	SE2	0.34	0.32	1.27	1.14	1.32	1.20	1.37	1.25	1.38	1.22
12-17	Point Estimates	17.36	17.53	22.46	22.63	15.63	15.57	16.46	16.16	17.97	17.70
	SE1	0.34	0.35	1.41	1.41	1.07	1.06	1.13	1.13	1.31	1.31
	SE2	0.34	0.35	1.41	1.42	1.07	1.04	1.13	1.11	1.31	1.31
18-25	Point Estimates	52.00	51.88	52.57	52.27	51.55	52.39	53.79	53.76	56.00	55.92
	SE1	0.51	0.51	1.77	1.77	1.64	1.63	1.71	1.73	1.92	1.91
	SE2	0.50	0.49	1.73	1.70	1.66	1.54	1.70	1.70	1.92	1.88
26-34	Point Estimates	53.66	53.57	50.66	50.00	50.23	49.35	51.36	50.98	58.54	58.41
	SE1	0.89	0.90	3.07	3.10	3.34	3.33	3.31	3.41	2.68	2.71
	SE2	0.88	0.80	3.06	2.80	3.35	3.16	3.31	3.31	2.68	2.62
35+	Point Estimates	41.01	40.86	40.97	39.65	38.77	38.62	37.21	38.99	46.99	47.64
	SE1	0.55	0.56	2.04	2.09	1.86	1.87	1.96	2.09	2.02	2.02
	SE2	0.49	0.45	1.87	1.61	1.82	1.66	1.90	1.77	1.98	1.72
Cocaine Lifetime											
Total	Point Estimates	14.36	14.33	17.20	16.80	14.33	14.37	13.37	13.80	13.80	13.95
	SE1	0.27	0.28	1.04	1.07	1.02	1.02	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.98
	SE2	0.25	0.24	0.91	0.85	1.00	0.96	0.91	0.86	0.97	0.92
12-17	Point Estimates	1.31	1.35	2.23	2.24	0.93	0.95	1.61	1.60	1.90	1.86
	SE1	0.10	0.11	0.44	0.45	0.22	0.23	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44
	SE2	0.10	0.10	0.44	0.44	0.22	0.24	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44
18-25	Point Estimates	12.30	12.40	13.94	14.16	10.92	11.23	10.78	10.82	11.11	10.93
	SE1	0.32	0.32	1.26	1.29	1.04	1.06	1.01	1.02	1.12	1.11
	SE2	0.31	0.31	1.26	1.24	1.05	1.07	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.10
26-34	Point Estimates	17.36	17.47	18.92	19.11	14.89	14.66	17.15	17.89	12.89	13.10
	SE1	0.67	0.67	2.57	2.59	2.48	2.50	2.61	2.76	1.83	1.87
	SE2	0.66	0.63	2.53	2.43	2.48	2.43	2.58	2.50	1.83	1.83
35+	Point Estimates	16.13	16.04	20.09	19.30	16.58	16.60	14.88	15.40	16.36	16.59
	SE1	0.39	0.40	1.51	1.53	1.39	1.40	1.34	1.40	1.38	1.39
	SE2	0.36	0.34	1.35	1.21	1.38	1.32	1.31	1.26	1.37	1.30

(continued)

Table 6.3 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Lifetime Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Marijuana Lifetime									
Total	Point Estimates	41.88	42.07	44.30	44.11	43.07	42.84	36.42	36.47
	SE1	1.49	1.51	1.36	1.39	1.30	1.29	1.42	1.43
	SE2	1.37	1.26	1.36	1.28	1.30	1.09	1.31	1.24
12-17	Point Estimates	16.08	16.68	16.85	16.71	15.35	15.36	16.08	16.02
	SE1	1.25	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.19	1.23	1.13	1.16
	SE2	1.26	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.24	1.13	1.14
18-25	Point Estimates	49.60	50.09	51.38	51.25	52.39	52.10	46.61	46.35
	SE1	1.90	1.93	3.20	3.17	1.75	1.73	1.95	1.93
	SE2	1.92	1.91	3.18	2.96	1.75	1.78	1.94	1.84
26-34	Point Estimates	56.24	55.32	56.22	55.98	55.76	55.77	46.31	46.38
	SE1	3.32	3.32	3.06	3.03	3.22	3.21	3.00	3.12
	SE2	3.27	3.12	3.06	3.05	3.23	2.91	2.99	3.03
35+	Point Estimates	40.65	40.92	44.60	44.42	42.54	42.30	35.08	35.29
	SE1	2.19	2.18	1.81	1.84	1.85	1.82	2.02	2.06
	SE2	2.02	1.82	1.80	1.71	1.84	1.56	1.90	1.78
Cocaine Lifetime									
Total	Point Estimates	14.24	14.11	12.99	12.96	13.54	13.57	12.07	12.02
	SE1	1.17	1.18	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.83	0.83
	SE2	1.08	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.94	0.85	0.78	0.74
12-17	Point Estimates	0.83	0.85	0.55	0.56	1.10	1.17	1.88	1.87
	SE1	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.40
	SE2	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.40
18-25	Point Estimates	10.01	9.94	10.69	10.72	10.37	10.24	12.32	12.29
	SE1	0.98	1.02	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.18
	SE2	0.97	1.02	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.10	1.18	1.13
26-34	Point Estimates	16.80	16.30	17.87	17.49	16.98	17.17	18.59	18.81
	SE1	2.47	2.45	2.00	1.96	2.20	2.27	2.38	2.42
	SE2	2.45	2.36	2.00	1.94	2.20	2.17	2.36	2.41
35+	Point Estimates	16.53	16.41	14.33	14.35	15.22	15.26	12.14	12.04
	SE1	1.71	1.73	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.19	1.21
	SE2	1.63	1.50	1.26	1.20	1.30	1.13	1.11	1.06

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 6.4 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Year Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH

Variables		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Past Year											
Total	Point Estimates	26.07	26.06	20.08	19.75	24.98	25.07	24.89	25.09	29.56	29.83
	SE1	0.33	0.33	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.24	1.27
	SE2	0.31	0.29	1.00	0.95	1.12	1.13	1.09	1.08	1.22	1.12
12-17	Point Estimates	13.05	13.16	12.57	12.53	9.75	9.83	12.41	12.40	13.30	13.36
	SE1	0.29	0.30	1.03	1.03	0.90	0.91	1.05	1.07	1.12	1.12
	SE2	0.29	0.30	1.04	1.05	0.90	0.88	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.13
18-25	Point Estimates	42.18	42.32	36.88	36.84	37.72	37.89	44.72	44.52	48.54	48.19
	SE1	0.49	0.50	1.80	1.84	1.64	1.67	1.80	1.84	2.04	2.03
	SE2	0.49	0.48	1.81	1.77	1.65	1.57	1.81	1.84	2.04	2.05
26-34	Point Estimates	37.48	37.54	32.71	32.46	33.85	33.59	35.83	35.58	42.61	42.68
	SE1	0.83	0.84	2.91	2.92	3.07	3.11	3.18	3.27	2.69	2.74
	SE2	0.82	0.79	2.93	2.91	3.08	3.10	3.16	3.04	2.68	2.63
35+	Point Estimates	22.11	22.02	14.20	13.76	22.98	23.10	20.12	20.54	25.66	26.11
	SE1	0.44	0.44	1.35	1.30	1.50	1.53	1.43	1.51	1.65	1.70
	SE2	0.42	0.40	1.34	1.26	1.51	1.53	1.42	1.51	1.62	1.54
Alcohol Past Year											
Total	Point Estimates	66.34	66.16	63.82	62.82	65.62	65.72	70.31	70.22	67.98	68.13
	SE1	0.37	0.38	1.38	1.46	1.30	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.27	1.30
	SE2	0.33	0.32	1.27	1.23	1.28	1.18	1.29	1.16	1.26	1.10
12-17	Point Estimates	27.59	27.79	28.63	29.10	24.82	24.85	28.97	29.05	27.70	27.44
	SE1	0.40	0.41	1.48	1.51	1.23	1.24	1.55	1.55	1.34	1.36
	SE2	0.40	0.41	1.48	1.50	1.22	1.19	1.55	1.55	1.34	1.35
18-25	Point Estimates	77.12	77.05	73.20	72.97	75.49	75.80	79.08	79.01	79.50	79.14
	SE1	0.44	0.45	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.60	1.45	1.49	1.33	1.37
	SE2	0.43	0.41	1.49	1.43	1.60	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.34	1.31
26-34	Point Estimates	79.17	79.18	75.60	75.28	74.13	73.66	81.60	81.50	81.83	81.84
	SE1	0.72	0.72	2.36	2.36	2.78	2.78	2.51	2.67	2.47	2.45
	SE2	0.70	0.63	2.35	2.24	2.78	2.56	2.49	2.49	2.46	2.19
35+	Point Estimates	67.14	66.84	64.63	63.00	67.50	67.63	72.37	72.29	69.15	69.46
	SE1	0.53	0.55	2.08	2.25	1.82	1.82	1.92	1.98	1.89	1.95
	SE2	0.49	0.47	1.95	1.90	1.80	1.67	1.84	1.65	1.87	1.70

(continued)

Table 6.4 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Year Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Past Year									
Total	Point Estimates	25.35	25.59	31.84	31.79	28.10	27.75	24.82	24.69
	SE1	1.19	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.24	1.25	1.11	1.08
	SE2	1.19	1.15	1.25	1.19	1.24	1.17	1.07	1.05
12-17	Point Estimates	9.59	9.64	13.92	13.84	16.71	16.76	10.97	10.93
	SE1	0.93	0.95	1.20	1.21	1.48	1.49	1.01	1.03
	SE2	0.93	0.93	1.20	1.20	1.49	1.49	1.00	0.99
18-25	Point Estimates	37.35	37.68	47.17	47.20	45.93	45.38	41.20	41.20
	SE1	1.80	1.80	2.60	2.60	2.10	2.11	1.65	1.64
	SE2	1.79	1.72	2.58	2.57	2.10	2.02	1.64	1.60
26-34	Point Estimates	34.77	34.61	44.67	44.79	39.90	39.88	35.96	35.74
	SE1	3.18	3.27	2.91	2.91	3.08	3.15	3.10	3.06
	SE2	3.19	3.25	2.91	2.88	3.09	3.04	3.03	2.79
35+	Point Estimates	22.85	23.18	28.87	28.81	23.77	23.42	20.45	20.39
	SE1	1.76	1.80	1.66	1.71	1.61	1.62	1.57	1.52
	SE2	1.76	1.71	1.65	1.59	1.60	1.52	1.53	1.54
Alcohol Past Year									
Total	Point Estimates	68.47	68.54	67.23	66.87	69.91	69.49	62.37	62.41
	SE1	1.52	1.49	1.31	1.33	1.22	1.27	1.31	1.34
	SE2	1.42	1.27	1.29	1.22	1.22	1.10	1.25	1.24
12-17	Point Estimates	32.23	33.14	28.57	28.55	30.01	29.96	26.81	27.16
	SE1	1.59	1.63	1.33	1.34	1.67	1.71	1.46	1.49
	SE2	1.59	1.65	1.33	1.34	1.68	1.70	1.44	1.46
18-25	Point Estimates	80.48	80.67	80.88	80.96	79.30	78.87	73.52	73.42
	SE1	1.58	1.54	1.34	1.38	1.55	1.61	1.66	1.64
	SE2	1.58	1.52	1.35	1.39	1.56	1.57	1.64	1.58
26-34	Point Estimates	79.91	80.59	80.38	80.32	83.70	83.00	78.16	77.98
	SE1	2.61	2.52	2.38	2.38	2.66	2.93	2.47	2.37
	SE2	2.57	2.43	2.37	2.32	2.66	2.46	2.42	2.16
35+	Point Estimates	68.46	68.21	67.65	67.12	70.83	70.47	62.02	62.22
	SE1	2.24	2.20	1.88	1.93	1.72	1.75	2.00	2.03
	SE2	2.11	1.84	1.87	1.78	1.72	1.59	1.95	1.92

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 6.5 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Year Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH

Variables		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Marijuana Past Year											
Total	Point Estimates	11.55	11.54	14.59	14.29	11.49	11.56	11.15	11.26	13.45	13.67
	SE1	0.20	0.20	0.78	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.69	0.70	0.81	0.87
	SE2	0.18	0.18	0.72	0.69	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.63	0.80	0.77
12-17	Point Estimates	14.08	14.23	17.89	18.04	11.92	11.82	13.35	13.09	14.44	14.23
	SE1	0.32	0.33	1.38	1.38	0.94	0.93	1.00	0.99	1.16	1.17
	SE2	0.32	0.32	1.38	1.37	0.94	0.92	1.01	0.99	1.16	1.16
18-25	Point Estimates	30.75	30.77	33.03	33.20	32.43	33.02	32.62	32.74	35.12	35.12
	SE1	0.48	0.48	1.61	1.60	1.70	1.71	1.75	1.78	1.83	1.82
	SE2	0.47	0.46	1.59	1.54	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.83	1.80
26-34	Point Estimates	16.53	16.59	20.87	20.68	16.96	16.71	16.09	15.98	20.95	20.79
	SE1	0.65	0.65	2.68	2.66	2.41	2.42	2.33	2.37	2.53	2.55
	SE2	0.65	0.61	2.66	2.57	2.41	2.38	2.31	2.09	2.53	2.41
35+	Point Estimates	5.98	5.92	8.09	7.60	6.60	6.67	5.14	5.32	7.40	7.82
	SE1	0.23	0.23	0.95	0.89	0.84	0.85	0.78	0.83	0.91	1.03
	SE2	0.22	0.22	0.89	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.78	0.81	0.90	0.95
Cocaine Past Year											
Total	Point Estimates	1.51	1.50	1.74	1.71	1.50	1.48	2.03	2.07	1.43	1.42
	SE1	0.07	0.07	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.22
	SE2	0.07	0.06	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.22
12-17	Point Estimates	0.92	0.92	1.53	1.51	0.50	0.51	1.27	1.25	1.60	1.60
	SE1	0.08	0.08	0.34	0.34	0.14	0.14	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.42
	SE2	0.08	0.08	0.34	0.34	0.14	0.14	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.42
18-25	Point Estimates	4.55	4.56	5.41	5.56	4.63	4.71	4.43	4.50	4.61	4.49
	SE1	0.21	0.21	0.89	0.91	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.72
	SE2	0.21	0.21	0.89	0.91	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.71
26-34	Point Estimates	2.34	2.31	3.28	3.09	1.03	0.98	4.54	4.71	1.08	1.05
	SE1	0.26	0.25	1.18	1.08	0.67	0.64	1.37	1.43	0.60	0.59
	SE2	0.25	0.24	1.18	1.04	0.67	0.63	1.37	1.38	0.60	0.59
35+	Point Estimates	0.77	0.76	0.51	0.48	1.14	1.12	1.05	1.07	0.82	0.84
	SE1	0.08	0.08	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27
	SE2	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.27

(continued)

Table 6.5 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Year Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Marijuana Past Year									
Total	Point Estimates	12.72	13.06	12.37	12.19	10.96	10.86	8.94	8.91
	SE1	0.84	0.90	0.84	0.83	0.79	0.78	0.65	0.65
	SE2	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.79	0.79	0.71	0.61	0.59
12-17	Point Estimates	13.31	13.88	13.80	13.68	12.31	12.34	12.27	12.41
	SE1	1.16	1.21	1.08	1.07	1.14	1.15	0.99	1.02
	SE2	1.17	1.22	1.08	1.07	1.14	1.16	0.98	0.99
18-25	Point Estimates	32.71	33.37	30.88	30.77	30.48	30.53	23.64	23.69
	SE1	1.72	1.75	2.29	2.27	2.14	2.09	1.83	1.84
	SE2	1.73	1.73	2.28	2.05	2.14	2.16	1.82	1.79
26-34	Point Estimates	20.02	19.41	18.83	18.84	14.04	13.94	11.50	11.45
	SE1	2.61	2.65	2.37	2.36	2.25	2.28	2.08	2.07
	SE2	2.58	2.38	2.37	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.07	2.06
35+	Point Estimates	6.57	7.06	7.14	6.94	6.22	6.13	4.10	4.07
	SE1	1.00	1.09	0.96	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.76	0.77
	SE2	0.99	1.13	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.76
Cocaine Past Year									
Total	Point Estimates	2.06	1.99	1.54	1.51	1.83	1.82	1.30	1.31
	SE1	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.23	0.24
	SE2	0.33	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.23	0.24
12-17	Point Estimates	0.67	0.70	0.35	0.35	0.58	0.57	1.24	1.24
	SE1	0.24	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.32	0.33
	SE2	0.24	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.32	0.33
18-25	Point Estimates	5.26	5.12	3.83	3.89	3.92	3.87	4.12	4.03
	SE1	0.76	0.78	0.65	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.70
	SE2	0.76	0.78	0.64	0.66	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.68
26-34	Point Estimates	3.77	3.35	2.40	2.36	4.61	4.77	1.37	1.43
	SE1	1.32	1.20	0.92	0.90	1.32	1.38	0.55	0.57
	SE2	1.30	1.15	0.92	0.90	1.32	1.33	0.55	0.56
35+	Point Estimates	1.17	1.19	1.09	1.04	1.03	1.01	0.61	0.64
	SE1	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.30	0.33
	SE2	0.42	0.46	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.30	0.32

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 6.6 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Month Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH

Variables		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Past Month											
Total	Point Estimates	22.12	22.06	15.72	15.44	22.30	22.38	20.81	21.02	26.15	26.48
	SE1	0.31	0.31	0.98	0.97	1.12	1.15	1.04	1.08	1.17	1.21
	SE2	0.30	0.28	0.95	0.91	1.13	1.14	1.02	1.02	1.15	1.07
12-17	Point Estimates	7.69	7.76	6.31	6.26	5.32	5.34	6.60	6.61	7.58	7.64
	SE1	0.22	0.23	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.67	0.76	0.76	0.94	0.95
	SE2	0.22	0.23	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.66	0.76	0.75	0.94	0.94
18-25	Point Estimates	33.37	33.49	27.60	27.77	29.71	29.95	36.55	36.39	40.36	40.14
	SE1	0.47	0.47	1.66	1.70	1.57	1.59	1.73	1.77	1.92	1.93
	SE2	0.47	0.46	1.67	1.65	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.76	1.93	1.97
26-34	Point Estimates	31.68	31.57	25.76	25.35	30.78	30.42	30.22	29.96	38.34	38.47
	SE1	0.80	0.80	2.81	2.77	3.18	3.17	2.91	2.99	2.74	2.77
	SE2	0.79	0.75	2.82	2.77	3.19	3.18	2.87	2.71	2.73	2.71
35+	Point Estimates	19.81	19.70	11.99	11.60	21.56	21.68	17.54	17.95	23.74	24.25
	SE1	0.42	0.42	1.25	1.20	1.52	1.56	1.32	1.41	1.59	1.65
	SE2	0.40	0.39	1.25	1.18	1.53	1.54	1.31	1.38	1.56	1.50
Alcohol Past Month											
Total	Point Estimates	51.95	51.78	49.83	49.13	51.75	51.87	55.52	55.45	52.25	52.53
	SE1	0.39	0.40	1.49	1.54	1.34	1.37	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.41
	SE2	0.36	0.34	1.35	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.36	1.24	1.39	1.27
12-17	Point Estimates	13.24	13.32	13.74	14.05	11.66	11.71	14.03	14.05	12.81	12.73
	SE1	0.31	0.31	1.09	1.08	0.87	0.87	1.21	1.23	1.11	1.11
	SE2	0.30	0.31	1.08	1.06	0.87	0.84	1.21	1.20	1.11	1.09
18-25	Point Estimates	60.78	60.68	56.58	56.51	57.64	58.18	62.80	62.54	62.68	62.45
	SE1	0.53	0.53	1.66	1.68	1.74	1.75	1.97	2.00	1.65	1.66
	SE2	0.51	0.48	1.61	1.55	1.75	1.67	1.96	1.98	1.66	1.63
26-34	Point Estimates	63.81	63.80	60.19	60.09	60.88	60.11	66.41	66.64	69.37	69.27
	SE1	0.82	0.82	2.83	2.83	2.96	2.95	2.97	3.07	2.78	2.80
	SE2	0.80	0.75	2.82	2.72	2.96	2.76	2.95	2.93	2.77	2.59
35+	Point Estimates	53.38	53.12	51.78	50.57	54.15	54.33	58.02	57.94	52.88	53.36
	SE1	0.57	0.57	2.24	2.33	1.90	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.04	2.05
	SE2	0.53	0.49	2.08	1.99	1.88	1.76	1.88	1.71	2.02	1.85

(continued)

Table 6.6 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Month Licit Drug Estimates, Cigarettes and Alcohol: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Cigarettes Past Month									
Total	Point Estimates	20.86	21.05	27.88	27.94	24.18	23.81	21.11	20.95
	SE1	1.10	1.13	1.18	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.07	1.04
	SE2	1.09	1.03	1.17	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.04	1.02
12-17	Point Estimates	5.35	5.40	8.48	8.44	10.31	10.34	6.16	6.10
	SE1	0.72	0.75	0.92	0.91	1.14	1.17	0.74	0.75
	SE2	0.72	0.75	0.91	0.90	1.14	1.15	0.74	0.73
18-25	Point Estimates	29.60	30.18	38.14	38.17	36.72	36.26	31.02	30.78
	SE1	1.70	1.72	2.41	2.43	2.08	2.07	1.35	1.34
	SE2	1.69	1.66	2.40	2.38	2.08	1.98	1.36	1.34
26-34	Point Estimates	27.81	27.36	39.33	39.55	37.26	37.22	30.86	30.57
	SE1	3.14	3.23	2.72	2.72	2.98	3.04	2.84	2.81
	SE2	3.13	3.11	2.71	2.70	2.98	2.95	2.79	2.61
35+	Point Estimates	19.60	19.86	26.44	26.50	21.01	20.60	18.88	18.81
	SE1	1.56	1.60	1.54	1.60	1.54	1.52	1.57	1.53
	SE2	1.56	1.48	1.53	1.51	1.53	1.45	1.53	1.51
Alcohol Past Month									
Total	Point Estimates	55.23	55.02	51.72	51.46	56.00	55.58	49.60	49.74
	SE1	1.54	1.52	1.34	1.35	1.27	1.33	1.38	1.40
	SE2	1.44	1.30	1.33	1.31	1.27	1.19	1.30	1.22
12-17	Point Estimates	17.27	17.74	14.20	14.25	13.89	13.97	11.68	11.65
	SE1	1.52	1.61	1.12	1.12	1.29	1.32	1.09	1.10
	SE2	1.53	1.63	1.12	1.12	1.30	1.31	1.06	1.05
18-25	Point Estimates	65.85	65.60	61.00	61.08	63.16	62.73	58.26	58.09
	SE1	2.01	2.04	1.87	1.88	2.06	2.07	1.89	1.85
	SE2	2.02	2.01	1.87	1.85	2.06	2.05	1.89	1.79
26-34	Point Estimates	63.30	63.08	63.79	63.59	66.55	65.63	66.18	66.27
	SE1	3.33	3.42	2.79	2.80	3.17	3.22	2.83	2.73
	SE2	3.28	3.26	2.79	2.75	3.17	3.05	2.79	2.53
35+	Point Estimates	56.53	56.22	53.07	52.70	58.30	57.95	50.07	50.46
	SE1	2.18	2.14	1.94	1.97	1.81	1.88	2.16	2.17
	SE2	2.05	1.84	1.93	1.90	1.81	1.73	2.08	1.90

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 6.7 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Month Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH

Variables		United States		California		Florida		Illinois		Michigan	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Marijuana Past Month											
Total	Point Estimates	7.04	7.02	9.32	9.07	6.80	6.81	7.22	7.33	9.06	9.22
	SE1	0.16	0.16	0.66	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.72
	SE2	0.15	0.14	0.62	0.57	0.56	0.53	0.57	0.56	0.65	0.66
12-17	Point Estimates	7.78	7.88	10.03	10.02	6.02	5.93	8.44	8.26	8.62	8.43
	SE1	0.23	0.24	0.88	0.87	0.65	0.64	0.78	0.77	0.91	0.89
	SE2	0.23	0.23	0.88	0.87	0.66	0.65	0.78	0.78	0.91	0.89
18-25	Point Estimates	19.03	19.02	22.41	22.46	19.46	19.74	20.03	20.24	21.55	21.55
	SE1	0.40	0.40	1.49	1.48	1.53	1.51	1.62	1.66	1.55	1.54
	SE2	0.39	0.38	1.49	1.43	1.54	1.52	1.62	1.62	1.56	1.55
26-34	Point Estimates	10.25	10.22	12.00	11.89	10.55	10.47	10.07	10.06	14.44	14.25
	SE1	0.52	0.53	2.12	2.10	1.99	2.00	1.87	1.89	2.07	2.08
	SE2	0.52	0.49	2.11	2.04	1.98	1.93	1.85	1.72	2.07	2.02
35+	Point Estimates	3.67	3.62	5.43	5.05	3.90	3.90	3.67	3.80	5.53	5.84
	SE1	0.18	0.18	0.86	0.80	0.62	0.61	0.65	0.70	0.76	0.89
	SE2	0.18	0.17	0.80	0.72	0.62	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.82
Cocaine Past Month											
Total	Point Estimates	0.54	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.48	0.85	0.86	0.29	0.29
	SE1	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.07	0.07
	SE2	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.07
12-17	Point Estimates	0.26	0.27	0.33	0.36	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.28	0.60	0.60
	SE1	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.29
	SE2	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.29
18-25	Point Estimates	1.34	1.35	1.75	1.90	1.68	1.71	1.00	1.03	0.92	0.88
	SE1	0.11	0.12	0.52	0.55	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.31	0.29
	SE2	0.11	0.12	0.52	0.54	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.31	0.29
26-34	Point Estimates	0.79	0.77	0.32	0.31	0.08	0.08	3.13	3.27	0.00	0.00
	SE1	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.31	0.08	0.08	1.17	1.23	0.00	0.00
	SE2	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.31	0.08	0.08	1.17	1.19	0.00	0.00
35+	Point Estimates	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.17	0.17
	SE1	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.11
	SE2	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.11

(continued)

Table 6.7 Point Estimates, Ratio-Adjusted Standard Errors (SE1), and Sandwich Standard Errors (SE2) for Baseline and Final Models—Drug Estimates (United States and Eight Large States): Past Month Illicit Drug Estimates, Marijuana and Cocaine: 2011 NSDUH (continued)

Variables		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania		Texas	
		Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Marijuana Past Month									
Total	Point Estimates	8.00	8.22	7.25	7.14	6.35	6.37	4.99	4.97
	SE1	0.69	0.74	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.45	0.46
	SE2	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.44	0.44
12-17	Point Estimates	7.31	7.57	6.82	6.71	6.37	6.62	6.60	6.66
	SE1	0.86	0.91	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.71	0.74
	SE2	0.87	0.91	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.72	0.72
18-25	Point Estimates	20.27	20.60	18.11	18.07	16.93	16.78	13.75	13.84
	SE1	1.48	1.54	1.76	1.75	1.65	1.60	1.43	1.43
	SE2	1.51	1.52	1.76	1.61	1.65	1.63	1.42	1.42
26-34	Point Estimates	13.95	13.82	8.78	8.80	8.33	8.57	6.44	6.25
	SE1	2.39	2.48	1.59	1.58	1.77	1.85	1.34	1.31
	SE2	2.36	2.23	1.59	1.56	1.78	1.80	1.32	1.28
35+	Point Estimates	4.05	4.33	4.83	4.71	3.81	3.84	2.21	2.19
	SE1	0.73	0.79	0.80	0.77	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.58
	SE2	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.68	0.67	0.56	0.58
Cocaine Past Month									
Total	Point Estimates	0.77	0.76	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.44	0.55	0.56
	SE1	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.19
	SE2	0.18	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.19
12-17	Point Estimates	0.10	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.19	0.29	0.29
	SE1	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14
	SE2	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14
18-25	Point Estimates	1.85	1.82	1.42	1.43	0.50	0.50	1.28	1.17
	SE1	0.50	0.49	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.24	0.37	0.36
	SE2	0.49	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.24	0.37	0.35
26-34	Point Estimates	1.56	1.27	0.47	0.47	1.06	1.21	0.30	0.37
	SE1	0.67	0.57	0.47	0.47	0.61	0.70	0.24	0.27
	SE2	0.66	0.57	0.47	0.47	0.61	0.69	0.24	0.27
35+	Point Estimates	0.45	0.51	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.31	0.49	0.52
	SE1	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.27	0.31
	SE2	0.21	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.27	0.30

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

7. Impact of Reweighting to Revise Nonresponse Adjustment Bounds in the East North Central Census Division

7.1 Introduction

In developing the person-level analysis weights (ANALWT) for the 2011 NSDUH, the lower bounds in the generalized exponential model (GEM) were inadvertently allowed to be less than 1.00 for the dwelling unit nonresponse (DUNR) and the person nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps in the East North Central Census Division only. Our normal practice is that the lower bounds specified in the model for nonresponse adjustments under GEM are required to be at least 1.00.[5]

In this study, we conducted an assessment to measure the potential impact of deviating from the normal practice of bound setting on selected substance use and mental health estimates by creating a set of revised analysis weights (ANALWT_NEW) that correctly preserved the minimum lower bound of 1.00 for the DUNR and PRNR adjustment steps in the affected census division. It is important to note, however, that the weights for respondents from the other eight census divisions were not impacted by this deviation from normal practice, and therefore, were not recalibrated for purposes of this analysis.

In Section 7.2 of this chapter, we discuss the methods used to assess the effects of this reweighting on selected substance use and mental health estimates. Section 7.3 presents our results in detail, and Section 7.4 summarizes our conclusions from these results. Finally, in Section 7.5, we describe the enhanced quality control measures that we have implemented, beginning with the 2012 NSDUH weight calibration process, to ensure that weight adjustment bounds conform to target requirements in the future.

Based on the analyses described in this chapter, the impact of reweighting on the substance use and mental health estimates in the 2011 NSDUH was determined to be minimal. Therefore, users are advised to continue to use the original person-level analysis weight (ANALWT) for any 2011 NSDUH data analyses.

7.2 Methods for Assessing the Reweighting Effect on Substance Use and Mental Health Estimates

The respondent weights in the affected census division were recalibrated using GEM for all five adjustment steps: dwelling unit nonresponse (DUNR), dwelling unit poststratification (DUPS), selected person poststratification (SELPS), person nonresponse (PRNR), and person

[5] The nonresponse adjustment factor is calculated as the inverse of the response propensity; thus, it is required to be larger than 1. However, the nonresponse adjustment factor for pre-identified high extreme weights can be smaller than 1 because of the built-in extreme weight control mechanism in GEM (see Section 4.2 for details).

poststratification (PRPS) adjustments. The lower bounds were set to at least 1.00 in the DUNR and PRNR.

Estimates from 48 selected substance use tables, including estimated numbers, percentages, and mean ages at initiation, were used to examine the reweighting effects on substance use estimates. Estimates from 92 selected mental health estimate tables, which included 46 tables for estimated numbers and 46 tables for estimated percentages, were used to examine the reweighting effects on mental health estimates. Among these, 74 tables were for adults aged 18 or older, and 18 tables were for youths aged 12 to 17.

We conducted three types of statistical tests: 2011 (Old) versus 2010, 2011 (New) versus 2010, and 2011 (New) versus 2011 (Old).[6] We also calculated the weight effect [2011 (Old) – 2011 (New)] and relative weight effect [weight effect/(2011 (New) – 2010)].

Because of the high correlations between the two sets of observations, statistical tests that directly compare 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates would be very sensitive and result in a large number of "trivial significances" that would render the analysis meaningless. This is because the estimates were analyzed as repeated measures, where the repeated outcomes differed only by the different sets of weights applied to them. Therefore, rather than directly compare estimates deriving from these two sets of weights, we focus instead on any *changes* in the statistical test results, comparing differences between the 2011 (Old) versus 2010 estimates and between the 2011 (New) versus 2010 estimates, as well as the relative weight effect associated with each.

This evaluation examined whether differences between the estimates for 2011 and those in 2010 would be significant (or not) depending on whether the estimates for 2011 were based on ANALWT or ANALWT_NEW. If the improper lower bounds applied to the DUNR and PRNR steps had minimal impact on the resulting substance use and mental health estimates, the change in the 2011 weights would not affect whether differences between 2010 and 2011 were statistically significant.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Evaluation of the Recalibrated Weights

Before evaluating the impact on the resulting estimates, we first examined properties of the recalibrated weights themselves. Tables 7.1 and 7.2 present the modeling statistics and weight distributions for the recalibrated weights in the East North Central Census Division. These two tables should be compared to Tables D.3a and D.3b, respectively, in Appendix D to assess the impact of reweighting on the modeling performance statistics and weight distributions at a detailed level.

[6] "2011 (Old)" denotes estimates based on the original weights (ANALWT) that are currently on the 2011 master file, whereas "2011 (New)" denotes estimates based on recalibrated weights (ANALWT_NEW) that use the appropriate lower bound of 1.00 in the nonresponse adjustment steps for the East North Central Census Division.

Table 7.1 2011 NSDUH Recalibrated Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 3: East North Central Division)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[1]	# XVAR[2]	Bounds[3]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
	3.13	3.56	0.31	1.2585	255	(1.00, 1.20)	(1.00, 1.20)
DUNR	2.77	3.02	0.21	1.2116	183	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 3.85)
						(1.00, 5.00)	(1.06, 3.62)
	2.77	3.02	0.21	1.2116	197	(0.44, 1.10)	(0.44, 1.10)
DUPS	0.62	1.52	0.39	1.2205	195	(0.20, 4.63)	(0.21, 4.59)
						(0.90, 1.44)	(0.90, 1.44)
	2.83	4.53	1.17	2.3711	287	(0.21, 2.99)	(0.21, 2.98)
SELPS	1.36	2.49	0.45	2.4617	281	(0.21, 4.99)	(0.21, 4.99)
						(0.90, 1.15)	(0.90, 1.15)
	1.64	2.62	0.51	2.5339	287	(1.00, 2.80)	(1.00, 2.80)
PRNR	1.03	2.39	0.42	2.7892	263	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.30, 1.92)	(1.30, 1.92)
	1.15	2.72	0.52	2.7892	227	(0.20, 1.10)	(0.20, 1.10)
PRPS	0.86	3.21	0.76	2.9482	206	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 4.40)
						(0.90, 5.00)	(0.90, 1.05)

DUNR = dwelling unit nonresponse; DUPS = dwelling unit poststratification; GEM = generalized exponential model (GEM); PRNR = person nonresponse; PRPS = person poststratification; SELPS = selected person poststratification.

[1] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.

[2] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.

[3] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the GEM adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 7.2 Distribution of Recalibrated Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (East North Central Census Division)

	DUNR			*DUPS*		*SELPS*			*PRNR*		*PRPS*	
	1-7[1]	**8**[2]	**1-8**[2]	**9**[3]	**1-9**[3]	**1-11**[4]	**12**[4]	**1-12**[4]	**13**[5]	**1-13**[5]	**14**[5]	**1-14**[5]
Minimum	36	0.39	182	0.13	94	110	0.15	23	0.43	88	0.09	23
1%	332	1.01	365	0.62	318	355	0.54	325	1.00	357	0.20	146
5%	337	1.04	390	0.83	404	459	0.78	452	1.04	523	0.54	437
10%	359	1.06	416	0.91	432	512	0.86	508	1.09	600	0.87	584
25%	405	1.09	461	1.00	481	640	0.95	641	1.17	773	0.97	777
Median	441	1.14	520	1.06	560	955	1.00	971	1.26	1,182	1.02	1,199
75%	503	1.22	634	1.13	676	3,143	1.08	3,130	1.38	3,805	1.06	3,841
90%	813	1.36	885	1.21	1,008	5,883	1.18	5,961	1.53	8,036	1.15	7,859
95%	1,140	1.42	1,226	1.30	1,307	7,063	1.26	7,311	1.65	10,724	1.26	10,768
99%	1,887	1.72	1,948	1.67	1,839	12,872	1.60	13,607	2.02	19,003	1.59	18,946
Maximum	2,235	6.12	7,115	4.59	6,338	47,335	4.99	34,477	13.62	64,832	4.39	74,878
Mean	528	1.18	611	1.07	646	2,289	1.02	2,336	1.30	3,015	1.00	3,015
Max/Mean	4.23	5.20	11.65	4.30	10	21	4.90	15	10.50	22	4.37	25
Mean/Min	14.69	3.01	3.36	8.17	7	21	6.82	100	3.04	34	11.29	132

DUNR = dwelling unit nonresponse; DUPS = dwelling unit poststratification; GEM = generalized exponential model (GEM); PRNR = person nonresponse; PRPS = person poststratification; SELPS = selected person poststratification.

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.

Note 2: Under the GEM, nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Based on eligible dwelling units.

[2] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.

[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.

[4] Based on selected persons.

[5] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table 7.3 displays the distribution and weight variation for the ANALWT and the recalibrated weights in the affected census division. As can be seen, the new weights have slightly lower unequal weighting effect (UWE), smaller maximum weights, and larger weights in the low range.

Table 7.3 Weight Distribution of ANALWT and Recalibrated Weights (ANALWT_NEW) in East North Central Census Division

Statistics	ANALWT	ANALWT_NEW
Maximum	88,458	74,878
75%	3,838	3,841
50%	1,197	1,199
25%	770	777
Minimum	10	23
n	12,833	12,833
UWE	2.9805	2.9482

Note: Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.

We further compared the sums of weights derived from ANALWT and ANALWT_NEW in 10 equal-sized groups (deciles). Table 7.4 displays the differences and relative differences between the original weighted sums and the corresponding weighted sums of the recalibrated weights in the 2011 East North Central Census Division. The largest relative differences occurred between weights in the first, second, and third deciles, whereas the differences between weighted sums in the upper decile ranges were very small. This was our first indication that the impact of reweighting on the substance use and mental health estimates may be minimal.

Table 7.4 Absolute and Relative Differences of Weights in East North Central Census Division, by Decile

Decile	*n*	Weighted Sum of ANALWT	Weighted Sum of ANALWT_NEW	Absolute Difference	Relative Difference
1st Decile	1,283	495,200	517,733	22,534	4.55%
2nd Decile	1,283	830,680	845,105	14,425	1.74%
3rd Decile	1,283	988,135	995,499	7,365	0.75%
4th Decile	1,284	1,161,992	1,164,414	2,423	0.21%
5th Decile	1,283	1,385,046	1,386,699	1,653	0.12%
6th Decile	1,283	1,785,642	1,788,492	2,851	0.16%
7th Decile	1,284	2,975,687	2,970,665	-5,022	-0.17%
8th Decile	1,283	4,917,309	4,943,972	26,663	0.54%
9th Decile	1,283	7,820,616	7,794,269	-26,347	-0.34%
10th Decile	1,284	16,329,416	16,282,873	-46,543	-0.29%
Total	12,833	38,689,722	38,689,722	0	0.00%

We also checked the weighted sum of ANALWT and ANALWT_NEW and compared them with the population estimates (census totals) for various demographic domains, including main effects, and two-way interactions. The weighted sums of all main effects and two-way interactions for both ANALWT and ANALWT_NEW matched. Table 7.5 shows the weighted sums and relative differences for the main effect domains.

Table 7.5 Slippage for Various Demographic Domains in East North Central Census Division

Domain	Census Total	ANALWT		ANALWT_NEW	
		Weighted Sum	Relative _Difference	Weighted Sum	Relative _Difference
Overall	38,689,722	38,689,722	0.00%	38,689,722	0.00%
Illinois	10,652,220	10,652,220	0.00%	10,652,220	0.00%
Indiana	5,365,682	5,365,682	0.00%	5,365,682	0.00%
Michigan	8,291,125	8,291,125	0.00%	8,291,125	0.00%
Wisconsin	4,764,652	4,764,652	0.00%	4,764,652	0.00%
Ohio	9,616,044	9,616,044	0.00%	9,616,044	0.00%
Quarter 1	9,656,356	9,656,356	0.00%	9,656,356	0.00%
Quarter 2	9,664,947	9,664,947	0.00%	9,664,947	0.00%
Quarter 3	9,677,609	9,677,609	0.00%	9,677,609	0.00%
Quarter 4	9,690,810	9,690,810	0.00%	9,690,810	0.00%
12-17	3,807,768	3,807,768	0.00%	3,807,768	0.00%
18-25	5,064,727	5,064,727	0.00%	5,064,727	0.00%
26-34	5,243,339	5,243,339	0.00%	5,243,339	0.00%
35-49	9,138,004	9,138,004	0.00%	9,138,004	0.00%
50-64	9,319,212	9,319,212	0.00%	9,319,212	0.00%
65+	6,116,672	6,116,672	0.00%	6,116,672	0.00%
White	32,357,327	32,357,327	0.00%	32,357,327	0.00%
Black or African American	4,498,619	4,498,619	0.00%	4,498,619	0.00%
American Indian or Alaska Native	205,070	205,070	0.00%	205,070	0.00%
Asian	1,108,044	1,108,044	0.00%	1,108,044	0.00%
Two or More Races	520,663	520,663	0.00%	520,663	0.00%
Male	18,753,953	18,753,953	0.00%	18,753,953	0.00%
Female	19,935,769	19,935,769	0.00%	19,935,769	0.00%
Hispanic or Latino	2,675,665	2,675,665	0.00%	2,675,665	0.00%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	36,014,057	36,014,057	0.00%	36,014,057	0.00%

Note: Relative difference is calculated as (Weighted Sum – Census Total)/Census Total*100.

7.3.2 Impact on Substance Use Estimates

In the 48 tables selected for this analysis (Tables J.1A–J.16B; Tables J.17A, J.18A, J.19A, J.20B, J.21B, J.22B; Tables J.23A–J.27B), there are 594 unique estimates on totals and 594 unique estimates on percentages (detailed tables can be found in Appendix J). Among these 594 estimates selected for inclusion in this analysis, 31 estimated totals show a significant difference at the 0.05 level between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old), and 23 estimated percentages

show a significant difference between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old). It is important to note again, however, that direct statistical testing between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old) estimates is very sensitive because of the high correlation between the two sets of estimates.

Tables 7.6 and 7.7 display the results of analyzing any changes in significance between the reported numbers and percentages for the selected estimates included in this analysis. As shown in Table 7.6, 591 (99.5 percent) of the 594 estimates fall along the diagonal, indicating that there was neither a change in significance nor a change in the direction of significance between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights. The remaining three cases were ones, however, where a change in statistical significance was observed between the 2010 estimates and 2011 (Old) estimates, and between the 2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates. In particular, for one estimate, the difference was not statistically significant between the 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate at the 0.05 level, but was determined to be significant when comparing the 2010 estimate and corresponding 2011 (New) estimate. Similarly, there were two estimates where the differences were statistically significant between the 2010 estimates and 2011 (Old) estimates at the 0.05 level, but were found not to be significant when comparing the 2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates. These three observations are examined in more detail in Table 7.8.

Table 7.6 Comparison of Differences of Numbers (in 000s) between 2011 Estimates and 2010 Estimates and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	**No Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)**	**2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)**
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**22 (3.7%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	1 (0.2%)	**509 (85.7%)**	0 (0.0%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	**60 (10.1%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 and 2011.

Similarly, Table 7.7 shows that nearly 99 percent (588 of 594) of the percentage estimates selected for analysis showed no changes in significance, or in the direction of significance, between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights. However, there was one case where a statistically significant difference was detected between the 2010 estimate and the original 2011 (Old) estimate at the 0.05 level, but this difference was found not to be statistically significant when comparing the 2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates; and there were five cases where the reverse was true. In these five cases, the differences between the 2010 estimates and 2011 (Old) estimates were not found to be significant at the 0.05 level, but were determined to be statistically significantly different when comparing the 2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates. All six observations described above are examined in more detail in Table 7.8.

Table 7.7 Comparison of Differences of Percentages between Estimates in 2011 and Estimates in 2010 and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	No Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)	2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**3 (0.5%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	**488 (82.2%)**	5 (0.8%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	**97 (16.3%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 and 2011.

Table 7.8 provides additional detail on the nine estimates from Tables 7.6 and 7.7 that showed discrepancies between the significance tests. Among these nine estimates, the relative weight effects are quite small, ranging from 0.00 percent to 0.05 percent in absolute terms. Moreover, none of the nine estimates had a statistically significant difference, even when the highly sensitive tests comparing 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old) estimates were applied. There is one change that corresponds to an estimate in the East North Central Census Division (Lifetime Cigarette Use, Table J.9B). However, no changes in significant differences were seen at the State level for direct State estimates of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

7.3.3 Impact on Mental Health Estimates

To assess the impact of reweighting on mental health estimates in the East North Central Census Division in the 2011 NSDUH, we reproduced the applicable set of tables from the mental health findings (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a: Tables K.1–K.37 for adults and Tables K.38–K.46 for youths found in Appendix K. Across these 92 tables, there are 999 unique estimates on totals and percentages each in the tables for adults and 233 unique estimates on totals and percentages each in the tables for youths.

Among adults, there are 39 estimated totals that show a significant difference at the 0.05 level between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old), and 53 estimated percentages that show a significant difference between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old). By contrast, among youths, there are nine estimated totals that show a significant difference at the 0.05 level between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old), and three estimated percentages that show a significant difference between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old). Note that direct statistical testing between 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old) estimates is very sensitive because of the high correlation between the two sets of estimates (i.e., the only differences are due to the different weights applied to them).

Table 7.8 Nine Substance Use Estimates with Discrepancies in the Significance Tests between 2011 and 2010

Substance	Estimate Type	Domain	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect*	Relative Weight Effect**	Table
Past Month Crack Use	Totals	National	378	228	232	-4	0.03%	J.1A
Lifetime Hallucinogens Use	Percentages	National	14.8	14.1	14.1	0	0.01%	J.1B
Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility	Totals	26+	14,420	13,274	13,288	-14	0.01%	J.24A
Lifetime Cigarette Use	Percentages	18-25	62.3	61.0	61.0	0	-0.02%	J.7B
Lifetime Cigarette Use	Percentages	Census Division	67.4	65.6	65.6	0.1	-0.05%	J.9B
Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Percentages	12-20, White	6.6	5.8	5.8	0	-0.01%	J.13B
Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana Use (once or twice a week)	Totals	Hispanic or Latino	2,080	2,235	2,236	-2	-0.01%	J.23A
Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana Use (once a month)	Percentages	Hispanic or Latino	29.2	26.4	26.3	0.1	-0.02%	J.23B
Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana Use (once a month)	Percentages	Large Metro	28.3	26.7	26.7	0	-0.01%	J.23B

* Weight Effect = 2011 (Old) - 2011 (New).

** Relative Weight Effect = Weight Effect/(2011 (New) - 2010)*100.

Adult Mental Health

Tables 7.9 and 7.10 display the results of analyzing any changes in significance between the reported numbers and percentages for the selected estimates included in the analysis of adult mental health. As can be seen in Table 7.9, 995 (99.6 percent) of the 999 estimates fall along the diagonal, indicating that there was neither a change in significance nor a change in the direction of significance between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights. The remaining four cases were ones where a statistically significant difference(s) was detected between the 2010 estimates and 2011 (Old) estimates at the 0.05 level, but was not detected when comparing the 2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates, and vice versa. These four observations are examined in more detail in Table 7.13.

Table 7.9 Comparison of Differences of Numbers (in 000s) between 2011 Estimates and 2010 Estimates According to Census Control Totals Used for 2011 Estimates and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes (Persons Aged 18 or Older)

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)	2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**16 (1.6%)**	1 (0.81%)	0(0.0%)
No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	1 (0.1%)	**901 (90.2%)**	2 (0.2%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**78 (7.8%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table 7.10 Comparison of Differences of Percentages between 2011 Estimates and 2010 Estimates According to Census Control Totals Used for 2011 Estimates and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes (Persons Aged 18 or Older)

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)	2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**13 (1.3%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	**890 (89.1%)**	1 (0.1%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**95 (9.5%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 and 2011.

Similarly, Table 7.10 shows that nearly 99.9 percent (998 of 999) of the percentage estimates selected for analysis of adult mental health showed no changes in significance, or in the direction of significance, between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights. There was one case where the difference was not statistically significant between the 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate at the 0.05 level, but was determined to be significant when

comparing the 2010 estimate and corresponding 2011 (New) estimate. This single observation is examined in more detail in Table 7.13.

Youth Mental Health

Tables 7.11 and 7.12 display the results of analyzing changes in significance between the reported numbers and percentages for the selected estimates included in the analysis of youths aged 12 to 17. As can be seen in Table 7.11, all (100.0 percent) of the 233 estimates fall along the diagonal, indicating that there were no estimates that experienced a change in significance nor a change in the direction of significance between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights.

Table 7.11 Comparison of Differences of Numbers (in 000s) between 2011 Estimates and 2010 Estimates According to Census Control Totals Used for 2011 Estimates and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes (Persons Aged 12 to 17)

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)	2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**11 (4.7%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	**219 (94.0%)**	0 (0.0%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	**3 (1.3%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 and 2011.

Table 7.12 Comparison of Differences of Percentages between 2011 Estimates and 2010 Estimates According to Census Control Totals Used for 2011 Estimates and the Direction of the Statistical Test Outcomes (Persons Aged 12 to 17)

	2010 < 2011 (New), Number (Percent)	No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (New) Number (Percent)	2010 > 2011 (New), Number (Percent)
2010 < 2011 (Old)	**5 (2.2%)**	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No Difference Between 2010 and 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	**222 (95.3%)**	1 (0.4%)
2010 > 2011 (Old)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.9%)	**3 (1.3%)**

Note: Significance testing is based on a two-sided test at the 0.05 level of significance. Cells with bolded data indicate consistent outcomes between 2011 versus 2010 (New) and between 2011 versus 2010 (Old).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 and 2011.

Table 7.12 shows that 98.7 percent (230 of 233) of the percentage estimates selected for analysis of youth mental health showed no changes in significance, or in the direction of significance, between the two sets of estimates derived from the two weights. However, there are two estimates where a statistically significant difference was detected between the 2010 estimates and 2011 (Old) estimates at the 0.05 level, but was not present when comparing the

2010 estimates and corresponding 2011 (New) estimates. Likewise, there was one estimate where the reverse was true: the difference between the 2010 estimate and the original 2011 (Old) estimate at the 0.05 level, was not statistically significant, whereas this difference was found to be statistically significant when comparing the 2010 estimate and corresponding 2011 (New) estimate. These three records are examined in more detail in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 provides additional detail on the eight estimates from Tables 7.9 through 7.12 that showed discrepancies between the significance tests for adult and youth mental health. Among these eight estimates, the relative weight effects are quite small, ranging from 0.00 percent to 0.04 percent in absolute value. Moreover, none of the eight estimates had a statistically significant difference, even when the highly sensitive tests that directly compare 2011 (New) and 2011 (Old) estimates were applied. There is one change that corresponds to an estimate in the Midwest Census Region (Table K.41B), and one change in significant difference was seen in the State of Wisconsin (Table K.42B).

7.4 Conclusions

As expected, the impact of reweighting on the substance use and mental health estimates was found to be very minimal because the weights most affected by the reweighting were in the low range of the weight distribution as shown in Table 7.4. In particular, among the 594 substance use estimates included in this analysis, only nine (1.52 percent) experienced a change in the significance test results between the 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimates and between the 2010 and 2011 (New) estimates. Similarly, among the 999 adult mental health estimates and 233 youth mental health estimates evaluated in this study, only five (0.50 percent) and three (1.29 percent), respectively, involved a change in the significance test results between the 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimates and between the 2010 and 2011 (New) estimates.

In all of the above 17 cases with changed significance tests, the relative weight effects associated with these estimates were quite small, ranging from 0.00 percent to 0.05 percent in absolute terms. Moreover, no State estimates were significantly changed as a result of the recalibration imposed on the lower bounds of the DUNR and PRNR steps.

In consideration of the above observations, we conclude that the departure from normal practice for bound setting in the DUNR and PRNR steps (and the construction of recalibrated weights that addressed this departure) had a minimal impact on the resulting substance use and mental health estimates at the national level, for the East North Central Census Division, and for the affected States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin) within the census division in the 2011 NSDUH. Therefore, SAMHSA decided that the published 2011 NSDUH estimates do not need to be revised and that the original person-level analysis weight (ANALWT) will continue to be used for future analyses involving 2011 data.

Table 7.13 Eight Mental Health Estimates with Discrepancies in the Significance Tests between 2011 and 2010

Substance	Estimate Type	Domain	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect*	Relative Weight Effect**	Table
Past Year SMI	Totals	18-25, Asian	81	139	142	-2	-0.04%	K.3A
Co-occurring Substance Use Disorder and Past Year AMI	Totals	18+, Part-time	1,805	1,521	1,519	2	-0.01%	K.9A
Past Year Illicit Drug or Alcohol or Dependence or Abuse, No Mental Illness	Percentages	18-25	14.8	13.7	13.7	0.00	-0.02%	K.32B
Receiving Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling with No Mental Illness	Totals	18+, Female	262	124	123	1	0.00%	K.35A
Receiving Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling with SMI	Totals	18+, Other Insurance	160	302	301	1	0.00%	K.36A
Mental Health Service (Medical)	Percentages	12-17, Midwest	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.00	0.03%	K.41B
Mental Health Service (Education)	Percentages	12-17, Segment < 1M persons	12.6	11.5	11.5	0	0.01%	K.41B
Mental Health Service (Specialty)	Percentages	12-17, Wisconsin	6.9	2.7	2.6	0.1	-0.03%	K.42B

AMI = any mental illness; SMI = serious mental illness.

* Weight Effect = 2011 (Old) - 2011 (New).

** Relative Weight Effect = Weight Effect/(2011 (New) - 2010).

7.5 Implementation of Enhanced Quality Control Measures

The NSDUH Weighting Team employs a comprehensive and continually evolving set of quality control checks for the construction of design-consistent analysis weights each year for the NSDUH data. As a result of this particular deviation from standard practice, the team implemented an automated process for the 2012 survey year that prevents the output Excel files from being populated with summary statistics (including realized bounds, if the bounds deviate from required limits). This serves as a signal to the technician processing the weights that a "fatal" error has occurred, warranting closer inspection of the SAS program(s) that generate this output. Aborting the processing in this manner ensures that final documentation cannot be completed as required. If this automated SAS program check had been available during original processing of the 2011 NSDUH data, the presence of a lower bound less than 1.00 in the DUNR (or PRNR) step would have forced the program to stop executing and prompted a manual review of the bounds.

Our existing quality control lists have been updated to incorporate this additional check, and further process refinements have been introduced to review the distribution of weight adjustment factors and bounds so that future inaccuracies in the data are flagged and identified before processing continues.

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Appendix A: Technical Details about the Generalized Exponential Model

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A.1 Distance Function

Let $\Delta(w,d)$ denote the distance between the initial weights $d=\{d_k : k\in s\}$ and the adjusted weights *w*, with *k* being the k^{th} unit in the sample and *s* being the sample selected. The distance function minimized under the generalized exponential model (GEM), subject to calibration constraints, is given by

$$\Delta(w,d)=\sum_{k\in s}\frac{d_k}{A_k}\left\{(a_k-\ell_k)\log\frac{a_k-\ell_k}{c_k-\ell_k}+(u_k-a_k)\log\frac{u_k-a_k}{u_k-c_k}\right\}, \tag{A.1.1}$$

where $a_k=w_k/d_k, A_k=(u_k-\ell_k)/[(u_k-c_k)(c_k-\ell_k)]$ and ℓ_k, c_k, and u_k are prescribed real numbers. Let T_x denote the *p*-vector of control totals corresponding to predictor variables $(x_1, ..., x_p)$. Then, the calibration constraints for the above minimization problem are

$$\sum_{k\in s} x_k d_k a_k = T_x. \tag{A.1.2}$$

The solution for the above minimization problem, if it exists, is given by a GEM with model parameters λ; that is,

$$a_k(\lambda)=\frac{\ell_k(u_k-c_k)+u_k(c_k-\ell_k)\exp\{A_k x_k'\lambda\}}{(u_k-c_k)+(c_k-\ell_k)\exp\{A_k x_k'\lambda\}}. \tag{A.1.3}$$

Note that the number of parameters in the GEM should be $\le n$, where *n* is the size of the sample *s*. This is also the dimension of vectors *d* and *w*. It follows from Equation A.1.3 that

$$\ell_k < a_k < u_k,\ k=1,\ldots,n. \tag{A.1.4}$$

The usual raking ratio method (Singh & Mohl, 1996) of weight adjustment is a special case of the GEM, noting that for $\ell_k=0$, $u_k=\infty$, $c_k=1$, and $k=1,\ldots,n$, we have

$$\Delta(w,d)=\sum_{k\in s} d_k a_k \log a_k - \sum_{k\in s} d_k (a_k-1) \tag{A.1.5}$$

and $a_k(\lambda)=\exp(x_k'\lambda)$.

The logit method of Deville and Särndal (1992) is also a special case of the GEM, by setting $\ell_k=\ell$, $u_k=u$, and $c_k=1$ for all *k*. The new method was introduced by Folsom and Singh (2000).

A.2 GEM Adjustments for Extreme Value Treatment, Nonresponse, and Poststratification

By choosing the user-specified parameters ℓ_k, c_k, and u_k appropriately, the unified GEM formula (A.1.3) can be justified for all three types of adjustment: extreme value treatment, nonresponse, and poststratification. For extreme value treatment via winsorization, denote the winsorized weights by $\{b_k\}$, where $b_k = d_k$ if d_k is not an extreme weight, and $b_k = \text{med}\{d_k\} \pm 3 * \text{IQR}$ if d_k is an extreme weight, where IQR denotes the interquartile range, and the median and quartiles for the weights are defined with respect to a suitable design-based stratum.

For the nonresponse adjustment, the sample is first divided into two parts: the nonextreme weight subsample and the extreme weight subsample. For nonextreme weights, the following are set: $\ell_2 = 1, c_2 = \rho^{-1}, u_2 = u > \rho^{-1},$ where ρ is the overall response propensity. For extreme weights with high weights, $\ell_k = \ell_1 m_k$, $c_k = \rho^{-1} m_k$, and $u_k = u_1 m_k$, where $m_k = b_k / d_k$ and $1 \le \ell_1 < \rho^{-1} = c_1 < u_1$ are prescribed numbers. Similarly, for extreme weights with low weights, $\ell_k = \ell_3 m_k$, $c_k = \rho^{-1} m_k$, $u_k = u_3 m_k$, and $1 \le \ell_3 < \rho^{-1} = c_3 < u_3$.

For the poststratification adjustment, the following weights are set: for nonextreme weights, $\ell_k = \ell_2$, $c_k = c_2 = 1$, and $u_k = u_2$; for high extreme weights, $\ell_k = \ell_1 m_k$, $c_k = m_k$, and $u_k = u_1 m_k$; and similarly, for low extreme weights, $\ell_k = \ell_3 m_k$, $c_k = m_k$, and $u_k = u_3 m_k$. The extreme value adjustment is identical to poststratifcation, except for tighter bounds on extreme weights resulting from the final poststratification.

Notice that the GEM allows the flexibility of specifying different bounds for different subsamples. In addition, the lower bound (in the case of nonresponse adjustments) can be made to equal one by choosing the center $c_k > 1$.

A.3 Newton-Raphson Steps

Let X denote the $n \times p$ matrix of predictor values, and for the v^{th} iteration,

$$\Gamma_{\phi v} = \text{diag}\left(d_k \phi_k^{(v)}\right), \phi_k^{(o)} = 1,$$

where $\phi_k^{(v)} = \left[\left(u_k - a_k^{(v)}\right)\left(a_k^{(v)} - \ell_k\right)\right] \Big/ \left[\left(u_k - c_k\right)\left(c_k - \ell_k\right)\right]$.

Then, for the Newton-Raphson iteration v, the value of the p-vector λ is adjusted as

$$\lambda^{(v)} = \lambda^{(v-1)} + \left(X'\Gamma_{\phi,v-1}X\right)^{-1}\left(T_x - \hat{T}_x^{(v-1)}\right),$$

where $\lambda^{(0)} = 1$.

The convergence criterion is based on the Euclidean distance $\left\|T_x - \hat{T}_x^{(v)}\right\|$, which is defined as $\sqrt{\left(T_x - \hat{T}_x^{(v)}\right)'\left(T_x - \hat{T}_x^{(v)}\right)}$. At each iteration, it is checked to determine whether it is decreasing. If it is not, a half step is used in the iteration increment.

A.4 Scaled Constrained Exponential Model

In National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDAs)[1] prior to 1999, constrained exponential models (CEMs) were used for poststratification, and scaled CEMs were used for nonresponse adjustments. The CEM refers to the logit model of Deville and Särndal (1992), in which lower and upper bounds do not vary with k; that is, $\ell_k = \ell$, $u_k = u$, and $c_k = c = 1$, such that $\ell < 1 < u$. Thus, the CEM is a special case of the GEM. For the nonresponse adjustment, Folsom and Witt (1994) modified the CEM estimating equations by a scaling factor (ρ^{-1}, the inverse of the overall response propensity), such that $1 < \rho^{-1}a_k < \rho^{-1}u$. This implies that choosing ℓ in the CEM as ρ ensures that the scaled adjustment factor for nonresponse is at least one.

[1] The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) was renamed the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in the 2002 survey year.

Appendix B: Poststratification Control Totals

Appendix B: Poststratification Control Totals

For poststratification, quarterly State-specific totals for the target population (civilian, noninstitutionalized, aged 12 or older) are required for 120 demographic domains defined by Age, Race, Gender, and Hispanicity (6 × 5 × 2 × 2) (Exhibit B.1). The Population Estimates Branch of the U.S. Bureau of the Census produced, in response to a special request, the necessary population estimates based on monthly State-level estimates of the target population, which were based on the enumerated population from Census 2010.

To arrive at quarterly estimates, approximations at the midpoints of the quarters were needed. To get these approximations, the estimates from the last 2 months in each quarter were averaged. For example, to obtain an approximation for the first quarter of 2011, the U.S. census estimates for February 1 and March 1 were averaged, resulting in a population estimate appropriate for February 15 (i.e., the midpoint of Quarter 1).

Exhibit B.1 Definition of Levels for Variables

Age (years)
1: 12-17, 2: 18-25, 3: 26-34, 4: 35-49, 5: 50-64, 6: 65+

Race
1: White, 2: Black or African American, 3: American Indian or Alaska Native, 4: Asian or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 5: Two or More Races

Gender
1: Male, 2: Female

Hispanicity
1: Hispanic or Latino, 2: Non-Hispanic or Latino

Appendix C: Imputation Methodology

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C.1 Unweighted Hot Deck

The adjustments of (1) dwelling unit (DU) poststratification, (2) poststratification of the selected sample to all eligible rostered persons, and (3) person-level nonresponse required the use of demographic information obtained from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) screener interview. However, at the time of screening, the only required information for an individual was age, and, thus, some demographic information (i.e., Gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race) was missing. Therefore, some form of imputation was required for cases with missing data.[1] This imputation was performed using an unweighted hot-deck methodology. The unweighted hot-deck method of imputing a variable with missing responses (which is called the base variable in this appendix) involved three basic steps.

1. *Forming imputation classes.* When a strong logical association existed between the base variable and certain auxiliary variables, the data set was partitioned by the auxiliary variables, and imputation procedures were implemented independently within classes defined by the cross of the auxiliary variables.
2. *Sorting the file.* Within each imputation class, the file was sorted by auxiliary variables that were relevant to the item being imputed. The sort order of the auxiliary variables was chosen to reflect the degree of importance of the auxiliary variables in relation to the base variable being imputed (i.e., those auxiliary variables that were better predictors for the item being imputed were used as the first sorting variables).

   For the 2011 NSDUH, two types of sorting procedures were used to sort the files prior to imputation:

   (a) Straight Sort. A set of variables was sorted in ascending order by the first variable specified, then, within each level of the first variable, the file was sorted in ascending order by the second variable specified, and so on. For example:

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	2	1
1	2	2
1	3	1
1	3	2
2	1	1
2	1	2
2	2	1
2	2	2
2	3	1
2	3	2

[1] Because the imputation of these demographic variables was not required for the main NSDUH analysis, it is documented here in the weighting report.

(b) Serpentine Sort. A set of variables was sorted so that the direction of the sort (ascending or descending) changed each time the value of a variable changed. For example:

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	2	2
1	2	1
1	3	1
1	3	2
2	3	2
2	3	1
2	2	1
2	2	2
2	1	2
2	1	1

The serpentine sort has the advantage of minimizing the change in the entire set of auxiliary variables whenever any one of the variables changes its value.

3. *Replace missing values.* The file was sorted and then read sequentially. Each time an item respondent was encountered (i.e., the base variable was nonmissing), the base variable response was stored, updating the donor response, and any subsequent nonrespondent encountered received the stored donor response, creating the statistically imputed response. A starting value was needed if an item nonrespondent was the first record on a sorted file. Typically, the response from the first respondent on the sorted file was used as the starting value.

   Note that because the file was sorted by relevant auxiliary variables, the preceding item respondent (donor) closely matched the neighboring item nonrespondent (recipient) with respect to the auxiliary variables.

For more information on the general hot-deck method of item imputation, see Little and Rubin, 1987 (pp. 62-67).

With the unweighted sequential hot-deck imputation procedure, for any particular item being imputed, there was the risk of several nonrespondents appearing next to one another on the sorted file. To detect this problem in NSDUH, for every variable being imputed, a record was kept of the imputation donor. Then, by examining frequencies by imputation donor, if several nonrespondents were lining up next to one another in the sort, the situation could be detected. When this problem occurred, sort variables were added or eliminated, or the order of the sort variables was rearranged.

C.2 Predictive Mean Neighborhood (PMN)

As in 2002, the predictive mean neighborhood (PMN) methodology was used for the 2011 NSDUH weighting process to impute "race" and "Hispanic or Latino origin" for the screener demographic information, as well as the questionnaire data (Singh, Grau, & Folsom, 2002). Because there was not a good set of predictors for PMN modeling, the unweighted

sequential hot-deck method was used to impute gender. Unweighted sequential hot deck is simple and quick to implement, but it has a number of disadvantages:

- The first few sorting covariates almost entirely determine what donor will be used for a particular respondent with missing data, regardless of how many sorting covariates are included.
- There is no mechanism derived from the data to weight the sorting covariates based on their relationship to the response variable.
- Weights are not used to determine the most appropriate donor for a respondent with missing data.
- The correlations across multiple outcome variables imputed to the same record are not accounted for when finding a donor.
- The choice of donor, after the sort has been completed, may be deterministic; this may introduce bias in estimating means and totals and, thus, make it difficult to determine the variance of the estimator when taking imputation into account.

To address the deficiencies of the unweighted sequential hot deck, the PMN methodology was developed for NSDUH. It is a combination of two commonly used imputation methods: a nonmodel-based hot deck and the model-based predictive mean matching method of Rubin. It enhances the predictive mean matching method in that it can be applied to both discrete and continuous variables either individually or jointly. It also enhances the nearest neighbor hot-deck method in that the distance function used to find neighbors is no longer ad hoc. It is easily applicable to problems of both univariate (UPMN) and multivariate (MPMN) imputations. Univariate imputation is used for imputing a single continuous or dichotomous discrete variable independently, while multivariate imputation arises when values of two or more variables are missing for a single respondent or when a single polytomous variable has missing values. (A polytomous variable is a categorical variable with three or more possible values, such as marital status, which is categorical and has the possible values of married, widowed, divorced, and never married.)

The procedure for implementing univariate and multivariable imputations can be summarized with the following six steps. Steps 2 through 5, and sometimes Step 6, were cycled through each of the variables in the order determined by Step 1. Steps 4 and 5 (Steps 4 through 6, when applicable) could be considered a variant of a random nearest neighbor hot deck.

Step 1: Hierarchy definition. Determine the order in which variables are modeled, so that variables early in the hierarchy may be used for modeling the conditional predictive mean (i.e., variables early in the hierarchy have the potential to be part of the set of covariates for variables later in the hierarchy).

For each variable:

Step 2: Setup for model building and hot-deck assignment. For each model that is fitted, two groups must be created: complete and incomplete data respondents (item respondents and item

nonrespondents). Complete data respondents have complete data across the variables of interest, and incomplete data respondents encompass the remainder of respondents.

Step 3: Sequential hierarchical modeling. The model is built using the complete data for respondents only, with weights adjusted for item nonresponse.

Step 4: Computation of predictive means and delta neighborhoods. The predictive means for item respondents and item nonrespondents are calculated using the model coefficients. Then those item respondents whose predictive means are determined to be "close" (based on a distance function taking values within delta) to the item nonrespondents are considered part of the "delta" neighborhood.

Step 5: Assignment of imputed values using a univariate predictive mean. Using a simple random draw from the neighborhood developed in Step 4, a donor is chosen for each item nonrespondent.

If the variables for which Steps 2 through 5 have been completed are part of a complete multivariate set for which multivariate imputation is to be applied, Step 6 is the next step in the process. If the variables for which Steps 2 through 5 are completed are not part of a complete multivariate set, and other variables are still to be imputed, Step 2 is the next step. Otherwise, the process is finished.

Step 6: Determination of multivariate predictive mean neighborhood and assignment of imputed values. With multivariate imputation, the neighborhood is defined based on a vector of predictive means, rather than from a single predictive mean as in the univariate case.

The PMN methodology addresses all of the shortcomings of the unweighted sequential hot-deck method and was widely used for the imputation of a variety of variables in NSDUH, including both continuous and categorical variables with one or more levels. The models were fit using standard modeling procedures in SAS and SUDAAN®, while SAS macros were used to implement the hot-deck step, including the restrictions on the neighborhoods. Although creating a different neighborhood for each item nonrespondent was computationally intensive, the method was implemented successfully. For more details on PMN, see Frechtel et al. (2013).

Appendix D: Generalized Exponential Model Summary

Appendix D: Generalized Exponential Model Summary

This appendix summarizes each model group throughout all stages of modeling the weight calibrations. Unlike much of the other information presented in this report, this appendix provides a model-specific overview of weight calibration, as opposed to a State- or domain-specific one.

The modeling for the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) involved taking nine generalized exponential model (GEM) groups through five adjustment steps: (1) dwelling unit (DU)–level nonresponse adjustment, (2) DU-level poststratification, (3) selected person-level poststratification, (4) person-level nonresponse adjustment, and (5) respondent person-level poststratification. The sampling weights after DU-level poststratification for this year were reasonably distributed and did not require the additional treatment of the extreme weight adjustment step at the DU level. Because the adaptive fitting strategy for choosing bounds introduced this year does not require the bounds to be as tight as possible (see Section 4.5), an extreme weight adjustment step was performed after respondent person-level poststratification to further control the extreme weight. See Table D for a summary of the distributions of each of the weight components at the national level.

Model-specific summary statistics are shown in Tables D.1a and D.1b to D.9a and D.9b. Included in these tables, for each stage of modeling, are the following: the number of effects that were controlled directly; the high, low, and nonextreme weight bounds set to provide the upper and lower limits for GEM; weighted, unweighted, and winsorized weight proportions; the unequal weighting effect (UWE); and weight distributions. The UWE provides an approximate measure of variance and establishes how much impact a particular stage of modeling has on the distribution of the new product of weights. For more details on bounds, see Section 4.2. At each stage in the modeling, these summary statistics were calculated and used to evaluate the model that was constructed and its corresponding product of weights.

Such circumstances as small sample sizes and exact linear combinations (i.e., singularities) in the realized data led to situations where finalizing models with the originally proposed set of covariates was not possible. The text and exhibits in Sections D.1 to D.9 summarize the decisions made regarding final covariates that were included in each model. For a list of the proposed initial covariates considered at each stage of modeling, see Exhibit D.1, and for the list of realized final model covariates, see Exhibits D1.1 through D9.5. The following sections establish a series of guidelines to assist in the interpretation of the covariates.

Table D Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (United States)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	12	0.36	41	0.08	11	1.01	12	0.04	6	0.25	6	0.07	1
1%	57	0.99	64	0.43	69	1.01	101	0.36	79	0.90	87	0.20	60
5%	92	1.02	103	0.76	111	1.01	194	0.66	183	1.00	207	0.41	183
10%	140	1.04	154	0.87	165	1.01	309	0.75	295	1.03	330	0.82	297
25%	341	1.07	376	0.98	393	1.14	652	0.88	632	1.10	726	0.96	690
Median	518	1.11	604	1.07	639	1.47	1,295	0.99	1,295	1.21	1,496	1.03	1,484
75%	787	1.18	917	1.18	1,001	5.78	3,371	1.12	3,379	1.36	3,959	1.08	3,922
90%	1,246	1.30	1,412	1.34	1,473	10.21	7,345	1.28	7,540	1.55	9,707	1.21	9,702
95%	1,434	1.40	1,702	1.50	1,819	11.41	10,829	1.44	11,147	1.73	14,673	1.35	14,869
99%	1,928	1.79	2,250	2.16	2,581	13.68	19,204	2.09	20,015	2.39	28,221	1.96	28,768
Maximum	11,011	11.62	11,442	5.00	13,427	33.78	115,577	11.84	75,968	15.81	107,143	5.00	108,117
n	179,293	156,048	156,048	156,031	156,031	88,536	88,536	88,536	88,536	70,109	70,109	70,109	70,109
Max/Mean	17.85	-	16.15	-	17.61	-	40.26	-	26.11	-	29.16	-	29.43

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

D.1 Final Model Explanatory Variables

For brevity, numeric abbreviations for variable levels are established in Exhibit 3.1 in Chapter 3 (included here as Exhibit D.1 for easy reference). There, a complete list is provided of all variables and associated levels used at any stage of modeling. In this report, each level of a variable is referred to as a covariate. Note that (1) not all variables or levels are present in all stages of modeling; (2) the initial set of covariates, allowing for differences in States across model groups, is the same for all model groups within a stage of modeling; and (3) the initial set of covariates changes across the stages of modeling. Exhibits D.2 through D.5 provide the initial covariates for the stages of modeling, and Exhibits D1.1 through D9.5 provide lists of both the proposed and the final covariates for the nine model groups. This last group of exhibits is grouped by model groups and contains one exhibit for each stage of weight adjustment. The initial variables are found in the "Proposed" column, and the realized covariates are found in the "Final" column.

Section D.3 explains how to create cross-classification tables, which help to illustrate what covariates are controlled for at each stage of the modeling. The general pattern is as follows: directions to follow, semicolon, reason for the change. Sections D.2 and D.3 explain how to use various exhibits for selected model variables to construct these tables. For greater detail on why variable levels are collapsed or dropped, see Section 4.7.

Exhibit D.1 Definition of Levels for Variables

Age (years)
1: 12-17, 2: 18-25, 3: 26-34, 4: 35-49, 5: 50+[1,4]

Gender
1: Male, 2: Female[1]

Group Quarters Indicator
1: College Dorm, 2: Other Group Quarter, 3: Non-Group Quarter[1]

Hispanicity
1: Hispanic or Latino, 2: Non-Hispanic or Latino[1]

Percentage of Owner-Occupied Dwelling Units in Segment (% Owner-Occupied)
1: 50% - 100%,[1] 2: 10% - > 50%, 3: 0 - >10%

Percentage of Segments That Are Black or African American
1: 50% - 100%, 2: 10% - >50%, 3: 0 - >10%[1]

Percentage of Segments That Are Hispanic or Latino
1: 50% - 100%, 2: 10% - >50%, 3: 0 - >10%[1]

Population Density
1: MSA 1,000,000 or More, 2: MSA Less than 1,000,000, 3: Non-MSA Urban, 4: Non-MSA Rural[1]

Quarter
1: Quarter 1, 2: Quarter 2, 3: Quarter 3, 4: Quarter 4[1]

Race (3 levels)
1: White,[1] 2: Black or African American, 3: Other

Race (5 levels)
1: White,[1] 2: Black or African American, 3: American Indian or Alaska Native, 4: Asian, 5: Two or More Races

Relation to Householder
1: Householder or Spouse,[1] 2: Child, 3: Other Relative, 4: Nonrelative

Segment-Combined Median Rent and Housing Value (Rent/Housing)[2]
1: First Quintile, 2: Second Quintile, 3: Third Quintile, 4: Fourth Quintile, 5: Fifth Quintile[1]

States[3]

Model Group 1:	1: Connecticut, 2: Maine, 3: New Hampshire, 4: Rhode Island, 5: Vermont, 6: Massachusetts[1]
Model Group 2:	1: New Jersey,[1] 2: New York, 3: Pennsylvania
Model Group 3:	1: Illinois, 2: Indiana,[1] 3: Michigan, 4: Wisconsin, 5: Ohio
Model Group 4:	1: Iowa, 2: Kansas, 3: Minnesota, 4: Missouri,[1] 5: Nebraska, 6: South Dakota, 7: North Dakota
Model Group 5:	1: Delaware, 2: District of Columbia, 3: Georgia,[1] 4: Maryland, 5: North Carolina, 6: South Carolina, 7: Virginia, 8: West Virginia, 9: Florida
Model Group 6:	1: Alabama, 2: Kentucky, 3: Mississippi, 4: Tennessee[1]
Model Group 7:	1: Arkansas,[1] 2: Louisiana, 3: Oklahoma, 4: Texas
Model Group 8:	1: Colorado, 2: Idaho, 3: Montana, 4: Nevada, 5: New Mexico, 6: Utah, 7: Wyoming, 8: Arizona[1]
Model Group 9:	1: Alaska, 2: Hawaii, 3: Oregon, 4: Washington,[1] 5: California

MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

[1] The reference level for this variable. This is the level against which effects of other factor levels are measured.

[2] Segment-Combined Median Rent and Housing Value (also known as the Socioeconomic Status [SES] indicator) is a composite measure based on rent, housing value, and percent owner occupied.

[3] The States or district assigned to a particular model are based on census divisions.

[4] The age group 50+ was further broken down into 50-64 and 65+ for Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment and Person-Level Extreme Weight Adjustment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

D.2 Glossary of Terms Used in the Exhibits and Descriptions of the Variables in the Final Model

This glossary provides a list of general terms. Certain other specific terms are sometimes used within a particular section.

All levels present. All levels of the variable under consideration were included in the final model.

Coll. Collapse (levels). These levels of the factor effect were collapsed together. Levels that have been collapsed together no longer appear in the model as separate variables, but rather manifest themselves jointly in the model.

Conv. If model is not convergent, dropping or collapsing of variables is performed.

Drop all levels. All levels of a factor effect were completely removed from the model, as well as any combinations involving this factor.

Drop *level(s)*. These levels of a factor effect were collapsed into the reference set. The dropped levels manifest themselves jointly with the appropriate reference levels.

Drop *level(s)*; singularity/zero sample. During the modeling process, the levels of factor effect(s) listed were removed from the model because of either singularities or sample sizes of zero.

Drop or collapse using *. The asterisk is used as a wildcard character to indicate all levels of that factor effect.

Factor effects. Another name for covariates, or variables, such as "Age." In addition to one-factor effects, two-, and three-factor effects also are referenced, such as "Age × Race" and "Age × Race × Gender."

Hier. Factor effects collapsed/dropped at lower order and the hierarchical effect carries up. This indicates that one or more levels of factor effects were collapsed/dropped in an earlier stage, and that the same action (collapse/drop) was performed on the corresponding levels in all higher-order factor effects containing the dropped/collapsed levels.

Keep *level(s)*. These levels of the factor effect were kept in the model and the remainder into the reference set.

Reference/reference set. The reference levels of factor effects (see Exhibit D.1) are not explicitly listed in the set of model variables, but are represented implicitly in the model in the intercept term. These include one-, two-, and three-factor effects.

Repeat or **Do the same for *(effects)*.** The previous action was repeated for all effect levels listed.

Sing. Singularity is the linear dependence of columns of realized values of the predictors in the model. Any variable that is a linear combination of other variables is either dropped from the model or collapsed with other variables.

D.3 How to Interpret Collapsing and Dropping of Factor Effects

To help visualize what effects were directly controlled for in the model, a table that reflects the collapsing scheme employed can be constructed. The following is a complex example from the 2004 modeling, which demonstrates how to use the information found in Exhibits D1.1 through D9.5.

1. Consider the following entry for the factor effect of State × Age × Race (3 levels), for Model Group 9, for the Person-Level Nonresponse Adjustment.

Three-Factor Effects	Comments
State × Age × Race (3 Levels)	Coll. (2,1,2) & (2,1,3); hier. Repeat for all levels of age in State (2); hier. Coll. (1,4,2) & (1,4,3); conv. Drop (3,4,2); sing. Drop (3,*,*); conv. Coll. (5,1,2) & (5,1,3); conv. Repeat for all levels of age in State (5).

2. Determine the initial range of possible levels for the variables by referring to the variable definitions shown in Exhibit D.1:

State (for the model group in question, in this case, Model Group 9)

Model Group 9: 1: Alaska, 2: Hawaii, 3: Oregon, 4: Washington,[1] 5: California

Age (years)

1: 12-17, 2: 18-25, 3: 26-34, 4: 35-49, 5: 50+[1]

Race (3 levels)

1: White,[1] 2: Black or African American, 3: Other

3. Construct the cross-classification table.

For example, Race (5 levels) is defined this way:

Race (5 Levels)	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races

Shading indicates the reference-level set.

[1] This is the reference level for this variable. This is the level against which effects of other factor levels are measured.

This is the cross-classification table for State × Race (5 levels):

State × Race (5 levels)	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races
AK					
HI					
OR					
WA					
CA					

Shading indicates the reference-level set.

The cross-classification table of interest [State × Age × Race (3 levels)] is as follows:

State × Age × Race (3 Levels)	White	Black or African American	Other
AK × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
HI × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
OR × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
WA × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
CA × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			

Shading indicates the reference-level set.

The number of respondents in that class at this stage of modeling would appear within each cell of the table. Construction of the other cross-classification tables follows the same logic and is only necessary to the point of providing an understanding of the final table.

4. Use the information under the "Final" column definition to determine the combination of factors controlled.

Hier. This means the factor effect was collapsed at a lower order. Because this note is present, examine the information on lower-order factor effects that are the components of the interaction term, State × Race (3 levels) × Age; that is, look at the one-factor and two-factor effects for State, Race (5 levels), and Age, and their accompanying information:

One-Factor Effects	Comments
State	All levels present.
Race (5 Levels)	All levels present.
Age	All levels present.

Two-Factor Effects	Comments
State × Age	All levels present.
State × Race (5 Levels)	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4). Do the same for all other States except (2). Coll. (2,2), (2,3), & (2,4).
Age × Race (3 Levels)	All levels present.

Following these directions, the resulting two-factor table is:

State × Race (5 Levels)	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races
AK					
HI					
OR					
WA					
CA					

Shading indicates the reference-level set.

Continuing on to the three-factor level for the same example:

Three-Factor Effects	**Comments**
State × Age × Race (3 Levels)	Coll. (2,1,2) & (2,1,3); hier. Repeat for all levels of age in State (2); hier. Coll. (1,4,2) & (1,4,3); conv. Drop (3,4,2); sing. Drop (3,*,*); conv. Coll. (5,1,2) & (5,1,3); conv. Repeat for all levels of age in State (5).

The reason for the note "Hier." in the three-factor effects is that collapsing was done on the two-factor interaction term State × Race (5 levels). Because collapsing was done on this term, all three-factor crosses involving State × Race must maintain this same collapsing scheme.

After following the directions, the cross-classification table should appear as follows:

State × Age × Race (3 Levels)	White	Black or African American	Other
AK × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
HI × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
OR × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
WA × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			
CA × 12-17			
18-25			
26-34			
35-49			
50+			

Shading indicates the reference-level set.

The unshaded cells represent the factors directly controlled for by the model (i.e., those factors that were not collapsed or dropped). The shaded cells represent the composite reference set, whose values may be obtained by utilizing the marginal sums, although when changes to the initially proposed set occur, it can make certain reference cell counts indistinguishable.

Exhibit D.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr)

Variables	Levels	Proposed
One-Factor Effects		
Intercept	1	1
State	Model Specific	
Quarter	4	3
Population Density	4	3
Group Quarter	3	2
% Black or African American	3	2
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2
% Owner-Occupied	3	2
Rent/Housing	5	4
Two-Factor Effects		
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8
Rent/Housing × % Black of African American	3 × 5	8
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8
State × Quarter	Model Specific	
State × Population Density	Model Specific	
State × Group Quarter	Model Specific	
State × % Black or African American	Model Specific	
State × % Hispanic or Latino	Model Specific	
State × % Owner-Occupied	Model Specific	
State × Rent/Housing	Model Specific	
Three-Factor Effects		
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	Model Specific	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	Model Specific	
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	Model Specific	
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	Model Specific	
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	Model Specific	

Exhibit D.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps)

Variables	Levels	Proposed
One-Factor Effects		
Intercept	1	1
State	Model Specific	
Quarter	4	3
Age	5	4
Race (5 levels)	5	4
Gender	2	1
Hispanicity	2	1
Two-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2
Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2	1
State × Quarter	Model Specific	
State × Age	Model Specific	
State × Race (5 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Gender	Model Specific	
Three-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Age × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Age × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity × Gender	Model Specific	

Exhibit D.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps and res.per.nr)

Variables	Levels	Proposed
One-Factor Effects		
Intercept	1	1
State	Model Specific	
Quarter	4	3
Age	5	4
Race (5 levels)	5	4
Gender	2	1
Hispanicity	2	1
Relation to Householder	4	3
Population Density	4	3
Group Quarter	3	2
% Black or African American	3	2
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2
% Owner-Occupied	2	2
Rent/Housing	5	4
Two-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanicity	3 × 3	4
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8
State × Quarter	Model Specific	
State × Age	Model Specific	
State × Race (5 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Gender	Model Specific	
State × % Black or African American	Model Specific	
State × % Hispanic or Latino	Model Specific	
State × % Owner-Occupied	Model Specific	
State × Rent/Housing	Model Specific	
Three-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Age × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Age × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity × Gender	Model Specific	

Exhibit D.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps and res.per.ev)

Variables	Levels	Proposed
One-Factor Effects		
Intercept	1	1
State	Model Specific	
Quarter	4	3
Age	5	5
Race (5 levels)	5	4
Gender	2	1
Hispanicity	2	1
Two-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1
State × Quarter	Model Specific	
State × Age	Model Specific	
State × Race (5 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Gender	Model Specific	
Three-Factor Effects		
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	Model Specific	
State × Age × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Age × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	Model Specific	
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	Model Specific	
State × Hispanicity × Gender	Model Specific	

Appendix D1: Model Group 1: New England

(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)

Table D.1a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 1: New England)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	2.73	1.31	0.15	1.60771	306	(1.05, 1.16)	(1.05, 1.16)
	2.21	2.67	0.18	1.65749	123	(1.00, 2.69)	(1.00, 2.67)
						(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 1.00)
res.sdu.ps	2.21	2.67	0.18	1.65750	232	(0.62, 1.10)	(0.62, 1.10)
	1.74	3.46	0.99	1.79497	227	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.54)	(0.90, 1.54)
sel.per.ps	2.99	4.21	1.06	3.89063	332	(0.20, 1.90)	(0.20, 1.90)
	2.29	4.55	0.91	4.35485	283	(0.20, 4.99)	(0.20, 4.99)
						(0.40, 4.09)	(0.40, 4.05)
res.per.nr	2.56	5.33	1.05	4.55844	332	(1.00, 2.90)	(1.00, 2.90)
	2.06	5.47	1.49	5.19920	240	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.30, 4.64)	(1.30, 4.64)
res.per.ps	2.11	5.63	1.64	5.19920	267	(0.20, 1.50)	(0.20, 1.50)
	1.25	2.53	0.51	5.07701	194	(0.20, 4.03)	(0.20, 4.03)
						(0.90, 2.71)	(0.90, 2.71)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.1b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 1: New England)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	73	0.51	73	0.20	28	1.01	28	0.13	9	0.39	9	0.10	3
1%	85	1.00	88	0.37	69	1.01	75	0.24	46	0.89	48	0.20	21
5%	89	1.01	97	0.70	95	1.01	125	0.51	105	1.00	120	0.21	93
10%	97	1.04	107	0.86	108	1.01	166	0.67	151	1.00	174	0.86	152
25%	170	1.07	190	0.99	191	1.12	275	0.83	264	1.07	301	0.98	303
Median	203	1.12	233	1.07	252	1.31	720	0.98	662	1.17	685	1.04	690
75%	546	1.18	628	1.19	661	6.00	1,720	1.14	1,713	1.30	2,033	1.09	2,061
90%	746	1.27	949	1.30	1,009	10.25	3,655	1.37	4,033	1.53	4,938	1.20	4,919
95%	872	1.31	1,090	1.45	1,214	12.91	7,119	1.66	7,891	1.77	10,226	1.37	10,408
99%	1,020	1.47	1,295	2.21	1,567	15.54	15,207	2.64	17,724	2.79	24,793	2.08	24,192
Maximum	1,456	4.86	1,406	5.00	5,106	33.78	43,014	5.07	40,822	15.81	61,266	4.03	52,403
n	14,979	13,177	13,177	13,174	13,174	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	5,591	5,591	5,591	5,591
Max/Mean	4.18	-	3.55	-	11.65	-	25.66	-	23.15	-	27.80	-	23.78

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 1 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

Twenty-two of the proposed 24 one-factor effects were included in the model. Variable dropping was present in the Group Quarter main effect.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in all factors except the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American, percent Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing, State × Quarters, State × percent Owner-Occupied, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. Out of 122 proposed variables, 86 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 160 proposed variables, 15 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 123 variables were included; see Exhibit D1.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 19 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All of the 86 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 127 proposed variables, 122 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 227 variables were included; see Exhibit D1.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

Out of 37 proposed one-factor effects, 36 were included in the model. Variable collapsing was present in the Group Quarter main effect.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Race, State × percent Black or African American, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 168 proposed variables, 148 were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in all factors except the Age × Race × Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender , State × Age × Gender, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 127 proposed variables, 99 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 283 variables were included; see Exhibit D1.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 37 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Race, State × Hispanicity, State × percent Black or African American, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × percent Owner-Occupied interactions. Out of 168 proposed variables, 145 were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable dropping was present in all three-way interactions except Age × Hispanicity × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, and State × Age × Gender. Out of 127 proposed variables, 58 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 240 variables were included; see Exhibit D1.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 20 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 95 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in all interactions except Age × Race × Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender. Out of 152 proposed variables, 79 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 194 variables were included; see Exhibit D1.5.

Exhibit D1.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 1: New England

Variables	Level	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**24**	**22**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	6	5	5	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	0	Drop all; conv.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**122**	**86**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	3	Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Drop (3,1); zero.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	6	Drop (2,1), (4,1); zero/sing.
State × Quarter	6 × 4	15	15	All levels present.
State × Population Density	6 × 4	15	6	Drop (1,2/3), (2/3,1), (4,1/2/3), (5,1/3); zero/sing.
State × Group Quarter	6 × 3	10	0	Drop all; hier.
State × % Black or African American	6 × 3	10	2	Drop (1/4,1), (2/3/5, 1/2); zero/sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	6 × 3	10	5	Drop (2/5,1/2), (3,1), zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**160**	**15**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	6 × 3 × 3	20	1	Coll. (1,2,2) & (1,3,2). Drop all others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	6 × 3 × 3	20	2	Coll. (1,3,1) & (1,3,2). Keep (1,2,2). Drop all others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	6 × 3 × 5	40	9	Keep (2,2,1/2/3). Coll. (3,2,1), (3,2,2), & (3,2,3). Coll. (3,2,4) & (3,3,4). Coll. (4,2,2) & (4,3,2). Keep (4,2,3/4). Keep (5,2,2). Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	6 × 3 × 5	40	2	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,2,2). Coll. (1,3,2) & (1,4,2). Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	6 × 3 × 5	40	1	Keep (1,2,2), drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
Total		**306**	**123**	

Exhibit D1.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 1: New England

Variables	Level	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**19**	**19**	All levels present.
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	6	5	5	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**86**	**86**	All levels present.
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	6 × 4	15	15	All levels present.
State × Age	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
State × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**127**	**122**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 5 × 3	40	39	Coll. (5,4,2) & (5,4,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	6 × 5 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	6 × 5 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	7	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv. Repeat for States 4 and 5.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Total		**232**	**227**	

Exhibit D1.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 1: New England

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**37**	**36**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	6	5	5	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	1	Coll. (1) & (2) ; conv.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**168**	**148**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	3	Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Drop (3,1); zero.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	6	Drop (4,1), (2,1); sing./zero.
State × Quarter	6 × 4	15	15	All levels present.
State × Age	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	6 × 5	20	17	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4), repeat for States 3 and 4; conv.
State × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
State × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	6 × 3	10	2	Keep (1,2) & (4,2), drop all others; sing./zero.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	6 × 3	10	5	Keep (1,1), (1,2), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), drop all others; sing./zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**127**	**99**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	0	Drop all; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 5 × 3	40	28	Coll. (2,1,2) & (2,1,3), repeat for State 3 and all ages; zero/conv. Coll. (4,4,2) & (4,4,3); conv. Coll. (5,1,2) & (5,1,3), repeat for ages 3 and 4; zero.
State × Age × Hispanicity	6 × 5 × 2	20	16	Drop (5,1,1), repeat for all ages; conv.
State × Age × Gender	6 × 5 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	7	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv. Drop (5,2,1), (5,3,1); zero/conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	4	Drop (5,1,1); conv.
Total		**332**	**283**	

Exhibit D1.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 1: New England

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**37**	**37**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	6	5	5	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**168**	**145**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	3	Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Drop (3,1); zero.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	6	Drop (2/4,1); zero/sing.
State × Quarter	6 × 4	15	15	All levels present.
State × Age	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	6 × 5	20	17	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4), repeat for NH; Coll. (2,4) & (2,5); conv.
State × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	4	Drop (2,1), conv.
State × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	6 × 3	10	2	Keep (1,2) & (4,2), drop all others; zero/sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	6 × 3	10	5	Drop (2,1/2), (3,1),(5,1/2); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	6 × 3	10	8	Coll. (2,2) & (2,3), repeat for State RI; conv.
State × Rent/Housing	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
Three-Factor-Effects		**127**	**58**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all ages; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all ages; conv.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 5 × 3	40	8	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for age 2 and States ME, NH, and RI, drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	6 × 5 × 2	20	8	Keep (1,1,1), repeat for all ages and State RI, drop all others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	10	0	Drop all; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	10	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for States ME, NH and RI, drop VT; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	5	4	Drop (2,1,1); hier.
Total		**332**	**240**	

Exhibit D1.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 1: New England

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**20**	**20**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	6	5	5	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**95**	**95**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	6 × 4	15	15	All levels present.
State × Age	6 × 6	25	25	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	6 × 5	20	20	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
State × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**152**	**79**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all ages; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 5 × 3	50	0	Drop all; zero/sing./conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	6 × 6 × 2	25	16	Drop (1,5,1), repeat for all States, drop (5,1,1), repeat for all ages; sing./conv.
State × Age × Gender	6 × 6 × 2	25	25	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for States NH and RI, drop all others; zero/conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	8	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), repeat for State VT; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Total		**267**	**194**	

Appendix D2: Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

(New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania)

Table D.2a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	3.12	3.95	0.29	1.17615	153	(1.13, 2.60)	(1.14, 2.60)
	2.27	4.05	1.24	1.17934	108	(1.00, 4.90)	(1.00, 4.88)
						(1.10, 5.00)	(1.10, 5.00)
res.sdu.ps	2.27	4.06	1.24	1.17929	127	(0.60, 2.40)	(0.62, 2.40)
	2.22	5.50	1.87	1.27773	127	(0.40, 5.00)	(0.42, 5.00)
						(0.90, 2.15)	(0.90, 2.15)
sel.per.ps	3.62	9.11	3.07	2.54791	197	(0.62, 2.90)	(0.63, 2.90)
	1.99	4.75	1.12	2.47769	196	(0.53, 2.74)	(0.55, 2.69)
						(0.96, 5.00)	(0.97, 0.97)
res.per.nr	2.03	4.49	0.99	2.51005	197	(1.00, 2.60)	(1.00, 2.60)
	1.57	4.80	0.74	2.92918	179	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.00, 5.00)	(N/A, N/A)
res.per.ps	1.61	4.84	0.79	2.92918	147	(0.20, 1.30)	(0.20, 1.30)
	0.75	2.84	0.39	3.03341	145	(0.20, 4.47)	(0.20, 4.45)
						(0.30, 5.00)	(N/A, N/A)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.2b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	231	0.81	264	0.21	249	1.01	306	0.25	219	0.54	232	0.08	50
1%	431	1.01	478	0.56	411	1.01	480	0.56	431	1.00	498	0.20	176
5%	437	1.02	511	0.76	512	1.01	582	0.71	547	1.03	656	0.27	520
10%	446	1.07	538	0.90	546	1.01	657	0.81	639	1.07	779	0.80	715
25%	513	1.12	594	0.99	608	1.16	905	0.91	905	1.18	1,118	0.97	1,114
Median	537	1.19	680	1.04	712	1.50	1,562	0.99	1,589	1.30	1,940	1.02	1,982
75%	593	1.37	843	1.10	939	6.02	4,674	1.09	4,605	1.48	5,938	1.06	5,850
90%	856	1.66	1,401	1.21	1,412	10.21	7,510	1.23	7,750	1.74	11,055	1.21	11,177
95%	1,367	1.78	1,590	1.34	1,734	11.41	10,141	1.34	10,498	1.97	15,612	1.68	15,827
99%	1,502	2.30	1,979	2.35	2,423	13.13	21,116	1.71	20,175	2.54	31,697	2.28	32,624
Maximum	1,920	5.38	3,004	5.00	8,140	27.13	99,718	2.69	61,292	5.00	82,904	4.45	90,289
n	23,824	18,392	18,392	18,388	18,388	10,263	10,263	10,263	10,263	7,499	7,499	7,499	7,499
Max/Mean	3.09	-	3.73	-	9.47	-	29.50	-	18.20	-	17.98	-	19.59

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 2 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

For the one-factor effects, variable dropping was present in the Group Quarter main effect. Out of 21 proposed variables, 20 were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Population Density, State × Rent/Housing, and State × Group Quarter interactions. Out of 68 proposed variables, 63 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 64 proposed variables, 25 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 108 variables were included; see Exhibit D2.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 16 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 47 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

All 64 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 127 variables were included; see Exhibit D2.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 34 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Rent/Housing interaction. Out of 99 proposed variables, 98 were included in the model.

All 64 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 196 variables were included; see Exhibit D2.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 34 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Rent/Housing interaction. Out of 99 proposed variables, 98 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, and State × Age × Race interactions. Out of 64 proposed variables, 47 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 179 variables were included; see Exhibit D2.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 17 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the State × Race interaction. Out of 53 proposed variables, 52 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 77 proposed variables, 76 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 145 variables were included; see Exhibit D2.5.

Exhibit D2.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**21**	**20**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	3	2	2	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	1	Coll. (1,2); conv.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**68**	**63**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	3 × 4	6	6	All levels present.
State × Population Density	3 × 4	6	4	Drop (2,2), (2,3); sing.
State × Group Quarter	3 × 3	4	2	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2), (3,1) & (3,2); hier.
State × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Owner-Occupied	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	7	Drop (2,1); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**64**	**25**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3 × 3	8	4	Drop (2,3,2); sing., drop (3,3,1); zero. Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,2,2); conv. Drop (3,3,2); conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3 × 3	8	4	Drop (2,3,2), (3,3,1); sing., coll. (3,2,1) & (3,2,2); conv. Drop (3,3,2); conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 3 × 5	16	6	Keep (3,2,1), (3,3,1), (3,2,2), (3,3,2), (3,2,3), (3,2,4), (2,2,2), (2,2,3), drop others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 3 × 5	16	8	Drop (2,1,2), (2,1,3); hier. Drop (2,4,1), (3,4,1); sing. Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,2,2), (3,1,1) & (3,1,2), (3,2,1) & (3,2,2), (3,3,1) & (3,3,2); conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3 × 5	16	3	Kept (2,3,1), (2,3,2), (2,4,2), drop others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
Total		**153**	**108**	

Exhibit D2.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**16**	**16**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	3	2	2	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**47**	**47**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	3 × 4	6	6	All levels present.
State × Age	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**64**	**64**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	3 × 5 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Total		**127**	**127**	

Exhibit D2.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**34**	**34**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	3	2	2	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**99**	**98**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	3 × 4	6	6	All levels present.
State × Age	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Owner-Occupied	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**64**	**64**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	3 × 5 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Total		**197**	**196**	

Exhibit D2.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**34**	**34**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	3	2	2	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**99**	**98**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	3 × 4	6	6	All levels present.
State × Age	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Owner-Occupied	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**64**	**47**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1), (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv. Drop (3/4,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	3 × 5 × 3	16	8	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and age groups, conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	3 × 5 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 3 × 2	4	0	Drop all; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Total		**197**	**179**	

Exhibit D2.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 2: Middle Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**17**	**17**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	3	2	2	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**53**	**52**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	3 × 4	6	6	All levels present.
State × Age	3 × 6	10	10	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (3,3) & (3.4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**77**	**76**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	9	Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race(3 levels)	3 × 6 × 3	20	20	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	3 × 6 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	3 × 6 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 3 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Total		**147**	**145**	

Appendix D3: Model Group 3: East North Central

(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin)

Table D.3a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 3: East North Central)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	3.13	3.56	0.31	1.25847	255	(0.20, 1.20)	(0.92, 1.20)
	2.54	2.70	0.18	1.20991	188	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.38, 3.25)
						(0.90, 5.00)	(1.06, 4.57)
res.sdu.ps	2.54	2.70	0.18	1.20988	197	(0.56, 1.10)	(0.56, 1.10)
	0.62	1.54	0.40	1.22109	195	(0.22, 4.58)	(0.22, 4.56)
						(0.90, 1.37)	(0.90, 1.37)
sel.per.ps	2.71	4.38	1.14	2.37046	287	(0.21, 2.30)	(0.21, 2.30)
	1.46	2.43	0.47	2.46525	280	(0.21, 3.67)	(0.21, 3.67)
						(0.90, 1.13)	(0.90, 1.13)
res.per.nr	1.62	2.59	0.56	2.54154	287	(0.58, 2.99)	(0.59, 2.99)
	0.94	1.95	0.34	2.77528	270	(0.35, 4.05)	(0.36, 4.04)
						(0.90, 1.89)	(0.90, 1.88)
res.per.ps	1.04	2.13	0.43	2.77528	227	(0.20, 1.10)	(0.20, 1.10)
	0.75	3.21	0.84	2.98051	208	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 4.74)
						(0.31, 5.00)	(0.31, 0.93)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.3b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 3: East North Central)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	36	0.38	144	0.22	101	1.01	118	0.10	25	0.30	38	0.10	10
1%	332	0.98	364	0.61	317	1.01	352	0.51	309	0.77	311	0.20	133
5%	337	1.03	390	0.83	403	1.01	457	0.76	447	0.99	506	0.62	430
10%	359	1.05	416	0.91	429	1.01	511	0.86	506	1.06	589	0.87	575
25%	404	1.08	459	1.00	479	1.15	641	0.95	641	1.17	769	0.96	770
Median	440	1.14	520	1.06	559	1.31	962	1.00	969	1.27	1,190	1.02	1,197
75%	500	1.23	641	1.13	680	5.64	3,138	1.08	3,128	1.40	3,842	1.06	3,838
90%	803	1.36	887	1.21	1,011	10.48	5,870	1.18	5,958	1.55	8,091	1.13	7,888
95%	1,136	1.43	1,226	1.30	1,311	10.87	7,062	1.26	7,353	1.65	10,638	1.25	10,676
99%	1,885	1.72	1,953	1.67	1,840	11.94	12,875	1.59	13,676	1.96	19,078	1.57	19,313
Maximum	2,235	5.38	5,278	4.56	6,263	25.57	47,389	3.67	34,517	14.25	49,998	4.74	88,458
n	32,957	28,106	28,106	28,101	28,101	16,564	16,564	16,564	16,564	12,833	12,833	12,833	12,833
Max/Mean	4.29	-	8.64	-	9.70	-	20.71	-	14.78	-	16.58	-	29.34

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 3 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

All 23 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in State × Population Density, State × Group Quarter, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × Owner-Occupied interactions. Out of 104 proposed variables, 99 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in all interactions. Out of 128 proposed variables, 66 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 188 variables were included; see Exhibit D3.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 18 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 73 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in Age × Race × Hispanicity and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 106 proposed variables, 104 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 195 variables were included; see Exhibit D3.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 36 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × percent Hispanic or Latino and State × Owner-Occupied interactions. Out of 145 proposed variables, 143 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 106 proposed variables, 101 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 280 variables were included; see Exhibit D3.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 36 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing and dropping were present in the State × Race, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × Owner-Occupied interactions. Out of 145 proposed variables, 142 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 106 proposed variables, 92 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 270 variables were included; see Exhibit D3.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 19 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, collapsing was present in State × Race interaction. Out of 81 proposed variables, 80 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 127 proposed variables, 109 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 208 variables were included; see Exhibit D3.5.

Exhibit D3.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 3: East North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**23**	**23**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**104**	**99**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Population Density	5 × 4	12	11	Drop (4,3); sing.
State × Group Quarter	5 × 3	8	6	Drop (4,1), (4,2); sing.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,3); sing.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**128**	**66**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	5 × 3 × 3	16	9	Drop (4,3,1), (4,3,2); hier. Drop (4,2,2), (3,3,1); sing. Coll. (5,3,1) & (5,3,2); conv. Drop (1,3,1), (1,3,2); conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3 × 3	16	7	Drop (4,3,1), (4,2,1), (4,3,2); hier. Drop (1,3,1), (5,2,1), (3,2,1), (5,3,1), (3,3,1), (3,3,2); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	5 × 3 × 5	32	21	Drop (4,3,1), (4,3,2), (4,3,3), (4,3,4); hier. Drop (3,3,1), (3,3,3), (3,3,4), (4,2,4), (5,3,1); sing. Coll. (1,3,1) & (1,3,2), (1,3,3) & (1,3,4); conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	5 × 3 × 5	32	19	Drop (3,2,1), (3,4,1), (4,2,1), (4,3,1), (4,3,2), (1,4,1), (5,4,1), (3,3,1), (4,1,1), (4,1,2), (4,2,2), (4,4,1), (4,4,2); sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3 × 5	32	10	Drop (4,1,1), (4,2,1), (4,3,1), (4,4,1); hier. Drop (3,1,1), (3,2,1), (3,3,1), (3,3,2), (3,1,2), (3,3,2), (1,3,1), (1,4,1), (5,2,1), (5,4,2), (3,4,1), (3,4,2), (3,2,2), (3,4,2), (5,1,1), (5,3,1), (5,3,2), (5,4,1); sing.
Total		**255**	**188**	

Exhibit D3.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 3: East North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**18**	**18**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**73**	**73**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**106**	**104**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	32	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**197**	**195**	

Exhibit D3.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 3: East North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**36**	**36**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**145**	**143**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,3); zero.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**106**	**101**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	32	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	15	Drop (4,4,1); sing.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1), (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**287**	**280**	

Exhibit D3.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 3: East North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**36**	**36**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**145**	**142**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	15	Coll. (5,3) & (5,4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	7	Drop (4,3); zero.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**106**	**92**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	6	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1), (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	29	Coll. (4,4,2) & (4,4,3), (4,2,2) & (4,2,3), (5,4,2) & (5,4,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	14	Drop (4 4,1); sing. Drop (4,3,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	2	Drop (4,2,1), (4,3,1), (3,2,1), (3,3,1), (1,2,1), (1,3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**287**	**270**	

Exhibit D3.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 3: East North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**19**	**19**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**81**	**80**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 6	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	15	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**127**	**109**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	7	Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); sing. Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv. Drop (5,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 6 × 3	40	36	Drop (4,5,2), (4,5,3); sing. Coll. (4,3,2) & (4,3,3), (5,5,2) & (5,5,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 6 × 2	20	15	Drop (3,5,1), (5,5,1), (4,4,1), (4,5,1); sing. Drop (1,5,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 6 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	3	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv. Drop (4,2/3,1), (1,2/3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**227**	**208**	

Appendix D4: Model Group 4: West North Central

(Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota)

Table D.4a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 4: West North Central)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	2.00	2.37	0.08	1.47917	357	(1.05, 1.25)	(1.06, 1.25)
	1.30	1.61	0.05	1.48792	168	(1.00, 3.01)	(1.00, 3.00)
						(1.08, 1.44)	(1.08, 1.43)
res.sdu.ps	1.30	1.61	0.05	1.48792	267	(0.46, 1.05)	(0.46, 1.05)
	2.94	5.50	1.41	1.56943	253	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.95, 1.71)	(0.95, 1.71)
sel.per.ps	4.26	7.70	2.33	2.91807	377	(0.20, 2.50)	(0.20, 2.50)
	2.95	6.82	2.04	2.87118	319	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 3.76)	(0.90, 3.76)
res.per.nr	2.89	6.62	1.96	2.93391	377	(1.00, 3.00)	(1.00, 3.00)
	2.15	5.95	1.69	3.15450	257	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.30, 5.00)	(1.30, 5.00)
res.per.ps	2.23	6.14	1.75	3.15450	307	(0.20, 2.60)	(0.20, 2.60)
	2.30	5.77	1.71	3.20697	237	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 5.00)	(0.90, 0.98)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.4b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 4: West North Central)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	74	0.90	75	0.20	21	1.01	23	0.04	10	0.25	10	0.07	4
1%	75	1.00	78	0.43	61	1.01	78	0.21	57	0.84	59	0.21	50
5%	84	1.02	88	0.76	100	1.01	154	0.54	143	1.00	159	0.68	153
10%	86	1.03	92	0.86	111	1.01	192	0.71	188	1.02	209	0.84	208
25%	146	1.05	152	0.94	171	1.15	460	0.85	405	1.09	472	0.94	443
Median	495	1.07	534	1.05	501	1.49	1,017	0.98	1,032	1.18	1,188	1.00	1,188
75%	800	1.10	875	1.16	884	6.03	2,415	1.14	2,427	1.34	2,792	1.07	2,775
90%	1,026	1.13	1,100	1.31	1,155	9.90	6,102	1.33	5,962	1.55	7,290	1.16	7,120
95%	1,069	1.16	1,156	1.48	1,273	11.85	8,803	1.51	8,137	1.77	10,541	1.42	10,960
99%	1,191	1.22	1,352	2.23	1,573	12.89	13,540	2.36	13,300	3.42	18,226	2.58	18,881
Maximum	1,215	3.00	1,546	5.00	6,147	21.80	52,895	11.84	36,553	11.74	41,488	5.00	40,795
n	15,860	14,699	14,699	14,699	14,699	8,006	8,006	8,006	8,006	6,425	6,425	6,425	6,425
Max/Mean	2.46	-	2.90	-	11.00	-	24.14	-	17.22	-	15.68	-	15.42

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 4 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

All 25 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in all effects except the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American, percent Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing, State × Quarter, State × Quarter, State × percent Owner-Occupied, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. Out of 140 proposed variables, 116 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 192 proposed variables, 27 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 168 variables were included; see Exhibit D4.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 20 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 99 proposed variables, 98 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 148 proposed variables, 135 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 253 variables were included; see Exhibit D4.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 38 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × percent Black or African American, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 191 proposed variables, 176 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 148 proposed variables, 105 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 319 variables were included; see Exhibit D4.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 38 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Race, State × percent Black or African American, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 191 proposed variables, 164 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects except the Age × Race × Gender and State × Age × Gender interactions. Out of 148 proposed variables, 55 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 257 variables were included; see Exhibit D4.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 21 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Hispanicity and State × Race interactions. Out of 109 proposed variables, 107 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels were present for the Age × Race × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 177 proposed variables, 109 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 237 variables were included; see Exhibit D4.5.

Exhibit D4.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 4: West North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**25**	**25**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	7	6	6	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**140**	**116**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	2	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2), (3,1) & (3,2); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (4,1) & (4,2); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	5	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2), sing. Do same for States 3 and 4; zero.
State × Quarter	7 × 4	18	18	All levels present.
State × Population Density	7 × 4	18	14	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2). Do the same for States 5,6, and 7; zero/sing.
State × Group Quarter	7 × 3	12	7	Coll. (1,2); conv. Do the same for States 2 and 5; zero/sing. Drop (6,1/2); zero.
State × % Black or African American	7 × 3	12	8	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2). Do the same for States 7; zero. Drop (6,1/2); zero.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	7 × 3	12	7	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2). Do the same for States 3,5,6,and 7; zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	7 × 3	12	12	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**192**	**27**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	7 × 3 × 3	24	4	Drop (6,*,*); heir. Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,2,2), (3,2,1) & (3,2,2), (3,3,1) & (3,3,2), (5,2,1) & (5,2,2), drop rest; zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	7 × 3 × 3	24	1	Keep (5,2,1/2); Heir. Drop rest; zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	7 × 3 × 5	48	11	Drop (1/2,*,*); conv. Coll. (3,2/3,3), (3,2/3,4), (7,2/3,1), (7,2/3,2), (7,2/3,3), (7,2/3,4), (5,2/3,2), (5,2/3,3), (5,2/3,4), (6,2/3,2), (6,2/3,3), drop rest; zero/sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	7 × 3 × 5	48	5	Drop (6,*,*); heir. Coll. (2,1,1/2), (2,2,1/2), (3,3,1/2), (3,4,1/2),(5,4,1/2), drop rest; zero/sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	7 × 3 × 5	48	6	Coll. (3,2,1/2), (3,3,1/2); heir. Coll. (2,1,1/2), do the same for cv=2,3,4, drop rest; zero/sing.
Total		**357**	**168**	

Exhibit D4.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 4: West North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**20**	**20**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	7	6	6	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**99**	**98**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1) & (3,1); conv.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	7 × 4	18	18	All levels present.
State × Age	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Gender	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**148**	**135**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), do the same for remaining ages; heir.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); heir.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	7 × 5 × 3	48	48	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	7 × 5 × 2	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	7 × 5 × 2	24	24	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	7 × 3 × 2	12	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), do same for remaining States; heir. Drop (6/7,2/3,1); Conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	7 × 3 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	7 × 2 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
Total		**267**	**253**	

Exhibit D4.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 4: West North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**38**	**38**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	7	6	6	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**191**	**176**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	2	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2), (3,1) & (3,2); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (4,1) & (4,2); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	5	Coll. (2,1) & (2,2); sing. Coll. (3,1) & (3,2), (4,1) & (4,2); zero.
State × Quarter	7 × 4	18	18	All levels present.
State × Age	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Gender	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	7 × 3	12	8	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2); zero. Coll. (7,1) & (7,2), drop (6,1/2); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	7 × 3	12	7	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2), do the same for States 3, 5, 6, and 7; sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	7 × 3	12	12	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**148**	**105**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	1	Drop (4,2/3,1); sing. Drop (2/3,2/3,1), coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); sing.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	7 × 5 × 3	48	34	Coll. (1,*,2) & (1,*,3), do the same for States 6 and 7, drop (6/7,4,2/3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	7 × 5 × 2	24	16	Drop (6,3,1); zero. Drop (3/7,4,1); sing. Drop (6,4,1), (3/7,3,1), (3/6,2,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	7 × 3 × 2	12	0	Drop (6,2/3,1); sing. Drop rest; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	7 × 3 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	7 × 5 × 2	24	24	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	7 × 2 × 2	6	5	Drop (7,1,1); conv.
Total		**377**	**319**	

Exhibit D4.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 4: West North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**38**	**38**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	7	6	6	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**191**	**164**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (2,1), (3,1); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Drop (4,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	5	Drop (2,1); sing. Drop (3,1), (4,1); zero.
State × Quarter	7 × 4	18	18	All levels present.
State × Age	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	7 × 5	24	12	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4) & (1,5), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Hispanicity	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Gender	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	7 × 3	12	8	Drop (1,1), (6,1), (6,2), (7,1); zero.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	7 × 3	12	7	Drop (1,1), (3,1), (6,1), (7,1); zero. Drop (5,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	7 × 3	12	12	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	7 × 5	24	24	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**148**	**55**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	2	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; zero/sing./conv. Drop (3,2/3/1), (4,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	3	Drop (4,1,1); conv.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); sing.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	7 × 5 × 3	48	12	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and age groups; zero/sing./conv. Drop (1,3,2/3), (1,4,2/3), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	7 × 5 × 2	24	0	Drop all; conv.
State × Age × Gender	7 × 5 × 2	24	24	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	7 × 3 × 2	12	0	Drop all; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	7 × 3 × 2	12	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv. Drop (5,2/3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	7 × 2 × 2	6	0	Drop all; conv.
Total		**377**	**257**	

Exhibit D4.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 4: West North Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**21**	**21**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	7	6	6	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**109**	**107**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	4	Drop (5,1); conv.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	7 × 4	18	18	All levels present.
State × Age	7 × 6	30	30	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	7 × 5	24	23	Coll. (6,3) & (6,4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Gender	7 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**177**	**109**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv. Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); sing. Drop (4,*,1); sing/zero. Drop (5,*,1); hier.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	4	Drop (5,1,1); hier.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	7 × 6 × 3	60	26	Coll. (2,4,2) & (2,4,3), (4,2,2) & (4,2,3), (5,1,2) & (5,1,3) & (5,2,2) & (5,2,3); conv. Coll. (4,3,2) & (4,3,3); sing/zero. Drop (1,1,*), (1,2,*), (1,3,*), (1,4,*), (1,5,3), (3,4,3), (3,5,3), (4,4,3), (5,3,3), (5,4,2), (5,5,2), (6,4,2) & (6,5,*); conv. Drop (1,5,2), (2,5,*), (3,4,2), (3,5,2), (4,4,2), (4,5,*), (5,3,2), (5,4,3) & (5,5,3); sing/zero.
State × Age × Hispanicity	7 × 6 × 2	30	16	Drop (1,4,1), (1,5,1), (2,5,1), (3,5,1), (4,4,1), (4,5,1), (5,4,1), (5,5,1), (6,3,1), (6,4,1) & (6,5,1); sing/zero. Drop (2,4,1), (4,3,1) & (6,2,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	7 × 6 × 2	30	30	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	7 × 3 × 2	12	1	Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); conv. Drop (1,*,1); sing/zero/conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	7 × 3 × 2	12	11	Coll. (6,2,1) & (6,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	7 × 2 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
Total		**307**	**237**	

Appendix D5: Model Group 5: South Atlantic

(Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia)

Table D.5a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 5: South Atlantic)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	6.89	8.34	1.26	1.77361	459	(1.00, 3.00)	(1.01, 3.00)
	2.96	3.65	0.57	1.72573	268	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.00, 1.35)	(1.00, 1.35)
res.sdu.ps	2.96	3.65	0.57	1.72577	337	(0.21, 1.10)	(0.21, 1.10)
	1.38	2.57	0.73	1.67574	335	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.33)	(0.90, 1.33)
sel.per.ps	2.71	5.58	1.54	2.99308	467	(0.20, 3.00)	(0.20, 3.00)
	1.44	3.87	0.80	3.06516	417	(0.50, 5.00)	(0.50, 5.00)
						(0.50, 3.19)	(0.50, 2.63)
res.per.nr	1.41	3.68	0.79	3.18466	467	(1.00, 3.00)	(1.00, 3.00)
	1.07	3.69	0.84	3.41472	400	(1.00, 4.67)	(1.00, 4.61)
						(1.20, 2.62)	(1.20, 2.62)
res.per.ps	1.20	3.95	1.00	3.41472	387	(0.20, 2.10)	(0.20, 2.10)
	1.08	2.95	0.58	3.43312	319	(0.20, 4.98)	(0.20, 4.97)
						(0.96, 1.04)	(0.97, 1.03)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.5b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 5: South Atlantic)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	12	0.53	41	0.08	11	1.01	12	0.08	6	0.61	6	0.08	1
1%	42	0.89	47	0.45	49	1.01	73	0.51	62	1.00	67	0.22	42
5%	49	1.01	62	0.76	75	1.01	180	0.67	171	1.00	192	0.41	169
10%	60	1.05	96	0.85	111	1.01	285	0.75	287	1.03	329	0.81	303
25%	246	1.08	272	0.98	306	1.13	781	0.86	764	1.08	832	0.95	795
Median	624	1.12	695	1.10	794	1.58	1,472	0.99	1,488	1.16	1,676	1.03	1,686
75%	1,012	1.21	1,204	1.24	1,168	6.45	4,659	1.11	4,344	1.28	4,852	1.08	4,835
90%	1,557	1.30	1,739	1.43	1,734	11.42	10,170	1.31	10,384	1.46	12,523	1.16	12,494
95%	1,793	1.39	1,995	1.54	2,107	12.12	13,537	1.48	14,320	1.61	18,821	1.25	18,885
99%	2,261	1.86	2,556	2.05	3,148	14.39	22,762	2.12	24,790	2.11	32,613	1.98	33,242
Maximum	9,576	11.62	9,529	5.00	13,427	23.53	104,265	5.00	67,810	4.61	93,140	4.97	73,991
n	31,029	27,011	27,011	27,007	27,007	13,837	13,837	13,837	13,837	11,370	11,370	11,370	11,370
Max/Mean	13.44	-	11.64	-	15.34	-	28.98	-	18.70	-	21.10	-	16.76

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 5 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

All 27 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × Population Density, State × Group Quarter, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 176 proposed variables, 147 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Many factors were excluded because of zero sample sizes or exact linear combinations. Out of 256 proposed variables, 94 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 268 variables were included; see Exhibit D5.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 22 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 125 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the State × Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 190 proposed variables, 188 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 335 variables were included; see Exhibit D5.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 40 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing and dropping were present in the State × percent Hispanic or Latino interaction. Out of 237 proposed variables, 233 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 190 proposed variables, 144 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 417 variables were included; see Exhibit D5.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 40 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the State × percent Hispanic or Latino interaction. Out of 237 proposed variables, 233 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels are present for the Age × Race ×Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. Out of 190 proposed variables, 127 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 400 variables were included; see Exhibit D5.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 23 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All two-factor effects are present except the State × Race interaction. Out of 137 proposed variables, 136 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels are present for the Age × Race × Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Gender, State × Race × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 227 proposed variables, 160 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 319 variables were included; see Exhibit D5.5.

Exhibit D5.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 5: South Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**27**	**27**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	9	8	8	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**176**	**147**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	9 × 4	24	24	All levels present.
State × Population Density	9 × 4	24	16	Drop (1,1/3), (2,2/3), (4,3); zero. Drop (1,2), (2,1), (4,2); sing.
State × Group Quarter	9 × 3	16	0	Coll. (9,1) & (9,2), (2,1) & (2,2), (6,1) & (6,2), then drop; conv. Drop all others, zero/sing/conv.
State × % Black or African American	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	9 × 3	16	11	Drop (4,1) (6,1), (8,1/2); zero. Drop (6,2); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**256**	**94**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	9 × 3 × 3	32	12	Coll. (9,3,1) & (9,3,2), (5,3,1) & (5,3,2), (5,2,1) & (5,2,2), keep (9,2,1/2), (7,2,1), (6,2,1), (6,2,2), (1,3,1/2), (4,2,1/2), drop all others; conv./sing./zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	9 × 3 × 3	32	9	Keep (9,*,*), (5,3,2), (5,2,2), (7,2,2), (6,2,2), (4,2,2), drop all others; conv./sing./zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	9 × 3 × 5	64	22	Coll. (9,3,1) & (9,3,2), (5,2,1) & (5,2,2), keep (9,2,*), (5,2,3/4), (7,2,*), (6,2,*), (1,2,2/3), (8,2,2), (4,2,1/2/3); drop all others; conv./sing./zero.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	9 × 3 × 5	64	33	Coll. (5,1,1) & (5,1,2), (4,1,1) & (4,1,2), (4,3,1) & (4,3,2), keep (9,1/2/3,*), (9,4,2), (5,2/3,*), (5,4,2), (7,1/2,*), (7,3,2), (6,1/2/3,*), (1,2/3,*), (1,4,2), (4,2,2), (4,4,2), drop all others; conv./sing./zero.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	9 × 3 × 5	64	18	
Total		**459**	**268**	

Exhibit D5.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 5: South Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**22**	**22**	All levels present.
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	9	8	8	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**125**	**125**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	9 × 4	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Gender	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**190**	**188**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	9 × 5 × 3	64	64	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	9 × 5 × 2	32	32	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	9 × 5 × 2	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	9 × 3 × 2	16	14	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1.3.1), (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	9 × 3 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	9 × 2 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Total		**337**	**335**	

Exhibit D5.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 5: South Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**40**	**40**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	9	8	8	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**237**	**233**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	9 × 4	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Gender	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	9 × 3	16	12	Drop (4/6/8,1), (8,2); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**190**	**144**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age levels, then coll. (3,*,1) & (4,*,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	9 × 5 × 3	64	58	Coll. (8,3,2) & (8,3,3); sing. Coll. (8,1,2) & (8,1,3), repeat for age levels 2 and 4; conv. Drop (8,3,*), (8,4,*); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	9 × 5 × 2	32	14	Drop (5/6/8,4,1), (8,3,1); sing. Drop (7,*,1); conv. Drop (5.1/2/3,1), (6,1/2/3,1), (1,*,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	9 × 5 × 2	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	9 × 3 × 2	16	0	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States, then drop all; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	9 × 3 × 2	16	15	Coll. (8,2,1) & (8,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	9 × 2 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Total		**467**	**417**	

Exhibit D5.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 5: South Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**40**	**40**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	9	8	8	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**237**	**233**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	9 × 4	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Gender	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	9 × 3	16	12	Drop (3/6/8,1), (8,2,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	9 × 3	16	16	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	9 × 5	32	32	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**190**	**127**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	2	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age levels, drop (3,*,1), (4,*,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) , (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	9 × 5 × 3	64	54	Coll. (6,1,2) & (6,1,3), repeat for all age levels; conv. Drop (8,3,2); zero. Coll. (8,1,2) & (8,1,3), repeat for age levels 2 and 4, then drop (8,4,*), coll. (8,3,2) & (8,3,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	9 × 5 × 2	32	10	Drop (5/6/8,4,1); sing. Drop (8,3,1); zero. Drop (2,*,1), (4,*,1), (7,*,1), (5,1/2/3,1), (6,1/2/3,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	9 × 5 × 2	32	32	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	9 × 3 × 2	16	0	Drop (8,2,1)sing; Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States except WV, then drop all; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	9 × 3 × 2	16	8	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	9 × 2 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Total		**467**	**400**	

Exhibit D5.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 5: South Atlantic

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**23**	**23**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	9	8	8	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**137**	**136**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	9 × 4	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age	9 × 6	40	40	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	9 × 5	32	31	Coll. (2,3) & (2,4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Gender	9 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**227**	**160**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	0	Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); sing. Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age levels, then drop all; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	9 × 6 × 3	80	59	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1); sing, repeat for all age levels for State DE, then drop all; conv. Coll. (6,2,1) & (6,3,1); sing. Coll. (8,3,1) & (8,3,2), (8,5,1) & (8,5,2); sing, repeat for all other age levels for State WV, then drop all; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	9 × 6 × 2	40	9	Drop (4/6/8,5,1), (5,4/5), coll. (8,3,1) & (8,3,2); sing. Drop all for States DC, DE, MD, NC, SC, and WV; conv.
State × Age × Gender	9 × 6 × 2	40	40	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	9 × 3 × 2	16	11	Coll. (8,2,1) & (8,3,1); sing. Repeat for State DC, DE, SC, and VA; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	9 × 3 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	9 × 2 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Total		**387**	**319**	

Appendix D6: Model Group 6: East South Central

(Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee)

Table D.6a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 6: East South Central)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	1.64	1.36	0.21	1.22201	204	(1.08, 1.20)	(1.08, 1.20)
	0.78	0.92	0.04	1.23394	104	(1.00, 1.87)	(1.00, 1.85)
						(1.05, 1.27)	(1.05, 1.27)
res.sdu.ps	0.78	0.92	0.04	1.23394	162	(0.80, 1.20)	(0.80, 1.20)
	1.68	3.74	1.09	1.29219	147	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.28)	(0.90, 1.28)
sel.per.ps	3.34	5.52	1.63	2.37735	242	(0.20, 2.60)	(0.20, 2.60)
	1.67	4.68	1.28	2.56762	191	(0.20, 4.63)	(0.20, 4.61)
						(0.30, 2.84)	(0.30, 2.81)
res.per.nr	1.99	5.68	1.42	2.61182	242	(1.01, 2.27)	(1.01, 2.27)
	1.99	6.86	1.55	2.95525	171	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.30, 1.40)	(1.30, 1.30)
res.per.ps	2.13	7.26	1.69	2.95525	187	(0.20, 2.16)	(0.20, 2.16)
	1.49	5.73	1.47	2.99324	131	(0.20, 3.20)	(0.20, 3.20)
						(0.90, 1.10)	(N/A, N/A)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.6b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 6: East South Central)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	100	0.47	138	0.20	52	1.01	59	0.08	12	0.44	12	0.09	2
1%	140	0.99	151	0.31	140	1.01	188	0.23	117	0.99	145	0.20	50
5%	211	1.02	237	0.80	231	1.01	324	0.56	284	1.00	320	0.75	294
10%	265	1.03	287	0.88	315	1.01	475	0.69	396	1.01	426	0.86	405
25%	420	1.05	448	0.97	483	1.13	766	0.83	718	1.05	778	0.97	772
Median	644	1.08	680	1.06	720	1.38	1,285	0.98	1,315	1.15	1,494	1.02	1,488
75%	816	1.13	888	1.17	952	5.57	3,710	1.15	3,629	1.30	3,988	1.07	4,032
90%	1,108	1.18	1,295	1.33	1,300	9.80	7,350	1.34	7,711	1.52	9,283	1.13	9,313
95%	1,233	1.22	1,345	1.47	1,459	10.99	9,849	1.51	10,272	1.73	13,519	1.18	13,609
99%	1,296	1.30	1,623	2.04	1,913	12.24	14,308	2.37	15,456	2.86	23,527	1.54	22,943
Maximum	3,181	2.69	1,912	5.00	6,065	16.86	37,728	8.83	50,814	5.00	47,423	3.20	47,280
n	10,405	9,498	9,498	9,498	9,498	5,393	5,393	5,393	5,393	4,419	4,419	4,419	4,419
Max/Mean	4.85	-	2.66	-	7.89	-	13.47	-	17.91	-	13.69	-	13.65

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 6 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

For the one-factor effects, variable dropping was present in the Group Quarter main effects. Out of 22 proposed variables, 20 were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Group Quarter, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 86 proposed variables, 70 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 96 proposed variables, 14 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 104 variables were included; see Exhibit D6.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 17 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 60 proposed variables, 59 were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Race, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 85 proposed variables, 71 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 147 variables were included; see Exhibit D6.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

For the one-factor effects, variable dropping was present in the Group Quarter main effects. Out of 35 proposed one-factor effects, 33 were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Race, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 122 proposed variables, 112 were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, all levels were present for the Age × Hispanicity × Gender and State × Age × Gender interactions. Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all other interactions. Out of 85 proposed variables, 46 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 191 variables were included; see Exhibit D6.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

For the one-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Group Quarter main effect. Out of 35 proposed one-factor effects, 33 were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race, Race × Hispanicity, Race × Gender, percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Race, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 122 proposed variables, 99 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects except the Age × Hispanicity × Gender and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 85 proposed variables, 39 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 171 variables were included; see Exhibit D6.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 18 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For the two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 67 proposed variables, 66 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects except the State × Age × Gender interaction. Out of 102 proposed variables, 47 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 131 variables were included; see Exhibit D6.5.

Exhibit D6.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 6: East South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**22**	**20**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	0	Drop (1), (2); zero.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**86**	**70**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (3,1); zero. Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (4,1); zero. Drop (3,1); sing.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Population Density	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Group Quarter	4 × 3	6	0	Drop all; hier.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	2	Drop (1,2), (2,1), (3,1); zero. Drop (1,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**96**	**14**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	4 × 3 × 3	12	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), (2,2,2) & (2,3,2), (3,2,1) & (3,2,2); conv. Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3 × 3	12	1	Keep (2,2,2), drop all others; hier./zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	4 × 3 × 5	24	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,2,2); conv. Keep (1,2,3), (1,2,4), (3,2,1), (3,2,4). Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	4 × 3 × 5	24	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,2,2), (1,3,1) & (1,3,2), (1,4,1) & (1,4,2), (3,1,1) & (3,1,2), (3,3,1) & (3,3,2); conv. Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3 × 5	24	0	Drop all levels; hier./zero/sing.
Total		**204**	**104**	

Exhibit D6.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 6: East South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**17**	**17**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**60**	**59**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1) & (3,1); conv.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**71**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; hier.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); hier.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	20	Coll. (3,1,2) & (3,1,3), (3,2,2) & (3,2,3), (3,3,2) & (3,3,3), (3,4,2) & (3,4,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	2	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; hier. Drop (2,2/3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	5	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Total		**162**	**147**	

Exhibit D6.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 6: East South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**35**	**33**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	0	Drop (1) & (2); zero.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**122**	**112**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (3,1); zero. Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (4,1); zero. Drop (3,1); sing.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	2	Drop (1,2), (2,1), (3,1); zero. Drop (1,1); sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**46**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; zero/sing./conv. Drop (4,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	5	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1), (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	0	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv. Drop (2/3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	12	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and all age groups; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	6	Drop (2,3,1), (2,4,1), (3,1,1), (3,2,1), (3,3,1), (3,4,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	0	Drop all levels; sing./conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	1	Drop (2,1,1), (3,1,1); conv.
Total		**242**	**191**	

Exhibit D6.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 6: East South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**35**	**33**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	0	Drop (1), (2); zero.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**122**	**99**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	4	Coll. (1,2) & (1,3), repeat for all age groups; conv.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1) & (3,1); conv.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1) & (3,1); conv.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (3,1); zero. Drop (2,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (4,1); zero. Drop (3,1); sing.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	8	Coll. (1,3) & (1,4), (2,3) & (2,4), (3,3) & (3,4) & (3,5); conv.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	0	Drop all levels; conv.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	2	Keep (2,2), (3,2). Drop all others; zero, sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**39**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	2	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; hier. Drop (3,2/3,1), (4,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; hier.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	0	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); hier. Drop (2/3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	9	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and all age groups; hier. Drop (*,4,2/3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	6	Drop (*,3,1), (*,4,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	0	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; hier. Drop (*,2/3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	2	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; hier. Drop (2,2/3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	0	Drop (*,1,1); conv.
Total		**242**	**171**	

Exhibit D6.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 6: East South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**18**	**18**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**67**	**66**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	4	Drop (5,1); sing.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 6	15	15	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**102**	**47**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	1	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; hier./zero/sing./conv. Coll. (*,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	5	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; conv.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	4	Drop (5,1,1); hier.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 6 × 3	30	13	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and all age groups; conv. Drop (2,4,2/3), (2,5,2/3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 6 × 2	15	5	Keep (1,1,1), (1,2,1), (2,1,1), (2,2,1), (3,1,1). Drop all others; hier./sing./conv.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 6 × 2	15	15	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	0	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv. Drop all levels; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	3	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1,), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	0	Drop all levels; conv.
Total		**187**	**131**	

Appendix D7: Model Group 7: West South Central

(Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas)

Table D.7a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 7: West South Central)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	6.18	9.46	1.74	1.29293	204	(1.02, 2.10)	(1.03, 2.10)
	1.81	2.60	0.38	1.26648	140	(1.00, 1.86)	(1.00, 1.86)
						(1.07, 1.31)	(1.07, 1.31)
res.sdu.ps	1.81	2.60	0.38	1.26650	162	(0.64, 1.10)	(0.64, 1.10)
	1.60	3.34	0.89	1.29456	162	(0.20, 4.95)	(0.20, 4.93)
						(0.90, 1.10)	(1.08, 1.10)
sel.per.ps	3.52	8.09	2.19	2.32876	242	(0.58, 2.20)	(0.58, 2.20)
	1.51	3.44	0.71	2.39815	234	(0.20, 4.19)	(0.20, 4.18)
						(0.90, 3.88)	(0.90, 3.88)
res.per.nr	1.57	3.97	0.85	2.44799	242	(1.00, 2.60)	(1.00, 2.60)
	1.24	3.44	0.70	2.77557	226	(1.00, 4.95)	(1.00, 4.95)
						(1.32, 1.33)	(1.33, 1.33)
res.per.ps	1.28	3.53	0.77	2.77557	187	(0.20, 1.60)	(0.20, 1.60)
	0.74	1.88	0.21	2.86556	159	(0.20, 3.93)	(0.20, 3.92)
						(0.90, 5.00)	(0.90, 0.91)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.7b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 7: West South Central)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	178	0.36	192	0.20	48	1.01	57	0.20	27	0.32	28	0.10	6
1%	188	0.89	197	0.51	214	1.01	242	0.51	223	1.00	245	0.20	141
5%	205	1.00	218	0.76	250	1.01	363	0.69	348	1.02	394	0.20	325
10%	263	1.03	280	0.87	302	1.01	505	0.76	483	1.05	543	0.79	455
25%	491	1.05	536	1.00	551	1.13	954	0.88	913	1.10	1,044	0.97	951
Median	816	1.08	878	1.11	919	1.39	1,644	1.00	1,655	1.17	1,864	1.04	1,891
75%	963	1.13	1,065	1.24	1,217	5.44	4,109	1.14	4,172	1.30	4,667	1.11	4,385
90%	1,162	1.18	1,246	1.39	1,412	9.84	8,069	1.30	9,100	1.51	11,292	1.23	11,446
95%	1,185	1.22	1,335	1.52	1,604	10.29	11,538	1.43	12,214	1.64	16,638	1.33	16,896
99%	2,387	1.37	2,362	2.01	2,548	11.00	15,065	1.92	16,957	2.09	25,256	1.83	26,700
Maximum	4,623	3.77	3,339	4.93	7,819	17.47	41,946	4.75	38,902	4.95	51,758	3.92	55,544
n	16,028	14,767	14,767	14,766	14,766	8,892	8,892	8,892	8,892	7,191	7,191	7,191	7,191
Max/Mean	6.06	-	4.03	-	8.48	-	13.12	-	11.65	-	12.54	-	13.45

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 7 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

All 22 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing and dropping were present in the Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, State × Group Quarter, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 86 proposed variables, 83 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 96 proposed variables, 35 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 140 variables were included; see Exhibit D7.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 17 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 60 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

All 85 proposed three-factor effects were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 162 variables were included; see Exhibit D7.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 35 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 122 proposed variables, 120 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing and dropping were present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity interaction. Out of 85 proposed variables, 79 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 234 variables were included; see Exhibit D7.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 35 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable dropping was present in the Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 122 proposed variables, 120 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 85 proposed variables, 71 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 226 variables were included; see Exhibit D7.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 18 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the State × Race interaction. Out of 67 proposed variables, 64 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing and dropping were present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Race, State × Race × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. Out of 102 proposed variables, 77 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 159 variables were included; see Exhibit D7.5.

Exhibit D7.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 7: West South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**22**	**22**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**86**	**83**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	7	Coll. (4,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Population Density	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Group Quarter	4 × 3	6	5	Drop (3,1); zero.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	5	Drop (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**96**	**35**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	4 × 3 × 3	12	8	Drop (3,3,*), (3,2,1), (2,3,2); zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3 × 3	12	3	Keep (*,2,2), drop all others; sing./zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	4 × 3 × 5	24	8	Drop (4,3,1/2); sing./zero. Drop (3,3,*), (3,2,3/4); sing./zero. Drop all for State LA; zero/sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	4 × 3 × 5	24	10	Drop (4,4,1); sing. Drop all for State OK; sing./conv./zero. Coll. ((2,2,1) & 92,2,2), (2,3,*), (2,4,2); conv. Drop (2,4,1); sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3 × 5	24	6	Keep (4,1,*), (4,2,2), (4,3,2),(3,2,2) (2,2,2), drop all others; sing./zero/conv.
Total		**204**	**140**	

Exhibit D7.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 7: West South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**17**	**17**	All levels present.
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**60**	**60**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**85**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Total		**162**	**162**	

Exhibit D7.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 7: West South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**35**	**35**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**122**	**120**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	3	Drop (4,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	5	Drop (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**79**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	2	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); zero. Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for age levels 2 and 4, drop (3,*,*), (4,*,*); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	24	All levels present.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Total		**242**	**234**	

Exhibit D7.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 7: West South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**35**	**35**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**122**	**120**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	3	Drop (4,1); sing.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	4 × 3	6	5	Drop (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	4 × 3	6	6	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	4 × 5	12	12	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**85**	**71**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Drop (3,2,1); zero. Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for age levels 2 and 4; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 5 × 3	24	20	Coll. (2,1,2) & (2,1,3), repeat for all age levels; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 5 × 2	12	12	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	0	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), repeat for all age levels, then drop all; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Total		**242**	**226**	

Exhibit D7.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 7: West South Central

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**18**	**18**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	4	3	3	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**67**	**64**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	4 × 4	9	9	All levels present.
State × Age	4 × 6	15	15	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	4 × 5	12	9	Coll. (2,3) & (2,4), repeat for all other States; conv.
State × Hispanicity	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
State × Gender	4 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**102**	**77**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	4	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1), (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); sing. Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for age levels 2 and 3; conv. Drop (5,*,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	4 × 6 × 3	30	25	Coll. (4,1,2) & (4,1,3), repeat for all age levels; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	4 × 6 × 2	15	5	Drop (3,5,1); sing. Drop all for State OK and LA; conv.
State × Age × Gender	4 × 6 × 2	15	15	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	4 × 3 × 2	6	3	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); sing. Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1), (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	4 × 3 × 2	6	6	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	4 × 2 × 2	3	3	All levels present.
Total		**187**	**159**	

Appendix D8: Model Group 8: Mountain

(Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming)

Table D.8a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 8: Mountain)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	0.66	1.19	0.16	3.44846	408	(1.00, 1.54)	(1.00, 1.54)
	0.56	1.05	0.06	3.36142	216	(1.00, 1.83)	(1.00, 1.81)
						(1.00, 1.22)	(1.00, 1.21)
res.sdu.ps	0.56	1.05	0.06	3.36142	302	(0.49, 1.10)	(0.49, 1.10)
	1.80	4.13	0.90	1.97023	290	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.82)	(0.90, 1.82)
sel.per.ps	3.85	12.77	4.01	3.78918	422	(0.20, 2.70)	(0.20, 2.70)
	1.99	7.05	1.51	4.03915	381	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 2.78)	(0.90, 2.78)
res.per.nr	2.13	7.31	1.73	4.19921	422	(1.00, 2.80)	(1.00, 2.80)
	1.71	5.50	1.13	4.42009	349	(1.00, 5.00)	(1.00, 5.00)
						(1.20, 1.97)	(1.20, 1.97)
res.per.ps	1.82	5.92	1.19	4.42009	347	(0.20, 1.50)	(0.20, 1.50)
	1.14	3.75	0.63	4.54324	306	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.14)	(0.90, 1.14)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.8b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 8: Mountain)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	44	0.75	71	0.20	18	1.01	20	0.12	7	0.40	10	0.08	3
1%	68	1.00	73	0.22	71	1.01	82	0.21	40	0.98	43	0.20	37
5%	81	1.01	87	0.49	95	1.01	117	0.56	109	1.00	122	0.41	122
10%	88	1.03	100	0.73	107	1.01	171	0.67	165	1.01	181	0.72	176
25%	165	1.05	178	0.99	170	1.16	384	0.81	360	1.06	396	0.95	372
Median	357	1.07	377	1.14	428	1.51	879	0.98	872	1.15	989	1.03	978
75%	587	1.11	629	1.27	712	5.41	2,061	1.17	1,959	1.31	2,349	1.12	2,368
90%	965	1.16	1,023	1.47	1,098	8.84	4,956	1.39	4,993	1.53	6,142	1.30	6,216
95%	1,030	1.17	1,149	1.70	1,389	11.78	7,277	1.60	7,658	1.74	9,712	1.44	10,157
99%	3,553	1.26	3,940	2.57	2,888	13.94	17,227	2.45	18,043	2.58	22,610	2.29	22,528
Maximum	11,011	3.49	11,442	5.00	6,673	22.91	54,010	7.25	54,189	5.00	76,432	5.00	85,614
n	16,632	15,345	15,345	15,345	15,345	9,076	9,076	9,076	9,076	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376
Max/Mean	22.62	-	21.69	-	12.14	-	27.18	-	27.08	-	31.04	-	34.77

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 8 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

All 26 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, all levels were present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Hispanic or Latino, percent Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing, Rent/Housing × percent Hispanic or Latino, State × Quarter, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 158 proposed variables, 125 were included in the model.

All three-factor effects were affected by variable collapsing and dropping. Out of 224 proposed variables, 65 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 216 variables were included; see Exhibit D8.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 21 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 112 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the Age × Race ×Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 169 proposed variables, 157 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 290 variables were included; see Exhibit D8.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 39 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American, Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, State × percent Black or African American, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × percent Owner-Occupied interactions. Out of 214 proposed variables, 196 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 169 proposed variables, 146 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 381 variables were included; see Exhibit D8.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 39 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American, percent Owner-Occupied ×Rent/Housing, State × percent Black or African American, and State × percent Hispanic or Latino interactions. Out of 214 proposed variables, 196 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels are present in the Age × Race × Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 169 proposed variables, 114 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 349 variables were included; see Exhibit D8.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 22 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 123 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects except the Age × Hispanicity × Gender, Race × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Hispanicity, State × Age × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. Out of 202 proposed variables, 161 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 306 variables were included; see Exhibit D8.5.

Exhibit D8.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 8: Mountain

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**26**	**26**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	8	7	7	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**158**	**125**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (*,1); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (1,2) & (1,4); zero. Drop (1,3); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	8 × 4	21	21	All levels present.
State × Population Density	8 × 4	21	16	Drop (2,1), (3,1), (5,1), (6,1) & (7,1); zero.
State × Group Quarter	8 × 3	14	5	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (4,1), (5,*), (6,*), (7,2); zero. Drop (3,2); sing.
State × % Black or African American	8 × 3	14	3	Drop (1,1), (2,*), (3,*), (5,1), (6,*), (7,*); zero. Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	8 × 3	14	13	Drop (3,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	8 × 3	14	13	Coll. (7,2) & (7,3); conv.
State × Rent/Housing	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**224**	**65**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	8 × 3 × 3	28	4	Keep (1,*,2), (4,*,2). Drop remainder; zero, sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	8 × 3 × 3	28	13	Keep (1,2,*), (1,3,2), (2,2,2), (3,3,2), (4,*,*), (5,2,1), (6,2,*), (7,2,2). Drop (5,3,1); conv. Drop remainder; zero, sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	8 × 3 × 5	56	23	Keep (1,3,4), (1,2,*), (2,3,1), (3,2,1), (3,2,2), (3,2,3), (4,2,2),(4,*,3), (4,*,4), (5,2,1), (5,2,2), (5,2,3), (6,2,2), (6,2,3), (6,2,4), (7,2,1), (7,2,2) & (7,2,3). Drop (2,2,1), (2,2,2), (2,2,3) & (2,3,2); conv. Drop remainder; zero/sing./hier.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	8 × 3 × 5	56	4	Keep (1,3,2), (1,4,2), (4,1,2) & (4,2,2). Drop remainder; zero/sing.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	8 × 3 × 5	56	21	Keep (1,1,1), (1,2,1), (1,2,2), (1,3,1), (1,3,2), (1,4,2), (2,1,2), (2,2,2), (2,3,2), (4,2,1), (4,3,2), (4,4,2), (5,1,1), (5,1,2), (5,2,1), (5,2,2), (6,1,2), (6,2,2), (6,3,2), (6,4,2) & (7,1,2). Drop (4,1,2) & (5,3,1); conv. Drop remainder; zero/sing.
Total		**408**	**216**	

Exhibit D8.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 8: Mountain

Variables	Levels	Proposed		
One-Factor Effects		**21**	**21**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	8	7	7	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**112**	**112**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	8 × 4	21	21	All levels present.
State × Age	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × Gender	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**169**	**157**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	5	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), repeat for age levels 3 and 4; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	8 × 5 × 3	56	54	Coll. (3,1,2) & (3,1,3), (7,3,2) & (7,3,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	8 × 5 × 2	28	28	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	8 × 5 × 2	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	8 × 3 × 2	14	8	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), (4,2,1) & (4,3,1), (6,2,1) & (6,3,1). (7,2,1) & (7,3,1); conv. Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); zero.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	8 × 3 × 2	14	13	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	8 × 2 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Total		**302**	**290**	

Exhibit D8.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 8: Mountain

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**39**	**39**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	8	7	7	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**214**	**196**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (*,1); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (4,1); zero. Drop (3,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	8 × 4	21	21	All levels present.
State × Age	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × Gender	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	8 × 3	14	3	Drop (1,1), (2,*), (3,*), (5,1), (6,*), (7,*); zero. Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	8 × 3	14	13	Drop (3,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	8 × 3	14	14	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**169**	**146**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	6	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv. Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); sing.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	8 × 5 × 3	56	45	Coll. (1,3,2) & (1,3,3), (2,2,2) & (2,2,3), (2,3,2) & (2,3,3), (2,4,2) & (2,4,3), (3,3,2) & (3,3,3), (3,4,2) & (3,4,3), (7,3,2) & (7,3,3), (7,4,2) & (7,4,3); zero. Coll. (6,4,2) & (6,4,3); sing. Coll. (3,2,2) & (3,2,3), (6,3,2) & (6,3,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	8 × 5 × 2	28	28	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	8 × 5 × 2	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	8 × 3 × 2	14	7	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1). (8,2,1) & (8,3,1); zero. Coll. (4,*,1) & (5,*,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	8 × 3 × 2	14	11	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1), (8,2,1) & (8,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	8 × 2 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Total		**422**	**381**	

Exhibit D8.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 8: Mountain

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**39**	**39**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	8	7	7	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**214**	**196**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	2	Drop (*,1); zero.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1) & (4,1); zero. Drop (3,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	8 × 4	21	21	All levels present.
State × Age	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × Gender	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	8 × 3	14	3	Drop (1,1), (2,*), (3,*), (5,1), (6,*), (7,*); zero. Drop (4,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	8 × 3	14	13	Drop (3,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	8 × 3	14	14	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**169**	**114**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	5	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); zero/sing. Drop (4,*,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	8 × 5 × 3	56	20	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), (1,2,2) & (1,2,3), (1,4,2) & (1,4,3), (2,1,2) & (2,1,3), (3,2,2) & (3,2,3); (4,1,2) & (4,1,3), (4,2,2) & (4,2,3), (4,3,2) & (4,3,3), (5,1,2) & (5,1,3), (5,2,2) & (5,2,3), (5,3,2) & (5,3,3), (5,4,2) & (5,4,3), (6,1,2) & (6,1,3); conv. Coll. (1,3,2) & (1,3,3), (2,2,2) & (2,2,3), (2,3,2) & (2,3,3), (2,4,2) & (2,4,3), (3,1,2) & (3,1,3), (3,3,2) & (3,3,3), (3,4,2) & (3,4,3), ; zero. Drop (4,4,*), (6,2,*), (6,3,*), (6,4,*), (7,*,*); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	8 × 5 × 2	28	26	Drop (3,4,1),(6,4,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	8 × 5 × 2	28	28	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	8 × 3 × 2	14	5	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); zero. Drop (3,*,1), (5,*,1), (6,*,1), (7,*,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	8 × 3 × 2	14	10	Drop (6,*,1) & (7,*,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	8 × 2 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Total		**422**	**349**	

Exhibit D8.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 8: Mountain

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**22**	**22**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	8	7	7	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**123**	**123**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	8 × 4	21	21	All levels present.
State × Age	8 × 6	35	35	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	8 × 5	28	28	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
State × Gender	8 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**202**	**161**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	8	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); sing. Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); zero.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	9	Coll. (5,2,1) & (5,3,1); sing.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	8 × 6 × 3	70	40	Coll. (2,2,2) & (2,2,3), (2,3,2) & (2,3,3), (2,4,2) & (2,4,3), (3,3,2) & (3,3,3), (7,3,2) & (7,3,3), (7,4,2) & (7,4,3); zero. Coll. (3,4,2) & (3,4,3), (7,5,2) & (7,5,3); sing. Coll. (1,5,2) & (1,5,3), (2,1,2) & (2,1,3), (3,2,2) & (3,2,3), (4,3,2) & (4,3,3), (4,4,2) & (4,4,3), (6,1,2) & (6,1,3), (6,2,*) & (6,3,*), (7,2,2) & (7,2,3); conv. Drop (2,5,*), (3,5,*), (4,5,*), (5,5,*), (6,4,*), (6,5,*); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	8 × 6 × 2	35	35	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	8 × 6 × 2	35	35	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	8 × 3 × 2	14	7	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); sing. Coll. (7,2,1) &(7,3,1); zero. Repeat for all States; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	8 × 3 × 2	14	13	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	8 × 2 × 2	7	7	All levels present.
Total		**347**	**306**	

Appendix D9: Model Group 9: Pacific

(Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington)

Table D.9a 2011 NSDUH Person Weight GEM Modeling Summary (Model Group 9: Pacific)

Modeling Step[1]	Extreme Weight Proportions			UWE[2]	# XVAR[3]	Bounds[4]	
	% Unweighted	% Weighted	% Outwinsor			Nominal	Realized
res.sdu.nr	3.94	4.28	0.03	1.33832	255	(1.00, 1.41)	(1.00, 1.40)
	2.34	2.36	0.12	1.36326	136	(1.00, 2.34)	(1.00, 2.32)
						(1.00, 1.26)	(1.00, 1.25)
res.sdu.ps	2.34	2.36	0.12	1.36326	197	(0.81, 1.10)	(0.81, 1.10)
	2.18	5.34	1.89	1.49434	174	(0.20, 5.00)	(0.20, 5.00)
						(0.90, 1.83)	(0.90, 1.83)
sel.per.ps	3.39	8.38	3.10	2.91355	287	(0.63, 2.60)	(0.63, 2.60)
	1.93	4.26	0.92	2.73696	255	(0.37, 3.31)	(0.38, 3.29)
						(0.90, 1.15)	(0.90, 1.15)
res.per.nr	2.16	4.54	0.97	2.77754	287	(1.00, 2.50)	(1.00, 2.50)
	2.05	6.75	1.13	3.23564	242	(1.00, 4.75)	(1.00, 4.75)
						(1.30, 1.40)	(1.30, 1.30)
res.per.ps	1.93	6.39	1.10	3.23564	227	(0.20, 1.12)	(0.20, 1.12)
	0.61	2.64	0.51	3.36604	193	(0.20, 3.19)	(0.20, 3.17)
						(0.90, 1.10)	(N/A, N/A)

[1] For a key to modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.
[3] Number of proposed covariates (XVAR) on top line and number finalized after modeling.
[4] There are six sets of bounds for each modeling step. Nominal bounds are used in defining maximum/minimum values for the generalized exponential model (GEM) adjustment factors. The realized bound is the actual adjustment produced by the modeling. The set of three bounds listed for each step correspond to the high extreme values, the nonextreme values, and the low extreme values.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table D.9b Distribution of Weight Adjustment Factors and Weight Products for the 2011 NSDUH Person Weight (Model Group 9: Pacific)

	sel.sdu.des[1]	*res.sdu.nr*[1]		*res.sdu.ps*[1]		*sel.per.des*[1]		*sel.per.ps*[1]		*res.per.nr*[1]		*res.per.ps*[1]	
	1-7[2]	**8**[3]	**1-8**[3]	**9**[4]	**1-9**[4]	**11**[5]	**1-11**[5]	**12**[5]	**1-12**[5]	**13**[6]	**1-13**[6]	**14**[6]	**1-14**[6]
Minimum	90	0.95	92	0.20	45	1.01	49	0.24	26	0.54	26	0.08	14
1%	92	1.00	98	0.57	98	1.01	115	0.49	95	0.96	109	0.20	98
5%	114	1.04	125	0.79	135	1.01	168	0.71	151	1.01	185	0.22	177
10%	123	1.06	134	0.87	161	1.01	228	0.78	225	1.04	279	0.71	272
25%	549	1.09	588	0.97	451	1.14	976	0.89	957	1.11	1,064	0.95	845
Median	1,096	1.14	1,164	1.07	1,199	1.42	1,996	1.01	2,034	1.22	2,382	1.05	2,422
75%	1,426	1.21	1,670	1.18	1,775	5.52	5,450	1.14	5,618	1.38	6,169	1.16	5,821
90%	1,516	1.30	1,846	1.35	2,105	9.71	11,709	1.29	12,068	1.58	15,741	1.30	16,307
95%	1,583	1.38	1,930	1.55	2,330	10.46	16,902	1.42	17,398	1.80	23,466	1.43	23,785
99%	1,608	1.59	2,074	2.43	3,116	12.96	23,479	1.77	26,008	2.39	39,098	1.74	40,142
Maximum	2,769	2.32	2,952	5.00	10,206	26.89	115,577	3.29	75,968	4.75	107,143	3.17	108,117
n	17,579	15,053	15,053	15,053	15,053	9,517	9,517	9,517	9,517	7,405	7,405	7,405	7,405
Max/Mean	2.98	-	2.72	-	8.53	-	26.85	-	17.35	-	19.04	-	19.21

Note 1: Weight component 10 and weight products 1-10 are excluded because weight 10 = 1 for all selected dwelling units.
Note 2: Weight component 15 and weight products 1-15 are excluded because weight 15 = 1 for all respondents.
Note 3: Under the generalized exponential model (GEM), nonresponse adjustment factors (weight components #8 and #13) could be less than 1 because of the built-in control for extreme values. For an explanation, see Chapter 2.

[1] Sel.sdu.des refers to selected screener dwelling unit design weight, and sel.per.des refers to selected person design weight. For a key to other modeling abbreviations, see Chapter 5, Exhibit 5.1.
[2] Based on eligible dwelling units.
[3] Based on screener-complete dwelling units.
[4] Based on screener-complete dwelling units, occupants verified eligible.
[5] Based on selected persons.
[6] Based on questionnaire-complete persons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Model Group 9 Overview

Dwelling Unit Nonresponse

Out of 23 proposed one-factor effects, 22 were included in the model. Variable collapsing was present in the Group Quarter main effect.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the percent Owner-Occupied × percent Black or African American, Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, State × Population Density, State × Group Quarter, State × percent Black or African American, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. Out of 104 proposed variables, 78 were included in the model.

Variable collapsing or dropping was present in all three-factor effects. Out of 128 proposed variables, 36 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 136 variables were included; see Exhibit D9.1.

Dwelling Unit Poststratification

All 18 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

All 73 proposed two-factor effects were included in the model.

For the three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Race × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Gender interactions. Out of 106 proposed variables, 83 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 174 variables were included; see Exhibit D9.2.

Selected Person-Level Poststratification

All 36 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, State × percent Black or African American, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. Out of 145 proposed variables, 135 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Age × Race × Hispanicity, State × Age × Race, State × Age × Hispanicity, and State × Race × Hispanicity interactions. Out of 106 proposed variables, 84 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 255 variables were included; see Exhibit D9.3.

Respondent Person-Level Nonresponse

All 36 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing or dropping was present in the Rent/Housing × percent Black or African American, State × percent Black or African American, State × percent Hispanic or Latino, and State × Rent/Housing interactions. Out of 145 proposed variables, 135 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels were present for the Age × Hispanicity × Gender and State × Age × Gender interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 106 proposed variables, 71 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 242 variables were included; see Exhibit D9.4.

Respondent Person-Level Poststratification

All 19 proposed one-factor effects were included in the model.

For two-factor effects, variable collapsing was present in the State × Race interaction. Out of 81 proposed variables, 80 were included in the model.

For three-factor effects, all levels were present for the Age × Race × Gender, Age × Hispanicity × Gender, State × Age × Gender, State × Race × Gender, and State × Hispanicity × Gender interactions. All others were affected by variable collapsing or dropping. Out of 127 proposed variables, 94 were included in the model.

In the final model, a total of 193 variables were included; see Exhibit D9.5.

Exhibit D9.1 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.nr), Model Group 9: Pacific

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**23**	**22**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	1	Coll. (1) & (2); conv.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**104**	**78**	
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	2	Coll. (3,1) & (3,2), (2,1) & (2,2); conv.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	4	Drop (1,1); zero. Coll. (3,1) & (3,2), (4,1) & (4,2); sing. Coll. (2,1) & (2,2); conv.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Population Density	5 × 4	12	7	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (2,3), (5,3); zero. Drop (2,2); sing.
State × Group Quarter	5 × 3	8	0	Coll. (1,1) & (1,2), repeat for all States; hier. Drop (3,1/2); zero. Drop (1,1/2), (2,1/2), (5,1/2); conv.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (3,1); zero. Drop (5,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	6	Drop (1,1), (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	15	Drop (3,4); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**128**	**36**	
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	5 × 3 × 3	16	4	Coll. (1,3,1/2) & (1,2,1/2); sing. Keep (3,2,1/2), (5,3,1/2), (5,2,1/2). Drop all others; hier./zero/sing.
State × % Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic	5 × 3 × 3	16	5	Coll. (5,3,1) & (5,3,2); sing. Keep (3,3,2), (3,2,2), (5,2,1), (5,2,2). Drop all others; zero/sing./conv.
State × % Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	5 × 3 × 5	32	14	Coll. (5,3,2) & (5,3,3); conv. Keep (2,2,1), (2,2,2), (2,2,3), (3,3,1), (3,3,2), (3,2,1), (3,2,2), (3,2,3), (5,3,1), (5,2,1), (5,2,2), (5,2,3), (5,2,4). Drop all others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	5 × 3 × 5	32	4	Keep (5,1,2), (5,2,1/2), (5,3,1/2), (5,4,1/2)., drop all others; hier./zero/sing./conv.
State × Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3 × 5	32	9	Coll. (5,1,1) & (5,1,2), (5,2,1) & (5,2,2), (5,3,1) & (5,3,2), (5,4,1) & (5,4,2); sing. Keep (2,1,2), (2,2,2), (2,3,2), (3,1,2), (3,2,2). Drop all others; hier./zero/sing.
Total		**255**	**136**	

Exhibit D9.2 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.sdu.ps), Model Group 9: Pacific

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**18**	**18**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**73**	**73**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Three-Factor-Effects		**106**	**83**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (4,2,1) & (4,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	16	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and all age groups; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	6	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1), (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**197**	**174**	

Exhibit D9.3 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (sel.per.ps), Model Group 9: Pacific

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**36**	**36**	All levels present.
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**145**	**135**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	5	Drop (1,1); zero. Drop (3,1), (4,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (3,1); zero. Drop (5,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	6	Drop (1,1), (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	15	Drop (3,4); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**106**	**84**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (3,2,1) & (3,3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	16	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States and age groups; conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	15	Drop (1,4,1); sing.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**287**	**255**	

Exhibit D9.4 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.nr), Model Group 9: Pacific

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**36**	**36**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	5	4	4	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Relation to Householder	4	3	3	All levels present.
Population Density	4	3	3	All levels present.
Group Quarter	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Black or African American	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Hispanic or Latino	3	2	2	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied	3	2	2	All levels present.
Rent/Housing	5	4	4	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**145**	**135**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Age × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Black or African American	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 3	4	4	All levels present.
% Owner-Occupied × Rent/Housing	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
Rent/Housing × % Black or African American	3 × 5	8	5	Drop (1,1); zero. Drop (3,1), (4,1); sing.
Rent/Housing × % Hispanic or Latino	3 × 5	8	8	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	16	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × % Black or African American	5 × 3	8	4	Drop (1,1), (2,1), (3,1); zero. Drop (5,1); sing.
State × % Hispanic or Latino	5 × 3	8	6	Drop (1,1), (2,1); zero.
State × % Owner-Occupied	5 × 3	8	8	All levels present.
State × Rent/Housing	5 × 5	16	15	Drop (3,4); sing.
Three-Factor Effects		**106**	**71**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all age groups; conv.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 5 × 3	32	20	Coll. (3,3,2) & (3,3,3); zero. Coll. (1,4,2) & (1,4,3), (2,3,2) & (2,3,3); sing. Coll. (1,2,2) & (1,2,3), (1,3,2) & (1,3,3), (2,1,2) & (2,1,3), (2,2,2) & (2,2,3), (3,1,2) & (3,1,3), (3,2,2) & (3,2,3), (5,1,2) & (5,1,3), (5,2,2) & (5,2,3), (5,3,2) & (5,3,3); conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 5 × 2	16	15	Drop (1,4,1); sing.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 5 × 2	16	16	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	0	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; sing., conv. Drop (*,2/3,1); conv.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	3	Drop (2,1,1); conv.
Total		**287**	**242**	

Exhibit D9.5 Covariates for 2011 NSDUH Person Weights (res.per.ps), Model Group 9: Pacific

Variables	Levels	Proposed	Final	Comments
One-Factor Effects		**19**	**19**	
Intercept	1	1	1	All levels present.
State	5	4	4	All levels present.
Quarter	4	3	3	All levels present.
Age	6	5	5	All levels present.
Race (5 levels)	5	4	4	All levels present.
Gender	2	1	1	All levels present.
Hispanicity	2	1	1	All levels present.
Two-Factor Effects		**81**	**80**	
Age × Race (3 levels)	6 × 3	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Age × Gender	6 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Gender	3 × 2	2	2	All levels present.
Hispanicity × Gender	2 × 2	1	1	All levels present.
State × Quarter	5 × 4	12	12	All levels present.
State × Age	5 × 6	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (5 levels)	5 × 5	16	15	Coll. (5,3) & (5,4); conv.
State × Hispanicity	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
State × Gender	5 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Three-Factor Effects		**127**	**94**	
Age × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	6 × 3 × 2	10	4	Coll. (1,2,1) & (1,3,1), repeat for all States; conv. Drop (5,2/3,1); conv.
Age × Race (3 levels) × Gender	6 × 3 × 2	10	10	All levels present.
Age × Hispanicity × Gender	6 × 2 × 2	5	5	All levels present.
Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity × Gender	3 × 2 × 2	2	1	Coll. (2,1,1) & (3,1,1); conv.
State × Age × Race (3 levels)	5 × 6 × 3	40	20	Coll. (1,1,2) & (1,1,3), repeat for all States; zero/sing./conv.
State × Age × Hispanicity	5 × 6 × 2	20	15	Drop (1,5,1); zero. Drop (1,4,1), (3,5,1); sing. Drop (2,5,1), (5,5,1); conv.
State × Age × Gender	5 × 6 × 2	20	20	All levels present.
State × Race (3 levels) × Hispanicity	5 × 3 × 2	8	7	Coll. (2,2,1) & (2,3,1); zero.
State × Race (3 levels) × Gender	5 × 3 × 2	8	8	All levels present.
State × Hispanicity × Gender	5 × 2 × 2	4	4	All levels present.
Total		**227**	**193**	

Appendix E: Evaluation of Calibration Weights: Response Rates

Table E.1 2011 NSDUH Weighted Response Rates: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	Dwelling Unit (DU)					Person Level		Interview Response Rate	
	Selected DUs	Eligible DUs	Completed DUs	Eligibility Rate	Screening Rate	Selected Persons	Respondents	Weight 1-11[1]	Weight 1-12[2]
United States	216,521	179,293	156,048	83.14%	86.98%	88,536	70,109	74.38%	74.31%
Alabama	4,338	3,360	3,032	78.30%	89.89%	1,708	1,383	74.64%	73.13%
Alaska	2,459	1,911	1,700	77.68%	88.87%	1,121	905	79.52%	80.20%
Arizona	2,731	2,149	1,915	78.05%	89.43%	1,126	928	82.24%	81.43%
Arkansas	2,687	2,180	2,008	81.03%	92.12%	1,160	919	72.47%	72.09%
California	9,464	8,223	6,869	86.06%	83.58%	4,692	3,640	72.25%	72.30%
Colorado	3,127	2,571	2,300	81.73%	88.95%	1,153	921	76.05%	75.73%
Connecticut	2,805	2,398	2,025	85.00%	84.35%	1,200	951	72.47%	71.35%
Delaware	2,845	2,334	2,054	81.04%	87.89%	1,109	900	76.51%	76.80%
District of Columbia	4,627	3,808	3,119	80.73%	80.97%	1,067	900	83.28%	84.32%
Florida	13,954	10,951	9,602	76.11%	86.92%	4,941	4,029	74.96%	74.76%
Georgia	2,255	1,909	1,745	84.11%	91.50%	1,082	878	77.49%	77.47%
Hawaii	2,835	2,470	2,015	87.07%	81.14%	1,260	950	72.08%	71.62%
Idaho	2,237	1,842	1,735	82.69%	94.05%	1,124	916	76.97%	76.64%
Illinois	11,772	10,195	7,912	86.77%	77.53%	4,929	3,655	68.90%	68.49%
Indiana	2,475	2,015	1,875	82.34%	93.20%	1,104	896	73.89%	74.71%
Iowa	2,659	2,295	2,137	86.41%	93.15%	1,137	933	78.95%	79.23%
Kansas	2,579	2,243	2,043	87.01%	91.08%	1,164	915	75.45%	75.51%
Kentucky	2,619	2,188	2,048	83.74%	93.62%	1,113	899	76.19%	74.67%
Louisiana	5,114	4,039	3,768	78.24%	93.48%	2,126	1,746	77.92%	77.97%
Maine	3,568	2,517	2,313	68.75%	91.74%	1,039	865	79.50%	79.27%
Maryland	2,587	2,290	1,842	88.21%	80.47%	1,121	924	77.62%	78.21%
Massachusetts	3,419	2,941	2,518	85.34%	85.24%	1,230	975	74.44%	74.25%
Michigan	11,276	9,000	7,698	78.68%	85.60%	4,667	3,685	74.32%	74.16%
Minnesota	2,723	2,369	2,135	86.76%	90.09%	1,160	940	79.23%	79.47%
Mississippi	3,478	2,708	2,504	78.03%	92.66%	1,462	1,226	77.57%	76.81%

(continued)

Table E.1 2011 NSDUH Weighted Response Rates: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	Dwelling Unit (DU)					Person Level		Interview Response Rate	
	Selected DUs	Eligible DUs	Completed DUs	Eligibility Rate	Screening Rate	Selected Persons	Respondents	Weight 1-11[1]	Weight 1-12[2]
Missouri	2,501	2,073	1,925	83.00%	92.84%	1,127	912	73.10%	74.44%
Montana	3,075	2,483	2,340	80.03%	94.29%	1,194	956	76.54%	76.26%
Nebraska	2,547	2,123	1,956	83.83%	91.82%	1,178	908	71.98%	72.37%
Nevada	2,125	1,680	1,584	76.92%	95.22%	1,125	907	74.26%	75.61%
New Hampshire	3,003	2,402	2,099	77.80%	87.19%	1,228	945	72.59%	72.72%
New Jersey	2,534	2,163	1,898	85.23%	87.73%	1,129	894	71.57%	70.92%
New Mexico	2,478	1,876	1,769	75.19%	94.23%	1,134	938	79.87%	79.24%
New York	14,528	12,454	9,093	85.51%	72.46%	5,123	3,531	63.90%	63.66%
North Carolina	2,843	2,319	2,112	79.49%	90.63%	1,103	935	80.92%	81.55%
North Dakota	3,321	2,629	2,476	78.89%	94.18%	1,133	904	74.23%	74.48%
Ohio	11,134	9,463	8,496	85.14%	89.29%	4,697	3,695	74.43%	74.47%
Oklahoma	2,614	2,068	1,895	77.83%	91.72%	1,128	890	76.09%	75.05%
Oregon	2,729	2,389	2,171	87.54%	90.89%	1,190	951	76.65%	76.43%
Pennsylvania	10,738	9,207	7,401	85.78%	79.86%	4,011	3,074	72.87%	72.97%
Rhode Island	2,634	2,140	1,896	80.68%	88.56%	1,155	930	73.56%	74.23%
South Carolina	2,978	2,441	2,205	81.97%	90.33%	1,143	927	74.53%	74.81%
South Dakota	2,495	2,128	2,027	85.38%	95.23%	1,107	913	77.20%	76.26%
Tennessee	2,590	2,149	1,914	82.89%	89.19%	1,110	911	77.92%	78.24%
Texas	9,328	7,741	7,096	82.89%	91.51%	4,478	3,636	75.86%	75.79%
Utah	1,797	1,590	1,505	88.59%	94.62%	1,125	918	77.23%	77.99%
Vermont	3,217	2,581	2,326	79.25%	90.14%	1,136	925	78.83%	78.97%
Virginia	2,726	2,431	2,074	89.32%	85.29%	1,105	939	81.71%	82.23%
Washington	2,950	2,586	2,298	87.71%	88.23%	1,254	959	72.78%	71.72%
West Virginia	3,238	2,546	2,258	78.96%	87.80%	1,166	938	75.61%	75.75%
Wisconsin	2,708	2,284	2,125	83.59%	92.73%	1,167	902	75.45%	75.21%
Wyoming	3,057	2,441	2,197	80.01%	89.85%	1,095	892	78.14%	77.82%

[1] Includes DU-level and person-level design weights, DU nonresponse adjustment, and DU poststratification adjustment.

[2] Includes a selected person poststratification weight.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Appendix F: Evaluation of Calibration Weights: Dwelling Unit–Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors

Table F.1 2011 NSDUH Dwelling Unit–Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before nr[1] (WT1*...*WT7)			After nr[1] & Before ps[2] (WT1*...*WT8)			After ps[2] (WT1*...*WT9)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]
United States	156,048	3.67%	4.84%	0.72%	2.05%	2.70%	0.46%	1.69%	3.74%	1.17%
Alabama	3,032	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.19%	2.95%	1.01%
Alaska	1,700	9.29%	9.06%	0.90%	2.35%	1.84%	0.18%	1.88%	4.18%	1.00%
Arizona	1,915	1.10%	2.10%	0.31%	1.88%	3.04%	0.12%	2.92%	5.82%	1.08%
Arkansas	2,008	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	1.12%	0.34%
California	6,869	5.72%	5.65%	0.27%	1.67%	1.76%	0.25%	2.27%	5.64%	2.13%
Colorado	2,300	1.35%	1.65%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	3.09%	0.75%
Connecticut	2,025	0.20%	0.03%	0.10%	3.41%	4.57%	0.46%	1.83%	5.05%	1.33%
Delaware	2,054	5.60%	6.76%	0.56%	6.33%	7.26%	0.24%	2.82%	3.04%	1.15%
District of Columbia	3,119	7.53%	11.84%	3.01%	5.39%	10.69%	1.16%	0.71%	1.61%	0.24%
Florida	9,602	8.69%	10.69%	2.47%	1.85%	2.64%	0.31%	1.04%	2.29%	0.77%
Georgia	1,745	0.63%	3.32%	2.13%	1.26%	4.06%	1.91%	1.60%	5.08%	1.69%
Hawaii	2,015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.66%	4.91%	1.06%	1.04%	2.14%	0.21%
Idaho	1,735	0.92%	0.78%	0.14%	0.92%	0.97%	0.01%	0.81%	1.85%	0.48%
Illinois	7,912	0.29%	0.25%	0.04%	2.40%	2.51%	0.33%	0.56%	1.37%	0.45%
Indiana	1,875	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	1.43%	0.13%	0.59%	1.44%	0.26%
Iowa	2,137	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.13%	0.05%	4.26%	7.62%	2.40%
Kansas	2,043	1.08%	1.11%	0.04%	3.08%	3.01%	0.06%	3.08%	5.01%	1.19%
Kentucky	2,048	2.39%	2.67%	0.50%	3.61%	3.78%	0.41%	1.27%	2.42%	0.64%
Louisiana	3,768	3.82%	7.28%	1.95%	2.84%	5.05%	1.06%	1.25%	2.35%	0.39%
Maine	2,313	1.25%	2.19%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.16%	3.43%	0.82%
Maryland	1,842	2.06%	1.55%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	1.06%	0.24%
Massachusetts	2,518	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.46%	2.63%	0.22%	0.79%	2.54%	0.96%
Michigan	7,698	0.58%	1.06%	0.14%	0.36%	0.48%	0.02%	0.62%	1.24%	0.24%
Minnesota	2,135	3.14%	3.24%	0.13%	2.72%	3.00%	0.05%	2.39%	4.05%	0.66%
Mississippi	2,504	4.27%	4.73%	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%	2.46%	0.80%

(continued)

Table F.1 2011 NSDUH Dwelling Unit–Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before nr[1] (WT1*...*WT7)			After nr[1] & Before ps[2] (WT1*...*WT8)			After ps[2] (WT1*...*WT9)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]
Missouri	1,925	3.74%	4.13%	0.17%	0.52%	0.62%	0.02%	3.90%	6.63%	1.97%
Montana	2,340	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.70%	0.26%
Nebraska	1,956	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	1.70%	0.34%	1.53%	4.02%	1.60%
Nevada	1,584	1.83%	1.13%	0.28%	2.15%	1.33%	0.18%	0.76%	3.46%	0.50%
New Hampshire	2,099	0.81%	2.03%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.52%	2.58%	0.56%
New Jersey	1,898	6.95%	6.95%	0.23%	1.74%	1.82%	0.10%	2.42%	6.01%	2.13%
New Mexico	1,769	0.23%	0.05%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	4.11%	0.84%
New York	9,093	1.33%	2.65%	0.82%	2.67%	4.25%	1.09%	1.92%	5.44%	2.17%
North Carolina	2,112	9.52%	12.17%	0.75%	4.50%	5.44%	0.55%	0.80%	1.94%	0.62%
North Dakota	2,476	3.11%	3.07%	0.26%	1.53%	1.90%	0.09%	2.91%	4.88%	1.70%
Ohio	8,496	9.55%	12.15%	1.07%	5.63%	6.69%	0.48%	0.51%	0.66%	0.18%
Oklahoma	1,895	6.91%	8.68%	2.59%	1.85%	3.58%	0.58%	1.27%	2.56%	0.64%
Oregon	2,171	1.80%	1.79%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.35%	2.40%	0.91%
Pennsylvania	7,401	4.32%	3.68%	0.21%	1.91%	5.14%	2.24%	2.58%	5.27%	1.31%
Rhode Island	1,896	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.32%	5.50%	1.53%
South Carolina	2,205	16.69%	19.21%	1.57%	6.35%	8.13%	0.70%	2.68%	3.39%	0.70%
South Dakota	2,027	2.76%	2.93%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	4.35%	1.63%
Tennessee	1,914	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.82%	5.82%	1.76%
Texas	7,096	8.98%	11.27%	1.91%	1.78%	2.33%	0.26%	2.17%	3.94%	1.16%
Utah	1,505	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.59%	5.89%	2.25%
Vermont	2,326	13.33%	17.19%	1.12%	6.88%	7.97%	0.80%	1.12%	2.42%	0.71%
Virginia	2,074	2.80%	4.81%	1.85%	2.22%	2.14%	0.51%	0.68%	1.47%	0.27%
Washington	2,298	0.13%	0.05%	0.02%	3.61%	6.03%	0.81%	2.96%	6.23%	2.09%
West Virginia	2,258	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	4.18%	0.89%	3.14%	3.70%	1.28%
Wisconsin	2,125	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.51%	4.42%	1.28%
Wyoming	2,197	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.32%	3.55%	1.09%

[1] nr = nonresponse adjustment.

[2] ps = poststratification adjustment.

[3] Weighted extreme value percentage = $100*\sum_k w_{ek}/\sum_k w_k$, where w_{ek} denotes the weight for extreme weights and w_k denotes the weight for both extreme weights and nonextreme weights.

[4] Outwinsor weight percentage = $100*\sum_k(w_{ek} - b_k)/\sum_k w_k$, where b_k denotes the cutoff point for defining the extreme weight.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Appendix G: Evaluation of Calibration Weights: Person-Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors

Table G.1 2011 NSDUH Selected Person-Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before sel.per.ps[1] (WT1*...*WT11)			After sel.per.ps[1] (WT1*...*WT12)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[2]	% Outwinsor[3]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[2]	% Outwinsor[3]
United States	88,536	3.31%	7.42%	2.30%	2.00%	4.58%	1.07%
Alabama	1,708	1.64%	4.47%	1.12%	1.05%	3.06%	0.78%
Alaska	1,121	2.50%	4.12%	1.22%	2.32%	4.99%	1.49%
Arizona	1,126	5.06%	11.93%	2.82%	4.62%	9.57%	2.23%
Arkansas	1,160	2.24%	5.41%	1.46%	0.69%	0.76%	0.18%
California	4,692	3.92%	9.01%	3.42%	1.96%	4.31%	1.01%
Colorado	1,153	6.16%	23.40%	9.51%	3.12%	6.86%	2.03%
Connecticut	1,200	3.83%	6.01%	1.22%	1.75%	3.61%	0.82%
Delaware	1,109	2.52%	3.49%	1.00%	1.44%	4.34%	0.41%
District of Co	1,067	1.12%	4.95%	0.52%	1.03%	3.30%	0.69%
Florida	4,941	2.13%	3.34%	1.02%	0.73%	1.67%	0.62%
Georgia	1,082	2.22%	6.53%	2.41%	1.48%	5.38%	1.26%
Hawaii	1,260	1.90%	3.38%	1.08%	2.14%	6.04%	0.91%
Idaho	1,124	3.11%	7.08%	1.84%	2.22%	4.92%	1.32%
Illinois	4,929	1.91%	3.09%	0.96%	1.20%	2.00%	0.50%
Indiana	1,104	3.99%	5.74%	1.59%	1.90%	3.31%	0.58%
Iowa	1,137	5.01%	9.30%	3.13%	4.75%	8.44%	2.99%
Kansas	1,164	4.81%	9.05%	2.59%	3.61%	6.43%	1.34%
Kentucky	1,113	3.23%	3.93%	1.13%	2.16%	6.69%	1.94%
Louisiana	2,126	1.27%	3.94%	0.86%	1.08%	2.62%	0.50%
Maine	1,039	5.20%	7.13%	1.60%	2.50%	4.30%	0.61%
Maryland	1,121	2.05%	4.48%	1.03%	1.25%	4.62%	0.75%
Massachusetts	1,230	0.98%	2.55%	0.87%	2.11%	4.17%	0.65%
Michigan	4,667	1.89%	2.71%	0.59%	1.74%	2.69%	0.49%
Minnesota	1,160	3.62%	5.62%	0.99%	2.93%	6.95%	2.10%
Mississippi	1,462	2.19%	3.11%	0.72%	1.64%	3.97%	0.99%

(continued)

Table G.1 2011 NSDUH Selected Person-Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before sel.per.ps[1] (WT1*...*WT11)			After sel.per.ps[1] (WT1*...*WT12)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[2]	% Outwinsor[3]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[2]	% Outwinsor[3]
Missouri	1,127	4.44%	8.05%	3.10%	2.04%	6.14%	2.15%
Montana	1,194	2.51%	5.60%	1.03%	0.92%	2.09%	0.42%
Nebraska	1,178	4.67%	10.58%	3.28%	4.92%	12.30%	2.76%
Nevada	1,125	3.02%	14.86%	3.62%	4.36%	22.64%	5.11%
New Hampshire	1,228	2.61%	3.25%	0.67%	1.79%	3.34%	1.04%
New Jersey	1,129	3.63%	11.11%	4.39%	1.59%	4.66%	1.00%
New Mexico	1,134	3.88%	8.04%	1.90%	1.59%	4.13%	0.89%
New York	5,123	3.05%	8.55%	2.96%	1.78%	4.90%	1.44%
North Carolina	1,103	4.35%	10.75%	2.57%	2.54%	4.04%	0.80%
North Dakota	1,133	5.83%	10.47%	3.04%	3.00%	5.82%	1.99%
Ohio	4,697	3.00%	5.03%	0.89%	1.32%	1.88%	0.31%
Oklahoma	1,128	3.72%	5.49%	1.61%	1.68%	3.22%	0.66%
Oregon	1,190	3.70%	5.02%	1.87%	0.67%	2.66%	0.58%
Pennsylvania	4,011	5.21%	9.87%	2.70%	2.87%	5.63%	0.99%
Rhode Island	1,155	2.86%	5.33%	1.59%	4.42%	12.53%	3.35%
South Carolina	1,143	4.64%	9.47%	2.41%	1.31%	4.48%	1.04%
South Dakota	1,107	3.25%	4.69%	1.11%	2.80%	4.92%	1.98%
Tennessee	1,110	3.60%	7.33%	2.43%	2.43%	5.31%	1.50%
Texas	4,478	4.67%	9.90%	2.54%	2.32%	4.64%	0.98%
Utah	1,125	5.78%	10.39%	3.72%	1.07%	2.54%	0.64%
Vermont	1,136	2.99%	6.48%	2.71%	2.11%	4.05%	0.54%
Virginia	1,105	1.45%	3.40%	0.81%	2.08%	7.16%	1.10%
Washington	1,254	4.86%	9.94%	3.08%	2.79%	5.64%	1.04%
West Virginia	1,166	5.75%	7.29%	2.42%	3.60%	3.80%	0.89%
Wisconsin	1,167	3.08%	7.60%	3.05%	1.89%	4.23%	0.89%
Wyoming	1,095	4.93%	4.22%	1.32%	1.46%	2.23%	0.36%

[1] Before sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT11) and after sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT12) used demographic variables from screener data for all selected persons; ps = poststratification adjustment.

[2] Weighted extreme value percentage = $100*\sum_k w_{ek}/\sum_k w_k$, where w_{ek} denotes the weight for extreme weights and w_k denotes the weight for both extreme weights and nonextreme weights.

[3] Outwinsor weight percentage = $100*\sum_k(w_{ek} - b_k)/\sum_k w_k$, where b_k denotes the cutoff point for defining the extreme weight.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table G.2 2011 NSDUH Respondent Person-Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before res.per.nr[1] (WT1*…*WT12)			After res.per.nr[1] (WT1*…*WT13)			Before res.per.ps[2] (WT1*…*WT13)			After res.per.ps[2] (WT1*…*WT14)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]
United States	70,109	2.02%	4.67%	1.09%	1.73%	4.85%	1.00%	1.76%	4.92%	1.07%	1.23%	3.46%	0.74%
Alabama	1,383	0.80%	2.91%	0.96%	1.59%	6.96%	1.46%	1.30%	7.75%	1.85%	1.23%	3.66%	0.89%
Alaska	905	2.43%	5.31%	1.57%	1.44%	3.83%	0.88%	1.66%	4.16%	0.94%	0.66%	1.80%	0.28%
Arizona	928	4.85%	10.53%	2.57%	4.96%	7.76%	1.87%	5.06%	8.25%	1.94%	3.13%	6.94%	1.41%
Arkansas	919	0.98%	2.10%	0.38%	0.33%	1.77%	0.17%	0.44%	1.87%	0.19%	0.65%	1.33%	0.14%
California	3,640	2.01%	4.34%	0.98%	1.98%	6.52%	1.07%	1.92%	6.18%	1.07%	0.36%	2.41%	0.58%
Colorado	921	3.15%	6.69%	2.06%	1.95%	4.11%	0.55%	2.06%	4.20%	0.55%	1.09%	2.06%	0.22%
Connecticut	951	2.10%	5.26%	1.12%	2.52%	8.99%	2.22%	2.52%	8.52%	2.02%	2.42%	3.71%	0.76%
Delaware	900	1.33%	3.73%	0.40%	0.89%	2.85%	0.61%	1.11%	3.59%	0.80%	1.44%	7.05%	1.48%
District of Co	900	1.00%	3.61%	0.61%	0.33%	1.29%	0.51%	0.44%	1.87%	0.82%	1.33%	5.26%	1.88%
Florida	4,029	0.79%	1.73%	0.73%	0.74%	2.60%	0.81%	0.84%	2.91%	0.93%	0.45%	1.31%	0.21%
Georgia	878	1.94%	6.04%	1.42%	2.28%	8.48%	1.81%	2.16%	7.91%	1.69%	0.57%	1.93%	0.13%
Hawaii	950	1.89%	5.66%	0.87%	1.47%	2.81%	0.26%	1.58%	3.41%	0.31%	1.16%	2.96%	0.29%
Idaho	916	2.62%	6.26%	1.72%	2.51%	6.06%	1.25%	2.84%	6.72%	1.32%	1.75%	3.48%	0.57%
Illinois	3,655	1.12%	1.82%	0.48%	0.90%	2.20%	0.36%	1.04%	2.54%	0.47%	0.74%	2.70%	0.65%
Indiana	896	2.01%	3.65%	0.64%	1.45%	1.86%	0.23%	1.56%	2.13%	0.39%	1.45%	6.32%	1.36%
Iowa	933	4.39%	8.88%	3.13%	4.39%	6.89%	1.76%	4.50%	7.04%	1.76%	3.54%	6.15%	2.02%
Kansas	915	3.83%	6.26%	1.03%	1.86%	5.12%	1.84%	2.19%	5.90%	1.98%	2.40%	8.78%	2.43%
Kentucky	899	2.22%	5.36%	1.25%	2.89%	8.29%	2.81%	2.89%	8.29%	2.73%	2.78%	7.48%	1.95%
Louisiana	1,746	0.97%	2.56%	0.40%	0.97%	1.53%	0.21%	1.09%	2.04%	0.30%	1.15%	3.51%	0.25%
Maine	865	2.54%	4.24%	0.62%	1.97%	5.32%	1.09%	1.85%	5.14%	0.99%	0.69%	1.57%	0.52%
Maryland	924	0.97%	2.05%	0.50%	1.41%	3.87%	0.96%	1.62%	4.86%	1.42%	2.16%	7.32%	1.79%
Massachusetts	975	1.95%	4.80%	0.74%	1.74%	3.58%	1.44%	1.95%	4.20%	1.82%	1.13%	1.71%	0.29%
Michigan	3,685	1.68%	2.74%	0.58%	1.03%	1.90%	0.47%	1.06%	2.00%	0.56%	0.95%	3.40%	0.62%
Minnesota	940	3.09%	7.44%	2.38%	3.40%	6.75%	1.10%	3.51%	6.53%	1.14%	2.34%	5.14%	0.98%
Mississippi	1,226	1.71%	5.09%	1.30%	1.39%	3.19%	0.55%	1.47%	3.60%	0.62%	0.90%	2.92%	0.69%

(continued)

Table G.2 2011 NSDUH Respondent Person-Level Percentages of Extreme Weights and Outwinsors: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before res.per.nr[1] (WT1*…*WT12)			After res.per.nr[1] (WT1*…*WT13)			Before res.per.ps[2] (WT1*…*WT13)			After res.per.ps[2] (WT1*…*WT14)		
		% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]	% Unweighted	% Weighted[3]	% Outwinsor[4]
Missouri	912	1.97%	5.87%	2.03%	1.97%	5.87%	2.05%	2.08%	6.31%	2.17%	1.54%	4.04%	1.57%
Montana	956	1.15%	2.21%	0.50%	0.94%	3.21%	0.83%	0.94%	3.21%	0.83%	0.31%	0.87%	0.09%
Nebraska	908	4.52%	9.82%	2.26%	3.52%	10.58%	2.64%	3.52%	10.58%	2.62%	3.85%	10.35%	2.95%
Nevada	907	4.30%	22.55%	5.41%	3.31%	18.20%	5.61%	3.42%	18.69%	5.62%	2.21%	9.41%	2.03%
New Hampshire	945	1.16%	3.38%	1.15%	0.85%	2.72%	0.39%	0.95%	3.18%	0.77%	0.53%	1.56%	0.78%
New Jersey	894	1.57%	3.34%	0.80%	1.12%	2.00%	0.47%	1.12%	2.00%	0.46%	1.23%	3.95%	0.77%
New Mexico	938	2.03%	4.51%	0.98%	1.07%	2.25%	0.47%	1.28%	3.14%	0.63%	0.96%	3.80%	1.39%
New York	3,531	2.07%	5.13%	1.31%	1.67%	6.29%	1.01%	1.67%	6.38%	1.09%	0.65%	2.87%	0.30%
North Carolina	935	2.57%	4.64%	1.07%	3.21%	5.38%	0.99%	3.21%	5.38%	1.06%	1.82%	5.14%	1.33%
North Dakota	904	2.54%	4.67%	1.45%	2.77%	6.01%	2.09%	2.77%	6.01%	2.05%	3.76%	9.41%	2.07%
Ohio	3,695	1.35%	1.92%	0.33%	1.14%	2.09%	0.35%	1.19%	2.12%	0.40%	0.60%	1.98%	0.59%
Oklahoma	890	1.80%	3.66%	0.78%	0.67%	1.07%	0.12%	0.67%	1.07%	0.13%	1.69%	3.50%	0.73%
Oregon	951	0.63%	2.87%	0.71%	1.47%	3.32%	0.84%	1.37%	3.21%	0.83%	0.42%	1.20%	0.07%
Pennsylvania	3,074	2.50%	5.08%	0.89%	2.02%	5.08%	0.60%	1.79%	4.77%	0.62%	1.37%	2.98%	0.42%
Rhode Island	930	4.73%	13.30%	3.34%	3.44%	9.25%	2.19%	3.23%	9.01%	2.13%	1.61%	7.24%	1.59%
South Carolina	927	1.19%	3.83%	0.67%	1.40%	2.53%	0.69%	1.40%	2.53%	0.71%	0.54%	1.44%	0.20%
South Dakota	913	3.18%	4.76%	1.68%	2.74%	5.04%	1.45%	2.74%	5.09%	1.51%	2.19%	4.19%	1.54%
Tennessee	911	3.29%	8.45%	2.07%	2.41%	8.09%	1.54%	2.52%	7.96%	1.61%	2.41%	8.53%	2.31%
Texas	3,636	2.34%	5.17%	1.11%	2.42%	4.98%	1.04%	2.37%	4.97%	1.08%	1.02%	2.25%	0.30%
Utah	918	1.09%	2.32%	0.47%	0.54%	3.18%	0.61%	0.54%	3.18%	0.61%	1.53%	4.55%	0.86%
Vermont	925	2.16%	3.89%	0.57%	1.30%	3.51%	0.72%	1.30%	3.51%	0.69%	0.32%	0.32%	0.07%
Virginia	939	1.81%	5.38%	0.51%	0.64%	1.14%	0.17%	0.85%	1.58%	0.37%	0.85%	2.91%	0.42%
Washington	959	2.61%	5.44%	0.96%	3.55%	10.18%	1.68%	3.02%	9.56%	1.51%	1.36%	4.68%	0.48%
West Virginia	938	4.26%	5.12%	1.16%	2.35%	4.23%	0.85%	2.45%	4.36%	0.89%	2.24%	4.05%	0.86%
Wisconsin	902	1.88%	3.90%	1.06%	1.11%	2.42%	0.36%	1.33%	2.59%	0.36%	1.55%	4.68%	1.86%
Wyoming	892	1.35%	2.09%	0.35%	1.12%	4.36%	0.79%	1.12%	4.36%	0.81%	1.23%	2.52%	0.51%

[1] Before res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT12) and after res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT13) used demographic variables from screener data for all respondents; nr = nonresponse adjustment.

[2] Before res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT13) and after res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT14) used demographic variables from questionnaire data for all respondents; ps = poststratification adjustment.

[3] Weighted outlier percentage = $100*\sum_k w_{ok}/\sum_k w_k$, where w_{ok} denotes the weight for outliers and w_k denotes the weight for both outliers and nonoutliers.

[4] Outwinsor weight percentage = $100*\sum_k(w_{ek} - b_k)/\sum_k w_k$, where b_k denotes the cutoff point for defining the extreme weight.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Appendix H: Evaluation of Calibration Weights: Slippage Rates

Table H.1 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: UNITED STATES

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		70,109	257,598,945	257,598,944	257,598,944	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	16,295	64,184,240	64,184,240	64,184,240	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	18,802	64,318,874	64,318,874	64,318,874	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	18,191	64,472,762	64,472,762	64,472,762	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	16,821	64,623,069	64,623,069	64,623,069	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	23,510	24,973,763	24,973,646	24,973,646	0.00	0.00
	18-25	22,876	34,166,878	34,301,730	34,301,730	-0.39	0.00
	26-34	6,543	36,595,813	36,410,861	36,410,861	0.51	0.00
	35-49	9,149	61,472,862	61,622,217	61,622,217	-0.24	0.00
	50-64	5,004	62,719,866	60,082,172	60,082,172	4.39	0.00
	65+	3,027	37,669,765	40,208,318	40,208,318	-6.31	0.00
Race	**White**	51,844	194,705,569	204,191,646	204,191,646	-4.65	0.00
	Black or African American	9,520	32,650,147	32,021,068	32,021,068	1.96	0.00
	Other	8,745	30,243,229	21,386,231	21,386,231	41.41	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	11,303	40,184,174	39,401,026	39,401,026	1.99	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	58,806	217,414,771	218,197,918	218,197,918	-0.36	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	33,778	124,600,918	124,624,333	124,624,333	-0.02	0.00
	Female	36,331	132,998,027	132,974,611	132,974,611	0.02	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.2 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: ALABAMA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		1,383	3,985,593	3,985,593	3,985,593	0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	295	994,318	994,318	994,318	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	425	995,521	995,521	995,521	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	365	997,086	997,086	997,086	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	298	998,667	998,667	998,668	-0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	453	389,132	385,875	385,875	0.84	-0.00
	18-25	479	541,023	536,911	536,911	0.77	-0.00
	26-34	133	511,143	535,191	535,191	-4.49	-0.00
	35-49	168	958,910	923,602	923,602	3.82	0.00
	50-64	90	950,067	949,711	949,711	0.04	0.00
	65+	60	635,319	654,304	654,304	-2.90	0.00
Race	**White**	867	2,795,682	2,846,227	2,846,227	-1.78	-0.00
	Black or African American	463	1,024,947	1,016,989	1,016,989	0.78	-0.00
	Other	53	164,965	122,377	122,377	34.80	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	34	185,407	137,036	137,036	35.30	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,349	3,800,186	3,848,557	3,848,557	-1.26	0.00
Gender	**Male**	656	1,895,219	1,898,497	1,898,497	-0.17	-0.00
	Female	727	2,090,374	2,087,096	2,087,096	0.16	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.3 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: ALASKA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		905	569,155	569,155	569,155	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	237	141,378	141,378	141,378	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	218	142,074	142,074	142,074	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	253	142,645	142,645	142,645	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	197	143,058	143,058	143,058	-0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	333	60,921	60,921	60,921	0.00	0.00
	18-25	281	80,170	79,374	79,374	1.00	0.00
	26-34	82	86,395	86,471	86,471	-0.09	0.00
	35-49	119	137,890	138,610	138,610	-0.52	0.00
	50-64	64	145,763	146,662	146,662	-0.61	0.00
	65+	26	58,016	57,117	57,118	1.57	-0.00
Race	**White**	530	389,584	399,197	399,197	-2.41	-0.00
	Black or African American	28	20,888	17,499	17,499	19.37	0.00
	Other	347	158,683	152,460	152,460	4.08	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	56	33,122	29,663	29,663	11.66	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	849	536,034	539,493	539,493	-0.64	0.00
Gender	**Male**	438	288,315	288,315	288,315	-0.00	0.00
	Female	467	280,840	280,840	280,840	-0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.4 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: ARIZONA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		928	5,285,358	5,285,358	5,285,358	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	259	1,314,825	1,314,825	1,314,825	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	278	1,319,197	1,319,197	1,319,197	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	183	1,323,651	1,323,651	1,323,651	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	208	1,327,684	1,327,684	1,327,684	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	304	529,906	535,373	535,373	-1.02	0.00
	18-25	309	709,683	705,171	705,171	0.64	0.00
	26-34	89	745,236	752,548	752,548	-0.97	0.00
	35-49	147	1,210,352	1,212,586	1,212,586	-0.18	0.00
	50-64	55	1,476,991	1,169,183	1,169,183	26.33	0.00
	65+	24	613,190	910,496	910,496	-32.65	0.00
Race	**White**	699	4,274,682	4,535,517	4,535,517	-5.75	0.00
	Black or African American	53	256,602	218,708	218,708	17.33	0.00
	Other	176	754,073	531,132	531,132	41.97	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	383	1,430,627	1,433,854	1,433,854	-0.23	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	545	3,854,731	3,851,504	3,851,504	0.08	0.00
Gender	**Male**	474	2,576,756	2,579,518	2,579,518	-0.11	0.00
	Female	454	2,708,602	2,705,840	2,705,840	0.10	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.5 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: ARKANSAS

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		919	2,411,125	2,411,125	2,411,125	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	185	601,071	601,071	601,071	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	276	602,078	602,078	602,078	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	246	603,339	603,339	603,339	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	212	604,637	604,637	604,637	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	295	236,473	234,612	234,612	0.79	0.00
	18-25	348	308,932	316,930	316,930	-2.52	0.00
	26-34	90	349,070	332,318	332,318	5.04	0.00
	35-49	107	539,057	551,847	551,847	-2.32	0.00
	50-64	49	581,691	561,199	561,199	3.65	0.00
	65+	30	395,901	414,218	414,218	-4.42	0.00
Race	**White**	631	1,880,618	1,965,869	1,965,869	-4.34	0.00
	Black or African American	194	346,839	353,531	353,531	-1.89	0.00
	Other	94	183,667	91,724	91,724	100.24	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	80	131,105	136,472	136,472	-3.93	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	839	2,280,020	2,274,652	2,274,652	0.24	0.00
Gender	**Male**	450	1,164,248	1,164,248	1,164,248	0.00	-0.00
	Female	469	1,246,877	1,246,877	1,246,877	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.6 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: CALIFORNIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,640	31,060,033	31,060,033	31,060,033	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	853	7,734,808	7,734,808	7,734,808	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	968	7,754,422	7,754,422	7,754,422	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	1,023	7,775,402	7,775,402	7,775,402	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	796	7,795,400	7,795,400	7,795,400	-0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,181	3,181,037	3,173,750	3,173,750	0.23	0.00
	18-25	1,202	4,336,003	4,401,989	4,401,989	-1.50	0.00
	26-34	375	4,816,703	4,728,959	4,728,959	1.86	0.00
	35-49	499	7,601,889	7,680,742	7,680,742	-1.03	0.00
	50-64	246	7,391,905	6,761,161	6,761,161	9.33	0.00
	65+	137	3,732,496	4,313,432	4,313,432	-13.47	-0.00
Race	**White**	2,456	20,402,665	23,087,600	23,087,600	-11.63	-0.00
	Black or African American	248	2,094,704	1,983,739	1,983,739	5.59	0.00
	Other	936	8,562,664	5,988,694	5,988,694	42.98	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	1,797	11,002,470	11,002,823	11,002,823	-0.00	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,843	20,057,562	20,057,210	20,057,210	0.00	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,781	15,225,733	15,207,759	15,207,759	0.12	0.00
	Female	1,859	15,834,300	15,852,274	15,852,274	-0.11	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.7 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: COLORADO

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		921	4,187,811	4,187,811	4,187,811	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	183	1,041,102	1,041,102	1,041,102	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	283	1,045,060	1,045,060	1,045,060	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	207	1,049,028	1,049,028	1,049,028	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	248	1,052,621	1,052,621	1,052,621	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	324	397,166	395,811	395,811	0.34	0.00
	18-25	290	551,945	552,881	552,881	-0.17	0.00
	26-34	72	643,323	646,275	646,275	-0.46	0.00
	35-49	138	1,039,226	1,036,694	1,036,694	0.24	0.00
	50-64	65	1,087,044	995,149	995,149	9.23	0.00
	65+	32	469,107	561,001	561,001	-16.38	0.00
Race	**White**	743	3,526,661	3,740,479	3,740,479	-5.72	0.00
	Black or African American	44	182,818	165,160	165,160	10.69	0.00
	Other	134	478,331	282,172	282,172	69.52	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	223	797,310	784,642	784,642	1.61	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	698	3,390,501	3,403,169	3,403,169	-0.37	0.00
Gender	**Male**	438	2,066,379	2,066,379	2,066,379	0.00	0.00
	Female	483	2,121,432	2,121,432	2,121,432	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.8 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: CONNECTICUT

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		951	3,015,283	3,015,283	3,015,283	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	193	752,292	752,292	752,292	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	207	753,149	753,149	753,149	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	261	754,317	754,317	754,317	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	290	755,527	755,527	755,527	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	308	291,385	292,050	292,050	-0.23	0.00
	18-25	319	365,760	366,697	366,697	-0.26	0.00
	26-34	75	395,868	374,471	374,471	5.71	0.00
	35-49	137	720,875	743,857	743,857	-3.09	-0.00
	50-64	72	804,319	743,528	743,528	8.18	-0.00
	65+	40	437,076	494,681	494,681	-11.64	0.00
Race	**White**	737	2,385,768	2,520,987	2,520,987	-5.36	0.00
	Black or African American	128	353,035	313,330	313,330	12.67	0.00
	Other	86	276,480	180,966	180,966	52.78	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	157	396,129	376,342	376,342	5.26	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	794	2,619,154	2,638,942	2,638,942	-0.75	0.00
Gender	**Male**	475	1,472,598	1,450,134	1,450,134	1.55	0.00
	Female	476	1,542,685	1,565,149	1,565,149	-1.44	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.9 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: DELAWARE

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		900	756,390	756,390	756,390	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	231	188,417	188,417	188,417	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	244	188,851	188,851	188,851	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	198	189,332	189,332	189,332	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	227	189,791	189,791	189,791	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	292	69,137	69,137	69,137	0.00	0.00
	18-25	294	102,739	100,448	100,448	2.28	0.00
	26-34	73	94,087	98,856	98,856	-4.82	0.00
	35-49	129	181,156	176,566	176,566	2.60	0.00
	50-64	76	219,561	181,569	181,569	20.92	0.00
	65+	36	89,710	129,814	129,814	-30.89	-0.00
Race	**White**	562	522,937	556,291	556,291	-6.00	0.00
	Black or African American	192	147,249	157,371	157,371	-6.43	-0.00
	Other	146	86,205	42,728	42,728	101.75	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	124	57,010	55,330	55,330	3.04	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	776	699,381	701,061	701,061	-0.24	0.00
Gender	**Male**	430	358,228	359,746	359,746	-0.42	0.00
	Female	470	398,163	396,644	396,644	0.38	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.10 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		900	534,393	534,393	534,393	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	332	132,786	132,786	132,786	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	238	133,285	133,285	133,285	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	133	133,862	133,862	133,862	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	197	134,460	134,460	134,460	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	304	31,600	31,407	31,407	0.62	0.00
	18-25	338	99,346	97,511	97,511	1.88	0.00
	26-34	100	110,142	115,962	115,962	-5.02	0.00
	35-49	79	122,409	118,616	118,616	3.20	0.00
	50-64	51	104,695	103,020	103,020	1.63	0.00
	65+	28	66,202	67,877	67,877	-2.47	-0.00
Race	**White**	290	216,154	235,651	235,651	-8.27	0.00
	Black or African American	498	258,079	262,595	262,595	-1.72	0.00
	Other	112	60,160	36,148	36,148	66.43	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	84	48,156	47,920	47,920	0.49	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	816	486,237	486,473	486,473	-0.05	0.00
Gender	**Male**	410	247,976	247,878	247,878	0.04	0.00
	Female	490	286,417	286,515	286,515	-0.03	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.11 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: FLORIDA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		4,029	16,131,977	16,131,977	16,131,977	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	1,008	4,012,616	4,012,617	4,012,617	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	1,068	4,025,451	4,025,451	4,025,451	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	1,014	4,039,805	4,039,805	4,039,805	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	939	4,054,105	4,054,105	4,054,105	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,433	1,374,770	1,380,074	1,380,074	-0.38	0.00
	18-25	1,218	1,965,275	1,947,535	1,947,535	0.91	0.00
	26-34	322	2,019,198	2,029,245	2,029,245	-0.50	0.00
	35-49	581	3,715,523	3,703,040	3,703,040	0.34	0.00
	50-64	268	3,986,127	3,769,199	3,769,199	5.76	0.00
	65+	207	3,071,085	3,302,885	3,302,885	-7.02	0.00
Race	**White**	2,892	12,463,775	12,928,563	12,928,563	-3.60	0.00
	Black or African American	773	2,547,744	2,458,863	2,458,863	3.61	0.00
	Other	364	1,120,458	744,551	744,551	50.49	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	1,127	3,541,432	3,570,695	3,570,695	-0.82	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,902	12,590,545	12,561,283	12,561,283	0.23	0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,910	7,748,406	7,748,713	7,748,713	-0.00	0.00
	Female	2,119	8,383,571	8,383,264	8,383,264	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.12 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: GEORGIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		878	7,928,493	7,928,493	7,928,493	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	186	1,974,108	1,974,108	1,974,108	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	329	1,979,236	1,979,236	1,979,236	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	174	1,984,847	1,984,847	1,984,847	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	189	1,990,302	1,990,302	1,990,302	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	312	821,078	821,078	821,078	0.00	0.00
	18-25	246	1,042,967	1,073,944	1,073,944	-2.88	0.00
	26-34	79	1,178,153	1,164,084	1,164,084	1.21	0.00
	35-49	142	2,049,621	2,042,261	2,042,261	0.36	0.00
	50-64	63	1,823,749	1,778,212	1,778,212	2.56	0.00
	65+	36	1,012,925	1,048,914	1,048,914	-3.43	-0.00
Race	**White**	562	5,118,001	5,116,429	5,116,429	0.03	0.00
	Black or African American	237	2,385,295	2,380,686	2,380,687	0.19	-0.00
	Other	79	425,198	431,378	431,378	-1.43	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	102	662,658	631,836	631,836	4.88	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	776	7,265,835	7,296,657	7,296,657	-0.42	0.00
Gender	**Male**	402	3,748,988	3,775,255	3,775,255	-0.70	0.00
	Female	476	4,179,505	4,153,238	4,153,238	0.63	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.13 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: HAWAII

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		950	1,116,660	1,116,660	1,116,660	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	225	278,333	278,333	278,333	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	227	278,892	278,892	278,892	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	242	279,454	279,454	279,454	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	256	279,981	279,981	279,981	0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	304	99,313	98,668	98,668	0.65	0.00
	18-25	323	133,124	135,970	135,970	-2.09	0.00
	26-34	97	157,542	155,021	155,021	1.63	0.00
	35-49	106	258,152	254,350	254,350	1.49	0.00
	50-64	72	280,266	273,941	273,942	2.31	-0.00
	65+	48	188,263	198,708	198,708	-5.26	0.00
Race	**White**	209	263,566	288,154	288,154	-8.53	-0.00
	Black or African American	24	19,632	14,776	14,776	32.86	0.00
	Other	717	833,462	813,730	813,730	2.42	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	154	107,463	87,966	87,966	22.16	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	796	1,009,197	1,028,694	1,028,694	-1.90	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	441	541,989	542,279	542,279	-0.05	0.00
	Female	509	574,670	574,381	574,381	0.05	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.14 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: IDAHO

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		916	1,274,823	1,274,823	1,274,823	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	272	317,241	317,241	317,241	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	217	318,232	318,232	318,232	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	223	319,231	319,231	319,231	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	204	320,120	320,120	320,120	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	331	138,068	138,364	138,364	-0.21	0.00
	18-25	268	175,598	173,071	173,071	1.46	0.00
	26-34	109	184,538	184,999	184,999	-0.25	0.00
	35-49	130	285,247	287,033	287,033	-0.62	0.00
	50-64	45	287,189	292,808	292,808	-1.92	0.00
	65+	33	204,182	198,548	198,548	2.84	0.00
Race	**White**	824	1,183,585	1,204,790	1,204,790	-1.76	0.00
	Black or African American	3	8,313	8,313	8,313	0.00	-0.00
	Other	89	82,925	61,720	61,720	34.36	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	135	144,053	127,748	127,748	12.76	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	781	1,130,770	1,147,075	1,147,075	-1.42	0.00
Gender	**Male**	445	632,720	630,151	630,151	0.41	0.00
	Female	471	642,103	644,672	644,672	-0.40	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.15 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: ILLINOIS

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,655	10,652,220	10,652,220	10,652,220	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	779	2,658,529	2,658,529	2,658,529	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	1,003	2,661,042	2,661,042	2,661,042	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	1,033	2,664,549	2,664,549	2,664,549	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	840	2,668,100	2,668,100	2,668,100	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,254	1,063,991	1,063,048	1,063,049	0.09	-0.00
	18-25	1,187	1,393,879	1,394,519	1,394,519	-0.05	-0.00
	26-34	349	1,611,066	1,578,535	1,578,535	2.06	-0.00
	35-49	475	2,559,564	2,579,906	2,579,906	-0.79	0.00
	50-64	233	2,426,452	2,452,028	2,452,028	-1.04	0.00
	65+	157	1,597,267	1,584,183	1,584,183	0.83	-0.00
Race	**White**	2,515	8,037,556	8,425,607	8,425,607	-4.61	-0.00
	Black or African American	665	1,507,757	1,507,159	1,507,159	0.04	-0.00
	Other	475	1,106,907	719,454	719,454	53.85	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	695	1,588,513	1,558,476	1,558,476	1.93	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,960	9,063,706	9,093,744	9,093,744	-0.33	0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,769	5,163,628	5,157,162	5,157,162	0.13	0.00
	Female	1,886	5,488,592	5,495,057	5,495,057	-0.12	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.16 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: INDIANA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		896	5,365,682	5,365,682	5,365,682	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	230	1,338,053	1,338,053	1,338,053	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	216	1,340,013	1,340,013	1,340,013	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	275	1,342,524	1,342,524	1,342,524	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	175	1,345,092	1,345,092	1,345,092	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	291	538,538	540,048	540,048	-0.28	-0.00
	18-25	311	733,095	728,277	728,277	0.66	0.00
	26-34	82	691,154	734,604	734,604	-5.91	0.00
	35-49	107	1,299,788	1,268,592	1,268,592	2.46	0.00
	50-64	75	1,480,703	1,268,985	1,268,985	16.68	0.00
	65+	30	622,405	825,176	825,176	-24.57	0.00
Race	**White**	708	4,544,867	4,719,116	4,719,116	-3.69	0.00
	Black or African American	100	457,592	467,161	467,161	-2.05	0.00
	Other	88	363,223	179,405	179,405	102.46	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	60	292,591	285,255	285,255	2.57	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	836	5,073,091	5,080,427	5,080,427	-0.14	0.00
Gender	**Male**	419	2,606,186	2,606,186	2,606,186	0.00	0.00
	Female	477	2,759,496	2,759,496	2,759,496	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.17 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: IOWA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		933	2,537,918	2,537,918	2,537,918	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	226	632,876	632,876	632,876	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	225	633,700	633,700	633,700	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	261	634,951	634,951	634,951	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	221	636,391	636,391	636,391	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	331	240,291	241,080	241,080	-0.33	0.00
	18-25	274	350,036	344,974	344,974	1.47	0.00
	26-34	85	341,105	345,377	345,377	-1.24	0.00
	35-49	107	551,196	561,915	561,915	-1.91	0.00
	50-64	89	699,518	609,079	609,079	14.85	0.00
	65+	47	355,773	435,493	435,493	-18.31	0.00
Race	**White**	846	2,340,660	2,383,751	2,383,751	-1.81	0.00
	Black or African American	25	59,543	68,213	68,213	-12.71	0.00
	Other	62	137,715	85,953	85,953	60.22	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	39	111,209	109,849	109,849	1.24	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	894	2,426,709	2,428,069	2,428,069	-0.06	0.00
Gender	**Male**	469	1,241,027	1,248,899	1,248,899	-0.63	0.00
	Female	464	1,296,891	1,289,019	1,289,019	0.61	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.18 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: KANSAS

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		915	2,323,751	2,323,751	2,323,751	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	227	579,538	579,538	579,538	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	216	580,291	580,291	580,291	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	258	581,374	581,374	581,374	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	214	582,548	582,548	582,548	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	280	236,280	235,652	235,652	0.27	0.00
	18-25	321	323,824	320,124	320,124	1.16	0.00
	26-34	86	323,919	331,549	331,549	-2.30	0.00
	35-49	114	539,379	523,708	523,708	2.99	0.00
	50-64	78	589,009	547,085	547,085	7.66	-0.00
	65+	36	311,340	365,633	365,633	-14.85	-0.00
Race	**White**	786	2,018,085	2,060,923	2,060,923	-2.08	0.00
	Black or African American	48	137,387	130,412	130,412	5.35	0.00
	Other	81	168,279	132,416	132,416	27.08	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	106	232,040	216,016	216,016	7.42	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	809	2,091,711	2,107,734	2,107,734	-0.76	0.00
Gender	**Male**	427	1,135,091	1,135,091	1,135,091	0.00	0.00
	Female	488	1,188,660	1,188,660	1,188,660	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.19 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: KENTUCKY

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		899	3,597,429	3,597,429	3,597,429	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	225	897,193	897,193	897,193	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	237	898,442	898,442	898,442	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	251	900,066	900,066	900,066	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	186	901,729	901,729	901,729	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	297	339,927	339,927	339,927	-0.00	0.00
	18-25	297	453,473	457,966	457,966	-0.98	0.00
	26-34	90	510,230	491,431	491,431	3.83	-0.00
	35-49	119	856,513	862,902	862,902	-0.74	0.00
	50-64	59	871,449	874,364	874,364	-0.33	0.00
	65+	37	565,837	570,839	570,839	-0.88	0.00
Race	**White**	804	3,145,093	3,237,879	3,237,879	-2.87	0.00
	Black or African American	51	256,867	265,170	265,170	-3.13	-0.00
	Other	44	195,469	94,380	94,380	107.11	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	31	95,980	94,372	94,372	1.70	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	868	3,501,449	3,503,057	3,503,057	-0.05	0.00
Gender	**Male**	420	1,732,323	1,736,313	1,736,313	-0.23	0.00
	Female	479	1,865,107	1,861,116	1,861,116	0.21	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.20 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: LOUISIANA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		1,746	3,719,351	3,719,351	3,719,351	0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	340	927,089	927,089	927,089	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	487	928,827	928,827	928,827	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	494	930,789	930,789	930,789	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 4	425	932,646	932,646	932,646	0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	590	367,892	367,017	367,017	0.24	-0.00
	18-25	559	527,675	525,065	525,065	0.50	-0.00
	26-34	151	534,860	548,656	548,656	-2.51	-0.00
	35-49	228	873,614	846,459	846,459	3.21	0.00
	50-64	132	869,437	878,560	878,560	-1.04	0.00
	65+	86	545,873	553,593	553,593	-1.39	0.00
Race	**White**	1,068	2,378,186	2,444,854	2,444,854	-2.73	0.00
	Black or African American	555	1,150,473	1,143,107	1,143,108	0.64	-0.00
	Other	123	190,692	131,390	131,390	45.13	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	91	183,989	155,475	155,475	18.34	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,655	3,535,361	3,563,876	3,563,876	-0.80	0.00
Gender	**Male**	812	1,772,324	1,773,092	1,773,092	-0.04	-0.00
	Female	934	1,947,027	1,946,259	1,946,259	0.04	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.21 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MAINE

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		865	1,142,856	1,142,856	1,142,856	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	253	285,305	285,305	285,305	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	215	285,551	285,551	285,551	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	211	285,868	285,868	285,868	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	186	286,132	286,132	286,132	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	299	96,913	97,195	97,195	-0.29	0.00
	18-25	294	126,980	129,785	129,785	-2.16	-0.00
	26-34	74	128,389	129,492	129,492	-0.85	0.00
	35-49	92	270,964	266,775	266,775	1.57	-0.00
	50-64	64	324,395	309,850	309,851	4.69	-0.00
	65+	42	195,214	209,758	209,758	-6.93	-0.00
Race	**White**	801	1,087,637	1,098,038	1,098,038	-0.95	-0.00
	Black or African American	8	3,890	11,869	11,870	-67.23	-0.00
	Other	56	51,330	32,949	32,949	55.79	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	20	15,185	13,248	13,248	14.63	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	845	1,127,671	1,129,608	1,129,608	-0.17	0.00
Gender	**Male**	419	561,905	554,418	554,418	1.35	-0.00
	Female	446	580,951	588,438	588,438	-1.27	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.22 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MARYLAND

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		924	4,849,618	4,849,618	4,849,618	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	204	1,208,587	1,208,587	1,208,587	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	277	1,211,043	1,211,043	1,211,043	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	251	1,213,736	1,213,736	1,213,736	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	192	1,216,252	1,216,252	1,216,252	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	324	460,905	460,905	460,905	0.00	0.00
	18-25	301	634,169	624,724	624,724	1.51	0.00
	26-34	79	672,856	680,960	680,960	-1.19	0.00
	35-49	124	1,223,503	1,210,099	1,210,099	1.11	0.00
	50-64	52	1,002,420	1,165,423	1,165,423	-13.99	0.00
	65+	44	855,764	707,508	707,508	20.95	0.00
Race	**White**	493	2,828,570	3,028,124	3,028,124	-6.59	0.00
	Black or African American	307	1,397,513	1,417,142	1,417,142	-1.39	0.00
	Other	124	623,535	404,351	404,351	54.21	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	80	396,216	373,583	373,583	6.06	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	844	4,453,401	4,476,034	4,476,034	-0.51	0.00
Gender	**Male**	426	2,290,337	2,302,526	2,302,526	-0.53	0.00
	Female	498	2,559,281	2,547,092	2,547,092	0.48	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.23 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MASSACHUSETTS

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		975	5,601,752	5,601,752	5,601,752	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	188	1,396,662	1,396,661	1,396,662	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	245	1,398,916	1,398,916	1,398,916	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	296	1,401,698	1,401,698	1,401,698	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	246	1,404,477	1,404,477	1,404,477	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	384	496,302	495,429	495,429	0.18	0.00
	18-25	328	787,629	765,174	765,174	2.93	-0.00
	26-34	63	738,796	764,005	764,005	-3.30	0.00
	35-49	111	1,345,086	1,358,670	1,358,670	-1.00	0.00
	50-64	51	1,240,241	1,332,420	1,332,420	-6.92	-0.00
	65+	38	993,697	886,055	886,055	12.15	0.00
Race	**White**	745	4,624,065	4,764,523	4,764,523	-2.95	0.00
	Black or African American	106	476,688	411,004	411,004	15.98	-0.00
	Other	124	500,999	426,226	426,226	17.54	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	164	536,014	497,340	497,340	7.78	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	811	5,065,738	5,104,412	5,104,412	-0.76	0.00
Gender	**Male**	448	2,660,914	2,681,855	2,681,855	-0.78	0.00
	Female	527	2,940,838	2,919,898	2,919,898	0.72	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.24 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MICHIGAN

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,685	8,291,125	8,291,125	8,291,125	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	818	2,070,348	2,070,348	2,070,348	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	1,020	2,071,553	2,071,553	2,071,553	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	1,040	2,073,573	2,073,573	2,073,573	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	807	2,075,651	2,075,651	2,075,651	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,193	816,558	819,033	819,033	-0.30	-0.00
	18-25	1,253	1,096,838	1,094,805	1,094,805	0.19	0.00
	26-34	319	1,014,569	1,033,235	1,033,235	-1.81	0.00
	35-49	506	1,928,285	1,935,156	1,935,156	-0.36	0.00
	50-64	265	2,195,780	2,052,898	2,052,898	6.96	-0.00
	65+	149	1,239,095	1,355,998	1,355,998	-8.62	-0.00
Race	**White**	2,846	6,642,747	6,763,172	6,763,173	-1.78	-0.00
	Black or African American	563	1,124,081	1,130,490	1,130,490	-0.57	-0.00
	Other	276	524,297	397,462	397,462	31.91	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	243	371,643	323,792	323,792	14.78	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	3,442	7,919,482	7,967,333	7,967,333	-0.60	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,764	4,024,420	4,013,831	4,013,831	0.26	0.00
	Female	1,921	4,266,705	4,277,294	4,277,294	-0.25	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.25 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MINNESOTA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		940	4,434,303	4,434,303	4,434,303	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	225	1,105,219	1,105,219	1,105,219	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	230	1,107,272	1,107,272	1,107,272	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	253	1,109,712	1,109,712	1,109,712	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	232	1,112,100	1,112,100	1,112,100	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	314	424,183	425,134	425,134	-0.22	0.00
	18-25	273	571,621	570,168	570,169	0.25	-0.00
	26-34	82	648,069	648,571	648,571	-0.08	0.00
	35-49	153	1,048,051	1,052,084	1,052,084	-0.38	0.00
	50-64	74	1,071,007	1,064,611	1,064,611	0.60	0.00
	65+	44	671,372	673,735	673,735	-0.35	0.00
Race	**White**	776	3,854,404	3,928,131	3,928,131	-1.88	0.00
	Black or African American	60	208,495	209,140	209,140	-0.31	0.00
	Other	104	371,404	297,033	297,033	25.04	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	62	192,883	180,416	180,416	6.91	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	878	4,241,420	4,253,887	4,253,887	-0.29	0.00
Gender	**Male**	441	2,176,671	2,186,142	2,186,142	-0.43	-0.00
	Female	499	2,257,632	2,248,161	2,248,161	0.42	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.26 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MISSISSIPPI

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		1,226	2,408,918	2,408,917	2,408,918	0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	260	601,186	601,186	601,186	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	374	601,740	601,740	601,740	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	297	602,549	602,549	602,549	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	295	603,442	603,442	603,442	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	411	249,896	248,626	248,626	0.51	0.00
	18-25	385	327,171	335,084	335,084	-2.36	-0.00
	26-34	108	342,211	333,620	333,620	2.58	0.00
	35-49	167	563,753	553,884	553,884	1.78	0.00
	50-64	104	631,260	562,506	562,506	12.22	0.00
	65+	51	294,626	375,198	375,198	-21.47	0.00
Race	**White**	629	1,432,549	1,490,441	1,490,441	-3.88	0.00
	Black or African American	530	853,498	862,512	862,512	-1.05	-0.00
	Other	67	122,870	55,965	55,965	119.55	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	42	79,975	59,504	59,504	34.40	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,184	2,328,943	2,349,414	2,349,414	-0.87	0.00
Gender	**Male**	535	1,139,110	1,138,524	1,138,524	0.05	-0.00
	Female	691	1,269,807	1,270,394	1,270,394	-0.05	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.27 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MISSOURI

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		912	4,967,492	4,967,492	4,967,492	-0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	249	1,239,563	1,239,563	1,239,563	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	221	1,240,800	1,240,800	1,240,800	-0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	205	1,242,608	1,242,608	1,242,608	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	237	1,244,521	1,244,521	1,244,521	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	294	478,082	476,256	476,256	0.38	0.00
	18-25	298	644,122	654,304	654,304	-1.56	-0.00
	26-34	69	707,475	687,098	687,098	2.97	0.00
	35-49	131	1,149,457	1,139,456	1,139,456	0.88	0.00
	50-64	68	1,130,801	1,190,144	1,190,144	-4.99	0.00
	65+	52	857,555	820,233	820,233	4.55	0.00
Race	**White**	753	4,180,705	4,230,366	4,230,366	-1.17	0.00
	Black or African American	132	558,935	548,025	548,025	1.99	0.00
	Other	27	227,851	189,100	189,100	20.49	-0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	31	163,197	157,314	157,314	3.74	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	881	4,804,295	4,810,178	4,810,178	-0.12	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	428	2,392,867	2,395,422	2,395,422	-0.11	-0.00
	Female	484	2,574,625	2,572,069	2,572,069	0.10	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.28 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: MONTANA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		956	835,577	835,577	835,577	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	230	208,237	208,237	208,237	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	169	208,660	208,660	208,660	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	256	209,125	209,125	209,125	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	301	209,554	209,554	209,554	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	299	74,309	74,309	74,309	0.00	0.00
	18-25	322	105,743	106,543	106,543	-0.75	0.00
	26-34	83	110,718	109,918	109,918	0.73	0.00
	35-49	117	177,203	176,380	176,380	0.47	0.00
	50-64	78	217,050	221,302	221,302	-1.92	0.00
	65+	57	150,554	147,125	147,125	2.33	-0.00
Race	**White**	812	747,358	762,205	762,205	-1.95	-0.00
	Black or African American	11	6,302	3,796	3,796	66.03	-0.00
	Other	133	81,917	69,576	69,576	17.74	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	50	25,066	22,088	22,088	13.48	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	906	810,511	813,489	813,489	-0.37	0.00
Gender	**Male**	482	415,620	415,620	415,620	0.00	0.00
	Female	474	419,956	419,956	419,956	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.29 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEBRASKA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		908	1,500,994	1,500,994	1,500,994	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	230	374,064	374,064	374,064	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	200	374,734	374,734	374,734	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	213	375,620	375,620	375,620	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	265	376,577	376,577	376,577	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	298	147,180	146,677	146,677	0.34	0.00
	18-25	313	203,890	205,271	205,271	-0.67	-0.00
	26-34	74	219,978	219,582	219,583	0.18	-0.00
	35-49	105	338,416	337,934	337,934	0.14	0.00
	50-64	71	351,682	352,241	352,241	-0.16	0.00
	65+	47	239,849	239,291	239,291	0.23	0.00
Race	**White**	825	1,367,735	1,370,506	1,370,506	-0.20	0.00
	Black or African American	42	66,125	64,500	64,500	2.52	0.00
	Other	41	67,135	65,989	65,989	1.74	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	76	108,447	120,656	120,656	-10.12	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	832	1,392,548	1,380,338	1,380,338	0.88	0.00
Gender	**Male**	430	738,263	737,355	737,355	0.12	0.00
	Female	478	762,731	763,639	763,639	-0.12	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.30 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEVADA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		907	2,241,024	2,241,024	2,241,024	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	287	558,698	558,698	558,698	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	259	559,774	559,774	559,774	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	143	560,846	560,846	560,846	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	218	561,706	561,706	561,706	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	207	219,317	218,674	218,674	0.29	0.00
	18-25	373	278,499	280,630	280,630	-0.76	0.00
	26-34	114	357,338	340,284	340,284	5.01	0.00
	35-49	100	543,540	559,107	559,107	-2.78	0.00
	50-64	72	518,028	506,981	506,981	2.18	0.00
	65+	41	324,302	335,348	335,349	-3.29	-0.00
Race	**White**	640	1,624,419	1,760,914	1,760,914	-7.75	0.00
	Black or African American	83	189,784	183,616	183,616	3.36	0.00
	Other	184	426,820	296,494	296,494	43.96	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	304	559,955	549,152	549,152	1.97	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	603	1,681,068	1,691,872	1,691,872	-0.64	0.00
Gender	**Male**	451	1,116,614	1,116,614	1,116,614	0.00	0.00
	Female	456	1,124,410	1,124,410	1,124,410	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.31 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEW HAMPSHIRE

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		945	1,127,509	1,127,509	1,127,509	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	217	281,402	281,402	281,402	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	243	281,714	281,714	281,714	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	287	282,059	282,059	282,059	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	198	282,333	282,333	282,333	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	323	103,135	103,573	103,573	-0.42	0.00
	18-25	325	142,761	138,419	138,419	3.14	0.00
	26-34	54	121,021	129,642	129,642	-6.65	0.00
	35-49	138	278,866	279,303	279,303	-0.16	0.00
	50-64	75	350,312	299,030	299,030	17.15	0.00
	65+	30	131,414	177,542	177,542	-25.98	0.00
Race	**White**	861	1,060,891	1,073,938	1,073,938	-1.21	0.00
	Black or African American	24	16,174	13,198	13,198	22.55	0.00
	Other	60	50,444	40,373	40,373	24.94	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	45	29,162	28,410	28,410	2.65	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	900	1,098,347	1,099,099	1,099,099	-0.07	0.00
Gender	**Male**	481	552,777	552,777	552,777	0.00	-0.00
	Female	464	574,732	574,732	574,732	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.32 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEW JERSEY

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		894	7,385,618	7,385,619	7,385,619	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	200	1,843,107	1,843,107	1,843,107	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	268	1,844,857	1,844,857	1,844,857	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	210	1,847,445	1,847,445	1,847,445	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	216	1,850,210	1,850,210	1,850,210	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	299	709,241	712,565	712,565	-0.47	0.00
	18-25	292	862,024	870,975	870,975	-1.03	0.00
	26-34	104	1,011,634	992,753	992,753	1.90	0.00
	35-49	115	1,864,457	1,879,285	1,879,285	-0.79	0.00
	50-64	53	1,855,989	1,757,210	1,757,210	5.62	0.00
	65+	31	1,082,272	1,172,831	1,172,831	-7.72	0.00
Race	**White**	596	5,173,191	5,558,003	5,558,003	-6.92	0.00
	Black or African American	125	1,141,258	1,031,701	1,031,701	10.62	0.00
	Other	173	1,071,170	795,915	795,915	34.58	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	209	1,297,869	1,262,190	1,262,190	2.83	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	685	6,087,749	6,123,428	6,123,428	-0.58	0.00
Gender	**Male**	453	3,544,872	3,549,613	3,549,613	-0.13	0.00
	Female	441	3,840,746	3,836,006	3,836,006	0.12	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.33 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEW MEXICO

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		938	1,695,728	1,695,728	1,695,728	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	200	422,769	422,769	422,769	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	278	423,505	423,505	423,505	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	205	424,337	424,337	424,337	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	255	425,117	425,117	425,117	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	280	169,846	169,846	169,846	0.00	0.00
	18-25	322	227,269	226,296	226,296	0.43	0.00
	26-34	127	228,902	234,458	234,458	-2.37	0.00
	35-49	114	386,877	376,072	376,072	2.87	0.00
	50-64	57	390,982	411,373	411,373	-4.96	0.00
	65+	38	291,854	277,684	277,684	5.10	0.00
Race	**White**	716	1,396,028	1,431,522	1,431,522	-2.48	0.00
	Black or African American	25	33,964	38,605	38,605	-12.02	0.00
	Other	197	265,736	225,602	225,602	17.79	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	512	756,028	753,877	753,877	0.29	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	426	939,700	941,851	941,851	-0.23	0.00
Gender	**Male**	415	816,896	823,093	823,093	-0.75	0.00
	Female	523	878,832	872,636	872,636	0.71	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.34 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NEW YORK

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,531	16,423,062	16,423,062	16,423,062	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	814	4,098,274	4,098,274	4,098,274	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	1,002	4,102,221	4,102,221	4,102,221	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	929	4,108,083	4,108,083	4,108,083	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	786	4,114,485	4,114,485	4,114,485	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,180	1,485,959	1,482,881	1,482,881	0.21	0.00
	18-25	1,160	2,236,044	2,238,168	2,238,168	-0.09	0.00
	26-34	320	2,354,065	2,387,741	2,387,741	-1.41	0.00
	35-49	489	4,003,511	3,945,308	3,945,308	1.48	0.00
	50-64	214	3,581,910	3,793,364	3,793,364	-5.57	0.00
	65+	168	2,761,573	2,575,601	2,575,601	7.22	0.00
Race	**White**	2,276	10,884,566	11,890,041	11,890,041	-8.46	0.00
	Black or African American	671	2,914,062	2,759,772	2,759,772	5.59	0.00
	Other	584	2,624,434	1,773,249	1,773,249	48.00	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	857	2,836,479	2,795,206	2,795,206	1.48	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,674	13,586,584	13,627,856	13,627,856	-0.30	0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,690	7,859,213	7,843,266	7,843,266	0.20	0.00
	Female	1,841	8,563,849	8,579,796	8,579,796	-0.19	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.35 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NORTH CAROLINA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		935	7,910,951	7,910,951	7,910,951	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	187	1,968,705	1,968,705	1,968,705	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	282	1,974,779	1,974,779	1,974,779	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	214	1,980,951	1,980,951	1,980,951	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	252	1,986,516	1,986,516	1,986,516	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	339	769,553	754,179	754,179	2.04	0.00
	18-25	280	986,417	1,016,089	1,016,089	-2.92	0.00
	26-34	61	1,096,046	1,084,846	1,084,846	1.03	0.00
	35-49	120	1,960,828	1,962,052	1,962,052	-0.06	0.00
	50-64	82	1,885,610	1,852,746	1,852,746	1.77	0.00
	65+	53	1,212,496	1,241,039	1,241,039	-2.30	0.00
Race	**White**	595	5,581,791	5,810,462	5,810,462	-3.94	0.00
	Black or African American	229	1,619,514	1,684,506	1,684,506	-3.86	0.00
	Other	111	709,646	415,982	415,982	70.60	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	84	624,454	578,650	578,650	7.92	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	851	7,286,497	7,332,301	7,332,301	-0.62	0.00
Gender	**Male**	475	3,757,810	3,756,690	3,756,690	0.03	0.00
	Female	460	4,153,141	4,154,261	4,154,261	-0.03	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.36 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: NORTH DAKOTA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		904	565,372	565,372	565,372	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	206	140,571	140,571	140,571	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	223	141,032	141,032	141,032	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	208	141,585	141,585	141,585	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	267	142,184	142,184	142,184	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	289	48,444	48,835	48,835	-0.80	0.00
	18-25	321	88,728	89,850	89,850	-1.25	0.00
	26-34	84	83,605	80,809	80,809	3.46	0.00
	35-49	98	115,049	117,182	117,182	-1.82	-0.00
	50-64	80	165,958	135,596	135,596	22.39	-0.00
	65+	32	63,588	93,100	93,100	-31.70	0.00
Race	**White**	801	522,979	518,800	518,800	0.81	0.00
	Black or African American	11	6,304	6,102	6,102	3.31	0.00
	Other	92	36,090	40,471	40,471	-10.83	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	20	8,323	10,532	10,532	-20.98	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	884	557,050	554,840	554,840	0.40	0.00
Gender	**Male**	441	283,684	283,574	283,574	0.04	0.00
	Female	463	281,688	281,798	281,798	-0.04	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.37 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: OHIO

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,695	9,616,044	9,616,044	9,616,044	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	745	2,400,935	2,400,935	2,400,935	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	1,017	2,402,330	2,402,330	2,402,330	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	997	2,404,931	2,404,931	2,404,931	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	936	2,407,847	2,407,847	2,407,847	-0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,216	929,593	932,467	932,467	-0.31	0.00
	18-25	1,182	1,233,319	1,228,851	1,228,851	0.36	-0.00
	26-34	375	1,253,702	1,252,136	1,252,136	0.13	-0.00
	35-49	484	2,204,326	2,238,545	2,238,545	-1.53	0.00
	50-64	297	2,720,706	2,378,355	2,378,355	14.39	-0.00
	65+	141	1,274,397	1,585,689	1,585,689	-19.63	-0.00
Race	**White**	2,936	8,078,671	8,167,645	8,167,645	-1.09	0.00
	Black or African American	529	1,093,173	1,120,583	1,120,583	-2.45	-0.00
	Other	230	444,200	327,816	327,816	35.50	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	173	265,759	262,954	262,954	1.07	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	3,522	9,350,284	9,353,090	9,353,090	-0.03	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,791	4,630,171	4,635,457	4,635,457	-0.11	0.00
	Female	1,904	4,985,872	4,980,587	4,980,587	0.11	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.38 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: OKLAHOMA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		890	3,073,328	3,073,328	3,073,328	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	250	765,616	765,616	765,616	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	206	767,272	767,272	767,272	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	210	769,231	769,231	769,231	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	224	771,209	771,209	771,209	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	264	302,691	302,691	302,691	-0.00	0.00
	18-25	310	420,176	421,806	421,806	-0.39	0.00
	26-34	88	419,191	442,193	442,193	-5.20	0.00
	35-49	131	710,432	690,063	690,063	2.95	0.00
	50-64	63	783,926	715,259	715,259	9.60	0.00
	65+	34	436,912	501,316	501,316	-12.85	0.00
Race	**White**	609	2,282,469	2,391,244	2,391,244	-4.55	0.00
	Black or African American	80	214,757	217,385	217,385	-1.21	0.00
	Other	201	576,102	464,698	464,698	23.97	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	116	259,578	241,060	241,060	7.68	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	774	2,813,750	2,832,268	2,832,268	-0.65	0.00
Gender	**Male**	446	1,503,554	1,490,582	1,490,582	0.87	0.00
	Female	444	1,569,774	1,582,745	1,582,745	-0.82	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.39 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: OREGON

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		951	3,261,406	3,261,406	3,261,406	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	205	812,206	812,206	812,206	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	241	814,287	814,287	814,287	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	243	816,475	816,475	816,475	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	262	818,438	818,438	818,438	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	355	292,277	291,549	291,549	0.25	0.00
	18-25	284	404,103	409,460	409,460	-1.31	0.00
	26-34	88	476,204	471,575	471,575	0.98	0.00
	35-49	103	745,478	745,478	745,478	0.00	0.00
	50-64	70	800,255	799,348	799,348	0.11	0.00
	65+	51	543,089	543,996	543,996	-0.17	0.00
Race	**White**	786	2,846,704	2,918,720	2,918,720	-2.47	0.00
	Black or African American	15	52,209	58,984	58,984	-11.49	0.00
	Other	150	362,493	283,703	283,703	27.77	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	146	361,922	333,134	333,134	8.64	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	805	2,899,484	2,928,272	2,928,272	-0.98	0.00
Gender	**Male**	453	1,592,112	1,595,834	1,595,834	-0.23	0.00
	Female	498	1,669,294	1,665,572	1,665,572	0.22	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.40 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: PENNSYLVANIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,074	10,760,673	10,760,673	10,760,673	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	696	2,685,584	2,685,585	2,685,585	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	757	2,687,635	2,687,636	2,687,636	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	861	2,691,455	2,691,455	2,691,455	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	760	2,695,998	2,695,998	2,695,998	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,021	968,889	969,456	969,456	-0.06	0.00
	18-25	883	1,403,716	1,406,406	1,406,406	-0.19	0.00
	26-34	284	1,360,493	1,349,773	1,349,773	0.79	0.00
	35-49	405	2,440,772	2,463,418	2,463,418	-0.92	0.00
	50-64	278	2,671,002	2,660,402	2,660,402	0.40	-0.00
	65+	203	1,915,801	1,911,218	1,911,218	0.24	-0.00
Race	**White**	2,568	8,980,745	9,161,961	9,161,961	-1.98	-0.00
	Black or African American	311	1,163,290	1,125,609	1,125,609	3.35	-0.00
	Other	195	616,638	473,104	473,104	30.34	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	197	578,237	548,999	548,999	5.33	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,877	10,182,436	10,211,675	10,211,675	-0.29	0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,507	5,179,983	5,175,681	5,175,681	0.08	0.00
	Female	1,567	5,580,690	5,584,992	5,584,992	-0.08	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.41 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: RHODE ISLAND

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		930	893,903	893,903	893,903	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	201	223,371	223,371	223,371	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	283	223,373	223,373	223,373	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	231	223,499	223,499	223,499	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	215	223,661	223,661	223,661	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	299	77,544	78,432	78,432	-1.13	0.00
	18-25	323	130,805	132,407	132,407	-1.21	0.00
	26-34	83	114,470	112,944	112,944	1.35	0.00
	35-49	112	208,782	207,529	207,530	0.60	-0.00
	50-64	71	223,276	215,354	215,354	3.68	-0.00
	65+	42	139,027	147,237	147,237	-5.58	0.00
Race	**White**	734	743,626	782,589	782,589	-4.98	0.00
	Black or African American	70	65,032	59,083	59,083	10.07	0.00
	Other	126	85,245	52,232	52,232	63.20	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	155	96,592	102,041	102,041	-5.34	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	775	797,311	791,862	791,862	0.69	0.00
Gender	**Male**	454	426,155	426,231	426,231	-0.02	-0.00
	Female	476	467,748	467,672	467,672	0.02	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.42 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: SOUTH CAROLINA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		927	3,853,142	3,853,142	3,853,142	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	195	959,748	959,748	959,748	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	246	962,124	962,124	962,124	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	245	964,557	964,557	964,557	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	241	966,713	966,713	966,713	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	303	358,388	356,131	356,131	0.63	0.00
	18-25	328	506,447	511,928	511,928	-1.07	0.00
	26-34	79	504,972	514,552	514,552	-1.86	0.00
	35-49	114	911,855	898,325	898,325	1.51	-0.00
	50-64	65	1,024,690	929,853	929,853	10.20	0.00
	65+	38	546,790	642,352	642,352	-14.88	0.00
Race	**White**	585	2,639,108	2,694,648	2,694,648	-2.06	0.00
	Black or African American	270	1,007,466	1,040,570	1,040,570	-3.18	0.00
	Other	72	206,568	117,924	117,924	75.17	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	56	192,175	173,939	173,939	10.48	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	871	3,660,967	3,679,203	3,679,203	-0.50	0.00
Gender	**Male**	425	1,828,530	1,829,472	1,829,472	-0.05	0.00
	Female	502	2,024,611	2,023,670	2,023,670	0.05	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.43 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: SOUTH DAKOTA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		913	667,896	667,896	667,896	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	205	166,313	166,313	166,313	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	252	166,697	166,697	166,697	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	228	167,181	167,181	167,181	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	228	167,705	167,706	167,706	-0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	316	64,223	64,382	64,382	-0.25	0.00
	18-25	293	90,156	90,855	90,856	-0.77	-0.00
	26-34	64	94,546	93,687	93,687	0.92	0.00
	35-49	112	144,488	144,488	144,488	0.00	0.00
	50-64	77	162,994	161,774	161,774	0.75	0.00
	65+	51	111,490	112,710	112,710	-1.08	0.00
Race	**White**	742	591,198	592,390	592,390	-0.20	0.00
	Black or African American	9	8,068	7,925	7,925	1.80	0.00
	Other	162	68,630	67,581	67,581	1.55	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	32	16,931	16,296	16,296	3.90	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	881	650,965	651,601	651,601	-0.10	0.00
Gender	**Male**	446	330,891	330,565	330,565	0.10	-0.00
	Female	467	337,006	337,331	337,331	-0.10	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.44 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: TENNESSEE

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		911	5,312,944	5,312,944	5,312,944	0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	200	1,323,801	1,323,801	1,323,801	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	257	1,326,593	1,326,593	1,326,593	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	236	1,329,751	1,329,751	1,329,751	-0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 4	218	1,332,800	1,332,800	1,332,800	0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	292	502,060	503,104	503,104	-0.21	0.00
	18-25	295	681,164	679,026	679,027	0.31	-0.00
	26-34	89	733,768	728,829	728,829	0.68	-0.00
	35-49	116	1,246,047	1,278,960	1,278,960	-2.57	-0.00
	50-64	73	1,290,450	1,270,395	1,270,395	1.58	0.00
	65+	46	859,456	852,630	852,630	0.80	-0.00
Race	**White**	686	4,221,557	4,291,302	4,291,302	-1.63	-0.00
	Black or African American	199	866,164	854,388	854,388	1.38	-0.00
	Other	26	225,224	167,254	167,254	34.66	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	30	158,184	213,843	213,844	-26.03	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	881	5,154,761	5,099,101	5,099,101	1.09	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	429	2,554,584	2,546,101	2,546,101	0.33	-0.00
	Female	482	2,758,361	2,766,843	2,766,844	-0.31	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.45 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: TEXAS

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		3,636	20,486,703	20,486,703	20,486,703	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	920	5,087,978	5,087,978	5,087,978	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	888	5,110,361	5,110,361	5,110,361	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	922	5,133,305	5,133,305	5,133,305	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	906	5,155,060	5,155,060	5,155,060	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	1,305	2,242,285	2,251,878	2,251,878	-0.43	0.00
	18-25	1,163	2,850,374	2,896,598	2,896,598	-1.60	0.00
	26-34	377	3,317,744	3,205,958	3,205,958	3.49	0.00
	35-49	444	5,053,011	5,107,093	5,107,093	-1.06	0.00
	50-64	223	4,613,909	4,396,752	4,396,752	4.94	0.00
	65+	124	2,409,380	2,628,425	2,628,425	-8.33	0.00
Race	**White**	2,696	15,511,269	16,714,075	16,714,075	-7.20	0.00
	Black or African American	476	2,510,207	2,414,830	2,414,830	3.95	0.00
	Other	464	2,465,227	1,357,798	1,357,798	81.56	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	1,561	7,425,027	7,318,315	7,318,315	1.46	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	2,075	13,061,676	13,168,388	13,168,388	-0.81	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	1,753	9,947,134	9,968,437	9,968,437	-0.21	0.00
	Female	1,883	10,539,569	10,518,266	10,518,266	0.20	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.46 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: UTAH

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		918	2,176,506	2,176,506	2,176,506	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	199	540,503	540,503	540,503	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	261	542,905	542,905	542,905	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	236	545,380	545,380	545,380	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	222	547,718	547,718	547,718	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	318	264,879	264,830	264,830	0.02	0.00
	18-25	277	365,697	362,847	362,847	0.79	0.00
	26-34	129	394,513	399,022	399,022	-1.13	0.00
	35-49	113	490,386	488,776	488,776	0.33	-0.00
	50-64	53	446,469	405,875	405,875	10.00	-0.00
	65+	28	214,562	255,156	255,156	-15.91	0.00
Race	**White**	856	2,030,928	2,014,035	2,014,035	0.84	0.00
	Black or African American	11	27,118	24,474	24,474	10.81	0.00
	Other	51	118,460	137,997	137,997	-14.16	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	167	269,705	263,145	263,145	2.49	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	751	1,906,801	1,913,361	1,913,361	-0.34	0.00
Gender	**Male**	431	1,082,783	1,080,986	1,080,986	0.17	-0.00
	Female	487	1,093,723	1,095,520	1,095,520	-0.16	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.47 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: VERMONT

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		925	540,755	540,755	540,755	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	231	135,010	135,010	135,010	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	239	135,127	135,126	135,127	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	268	135,255	135,255	135,255	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	187	135,363	135,363	135,363	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	302	46,207	46,290	46,290	-0.18	0.00
	18-25	315	73,196	72,552	72,552	0.89	0.00
	26-34	85	61,326	62,924	62,924	-2.54	0.00
	35-49	115	122,471	122,536	122,536	-0.05	0.00
	50-64	70	153,538	145,469	145,469	5.55	0.00
	65+	38	84,017	90,985	90,985	-7.66	0.00
Race	**White**	868	510,997	519,134	519,134	-1.57	-0.00
	Black or African American	7	5,609	5,091	5,091	10.17	-0.00
	Other	50	24,150	16,530	16,530	46.10	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	21	15,392	7,698	7,698	99.93	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	904	525,364	533,057	533,057	-1.44	0.00
Gender	**Male**	478	264,676	264,676	264,676	0.00	-0.00
	Female	447	276,079	276,079	276,079	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.48 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: VIRGINIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		939	6,647,559	6,647,559	6,647,559	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	177	1,655,453	1,655,453	1,655,453	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	332	1,659,718	1,659,718	1,659,718	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	205	1,664,173	1,664,173	1,664,173	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	225	1,668,215	1,668,215	1,668,215	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	332	618,074	618,074	618,074	0.00	0.00
	18-25	308	905,777	879,583	879,583	2.98	0.00
	26-34	85	978,795	943,614	943,614	3.73	0.00
	35-49	117	1,556,963	1,640,180	1,640,180	-5.07	0.00
	50-64	64	1,682,090	1,580,417	1,580,417	6.43	0.00
	65+	33	905,861	985,692	985,692	-8.10	-0.00
Race	**White**	660	4,673,574	4,836,856	4,836,856	-3.38	0.00
	Black or African American	155	1,264,264	1,256,305	1,256,305	0.63	0.00
	Other	124	709,721	554,398	554,398	28.02	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	86	532,505	491,480	491,480	8.35	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	853	6,115,053	6,156,079	6,156,079	-0.67	0.00
Gender	**Male**	481	3,178,699	3,182,579	3,182,579	-0.12	0.00
	Female	458	3,468,860	3,464,980	3,464,980	0.11	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.49 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: WASHINGTON

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		959	5,668,143	5,668,143	5,668,143	-0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	190	1,410,665	1,410,665	1,410,665	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	230	1,414,920	1,414,921	1,414,921	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	262	1,419,298	1,419,298	1,419,298	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	277	1,423,260	1,423,260	1,423,260	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	307	526,193	529,144	529,144	-0.56	-0.00
	18-25	335	714,927	733,670	733,670	-2.55	0.00
	26-34	102	837,565	834,654	834,654	0.35	-0.00
	35-49	119	1,374,654	1,361,357	1,361,357	0.98	0.00
	50-64	51	1,236,923	1,362,408	1,362,408	-9.21	0.00
	65+	45	977,880	846,910	846,910	15.46	0.00
Race	**White**	755	4,604,398	4,716,750	4,716,750	-2.38	0.00
	Black or African American	38	221,099	199,238	199,238	10.97	0.00
	Other	166	842,647	752,155	752,156	12.03	-0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	131	654,792	560,314	560,314	16.86	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	828	5,013,352	5,107,829	5,107,829	-1.85	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	470	2,787,420	2,787,420	2,787,420	-0.00	0.00
	Female	489	2,880,723	2,880,723	2,880,723	-0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.50 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: WEST VIRGINIA

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		938	1,573,884	1,573,884	1,573,884	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	226	393,111	393,111	393,111	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	239	393,216	393,216	393,216	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	232	393,560	393,560	393,560	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	241	393,997	393,997	393,997	0.00	0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	311	131,520	131,399	131,399	0.09	0.00
	18-25	326	190,822	189,172	189,172	0.87	0.00
	26-34	73	192,059	193,830	193,830	-0.91	0.00
	35-49	109	347,951	355,722	355,722	-2.18	0.00
	50-64	76	445,349	410,438	410,438	8.51	0.00
	65+	43	266,182	293,324	293,324	-9.25	0.00
Race	**White**	863	1,480,306	1,491,849	1,491,849	-0.77	0.00
	Black or African American	35	50,232	50,366	50,366	-0.26	-0.00
	Other	40	43,346	31,669	31,669	36.87	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	13	15,242	17,204	17,205	-11.40	-0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	925	1,558,642	1,556,680	1,556,680	0.13	0.00
Gender	**Male**	476	767,069	766,756	766,756	0.04	0.00
	Female	462	806,815	807,128	807,128	-0.04	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.51 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: WISCONSIN

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		902	4,764,652	4,764,652	4,764,652	0.00	0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	156	1,188,492	1,188,492	1,188,492	-0.00	0.00
	Quarter 2	279	1,190,008	1,190,008	1,190,008	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 3	272	1,192,033	1,192,033	1,192,033	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	195	1,194,120	1,194,120	1,194,120	0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	301	449,812	453,171	453,172	-0.74	-0.00
	18-25	298	619,484	618,275	618,275	0.20	0.00
	26-34	88	646,980	644,829	644,829	0.33	0.00
	35-49	128	1,115,805	1,115,805	1,115,805	-0.00	0.00
	50-64	57	1,346,859	1,166,945	1,166,945	15.42	-0.00
	65+	30	585,712	765,626	765,626	-23.50	0.00
Race	**White**	790	4,174,683	4,281,787	4,281,787	-2.50	0.00
	Black or African American	51	264,727	273,226	273,226	-3.11	-0.00
	Other	61	325,243	209,640	209,640	55.14	0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	61	262,021	245,189	245,189	6.86	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	841	4,502,632	4,519,464	4,519,464	-0.37	0.00
Gender	**Male**	468	2,341,318	2,341,318	2,341,318	0.00	0.00
	Female	434	2,423,335	2,423,335	2,423,335	0.00	0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table H.52 2011 NSDUH Slippage Rates: WYOMING

Domain		*n*	Initial Total (I)[1]	Final Total (F)[2]	Census Total (C)	(I-C)/C%	(F-C)/C%
Total		892	466,065	466,065	466,065	0.00	-0.00
Quarter	**Quarter 1**	245	116,186	116,185	116,186	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 2	207	116,395	116,395	116,395	0.00	-0.00
	Quarter 3	231	116,633	116,633	116,633	0.00	0.00
	Quarter 4	209	116,851	116,851	116,851	-0.00	-0.00
Age Group	**12-17**	318	42,401	42,640	42,640	-0.56	-0.00
	18-25	252	62,259	62,649	62,649	-0.62	-0.00
	26-34	100	70,083	68,776	68,776	1.90	0.00
	35-49	115	101,233	101,910	101,910	-0.66	-0.00
	50-64	74	128,072	119,993	119,993	6.73	0.00
	65+	33	62,017	70,096	70,096	-11.53	0.00
Race	**White**	816	437,578	439,594	439,594	-0.46	-0.00
	Black or African American	8	4,381	4,252	4,252	3.02	0.00
	Other	68	24,106	22,219	22,219	8.50	-0.00
Hispanicity	**Hispanic or Latino**	81	37,954	37,689	37,689	0.70	0.00
	Non-Hispanic or Latino	811	428,111	428,376	428,376	-0.06	-0.00
Gender	**Male**	425	235,734	235,305	235,306	0.18	-0.00
	Female	467	230,331	230,759	230,760	-0.19	-0.00

[1] WT1*...*WT13 (before person poststratification).
[2] WT1*...*WT14 (after person poststratification).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Appendix I: Evaluation of Calibration Weights: Weight Summary Statistics

Table I.1 2011 NSDUH Dwelling Unit–Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before res.du.nr (WT1*...*WT7)[1]						After res.du.nr & Before res.du.ps (WT1*...*WT8)[1]						After res.du.ps (WT1*...*WT9)[1]					
		Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]
United States	156,048	12	336	517	792	11,011	1.62	41	376	604	917	11,442	1.59	11	393	639	1,001	13,427	1.58
Alaska	1,700	90	106	114	118	141	1.02	92	119	126	141	227	1.02	48	125	146	167	634	1.08
Alabama	3,032	140	416	593	720	1,108	1.18	149	451	641	784	1,303	1.19	63	351	678	798	4,152	1.24
Arkansas	2,008	361	397	497	573	777	1.03	397	468	551	614	876	1.03	84	505	596	664	2,016	1.08
Arizona	1,915	491	743	795	981	3,553	1.28	505	819	904	1,068	3,940	1.28	266	949	1,121	1,357	6,132	1.25
California	6,869	540	1,278	1,430	1,475	2,769	1.01	1,136	1,556	1,695	1,823	2,952	1.01	690	1,599	1,805	2,048	10,206	1.11
Colorado	2,300	448	464	627	1,030	3,607	1.58	476	522	732	1,104	4,199	1.63	107	628	746	941	6,315	1.42
Connecticut	2,025	75	434	477	552	716	1.04	366	512	589	727	1,262	1.05	111	555	653	784	3,308	1.14
District of Columbia	3,119	41	46	58	59	238	1.12	41	51	64	76	294	1.15	11	65	81	102	303	1.16
Delaware	2,054	12	137	140	158	292	1.01	100	156	161	167	241	1.01	34	154	174	190	971	1.09
Florida	9,602	63	504	621	644	2,383	1.14	93	573	692	760	1,539	1.11	90	672	797	933	4,216	1.14
Georgia	1,745	877	1,390	1,758	1,924	9,576	1.14	1,364	1,717	1,952	2,158	9,529	1.12	387	1,588	1,962	2,390	13,427	1.20
Hawaii	2,015	119	127	162	196	215	1.03	123	148	222	231	428	1.06	45	178	223	266	642	1.10
Iowa	2,137	477	499	514	559	642	1.01	482	535	561	611	1,546	1.01	140	508	554	622	2,860	1.10
Idaho	1,735	44	251	287	329	516	1.05	142	265	298	350	529	1.05	50	288	334	397	1,420	1.10
Illinois	7,912	91	367	412	491	623	1.02	145	474	555	638	1,457	1.04	126	512	589	676	3,091	1.07
Indiana	1,875	287	846	1,126	1,175	1,991	1.10	359	929	1,212	1,322	5,278	1.10	201	1,105	1,314	1,550	4,309	1.09
Kansas	2,043	289	488	508	526	570	1.00	460	532	556	586	637	1.00	130	496	542	599	2,602	1.07
Kentucky	2,048	512	658	780	808	3,181	1.03	512	706	835	860	1,510	1.01	215	744	834	905	3,031	1.05
Louisiana	3,768	187	207	270	635	883	1.32	192	222	304	528	1,043	1.32	48	265	355	592	2,230	1.35
Massachusetts	2,518	611	620	746	872	1,456	1.04	618	714	954	1,090	1,406	1.05	134	831	988	1,198	5,106	1.12
Maryland	1,842	118	699	1,006	1,054	1,156	1.03	218	901	1,202	1,310	1,652	1.04	44	979	1,207	1,392	4,062	1.07
Maine	2,313	182	185	213	222	468	1.02	187	199	228	246	365	1.02	42	215	240	265	816	1.05
Michigan	7,698	36	341	377	442	1,017	1.03	144	409	459	533	1,025	1.03	101	434	481	570	1,729	1.04
Minnesota	2,135	667	802	829	921	974	1.01	803	879	923	1,011	1,133	1.01	298	893	969	1,063	2,902	1.04
Missouri	1,925	988	1,026	1,045	1,157	1,215	1.00	1,040	1,091	1,135	1,206	1,536	1.01	364	1,108	1,185	1,291	6,147	1.08

(continued)

Table I.1 2011 NSDUH Dwelling Unit–Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before res.du.nr (WT1*...*WT7)[1]						After res.du.nr & Before res.du.ps (WT1*...*WT8)[1]						After res.du.ps (WT1*...*WT9)[1]					
		Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]
Mississippi	2,504	100	298	378	436	466	1.04	138	312	399	461	562	1.04	52	380	462	531	2,188	1.09
Montana	2,340	105	108	137	169	348	1.06	106	116	147	182	355	1.06	41	136	172	208	815	1.09
North Carolina	2,112	1,346	1,388	1,518	1,644	5,079	1.16	1,385	1,499	1,681	2,033	6,066	1.20	337	1,360	1,609	2,006	11,844	1.25
North Dakota	2,476	74	77	86	89	119	1.02	75	85	90	96	133	1.02	21	100	110	126	583	1.09
Nebraska	1,956	242	255	296	318	921	1.14	242	273	315	377	1,028	1.16	73	297	350	393	1,855	1.17
New Hampshire	2,099	166	172	178	205	617	1.04	173	191	206	253	413	1.03	35	204	237	288	974	1.10
New Jersey	1,898	1,197	1,254	1,367	1,397	1,544	1.00	1,207	1,451	1,543	1,624	2,993	1.01	618	1,406	1,618	1,855	8,140	1.13
New Mexico	1,769	74	293	333	375	424	1.01	132	313	363	399	492	1.02	61	370	439	496	1,950	1.09
Nevada	1,584	201	348	366	563	11,011	6.65	328	368	406	587	11,442	6.53	70	210	535	741	6,673	2.01
New York	9,093	490	510	530	598	1,920	1.03	508	619	727	875	3,004	1.09	249	626	760	941	5,278	1.19
Ohio	8,496	196	427	444	468	2,235	1.05	217	463	489	585	1,027	1.04	126	484	535	597	2,039	1.05
Oklahoma	1,895	178	555	601	622	2,008	1.06	542	612	644	702	1,364	1.03	217	676	769	863	3,375	1.07
Oregon	2,171	498	580	610	636	671	1.00	580	639	669	700	766	1.00	124	658	712	767	3,241	1.04
Pennsylvania	7,401	231	445	531	547	879	1.01	264	548	612	677	2,701	1.11	271	580	647	716	4,746	1.08
Rhode Island	1,896	135	139	176	196	208	1.02	141	159	199	216	323	1.03	35	183	213	244	1,278	1.13
South Carolina	2,205	49	615	626	640	770	1.01	572	665	694	727	1,160	1.01	155	712	790	886	3,440	1.06
South Dakota	2,027	123	129	144	148	172	1.01	127	137	150	162	184	1.01	26	142	160	183	870	1.13
Tennessee	1,914	581	926	1,046	1,231	1,427	1.02	706	1,039	1,251	1,345	1,912	1.03	326	1,105	1,274	1,436	6,065	1.10
Texas	7,096	409	931	964	1,143	4,623	1.11	778	1,013	1,071	1,200	3,339	1.08	275	1,100	1,220	1,370	7,819	1.11
Utah	1,505	437	473	491	550	598	1.01	437	501	531	579	683	1.01	91	520	594	665	2,819	1.17
Virginia	2,074	192	1,027	1,318	1,471	5,899	1.11	283	1,326	1,549	1,758	4,034	1.05	237	1,224	1,529	1,771	4,522	1.08
Vermont	2,326	73	87	93	99	131	1.02	73	95	103	121	179	1.03	28	97	109	127	512	1.08
Washington	2,298	397	892	975	1,044	1,276	1.01	602	1,009	1,096	1,169	2,423	1.03	282	1,020	1,116	1,302	5,950	1.09
Wisconsin	2,125	651	705	805	1,146	1,402	1.07	686	758	856	1,284	1,604	1.08	229	787	933	1,242	6,263	1.16
West Virginia	2,258	243	251	260	310	405	1.01	257	272	313	343	1,439	1.13	59	299	329	360	1,274	1.08
Wyoming	2,197	66	70	83	89	99	1.01	71	81	91	101	127	1.02	18	94	104	115	456	1.06

[1] WT1*…*WT7 are design-based weight components; nr = nonresponse adjustment; ps = poststratification adjustment.

[2] Q1 and Q3 refer to the first and third quartile of the weight distribution.

[3] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table I.2 2011 NSDUH Selected Person-Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT11)[1]						After sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT12)[1]					
		Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]
United States	88,536	12	652	1,295	3,371	115,577	3.00	6	632	1,295	3,379	75,968	3.02
Alaska	1,121	51	150	214	744	3,128	2.17	26	137	216	741	3,433	2.33
Alabama	1,708	98	684	1,042	3,193	37,728	2.46	20	608	1,096	3,009	24,262	2.51
Arkansas	1,160	150	612	801	2,975	22,867	2.26	161	574	847	2,882	18,102	2.51
Arizona	1,126	377	1,173	1,915	5,621	41,279	2.43	224	1,092	1,908	5,648	54,189	3.01
California	4,692	842	2,028	2,898	9,324	115,577	2.17	664	2,044	3,159	9,473	75,968	2.03
Colorado	1,153	155	917	1,498	4,862	54,010	2.86	33	891	1,587	4,814	28,473	2.41
Connecticut	1,200	122	720	1,069	3,402	15,433	2.02	120	648	1,123	3,356	17,819	2.31
District of Columbia	1,067	12	109	214	710	4,279	2.59	6	102	206	634	5,572	2.72
Delaware	1,109	36	206	301	1,005	3,566	2.04	24	205	328	1,026	4,065	2.06
Florida	4,941	97	866	1,338	5,065	49,865	2.28	103	888	1,412	4,803	36,658	2.34
Georgia	1,082	391	2,172	3,695	10,461	104,265	2.22	430	2,152	3,853	10,316	63,830	2.13
Hawaii	1,260	49	226	356	1,369	7,936	2.19	38	209	366	1,362	6,142	2.31
Iowa	1,137	159	616	1,011	3,480	23,483	2.09	34	609	1,056	3,552	16,982	2.01
Idaho	1,124	61	351	519	1,657	12,086	2.13	19	335	536	1,456	9,435	2.41
Illinois	4,929	179	655	896	3,278	19,810	2.03	38	659	929	3,411	16,147	2.05
Indiana	1,104	266	1,488	2,059	7,371	38,127	2.06	107	1,492	2,192	7,597	34,118	2.07
Kansas	1,164	250	633	850	2,869	17,897	2.00	156	603	922	2,985	20,327	2.03
Kentucky	1,113	217	978	1,278	5,107	18,918	1.95	114	922	1,363	4,973	50,814	2.30
Louisiana	2,126	57	420	984	2,148	15,654	2.41	27	427	960	2,236	12,312	2.34
Massachusetts	1,230	135	1,100	1,648	6,422	43,014	2.47	103	1,000	1,645	6,525	40,822	2.71
Maryland	1,121	48	1,270	1,737	6,816	29,395	2.20	161	1,194	1,791	6,482	36,291	2.29
Maine	1,039	58	281	356	1,752	6,812	2.28	27	264	386	1,598	8,329	2.58
Michigan	4,667	118	550	742	2,608	12,326	2.05	25	558	738	2,532	20,392	2.08
Minnesota	1,160	468	1,188	1,758	5,655	18,760	1.98	134	1,093	1,854	5,355	29,927	2.08
Missouri	1,127	535	1,369	1,793	7,359	52,895	1.99	391	1,352	2,032	7,184	36,553	1.92

(continued)

Table I.2 2011 NSDUH Selected Person-Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT11)[1]						After sel.per.ps (WT1*...*WT12)[1]					
		Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]	Min	Q1[2]	Med	Q3[2]	Max	UWE[3]
Mississippi	1,462	59	556	778	2,648	11,494	1.85	12	503	817	2,582	18,518	2.04
Montana	1,194	47	200	291	1,184	4,530	2.02	28	199	305	1,037	4,483	2.03
North Carolina	1,103	359	1,943	2,947	10,450	56,218	2.26	213	1,838	2,924	11,900	47,774	2.18
North Dakota	1,133	23	164	212	719	3,809	2.04	10	164	228	772	5,305	2.08
Nebraska	1,178	101	381	533	1,900	10,502	2.09	36	343	552	2,071	13,005	2.13
New Hampshire	1,228	36	243	346	1,270	5,089	2.31	9	232	350	1,302	7,107	2.46
New Jersey	1,129	724	1,728	2,683	9,142	99,718	2.50	497	1,620	2,920	8,741	61,292	2.43
New Mexico	1,134	77	454	675	2,073	11,433	2.17	63	411	717	1,703	14,051	2.46
Nevada	1,125	72	461	765	2,194	37,144	3.77	55	402	815	2,251	25,686	3.53
New York	5,123	306	894	1,396	4,617	45,971	2.31	219	888	1,468	4,532	31,025	2.26
Ohio	4,697	154	644	852	3,005	22,243	1.99	32	646	887	3,009	14,214	2.01
Oklahoma	1,128	220	882	1,225	4,073	18,693	1.94	168	798	1,302	3,834	16,275	2.16
Oregon	1,190	133	751	1,096	4,453	24,074	2.15	67	733	1,110	4,552	25,656	2.21
Pennsylvania	4,011	384	822	1,285	4,154	26,739	1.82	289	841	1,410	4,180	19,364	1.81
Rhode Island	1,155	35	233	363	1,210	5,427	2.00	19	224	346	1,165	7,227	2.19
South Carolina	1,143	156	975	1,339	5,005	23,570	2.01	123	959	1,460	4,788	23,561	2.22
South Dakota	1,107	26	185	268	1,000	2,989	1.97	13	174	269	1,067	6,037	1.99
Tennessee	1,110	465	1,407	2,006	7,255	30,958	1.97	167	1,344	2,108	7,588	33,998	2.10
Texas	4,478	292	1,442	2,045	6,666	41,946	2.00	176	1,411	2,062	7,025	38,902	2.05
Utah	1,125	95	688	1,019	2,846	21,938	1.94	19	720	1,172	2,714	15,920	1.99
Virginia	1,105	353	1,651	2,413	9,240	57,464	2.16	311	1,404	2,547	8,000	67,810	2.60
Vermont	1,136	28	130	179	685	13,014	2.79	23	121	184	629	3,127	2.35
Washington	1,254	347	1,291	1,717	6,240	78,456	2.44	141	1,252	1,844	6,557	46,579	2.34
Wisconsin	1,167	234	1,111	1,558	4,581	47,389	2.42	58	1,022	1,686	4,816	34,517	2.63
West Virginia	1,166	64	365	468	2,165	9,836	2.31	46	356	480	2,241	8,053	2.18
Wyoming	1,095	20	118	197	646	1,896	2.00	7	120	212	613	2,737	2.08

[1] WT1*...*WT11 and WT1*...*WT12 used demographic variables from screener data; ps = poststratification adjustment.

[2] Q1 and Q3 refer to the first and third quartile of the weight distribution.

[3] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Table I.3 2011 NSDUH Respondent Person-Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States

Domain	*n*	Before res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT12)[1]						After res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT13)[1]						Before res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT13)[2]						Final Weight After res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT14)[2]					
		Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]
United States	70,109	6	607	1,226	3,045	67,810	3.11	6	726	1,496	3,959	107,143	3.47	6	726	1,496	3,959	107,143	3.47	1	690	1,484	3,922	108,117	3.57
Alaska	905	26	136	213	736	3,433	2.38	26	162	264	918	4,424	2.38	26	162	264	918	4,424	2.38	14	163	269	913	5,829	2.38
Alabama	1,383	20	574	1,032	2,624	24,262	2.57	86	638	1,241	3,278	37,110	3.00	86	638	1,241	3,278	37,110	3.00	26	612	1,228	3,564	37,839	2.94
Arkansas	919	161	569	812	2,308	18,102	2.58	162	648	1,000	2,961	36,854	3.19	162	648	1,000	2,961	36,854	3.19	42	652	1,012	2,643	27,737	3.24
Arizona	928	224	1,087	1,899	5,551	54,189	3.04	226	1,220	2,313	6,809	76,432	3.23	226	1,220	2,313	6,809	76,432	3.23	75	1,199	2,369	6,611	85,614	3.40
California	3,640	664	2,012	2,979	8,717	42,921	2.06	698	2,373	3,812	11,409	107,143	2.39	698	2,373	3,812	11,409	107,143	2.39	219	2,410	3,923	11,707	108,117	2.48
Colorado	921	33	850	1,534	4,554	28,473	2.49	47	1,028	1,878	5,468	39,190	2.69	47	1,028	1,878	5,468	39,190	2.69	27	1,048	1,895	5,382	40,715	2.71
Connecticut	951	120	618	1,063	2,896	15,177	2.32	120	668	1,282	3,648	39,960	3.02	120	668	1,282	3,648	39,960	3.02	24	664	1,228	3,873	27,551	2.88
District of Columbia	900	6	100	199	611	5,572	2.80	6	118	244	723	6,246	2.80	6	118	244	723	6,246	2.80	1	106	245	780	12,448	3.13
Delaware	900	24	200	311	975	3,725	2.12	43	228	379	1,161	5,806	2.33	43	228	379	1,161	5,806	2.33	9	222	377	1,106	11,297	2.64
Florida	4,029	103	857	1,342	4,328	28,540	2.39	103	980	1,600	5,261	58,814	2.80	103	980	1,600	5,261	58,814	2.80	69	978	1,612	5,286	48,669	2.78
Georgia	878	430	2,076	3,645	9,404	63,830	2.19	430	2,461	4,348	12,096	93,140	2.44	430	2,461	4,348	12,096	93,140	2.44	146	2,471	4,478	11,898	73,991	2.36
Hawaii	950	38	210	347	1,204	5,931	2.36	57	271	439	1,644	10,138	2.60	57	271	439	1,644	10,138	2.60	29	258	454	1,546	10,944	2.75
Iowa	933	34	605	1,016	3,378	16,498	2.05	39	722	1,226	4,506	18,298	2.04	39	722	1,226	4,506	18,298	2.04	12	712	1,196	4,368	19,295	2.12
Idaho	916	19	333	517	1,380	9,435	2.45	19	386	633	1,684	18,912	2.79	19	386	633	1,684	18,912	2.79	20	379	624	1,657	13,272	2.94
Illinois	3,655	38	638	889	3,145	13,767	2.10	50	804	1,206	4,414	24,240	2.36	50	804	1,206	4,414	24,240	2.36	10	802	1,242	4,175	40,654	2.51
Indiana	896	107	1,461	2,090	7,022	29,360	2.10	41	1,613	2,486	8,877	49,998	2.47	41	1,613	2,486	8,877	49,998	2.47	13	1,642	2,423	8,663	70,853	2.75
Kansas	915	156	599	889	2,843	14,373	2.03	186	724	1,152	3,760	32,387	2.28	186	724	1,152	3,760	32,387	2.28	42	670	1,113	3,775	38,329	2.56
Kentucky	899	145	905	1,308	4,707	18,103	2.14	220	1,016	1,589	5,163	30,242	2.67	220	1,016	1,589	5,163	30,242	2.67	44	1,048	1,643	5,352	31,187	2.66
Louisiana	1,746	27	415	875	2,074	12,312	2.41	28	493	995	2,573	18,395	2.62	28	493	995	2,573	18,395	2.62	6	487	972	2,448	21,632	2.69
Massachusetts	975	103	983	1,525	4,659	40,822	2.86	103	1,139	1,871	6,017	61,266	3.14	103	1,139	1,871	6,017	61,266	3.14	25	1,165	1,907	5,743	52,403	3.08
Maryland	924	161	1,165	1,745	5,941	32,390	2.34	289	1,350	2,027	6,948	40,191	2.57	289	1,350	2,027	6,948	40,191	2.57	58	1,274	2,025	7,016	51,033	2.72
Maine	865	27	260	377	1,253	8,329	2.68	35	299	441	1,436	13,417	2.92	35	299	441	1,436	13,417	2.92	8	303	447	1,561	11,301	2.92
Michigan	3,685	25	555	729	2,364	20,392	2.13	92	671	912	3,122	29,274	2.36	92	671	912	3,122	29,274	2.36	29	674	921	3,150	28,870	2.42
Minnesota	940	134	1,092	1,789	5,171	29,927	2.11	134	1,245	2,227	6,508	31,619	2.13	134	1,245	2,227	6,508	31,619	2.13	72	1,267	2,187	6,425	31,916	2.17
Missouri	912	446	1,302	1,960	6,427	36,553	1.99	446	1,520	2,263	8,196	41,488	2.28	446	1,520	2,263	8,196	41,488	2.28	115	1,571	2,312	8,172	40,795	2.25

(continued)

Table I.3 2011 NSDUH Respondent Person-Level Weight Summary Statistics: United States, District of Columbia, and the 50 States (continued)

Domain	*n*	Before res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT12)[1]						After res.per.nr (WT1*...*WT13)[1]						Before res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT13)[2]						Final Weight After res.per.ps (WT1*...*WT14)[2]					
		Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]	Min	Q1[3]	Med	Q3[3]	Max	UWE[4]
Mississippi	1,226	12	484	766	2,318	18,518	2.10	12	518	882	2,832	16,897	2.45	12	518	882	2,832	16,897	2.45	2	528	909	2,678	24,568	2.61
Montana	956	28	194	295	995	4,483	2.09	30	221	360	1,320	8,807	2.26	30	221	360	1,320	8,807	2.26	15	232	366	1,332	6,087	2.22
North Carolina	935	213	1,796	2,780	11,008	47,774	2.24	213	2,028	3,307	12,773	64,689	2.38	213	2,028	3,307	12,773	64,689	2.38	121	2,031	3,367	12,319	60,339	2.45
North Dakota	904	10	159	219	730	3,558	2.10	10	185	265	907	5,298	2.34	10	185	265	907	5,298	2.34	4	184	268	926	6,873	2.46
Nebraska	908	51	338	522	1,943	13,005	2.15	51	417	679	2,463	15,670	2.49	51	417	679	2,463	15,670	2.49	39	417	681	2,233	15,652	2.49
New Hampshire	945	9	230	341	1,182	7,107	2.53	9	280	433	1,562	12,156	2.80	9	280	433	1,562	12,156	2.80	3	283	436	1,575	12,826	2.89
New Jersey	894	497	1,584	2,846	7,466	61,292	2.45	566	1,840	3,292	9,055	82,904	2.96	566	1,840	3,292	9,055	82,904	2.96	164	1,825	3,425	9,064	90,289	3.16
New Mexico	938	63	393	673	1,647	14,051	2.51	70	433	830	1,946	15,105	2.70	70	433	830	1,946	15,105	2.70	46	431	839	1,892	39,968	3.14
Nevada	907	55	388	777	1,991	24,598	3.72	57	419	884	2,446	42,561	4.05	57	419	884	2,446	42,561	4.05	19	348	954	2,519	36,992	3.77
New York	3,531	219	844	1,335	4,066	28,001	2.36	232	1,139	1,915	5,869	60,275	2.76	232	1,139	1,915	5,869	60,275	2.76	50	1,154	1,982	5,717	51,659	2.81
Ohio	3,695	32	635	865	2,875	11,754	2.05	38	765	1,074	3,718	18,227	2.24	38	765	1,074	3,718	18,227	2.24	35	777	1,092	3,838	35,054	2.34
Oklahoma	890	168	798	1,284	3,560	16,275	2.14	184	958	1,637	4,297	29,275	2.55	184	958	1,637	4,297	29,275	2.55	63	938	1,549	4,383	29,188	2.67
Oregon	951	67	724	1,079	4,100	25,656	2.27	67	826	1,305	5,315	42,021	2.47	67	826	1,305	5,315	42,021	2.47	67	815	1,362	4,965	28,644	2.51
Pennsylvania	3,074	289	818	1,299	3,898	16,734	1.86	289	992	1,608	5,483	29,351	2.00	289	992	1,608	5,483	29,351	2.00	90	994	1,657	5,416	24,756	2.02
Rhode Island	930	19	215	333	1,026	7,227	2.35	19	255	394	1,326	11,388	2.70	19	255	394	1,326	11,388	2.70	5	252	419	1,259	10,365	2.67
South Carolina	927	123	939	1,387	4,245	23,561	2.28	123	1,057	1,570	5,759	30,538	2.54	123	1,057	1,570	5,759	30,538	2.54	72	1,067	1,673	5,511	30,737	2.58
South Dakota	913	13	170	251	989	2,999	2.01	15	194	294	1,286	5,253	2.14	15	194	294	1,286	5,253	2.14	15	197	293	1,238	3,943	2.19
Tennessee	911	167	1,302	2,064	7,078	33,998	2.15	167	1,549	2,490	8,621	47,423	2.33	167	1,549	2,490	8,621	47,423	2.33	187	1,562	2,337	8,719	47,280	2.40
Texas	3,636	176	1,384	1,980	6,367	38,902	2.10	204	1,596	2,351	8,050	51,758	2.36	204	1,596	2,351	8,050	51,758	2.36	46	1,642	2,482	7,873	55,544	2.44
Utah	918	19	696	1,112	2,631	15,920	2.01	19	792	1,335	3,231	23,278	2.19	19	792	1,335	3,231	23,278	2.19	8	786	1,290	3,277	22,440	2.20
Virginia	939	311	1,375	2,488	7,648	67,810	2.65	348	1,559	2,896	8,809	65,440	2.70	348	1,559	2,896	8,809	65,440	2.70	106	1,563	2,884	8,800	70,001	2.73
Vermont	925	23	122	181	618	3,127	2.34	23	143	225	731	4,999	2.53	23	143	225	731	4,999	2.53	13	143	227	735	4,046	2.53
Washington	959	141	1,202	1,754	6,116	46,579	2.42	141	1,451	2,191	7,943	74,013	2.83	141	1,451	2,191	7,943	74,013	2.83	78	1,464	2,328	7,833	72,559	2.95
Wisconsin	902	58	1,000	1,617	4,300	34,517	2.73	83	1,290	2,153	5,826	48,882	2.81	83	1,290	2,153	5,826	48,882	2.81	23	1,271	2,129	5,854	88,458	3.09
West Virginia	938	59	354	473	2,098	8,053	2.23	72	414	559	2,679	12,011	2.46	72	414	559	2,679	12,011	2.46	15	413	564	2,704	13,155	2.52
Wyoming	892	7	118	207	584	2,737	2.13	10	141	241	692	4,298	2.37	10	141	241	692	4,298	2.37	3	141	238	673	3,741	2.39

[1] WT1*...*WT12 and WT1*...*WT13 used demographic variables from screener data; nr = nonresponse adjustment.

[2] WT1*...*WT13 and WT1*...*WT14 used demographic variables from questionnaire data; ps = poststratification adjustment.

[3] Q1 and Q3 refer to the first and third quartile of the weight distribution.

[4] Unequal weighting effect (UWE) is defined as $1 + [(n - 1)/n]*CV^2$, where CV = coefficient of variation of weights.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

Appendix J: Substance Use Tables Containing Prevalence Estimates: Table Types A and B

Table J.1A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	119,933	121,078	121,051	27 (0.02)	22,648	22,454	22,446	8 (-.04)
Marijuana and Hashish	106,613	107,842	107,817	25 (0.02)	17,409	18,071	18,058	13 (0.02)
Cocaine	37,361	36,921	36,930	-9 (0.02)	1,472	1,369	1,376	-7 (0.07)
Crack	9,208[c]	8,214	8,217[e]	-3 (0.00)	378[c]	228	232	-4 (0.03)[g]
Heroin	4,144	4,162	4,160	2 (0.14)	239	281	280	1 (0.02)
Hallucinogens	37,544	36,362	36,385	-24 (0.02)	1,207[c]	972	968[e]	4 (-.02)
LSD	23,375	23,000	23,025	-25 (0.07)	155	152	147	4 (-.60)
PCP	6,255	6,103	6,108	-5 (0.03)	36	26	26	0 (-.01)
Ecstasy	15,929[c]	14,570	14,575[e]	-5 (0.00)	691	544	543	0 (-.00)
Inhalants	21,778	20,523	20,542	-19 (0.02)	690	624	626	-2 (0.03)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	51,832	51,243	51,238	5 (-.01)	6,957[c]	6,119	6,121[e]	-1 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	34,908	34,247	34,238	8 (-.01)	5,093[c]	4,471	4,469[e]	1 (-.00)
OxyContin®	6,160	5,917	5,912	5 (-.02)	566	434	429	5 (-.04)
Tranquilizers	22,187	21,655	21,660	-5 (0.01)	2,159	1,840	1,841	-1 (0.00)
Stimulants[3]	21,739	20,379	20,391	-12 (0.01)	1,082	970	971	-1 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	13,060	11,928	11,935	-8 (0.01)	353	439	441	-2 (-.02)
Sedatives	7,653	7,515	7,513	2 (-.02)	375	231	230	1 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	76,472	75,447	75,446	0 (-.00)	9,016[c]	8,020	8,023[e]	-3 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.1B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	47.3	47.0	47.0	0.0 (-.03)	8.9	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
Marijuana and Hashish	42.0	41.9	41.9	0.0 (-.05)	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.0 (0.03)
Cocaine	14.7	14.3	14.3	-0.0 (0.01)	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.06)
Crack	3.6[c]	3.2	3.2[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	0.1[c]	0.1	0.1[e]	-0.0 (0.03)
Heroin	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.05)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (0.02)
Hallucinogens	14.8[c]	14.1	14.1	-0.0 (0.01)[g]	0.5[c]	0.4	0.4[e]	0.0 (-.02)
LSD	9.2	8.9	8.9	-0.0 (0.04)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.45)
PCP	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (0.02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (-.01)
Ecstasy	6.3[d]	5.7	5.7[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	0.3[c]	0.2	0.2[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Inhalants	8.6[c]	8.0	8.0[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (0.03)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	20.4	19.9	19.9	0.0 (-.00)	2.7[d]	2.4	2.4[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	13.8	13.3	13.3	0.0 (-.01)	2.0[c]	1.7	1.7[e]	0.0 (-.00)
OxyContin®	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.0 (-.01)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.03)
Tranquilizers	8.7	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (0.01)	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (0.00)
Stimulants[3]	8.6[c]	7.9	7.9[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	5.1[c]	4.6	4.6[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (-.02)
Sedatives	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.0 (-.01)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	30.2	29.3	29.3	0.0 (-.00)	3.6[d]	3.1	3.1[f]	-0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.2A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	6,278	6,373	6,370	4 (0.04)	2,468	2,522	2,521	1 (0.03)
Marijuana and Hashish	4,157	4,378	4,373	5 (0.02)	1,802	1,967	1,966	2 (0.01)
Cocaine	363	337	337	0 (-.01)	60	67	68	-0 (-.05)
Crack	60	68	67	0 (0.02)	4	3	3	0 (-.04)
Heroin	46	70	69	0 (0.01)	8	15	15	-0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	1,000	930[a]	929	1 (-.02)	215	215	215	0 (0.21)
LSD	231	229[a]	228	1 (-.24)	46	34	34	-0 (0.00)
PCP	76	76	76	0 (0.82)	6	4	4	-0 (0.00)
Ecstasy	618	605	605	1 (-.04)	123	108	108	0 (-.01)
Inhalants	2,015	1,877	1,879	-1 (0.01)	262	223	223	-0 (0.00)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	2,591	2,522	2,522	0 (-.00)	721	688	688	0 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	2,245	2,150	2,150	-0 (0.00)	607	563	562	1 (-.01)
OxyContin®	369	369	369	0 (-.90)	47	51	51	0 (0.03)
Tranquilizers	723	699	699	-0 (0.00)	134	162	162	0 (0.01)
Stimulants[3]	531	508	508	0 (-.01)	107	98	98	-0 (0.00)
Methamphetamine[3]	157	184	185	-1 (-.02)	25	37	37	-0 (-.04)
Sedatives	178	144	144	-0 (0.01)	35	24	24	-0 (0.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	4,166	4,007	4,007	-0 (0.00)	1,092	1,026	1,025	0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.2B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	25.8	25.5	25.5	0.0 (-.05)	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0 (-.14)
Marijuana and Hashish	17.1	17.5	17.5	0.0 (0.05)	7.4	7.9	7.9	0.0 (0.01)
Cocaine	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0 (-.01)	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (-.07)
Crack	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0 (0.02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (-.03)
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0 (0.01)	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	4.1	3.7[a]	3.7	0.0 (-.01)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0 (-.01)
LSD	0.9	0.9[a]	0.9	0.0 (-.07)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.00)
PCP	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0 (-.14)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0 (0.00)
Ecstasy	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.0 (-.02)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.01)
Inhalants	8.3[c]	7.5	7.5[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.0 (0.00)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	10.6	10.1	10.1	0.0 (-.00)	3.0	2.8	2.8	0.0 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	9.2	8.6	8.6	-0.0 (0.00)	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0 (-.02)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (0.04)
Tranquilizers	3.0	2.8	2.8	-0.0 (0.00)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0 (0.01)
Stimulants[3]	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.0 (-.00)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.00)
Methamphetamine[3]	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (-.02)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (-.04)
Sedatives	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (0.01)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	17.1[c]	16.0	16.0[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	4.5	4.1	4.1	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.3A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	19,538	19,534[a]	19,517	17 (-.81)	7,345	7,352	7,345	7 (67.4)
Marijuana and Hashish	17,529	17,796[b]	17,778	18 (0.07)	6,313	6,526[a]	6,516	9 (0.04)
Cocaine	4,568[c]	4,253	4,248[e]	4 (-.01)	503	464	463	1 (-.03)
Crack	886[d]	714	712[f]	2 (-.01)	72[d]	20	20[f]	0 (-.00)
Heroin	614	594	593	1 (-.05)	90	107	107	-0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	6,295	6,029[a]	6,021	8 (-.03)	672	557	557	0 (-.00)
LSD	2,194	2,054	2,051	4 (-.03)	105	92	92	0 (-.02)
PCP	447[c]	351	350[e]	0 (-.00)	6	12	12	0 (0.02)
Ecstasy	4,230	4,222	4,217	5 (-.39)	402	315	315	0 (-.00)
Inhalants	3,396[c]	3,106	3,101[e]	5 (-.02)	135	144	146	-1 (-.10)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	9,832[c]	9,373	9,370[e]	2 (-.00)	1,997[d]	1,711	1,711[f]	-0 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	8,143[d]	7,600	7,596[f]	4 (-.01)	1,510[d]	1,220	1,220[f]	1 (-.00)
OxyContin®	2,149	2,079	2,074	5 (-.06)	239[c]	158	157[e]	1 (-.01)
Tranquilizers	4,503	4,232	4,228	3 (-.01)	570	546	545	1 (-.05)
Stimulants[3]	3,534[d]	3,172	3,171[f]	0 (-.00)	414	344	345	-1 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	1,361[d]	1,150	1,151[f]	-1 (0.01)	83	79	79	0 (-.01)
Sedatives	469	472	471	1 (0.45)	59	42	42	0 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	12,410[d]	11,860	11,848[f]	12 (-.02)	2,709[d]	2,385	2,384[f]	1 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.3B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	57.3	56.9[a]	56.9	0.1 (-.11)	21.6	21.4	21.4	0.0 (-.14)
Marijuana and Hashish	51.4	51.9[b]	51.8	0.1 (0.14)	18.5	19.0[a]	19.0	0.0 (0.06)
Cocaine	13.4[c]	12.4	12.4[e]	0.0 (-.01)	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.03)
Crack	2.6[d]	2.1	2.1[f]	0.0 (-.01)	0.2[d]	0.1	0.1[f]	0.0 (-.00)
Heroin	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.04)	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	18.5	17.6[a]	17.6	0.0 (-.02)	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.00)
LSD	6.4	6.0	6.0	0.0 (-.02)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0 (-.02)
PCP	1.3[c]	1.0	1.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0.02)
Ecstasy	12.4	12.3	12.3	0.0 (-.13)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0 (-.00)
Inhalants	10.0[c]	9.1	9.0[e]	0.0 (-.02)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (-.11)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	28.9[d]	27.3	27.3[f]	0.0 (-.00)	5.9[d]	5.0	5.0[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	23.9[d]	22.2	22.1[f]	0.0 (-.01)	4.4[d]	3.6	3.6[f]	0.0 (-.00)
OxyContin®	6.3	6.1	6.0	0.0 (-.05)	0.7[c]	0.5	0.5[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Tranquilizers	13.2[c]	12.3	12.3[e]	0.0 (-.01)	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.04)
Stimulants[3]	10.4[d]	9.2	9.2[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.2	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	4.0[d]	3.4	3.4[f]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.01)
Sedatives	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.92)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	36.4[d]	34.6	34.5[f]	0.0 (-.02)	8.0[d]	7.0	6.9[f]	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.4A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	94,117	95,171	95,165	6 (0.01)	12,835	12,580	12,580	0 (-.00)
Marijuana and Hashish	84,927	85,668	85,666	2 (0.00)	9,294	9,578	9,576	2 (0.01)
Cocaine	32,430	32,332	32,345	-13 (0.16)	909	838	845	-7 (0.12)
Crack	8,262	7,433	7,438	-5 (0.01)	303	205	209	-4 (0.04)
Heroin	3,483	3,499	3,498	1 (0.08)	141	159	159	1 (0.04)
Hallucinogens	30,248	29,403[a]	29,435	-33 (0.04)	320	200	196	4 (-.03)
LSD	20,950	20,716[a]	20,746	-30 (0.15)	*	26	22	* (*)
PCP	5,731	5,676	5,681	-6 (0.11)	24	*	*	* (*)
Ecstasy	11,082[d]	9,743	9,754[f]	-11 (0.01)	165	120	120	0 (-.00)
Inhalants	16,367	15,540	15,563	-22 (0.03)	293	257	258	-1 (0.03)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	39,409	39,348	39,346	2 (-.04)	4,239	3,720	3,722	-2 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	24,521	24,497	24,492	4 (-.15)	2,975	2,688	2,688	0 (-.00)
OxyContin®	3,642	3,469	3,469	0 (-.00)	280	225	221	4 (-.06)
Tranquilizers	16,960	16,725	16,732	-8 (0.03)	1,456	1,132	1,135	-2 (0.01)
Stimulants[3]	17,674	16,699	16,712	-12 (0.01)	561	528	528	-0 (0.00)
Methamphetamine[3]	11,542	10,594	10,600	-6 (0.01)	245	323	324	-1 (-.02)
Sedatives	7,006	6,899	6,898	2 (-.02)	280	164	163	1 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	59,895	59,580	59,591	-11 (0.04)	5,214	4,610	4,614	-4 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.4B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	48.2	48.0	48.0	0.0 (-.01)	6.6	6.3	6.3	0.0 (-.00)
Marijuana and Hashish	43.5	43.2	43.2	0.0 (-.00)	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0 (0.02)
Cocaine	16.6	16.3	16.3	-0.0 (0.02)	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.09)
Crack	4.2[c]	3.7	3.8[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.04)
Heroin	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0 (-.03)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (0.05)
Hallucinogens	15.5	14.8[a]	14.8	-0.0 (0.03)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.03)
LSD	10.7	10.4[a]	10.5	-0.0 (0.05)	*	0.0	0.0	* (*)
PCP	2.9	2.9	2.9	-0.0 (0.04)	0.0	*	*	* (*)
Ecstasy	5.7[d]	4.9	4.9[f]	-0.0 (0.01)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.00)
Inhalants	8.4	7.8	7.8	-0.0 (0.02)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.02)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	20.2	19.8	19.8	0.0 (-.00)	2.2	1.9	1.9	-0.0 (0.00)
Pain Relievers	12.6	12.4	12.3	0.0 (-.01)	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.00)
OxyContin®	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.00)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.06)
Tranquilizers	8.7	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (0.02)	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (0.01)
Stimulants[3]	9.1	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (0.01)	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.00)
Methamphetamine[3]	5.9	5.3	5.3	-0.0 (0.01)	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (-.02)
Sedatives	3.6	3.5	3.5	0.0 (-.01)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	30.7	30.0	30.0	-0.0 (0.01)	2.7	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.5A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	119,933	121,078	121,051	27 (0.02)	22,648	22,454	22,446	8 (-.04)
AGE								
12-17	6,278	6,373	6,370	4 (0.04)	2,468	2,522	2,521	1 (0.03)
18-25	19,538	19,534[a]	19,517	17 (-.81)	7,345	7,352	7,345	7 (67.4)
26 or Older	94,117	95,171	95,165	6 (0.01)	12,835	12,580	12,580	0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	64,638	64,049	64,038	11 (-.02)	13,837	13,798	13,799	-2 (0.04)
Female	55,295	57,029	57,013	16 (0.01)	8,811	8,656	8,646	10 (-.06)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	106,249	106,610	106,617	-7 (-.02)	19,658	19,139	19,125	14 (-.03)
White	86,932	86,455	86,466	-10 (0.02)	15,433	14,795	14,786	9 (-.01)
Black or African American	13,644	13,759	13,760	-1 (-.01)	3,246	3,036	3,033	2 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	704	844	844	0 (0.00)	146	191	191	0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	39	103	103	-0 (-.00)
Asian	2,889	2,801	2,796	4 (-.05)	395	475	476	-0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	1,832[c]	2,274	2,273[e]	1 (0.00)	399[c]	539	536[e]	3 (0.02)
Hispanic or Latino	13,684	14,468	14,434	34 (0.05)	2,989	3,315	3,321	-6 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.5B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	47.3	47.0	47.0	0.0 (-.03)	8.9	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
AGE								
12-17	25.8	25.5	25.5	0.0 (-.05)	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0 (-.14)
18-25	57.3	56.9[a]	56.9	0.1 (-.11)	21.6	21.4	21.4	0.0 (-.14)
26 or Older	48.2	48.0	48.0	0.0 (-.01)	6.6	6.3	6.3	0.0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	52.4	51.4	51.4	0.0 (-.01)	11.2	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	42.5	42.9	42.9	0.0 (0.03)	6.8	6.5	6.5	0.0 (-.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	49.0	48.9	48.9	-0.0 (0.02)	9.1	8.8	8.8	0.0 (-.02)
White	51.1	51.1	51.1	-0.0 (22.4)	9.1	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
Black or African American	45.1	45.4	45.4	-0.0 (-.01)	10.7	10.0	10.0	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	58.4	59.1	59.2	-0.1 (-.12)	12.1	13.4	13.4	-0.0 (-.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	5.3	11.0	11.0	0.0 (0.01)
Asian	25.2	22.5	22.5	0.0 (-.01)	3.5	3.8	3.8	-0.0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	57.6	56.9	56.9	0.0 (-.05)	12.6	13.5	13.4	0.1 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latino	37.2	36.7	36.6	0.1 (-.15)	8.1	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (-.05)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.6A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	119,933	121,078	121,051	27 (0.02)	22,648	22,454	22,446	8 (-.04)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	26,248	26,283	26,256	27 (3.16)	4,533	4,738	4,730	8 (0.04)
East North Central	18,750	18,453	18,426	27 (-.08)	3,466	3,568	3,560	8 (0.09)
Illinois	4,965	4,829	4,829	0 (-.00)	880	932	927	5 (0.11)
Indiana	2,333	2,446	2,436	10 (0.10)	495	523	524	-2 (-.06)
Michigan	4,598	4,353	4,360	-7 (0.03)	902	932	934	-3 (-.08)
Ohio	4,728	4,655	4,647	9 (-.11)	793	852	846	6 (0.11)
Wisconsin	2,126	2,170	2,155	14 (0.49)	395	330	328	2 (-.03)
West North Central	7,497	7,830	7,830	0 (0.00)	1,068	1,170	1,170	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	66,195	65,728	65,686	42 (-.08)	12,801	12,572	12,568	5 (-.02)
Small Metro	36,587	38,181	38,191	-10 (-.01)	6,827	7,007	7,009	-2 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	24,847	26,052	26,061	-9 (-.01)	4,613	4,740	4,739	0 (0.00)
< 250K Pop.	11,739	12,129	12,130	-1 (-.00)	2,214	2,267	2,270	-2 (-.04)
Nonmetro	17,151	17,169	17,174	-5 (-.22)	3,020	2,875	2,869	6 (-.04)
Urbanized	7,788	7,840	7,835	5 (0.11)	1,488	1,431	1,429	2 (-.04)
Less Urbanized	8,124	7,608	7,617	-9 (0.02)	1,395	1,206	1,201	5 (-.03)
Completely Rural	1,239[c]	1,721	1,722[e]	-1 (-.00)	137[c]	238	239[e]	-1 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	64,332	63,736[a]	63,699	36 (-.06)	12,376	12,219[a]	12,203	15 (-.09)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	49,177	50,687	50,699	-12 (-.01)	9,283	9,112	9,122	-10 (0.06)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	6,424	6,655	6,653	2 (0.01)	989	1,123	1,120	3 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.6B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	47.3	47.0	47.0	0.0 (-.03)	8.9	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	47.4	47.2	47.1	0.0 (-.17)	8.2	8.5	8.5	0.0 (0.05)
East North Central	48.7	47.7	47.6	0.1 (-.07)	9.0	9.2	9.2	0.0 (0.11)
Illinois	46.7	45.3	45.3	0.0 (-.00)	8.3	8.7	8.7	0.0 (0.11)
Indiana	44.1	45.6	45.4	0.2 (0.15)	9.4	9.7	9.8	-0.0 (-.09)
Michigan	55.3	52.5	52.6	-0.1 (0.03)	10.8	11.2	11.3	-0.0 (-.07)
Ohio	49.3	48.4	48.3	0.1 (-.09)	8.3	8.9	8.8	0.1 (0.12)
Wisconsin	45.0	45.5	45.2	0.3 (1.15)	8.4	6.9	6.9	0.0 (-.03)
West North Central	44.6	46.1	46.1	0.0 (0.00)	6.4	6.9	6.9	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	48.8	48.0	48.0	0.0 (-.01)	9.4	9.2	9.2	-0.0 (0.00)
Small Metro	47.2	47.4	47.4	0.0 (0.13)	8.8	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	48.3	47.8	47.8	-0.0 (0.01)	9.0	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	45.2	46.5	46.4	0.1 (0.05)	8.5	8.7	8.7	0.0 (0.02)
Nonmetro	42.4	42.7	42.7	0.0 (0.02)	7.5	7.2	7.1	0.0 (-.06)
Urbanized	45.6	46.7	46.7	0.0 (0.02)	8.7	8.5	8.5	0.0 (-.06)
Less Urbanized	41.3	39.7	39.7	0.0 (-.00)	7.1	6.3	6.3	0.0 (-.04)
Completely Rural	33.3[c]	41.0	41.0[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	3.7	5.7	5.7	-0.0 (-.02)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	48.7	47.9	47.9	0.0 (-.01)	9.4	9.2	9.2	0.0 (-.04)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	46.5	46.8	46.8	0.0 (0.05)	8.8	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	40.4	41.0	41.0	0.0 (0.02)	6.2	6.9	6.9	0.0 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.7A Cigarette Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	162,940	161,799	161,762	36 (-.03)	58,336	56,819	56,816	3 (-.00)
AGE								
12-17	4,986	4,773	4,774	-1 (0.00)	2,040	1,939	1,938	1 (-.01)
18-25	21,224	20,929	20,922	7 (-.02)	11,702	11,488	11,478	10 (-.04)
26 or Older	136,729	136,096	136,066	30 (-.05)	44,593	43,392	43,400	-7 (0.01)
GENDER								
Male	85,396	84,626	84,617	9 (-.01)	31,378	30,331	30,341	-11 (0.01)
Female	77,544	77,173	77,146	28 (-.07)	26,957	26,488	26,474	14 (-.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	143,503	142,020	141,995	25 (-.02)	50,974	49,532	49,525	6 (-.00)
White	119,387[c]	117,407	117,399[e]	7 (-.00)	41,473	39,713	39,725	-12 (0.01)
Black or African American	16,275	15,411	15,407	4 (-.01)	6,846	6,496[a]	6,486	10 (-.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	765	995	993	2 (0.01)	376	522[a]	520	2 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	172	172	* (*)
Asian	4,547	4,996	4,987	9 (0.02)	1,250	1,455	1,455	0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	2,160[c]	2,707	2,703[e]	4 (0.01)	877[c]	1,174	1,167[e]	6 (0.02)
Hispanic or Latino	19,436	19,779	19,767	12 (0.04)	7,362	7,287	7,290	-3 (0.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.7B Cigarette Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	64.2[d]	62.8	62.8[f]	0.0 (-.01)	23.0[c]	22.1	22.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
AGE								
12-17	20.5[c]	19.1	19.1[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	8.4	7.8	7.8	0.0 (-.00)
18-25	62.3	61.0	61.0[e]	0.0 (-.02)[h]	34.3	33.5	33.5	0.0 (-.03)
26 or Older	70.0[c]	68.6	68.6[e]	0.0 (-.01)	22.8	21.9	21.9	-0.0 (0.00)
GENDER								
Male	69.2[c]	67.9	67.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)	25.4	24.3	24.3	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	59.6[c]	58.0	58.0[e]	0.0 (-.01)	20.7	19.9	19.9	0.0 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	66.2[c]	65.1	65.1[e]	0.0 (-.01)	23.5	22.7	22.7	0.0 (-.00)
White	70.2	69.4	69.4	0.0 (-.01)	24.4	23.5	23.5	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	53.8[c]	50.9	50.9[e]	0.0 (-.00)	22.6	21.5[a]	21.4	0.0 (-.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	63.4	69.7	69.6	0.0 (0.00)	31.1	36.5	36.5	0.1 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	18.4	18.3	* (*)
Asian	39.7	40.2	40.1	0.1 (0.15)	10.9	11.7	11.7	-0.0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	68.0	67.7	67.6	0.1 (-.36)	27.6	29.4	29.2	0.2 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latino	52.9[c]	50.2	50.2[e]	0.0 (-.01)	20.0	18.5	18.5	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.8A Alcohol Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	209,264[c]	211,747	211,755[f]	-8 (-.00)	131,374	133,385	133,391	-6 (-.00)
AGE								
12-17	8,622	8,610	8,610	0 (-.02)	3,319	3,326	3,325	1 (0.24)
18-25	29,189	28,901	28,902	-1 (0.00)	20,917	20,814	20,807	7 (-.06)
26 or Older	171,453[d]	174,236	174,243[f]	-7 (-.00)	107,138	109,245	109,259	-14 (-.01)
GENDER								
Male	105,494	106,455	106,453	3 (0.00)	70,765	70,736	70,748	-11 (0.66)
Female	103,770[c]	105,292	105,302[e]	-10 (-.01)	60,609[c]	62,649	62,644[e]	5 (0.00)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	181,699[c]	183,410	183,417[e]	-7 (-.00)	116,007	116,650	116,639	11 (0.02)
White	147,533	147,483	147,480	3 (-.07)	96,482	96,014	96,014	0 (-.00)
Black or African American	22,923	22,726	22,731	-5 (0.02)	12,937	12,732	12,734	-2 (0.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	950	1,088	1,084	4 (0.03)	441[c]	639	636[e]	3 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	542	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	7,233	8,206	8,208	-1 (-.00)	4,387	4,971	4,971	-0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	2,519[d]	3,220	3,225[f]	-6 (-.01)	1,441[c]	1,874	1,862[e]	12 (0.03)
Hispanic or Latino	27,565	28,337	28,337	-0 (-.00)	15,368[d]	16,735	16,753[f]	-18 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.8B Alcohol Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	82.5	82.2	82.2	-0.0 (0.01)	51.8	51.8	51.8	-0.0 (0.14)
AGE								
12-17	35.4	34.5	34.5	0.0 (-.00)	13.6	13.3	13.3	0.0 (-.02)
18-25	85.7[d]	84.3	84.3[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	61.4	60.7	60.7	0.0 (-.03)
26 or Older	87.8	87.9	87.9	-0.0 (-.15)	54.9	55.1	55.1	-0.0 (-.04)
GENDER								
Male	85.5	85.4	85.4	0.0 (-.04)	57.3	56.8	56.8	-0.0 (0.02)
Female	79.7	79.2	79.2	-0.0 (0.01)	46.6	47.1	47.1	0.0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	83.8	84.1	84.1	-0.0 (-.01)	53.5	53.5	53.5	0.0 (-.13)
White	86.8	87.2	87.2	0.0 (0.00)	56.7	56.8	56.8	0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	75.8	75.1	75.1	-0.0 (0.02)	42.8	42.1	42.1	-0.0 (0.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	78.7	76.1	76.0	0.1 (-.05)	36.6	44.7	44.6	0.2 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	74.2	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	63.2	66.0	66.1	-0.0 (-.01)	38.3	40.0	40.0	-0.0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	79.3	80.6	80.7	-0.1 (-.08)	45.4	46.9	46.6	0.3 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino	75.0[d]	71.9	71.9[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	41.8	42.5	42.5	-0.0 (-.06)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.9A Cigarette Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	162,940	161,799	161,762	36 (-.03)	58,336	56,819	56,816	3 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	37,365	36,949	36,912	36 (-.08)	13,724	13,462	13,459	3 (-.01)
East North Central	25,984	25,399	25,363	36 (-.06)	9,468	9,510	9,507	3 (0.08)
Illinois	6,889	6,682	6,689	-7 (0.04)	2,471	2,239	2,238	1 (-.00)
Indiana	3,635	3,643	3,619	24 (-1.5)	1,333	1,389	1,382	7 (0.15)
Michigan	5,737	5,484	5,482	1 (-.01)	2,199	2,195	2,201	-5 (-2.9)
Ohio	6,411	6,487	6,475	12 (0.19)	2,468	2,687	2,676	10 (0.05)
Wisconsin	3,311	3,105	3,098	7 (-.03)	997	1,000	1,010	-10 (-.76)
West North Central	11,381	11,549	11,549	0 (0.00)	4,255	3,953	3,953	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	85,546	82,791	82,751	40 (-.01)	29,518	27,858	27,838	20 (-.01)
Small Metro	49,738	52,299	52,306	-7 (-.00)	18,256	18,358	18,371	-13 (-.11)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	32,499[c]	35,078	35,086[e]	-8 (-.00)	11,722	12,114	12,120	-6 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	17,239	17,221	17,220	1 (-.07)	6,535	6,244	6,251	-7 (0.02)
Nonmetro	27,655	26,708	26,705	3 (-.00)	10,561	10,603	10,607	-4 (-.09)
Urbanized	11,868	10,916	10,907	9 (-.01)	4,299	4,288	4,281	7 (-.37)
Less Urbanized	13,282	12,909	12,911	-2 (0.01)	5,423	5,109	5,118	-9 (0.03)
Completely Rural	2,506	2,884	2,887	-3 (-.01)	839[c]	1,207	1,208[e]	-1 (-.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	83,029	80,481[b]	80,430	51 (-.02)	28,555	27,149[a]	27,123	25 (-.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	68,897	70,187	70,205	-18 (-.01)	25,463	25,231	25,252	-21 (0.10)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	11,013	11,131	11,128	3 (0.03)	4,318	4,440	4,440	-1 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.9B Cigarette Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	64.2[d]	62.8	62.8[f]	0.0 (-.01)	23.0[c]	22.1	22.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	67.5	66.3	66.3	0.1 (-.05)	24.8	24.2	24.2	0.0 (-.01)
East North Central	67.4	65.6	65.6[e]	0.1 (-.05)[h]	24.6	24.6	24.6	0.0 (4.36)
Illinois	64.8	62.7	62.8	-0.1 (0.03)	23.2	21.0	21.0	0.0 (-.00)
Indiana	68.8	67.9	67.4	0.4 (-.34)	25.2	25.9	25.8	0.1 (0.25)
Michigan	69.0	66.1	66.1	0.0 (-.01)	26.5	26.5	26.5	-0.1 (-.69)
Ohio	66.9	67.5	67.3	0.1 (0.30)	25.8	27.9	27.8	0.1 (0.05)
Wisconsin	70.1	65.2	65.0	0.1 (-.03)	21.1	21.0	21.2	-0.2 (-2.0)
West North Central	67.7	67.9	67.9	0.0 (0.00)	25.3	23.3	23.3	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	63.0[d]	60.5	60.5[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	21.8[c]	20.4	20.4[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Small Metro	64.2	64.9	64.9	0.0 (0.05)	23.6	22.8	22.8	-0.0 (0.00)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	63.1	64.4	64.4	-0.0 (-.00)	22.8	22.2	22.2	-0.0 (0.01)
< 250K Pop.	66.4	66.0	65.9	0.1 (-.20)	25.2	23.9	23.9	0.0 (-.01)
Nonmetro	68.4	66.5[a]	66.4	0.0 (-.02)	26.1	26.4	26.4	0.0 (0.01)
Urbanized	69.5[d]	65.0	64.9[f]	0.0 (-.01)	25.2	25.5	25.5	0.0 (0.11)
Less Urbanized	67.6	67.3[a]	67.2	0.1 (-.20)	27.6	26.6	26.7	-0.0 (0.02)
Completely Rural	67.3	68.6	68.7	-0.1 (-.06)	22.5[c]	28.7	28.8[e]	-0.0 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	62.9[d]	60.5	60.5[f]	0.0 (-.00)	21.6[c]	20.4	20.4[e]	0.0 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	65.2	64.8	64.8	0.0 (-.05)	24.1	23.3	23.3	-0.0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	69.3	68.6	68.5	0.0 (-.02)	27.2	27.3	27.4	-0.0 (-.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.10A Alcohol Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	209,264[c]	211,747	211,755[f]	-8 (-.00)	131,374	133,385	133,391	-6 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	47,288	47,483	47,491	-8 (-.04)	30,288	30,001	30,007	-6 (0.02)
East North Central	32,779	32,920	32,927	-8 (-.05)	21,190	20,888	20,894	-6 (0.02)
Illinois	8,945	8,909	8,917	-9 (0.31)	5,703	5,907	5,893	14 (0.07)
Indiana	4,340	4,574	4,575	-2 (-.01)	2,675	2,733	2,731	2 (0.03)
Michigan	7,131	7,043	7,045	-2 (0.02)	4,530	4,355	4,360	-5 (0.03)
Ohio	8,153	8,190	8,191	-0 (-.01)	5,108	4,949	4,941	7 (-.04)
Wisconsin	4,210	4,203	4,198	5 (-.42)	3,174	2,944	2,969	-25 (0.12)
West North Central	14,509	14,564	14,564	0 (0.00)	9,098	9,113	9,113	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	112,771	112,596	112,555	41 (-.19)	73,456	74,273	74,239	34 (0.04)
Small Metro	63,581	66,571	66,608	-37 (-.01)	39,253	41,512	41,542	-30 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	42,301	44,723	44,729	-6 (-.00)	26,368	27,728	27,733	-6 (-.00)
< 250K Pop.	21,280	21,848	21,879	-31 (-.05)	12,885	13,784	13,808	-24 (-.03)
Nonmetro	32,911	32,580	32,591	-12 (0.04)	18,664	17,601	17,611	-10 (0.01)
Urbanized	14,270	13,669	13,663	7 (-.01)	8,472	7,624	7,618	7 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	15,697	15,584	15,600	-16 (0.17)	8,604	8,272	8,283	-11 (0.03)
Completely Rural	2,944	3,327	3,328	-2 (-.00)	1,589	1,704	1,710	-6 (-.05)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	109,505	109,469	109,427	42 (-.54)	71,476	72,157[a]	72,120	37 (0.06)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	86,831	89,149	89,197	-49 (-.02)	52,805	54,157	54,197	-40 (-.03)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	12,927	13,129	13,130	-1 (-.00)	7,094	7,071	7,074	-3 (0.15)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.10B Alcohol Use in Lifetime and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Lifetime 2010	Lifetime 2011 (Old)	Lifetime 2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Past Month 2010	Past Month 2011 (Old)	Past Month 2011 (New)	Past Month Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	82.5	82.2	82.2	-0.0 (0.01)	51.8	51.8	51.8	-0.0 (0.14)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
Midwest	85.4	85.3	85.3	-0.0 (0.09)	54.7	53.9	53.9	-0.0 (0.01)
East North Central	85.1	85.1	85.1	-0.0 (-.45)	55.0	54.0	54.0	-0.0 (0.02)
Illinois	84.2	83.6	83.7	-0.1 (0.18)	53.6	55.5	55.3	0.1 (0.08)
Indiana	82.1	85.2	85.3	-0.0 (-.01)	50.6	50.9	50.9	0.0 (0.13)
Michigan	85.8	85.0	85.0	-0.0 (0.03)	54.5	52.5	52.6	-0.1 (0.03)
Ohio	85.1	85.2	85.2	-0.0 (-.03)	53.3	51.5	51.4	0.1 (-.04)
Wisconsin	89.1	88.2	88.1	0.1 (-.11)	67.2	61.8	62.3	-0.5 (0.11)
West North Central	86.3	85.7	85.7	0.0 (0.00)	54.1	53.6	53.6	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	83.1	82.3	82.3	-0.0 (0.01)	54.1	54.3	54.3	-0.0 (-.01)
Small Metro	82.1	82.6	82.6	0.0 (0.01)	50.7	51.5	51.5	-0.0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	82.2	82.1	82.1	0.0 (-.07)	51.2	50.9	50.9	0.0 (-.00)
< 250K Pop.	81.9	83.7	83.7	-0.0 (-.00)	49.6[c]	52.8	52.8[e]	-0.0 (-.01)
Nonmetro	81.4	81.1	81.1	0.0 (-.04)	46.1	43.8	43.8	-0.0 (0.00)
Urbanized	83.6	81.4[a]	81.4	0.0 (-.01)	49.6[c]	45.4	45.4[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	79.9	81.3	81.2	0.0 (0.01)	43.8	43.1	43.1	-0.0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	79.1	79.2	79.2	-0.1 (-.31)	42.7	40.6	40.7	-0.1 (0.07)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	82.9	82.2	82.3	-0.0 (0.01)	54.1	54.2	54.2	0.0 (0.06)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	82.1	82.3	82.3	0.0 (0.00)	50.0	50.0	50.0	-0.0 (-.13)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	81.3	80.9	80.9	-0.0 (0.03)	44.6	43.6	43.6	-0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*) (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b)

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.11A Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use 2010	Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	9,934	9,654	9,644	10 (-.03)
GENDER				
Male	5,517[d]	5,002	4,998[f]	4 (-.01)
Female	4,417	4,652	4,646	6 (0.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,063	7,767	7,758	10 (-.03)
White	6,423	6,053	6,048	5 (-.01)
Black or African American	1,138	986	985	2 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	47	42	42	0 (-.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	239[c]	342	348[e]	-6 (-.05)
Two or More Races	187[d]	291	283[f]	8 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latino	1,871	1,887	1,886	0 (0.02)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	3,504[d]	3,131	3,129[f]	2 (-.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	2,918	2,922	2,918	3 (-83)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	608	531	530	0 (-.00)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	530	456[a]	455	1 (-.02)
Male, Hispanic	1,103	988[a]	986	2 (-.02)
Female, Hispanic	767	898	900	-2 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.11B Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use 2010	Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	26.2	25.1	25.1	0.0 (-.02)
GENDER				
Male	28.1[d]	25.6	25.5[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Female	24.0	24.6	24.5	0.0 (0.04)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	26.6	25.8	25.8	0.0 (-.03)
White	29.1	28.2	28.2	0.0 (-.02)
Black or African American	20.3	18.1	18.1	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.9	20.0	20.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	15.4	18.8	19.0	-0.2 (-.05)
Two or More Races	24.4	27.5	27.1	0.4 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latino	24.4	22.5	22.5	0.0 (-.01)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	30.8[c]	28.7	28.7[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	27.4	27.8	27.7	0.0 (0.05)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	21.6	19.4	19.4	0.0 (-.00)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	19.0	16.7	16.7	0.0 (-.02)
Male, Hispanic	27.3[c]	22.9[a]	22.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Female, Hispanic	21.1	22.0	22.1	-0.0 (-.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.12A Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Binge Alcohol Use 2010	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Binge Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	6,423	6,075[a]	6,065	10 (-.03)
GENDER				
Male	3,856[d]	3,416	3,411[f]	5 (-.01)
Female	2,566	2,659	2,654	5 (0.06)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,191	4,901[a]	4,891	10 (-.03)
White	4,354[c]	3,990	3,986[e]	4 (-.01)
Black or African American	547	514[b]	512	3 (-.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	29	29	-0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	121	165	166	-0 (-.01)
Two or More Races	117	168	164	4 (0.08)
Hispanic or Latino	1,232	1,175	1,175	-0 (0.00)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	2,545[c]	2,255	2,254[e]	1 (-.00)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	1,808	1,735	1,732	3 (-.04)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	322	288[b]	286	2 (-.04)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	224	226[a]	225	1 (1.42)
Male, Hispanic	800[c]	652[b]	650[e]	1 (-.01)
Female, Hispanic	431	523[b]	524	-2 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.12B Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Binge Alcohol Use 2010	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Binge Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	16.9[c]	15.8[a]	15.8[e]	0.0 (-.02)
GENDER				
Male	19.7[d]	17.5	17.4[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Female	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0 (0.42)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.1	16.3[a]	16.2	0.0 (-.03)
White	19.7	18.6	18.6	0.0 (-.01)
Black or African American	9.7	9.4[b]	9.4	0.0 (-.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.4	13.9	13.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	7.8	9.1	9.0	0.0 (0.03)
Two or More Races	15.2	15.9	15.7	0.2 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino	16.0[c]	14.0	14.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	22.3	20.7	20.7	0.0 (-.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	16.9	16.5	16.5	0.0 (-.04)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	11.4	10.5[a]	10.5	0.0 (-.05)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	8.0	8.3[a]	8.3	0.0 (0.14)
Male, Hispanic	19.8[d]	15.1[a]	15.1[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Female, Hispanic	11.9	12.8	12.9	-0.0 (-.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.13A Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Heavy Alcohol Use 2010	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Heavy Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1,940[c]	1,698[a]	1,695[e]	3 (-.01)
GENDER				
Male	1,307[d]	1,088	1,085[f]	3 (-.01)
Female	634	610	610	1 (-.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,632[c]	1,431	1,428[e]	3 (-.02)
White	1,467[c]	1,250	1,248[e]	2 (-.01)
Black or African American	91	81[a]	80	1 (-.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	9	9	0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	*	*	* (*)
Asian	18	30	30	-0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	39	53	53	-0 (-.00)
Hispanic or Latino	309	267	267	0 (-.01)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	965[c]	805	804[e]	1 (-.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	502	445	444	1 (-.02)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	64	54[a]	53	1 (-.07)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	27	28	27	0 (0.41)
Male, Hispanic	227	177	176	0 (-.01)
Female, Hispanic	82	90	90	-0 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.13B Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Heavy Alcohol Use 2010	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Heavy Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5.1[c]	4.4	4.4[e]	0.0 (-.01)
GENDER				
Male	6.7[d]	5.6	5.5[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Female	3.4	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.4[c]	4.8	4.7[e]	0.0 (-.01)
White	6.6	5.8	5.8[e]	0.0 (-.01)[h]
Black or African American	1.6	1.5[a]	1.5	0.0 (-.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.4	4.2	4.2	-0.0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.9	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.0 (0.02)
Two or More Races	5.1	5.0	5.1	-0.1 (-2.6)
Hispanic or Latino	4.0	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.00)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	8.5	7.4	7.4	0.0 (-.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	4.7	4.2	4.2	0.0 (-.01)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	2.3	2.0[a]	1.9	0.0 (-.08)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0 (0.12)
Male, Hispanic	5.6	4.1	4.1	0.0 (-.01)
Female, Hispanic	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.0 (0.07)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.14A Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use 2010	Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	121,440	123,731	123,747	-16 (-.01)
GENDER				
Male	65,248	65,734	65,750	-16 (-.03)
Female	56,192	57,997	57,998	-0 (-.00)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	107,943	108,883	108,881	2 (0.00)
White	90,060	89,962	89,966	-5 (0.05)
Black or African American	11,799	11,746	11,749	-3 (0.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	394[c]	597	594[e]	3 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	4,148	4,629	4,623	6 (0.01)
Two or More Races	1,254	1,583	1,580	3 (0.01)
Hispanic or Latino	13,497[c]	14,849	14,867[e]	-18 (-.01)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	47,636	46,768	46,766	2 (-.00)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	42,424	43,194	43,201	-7 (-.01)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	6,035	6,137	6,139	-2 (-.02)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	5,764	5,609	5,610	-1 (0.01)
Male, Hispanic	8,185	8,943	8,956	-13 (-.02)
Female, Hispanic	5,312	5,906	5,910	-5 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.14B Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use 2010	Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	56.3	56.5	56.5	-0.0 (-.03)
GENDER				
Male	62.8	62.6	62.6	-0.0 (0.06)
Female	50.3	50.9	50.9	0.0 (0.00)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	57.9	57.9	57.9	0.0 (0.17)
White	60.9	60.9	60.9	-0.0 (-.03)
Black or African American	47.9	47.3	47.3	-0.0 (0.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	39.4	49.0	48.8	0.2 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	41.9	43.6	43.7	-0.0 (-.01)
Two or More Races	52.0	53.9	53.5	0.4 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino	46.4	47.9	47.9	-0.1 (-.04)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	66.7	65.6	65.6	0.0 (-.00)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	55.4	56.5	56.6	-0.0 (-.00)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	55.2	55.4	55.4	-0.0 (-.07)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	42.1	40.8	40.8	-0.0 (0.00)
Male, Hispanic	55.0	57.9	57.9	-0.1 (-.03)
Female, Hispanic	37.4	38.0	38.0	-0.0 (-.06)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.15A Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Binge Alcohol Use 2010	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Binge Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	52,112	52,265	52,286	-21 (-.12)
GENDER				
Male	34,260	33,959	33,974	-15 (0.05)
Female	17,852	18,306	18,311	-5 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	44,095	44,226	44,236	-10 (-.07)
White	36,387	36,449	36,455	-6 (-.09)
Black or African American	5,418	5,347	5,350	-3 (0.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	261	319	317	1 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1,287	1,281	1,279	2 (-.25)
Two or More Races	570	577	579	-2 (-.23)
Hispanic or Latino	8,017	8,039	8,049	-10 (-.32)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	23,973	23,669	23,675	-6 (0.02)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	12,415	12,780	12,780	0 (0.00)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	3,252	3,176	3,180	-4 (0.05)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	2,166	2,170	2,170	0 (0.11)
Male, Hispanic	5,554	5,574	5,574	-1 (-.04)
Female, Hispanic	2,463	2,465	2,475	-10 (-.78)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.15B Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Binge Alcohol Use 2010	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Binge Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Binge Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	24.2	23.9	23.9	-0.0 (0.03)
GENDER				
Male	33.0	32.3	32.3	-0.0 (0.02)
Female	16.0	16.1	16.1	-0.0 (-.04)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	23.6	23.5	23.5	-0.0 (0.04)
White	24.6	24.7	24.7	-0.0 (-.03)
Black or African American	22.0	21.5	21.6	-0.0 (0.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	26.1	26.1	26.1	0.0 (2.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	13.0	12.1	12.1	0.0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	23.6	19.6	19.6	0.0 (-.01)
Hispanic or Latino	27.6	25.9	26.0	-0.0 (0.02)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	33.6	33.2	33.2	-0.0 (0.02)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	16.2	16.7	16.7	0.0 (0.00)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	29.7	28.7	28.7	-0.0 (0.03)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0 (-.15)
Male, Hispanic	37.3	36.1	36.1	-0.0 (0.00)
Female, Hispanic	17.3	15.8	15.9	-0.1 (0.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.16A Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Heavy Alcohol Use 2010	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Heavy Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	14,959	14,167	14,178	-11 (0.01)
GENDER				
Male	11,153	10,576	10,579	-4 (0.01)
Female	3,805	3,591	3,599	-8 (0.04)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,388	12,453	12,460	-7 (0.01)
White	11,589	10,763	10,769	-5 (0.01)
Black or African American	1,255	1,117	1,116	1 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	69	156	156	0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	260	174	175	-1 (0.01)
Two or More Races	145	151	153	-2 (-.23)
Hispanic or Latino	1,570	1,713	1,718	-4 (-.03)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	8,723	7,952	7,956	-5 (0.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	2,866	2,812	2,812	-1 (0.01)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	843	789	787	2 (-.04)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	413	327	329	-1 (0.02)
Male, Hispanic	1,167	1,423	1,422	1 (0.00)
Female, Hispanic	403	290	295	-5 (0.05)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.16B Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Heavy Alcohol Use 2010	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (Old)	Heavy Alcohol Use 2011 (New)	Heavy Alcohol Use Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	6.9	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (0.01)
GENDER				
Male	10.7	10.1	10.1	-0.0 (0.00)
Female	3.4	3.1	3.2	-0.0 (0.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.2[c]	6.6	6.6[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
White	7.8	7.3	7.3	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	5.1	4.5	4.5	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.9	12.8	12.8	0.0 (0.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	2.6	1.6	1.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Two or More Races	6.0	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (0.04)
Hispanic or Latino	5.4	5.5	5.5	-0.0 (-.10)
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN				
Male, White, Not Hispanic	12.2	11.1	11.2	-0.0 (0.01)
Female, White, Not Hispanic	3.7	3.7	3.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	7.7	7.1	7.1	0.0 (-.03)
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	3.0	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (0.02)
Male, Hispanic	7.8	9.2	9.2	0.0 (0.00)
Female, Hispanic	2.8	1.9	1.9	-0.0 (0.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.17A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 49: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	2,891	2,985[a]	2,981	4 (0.05)
Marijuana and Hashish	2,402	2,573[a]	2,568	5 (0.03)
Cocaine	642	670	670	-0 (-.00)
Crack	83	76	75	0 (-.03)
Heroin	142	178[a]	177	0 (0.01)
Hallucinogens	1,240	1,137	1,136	1 (-.01)
LSD	381	358	359	-0 (0.01)
PCP	46	48	47	0 (0.04)
Ecstasy	938	899[a]	897	2 (-.06)
Inhalants	777	715	715	-1 (0.01)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	2,286	2,263	2,256	6 (-.22)
Pain Relievers	1,901	1,798	1,793	6 (-.05)
OxyContin®	562	465	464	0 (-.00)
Tranquilizers	1,163	1,165	1,164	1 (0.78)
Stimulants[2]	626	659	657	1 (0.04)
Sedatives	204	139	138	0 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	2,578	2,483	2,476	6 (-.06)
CIGARETTES	2,398	2,377	2,376	1 (-.05)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	962	878	879	-1 (0.01)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	1,394	1,290	1,289	1 (-.01)
CIGARS	2,791	2,547	2,550	-3 (0.01)
ALCOHOL	4,578	4,683	4,682	2 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.18A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Males Aged 12 to 49: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	1,392	1,362[a]	1,358	4 (-.10)
Marijuana and Hashish	1,230	1,263[a]	1,259	4 (0.13)
Cocaine	395	379	379	0 (-.01)
Crack	32	42	42	0 (0.01)
Heroin	84	95	94	0 (0.03)
Hallucinogens	695	611	611	-0 (0.00)
LSD	219	212	212	0 (-.03)
PCP	26	28	28	0 (0.03)
Ecstasy	490	423	423	0 (-.01)
Inhalants	363	359	359	-0 (0.09)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	1,039	908	908	0 (-.00)
Pain Relievers	914[c]	747	746[e]	0 (-.00)
OxyContin®	309	254	254	0 (-.01)
Tranquilizers	473	460	458	1 (-.10)
Stimulants[2]	282	292	291	1 (0.14)
Sedatives	88	54	54	0 (-.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	1,203	1,093	1,092	1 (-.01)
CIGARETTES	1,220	1,164	1,162	1 (-.02)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	529	468	468	0 (-.00)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	1,042	999	998	2 (-.04)
CIGARS	1,502	1,444	1,444	-0 (0.01)
ALCOHOL	2,232	2,293	2,291	2 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.19A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Females Aged 12 to 49: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	1,499	1,623	1,623	1 (0.01)
Marijuana and Hashish	1,172	1,310	1,309	1 (0.01)
Cocaine	247	290	290	-0 (-.01)
Crack	51	33	33	0 (-.01)
Heroin	58	83	83	0 (0.00)
Hallucinogens	545	526	525	1 (-.05)
LSD	162	146	147	-0 (0.02)
PCP	20	19	19	0 (-.00)
Ecstasy	448	476	474	2 (0.08)
Inhalants	414	356	356	-1 (0.01)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	1,247	1,355	1,348	6 (0.06)
Pain Relievers	988	1,052	1,046	6 (0.09)
OxyContin®	252	210	210	-0 (0.00)
Tranquilizers	690	706	706	-0 (-.01)
Stimulants[2]	344	367	367	0 (0.00)
Sedatives	116	84	84	0 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	1,375	1,390	1,384	6 (0.59)
CIGARETTES	1,178	1,213	1,213	-0 (-.01)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	433	410	411	-1 (0.04)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	353	291	291	-0 (0.00)
CIGARS	1,289	1,104	1,106	-3 (0.01)
ALCOHOL	2,346	2,391	2,391	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.20B Mean Age at First Use among Past Year Initiates of Substance Use Aged 12 to 49: 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	19.1	18.1	18.1	0.0 (-.01)
Marijuana and Hashish	18.4	17.5	17.5	0.0 (-.01)
Cocaine	21.2	20.1	20.1	-0.0 (0.01)
Crack	24.8	20.8	20.8	-0.0 (0.00)
Heroin	21.4	22.1	22.1	0.0 (0.02)
Hallucinogens	18.3	18.7	18.7	-0.0 (-.02)
LSD	19.0	18.6	18.6	-0.0 (0.03)
PCP	17.6	17.8	17.8	0.0 (0.00)
Ecstasy	19.4	19.6	19.5	0.0 (0.14)
Inhalants	16.3	16.4	16.4	-0.0 (-.06)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	22.4	22.4	22.4	-0.0 (-.31)
Pain Relievers	21.0	21.8	21.8	-0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	22.8	22.8	22.8	-0.0 (-.23)
Tranquilizers	24.6	24.6	24.6	-0.0 (0.16)
Stimulants[2]	21.2	22.2	22.2	0.0 (0.01)
Sedatives	23.5	22.0	22.0	-0.0 (0.01)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	20.2	20.1	20.1	0.0 (-.00)
CIGARETTES	17.3	17.2	17.2	0.0 (-.00)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	19.1	19.1	19.1	-0.0 (0.02)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	19.3	19.8	19.8	-0.0 (-.00)
CIGARS	20.5	19.6	19.6	-0.0 (0.00)
ALCOHOL	17.1	17.1	17.1	-0.0 (0.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.21B Mean Age at First Use among Male Past Year Initiates of Substance Use Aged 12 to 49: 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	18.1	17.4	17.4	0.0 (-.01)
Marijuana and Hashish	17.9	17.3	17.3	0.0 (-.01)
Cocaine	21.6	19.7	19.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Crack	22.8	20.6	20.6	-0.0 (0.00)
Heroin	22.4	22.9	22.8	0.0 (0.05)
Hallucinogens	18.3	19.0	19.0	-0.0 (-.03)
LSD	18.7	18.7	18.8	-0.0 (-.56)
PCP	18.1	18.9	18.9	-0.0 (-.01)
Ecstasy	19.6	19.4	19.4	-0.0 (0.01)
Inhalants	16.4	17.1	17.1	-0.0 (-.00)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	21.3	20.8	20.8	-0.0 (0.01)
Pain Relievers	20.4	20.3	20.3	0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	22.5	24.2	24.3	-0.0 (-.01)
Tranquilizers	23.2	22.7	22.7	-0.0 (0.03)
Stimulants[2]	20.1	21.2	21.2	0.0 (0.02)
Sedatives	24.5	20.4	20.4	-0.0 (0.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	19.1	19.1	19.1	0.0 (-.01)
CIGARETTES	17.1	17.1	17.1	0.0 (-.01)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	18.6	19.2	19.2	0.0 (0.01)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	19.1	20.1	20.1	-0.0 (-.00)
CIGARS	19.7	18.7	18.7	0.0 (-.00)
ALCOHOL	17.0	16.9	16.9	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] ` Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.22B Mean Age at First Use among Female Past Year Initiates of Substance Use Aged 12 to 49: 2010 and 2011

Substance	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1,2]	20.0	18.8	18.8	0.0 (-.00)
Marijuana and Hashish	18.9	17.7	17.7	0.0 (-.01)
Cocaine	20.5	20.6	20.5	0.0 (0.05)
Crack	26.1	21.0	21.0	-0.0 (0.00)
Heroin	19.9	21.2	21.2	-0.0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	18.3	18.4	18.4	0.0 (0.05)
LSD	19.4	18.5	18.5	-0.0 (0.02)
PCP	16.9	16.2	16.2	0.0 (-.00)
Ecstasy	19.3	19.7	19.7	0.0 (0.08)
Inhalants	16.3	15.7	15.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	23.2	23.5	23.5	-0.0 (-.08)
Pain Relievers	21.5	22.8	22.8	-0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	23.2	21.1	21.1	0.0 (-.00)
Tranquilizers	25.6	25.8	25.8	0.0 (0.02)
Stimulants[2]	22.1	23.0	23.1	-0.0 (-.00)
Sedatives	22.7	23.0	23.0	-0.0 (-.02)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1,2]	21.2	20.9	20.9	-0.0 (0.01)
CIGARETTES	17.5	17.2	17.2	0.0 (-.00)
Daily Cigarette Use[4]	19.8	19.0	19.0	-0.0 (0.01)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	19.9	18.9	18.9	0.0 (-.00)
CIGARS	21.4	20.7	20.7	-0.0 (0.01)
ALCOHOL	17.3	17.3	17.3	-0.0 (0.15)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the substance(s) for the first time in the 12 months prior to date of interview.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

[2] Estimates in these designated rows do not include data from new methamphetamine initiation items added in 2007 or new methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

[3] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[4] Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.23A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA							
	Smoke Once a Month				Smoke Once or Twice a Week			
	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	7,078[c]	6,758	6,757[e]	1 (-.00)	11,314[c]	10,986	10,989[e]	-3 (0.01)
AGE								
12-13	2,982[c]	2,756	2,753[e]	3 (-.01)	4,651	4,417	4,415	2 (-.01)
14-15	2,259	2,227	2,223	4 (-.12)	3,721	3,688	3,687	1 (-.03)
16-17	1,838	1,775	1,780	-6 (0.10)	2,942	2,881	2,888	-7 (0.12)
GENDER								
Male	3,329[d]	3,067	3,069[f]	-1 (0.00)	5,298[c]	5,069	5,071[e]	-3 (0.01)
Female	3,750	3,691	3,688	2 (-.04)	6,016	5,917	5,918	-1 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,675[c]	5,365	5,367[e]	-2 (0.01)	9,234[d]	8,751	8,753[f]	-1 (0.00)
White	4,068	3,842	3,842	0 (-.00)	6,958[c]	6,529	6,529[e]	-0 (0.00)
Black or African American	1,031	910	910	-0 (0.00)	1,345	1,215	1,215	-0 (0.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	32	32	-0 (0.01)	60	54	54	-0 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	370	380	384	-4 (-.31)	620	657	662	-5 (-.11)
Two or More Races	144	185	182	3 (0.07)	215	280	276	4 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	1,393	1,390	3 (-.25)	2,080	2,235	2,236[e]	-2 (-.01)[h]
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	3,632	3,476	3,471	5 (-.03)	5,854	5,670	5,664	5 (-.03)
Small Metro	2,197	2,082	2,083	-1 (0.01)	3,509	3,447	3,452	-4 (0.07)
Nonmetro	1,250	1,200[b]	1,203	-3 (0.06)	1,951	1,869[b]	1,873	-4 (0.06)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[1]	3,540	3,389	3,384	6 (-.04)	5,683	5,513	5,507	6 (-.03)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[1]	3,016	2,873	2,877	-4 (0.03)	4,830	4,701	4,709	-8 (0.07)
Segment not in CBSA[1]	522	496	496	-0 (0.02)	801	772	773	-1 (0.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.23B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA							
	Smoke Once a Month				Smoke Once or Twice a Week			
	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	2010	2011 (Old)	2011 (New)	Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	29.6[d]	27.6	27.6[f]	0.0 (-.00)	47.2[d]	44.8	44.8[f]	-0.0 (0.01)
AGE								
12-13	39.0[d]	36.0	36.0[f]	0.0 (-.01)	60.6[d]	57.6	57.6[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
14-15	28.5	26.7	26.7	0.1 (-.03)	46.9[c]	44.3	44.3[e]	0.0 (-.01)
16-17	22.1	20.8	20.9	-0.1 (0.05)	35.2	33.7	33.8	-0.1 (0.04)
GENDER								
Male	27.3[d]	24.5	24.6[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	43.2[d]	40.5	40.5[f]	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	32.1	30.7	30.7	0.0 (-.01)	51.4[c]	49.2	49.2[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	29.7[d]	27.9	27.9[f]	-0.0 (0.01)	48.2[d]	45.5	45.5[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
White	29.3	28.1	28.1	0.0 (-.00)	50.0[d]	47.7	47.7[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
Black or African American	29.6[c]	26.3	26.3[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	38.6[c]	35.2	35.2[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	27.3	23.9	23.9	-0.0 (0.00)	46.3	40.1	40.1	-0.0 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	36.1	32.4	32.6	-0.2 (0.05)	60.0	55.5	55.6	-0.1 (0.01)
Two or More Races	27.6	26.2	26.1	0.1 (-.08)	41.1	39.6	39.5	0.1 (-.08)
Hispanic or Latino	29.2	26.4	26.3[e]	0.1 (-.02)[h]	43.2	42.2	42.3	-0.0 (0.04)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	28.3	26.7	26.7[e]	0.0 (-.01)[h]	45.6[c]	43.4	43.4[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
Small Metro	29.8[d]	27.0	27.0[f]	0.0 (-.00)	47.4[c]	44.6	44.7[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
Nonmetro	33.8	32.0	32.0	-0.0 (0.01)	52.5	49.8	49.8	-0.0 (0.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[1]	28.4	26.8	26.8	0.0 (-.01)	45.6[c]	43.5	43.5[e]	0.0 (-.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[1]	30.3[d]	27.7	27.7[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	48.4[d]	45.3	45.3[f]	-0.0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[1]	34.6	33.4	33.4	-0.0 (0.02)	53.0	52.0[a]	52.1	-0.1 (0.06)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.24A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug or Alcohol Problem in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment 2010	Needed Treatment 2011 (Old)	Needed Treatment 2011 (New)	Needed Treatment Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2010	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2011 (Old)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2011 (New)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	23,209[d]	21,579	21,585[f]	-6 (0.00)	20,615[c]	19,254	19,259[e]	-5 (0.00)
AGE								
12-17	1,833	1,744	1,743	2 (-.02)	1,694	1,598[a]	1,596	2 (-.02)
18-25	6,956[c]	6,560	6,554[e]	6 (-.01)	6,419[c]	5,994	5,988[e]	6 (-.01)
26 or Older	14,420[c]	13,274	13,288	-14 (0.01)[g]	12,502	11,661	11,674	-13 (0.02)
GENDER								
Male	15,089[d]	13,645	13,656[f]	-11 (0.01)	13,424[c]	12,188	12,195[e]	-7 (0.01)
Female	8,120	7,934	7,929	5 (-.02)	7,191	7,066	7,064	2 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	19,476[d]	17,981	17,983[f]	-2 (0.00)	17,185[c]	16,023	16,024[e]	-1 (0.00)
White	15,772[c]	14,474	14,482[e]	-9 (0.01)	13,926[c]	12,954	12,961[e]	-6 (0.01)
Black or African American	2,668	2,364	2,362	2 (-.01)	2,326	2,025	2,024	2 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	201	249	248	1 (0.01)	158	204	203	1 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	41[c]	109	109[e]	-0 (-.00)	40	99	99	-0 (-.00)
Asian	473	419	419	-0 (0.00)	449	403	403	-0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	321	366	362	4 (0.10)	286	338	334	3 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latino	3,733	3,598	3,602	-4 (0.03)	3,429	3,230	3,235	-4 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependent on illicit drugs or alcohol; (2) abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol; or (3) received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient], or mental health center). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.24B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug or Alcohol Problem in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment 2010	Needed Treatment 2011 (Old)	Needed Treatment 2011 (New)	Needed Treatment Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2010	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2011 (Old)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment 2011 (New)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment Lifetime Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	9.2[d]	8.4	8.4[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	8.1[d]	7.5	7.5[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
AGE								
12-17	7.5	7.0	7.0	0.0 (-.01)	7.0	6.4[a]	6.4	0.0 (-.02)
18-25	20.4[c]	19.1	19.1[e]	0.0 (-.01)	18.8[c]	17.5	17.5[e]	0.0 (-.01)
26 or Older	7.4[c]	6.7	6.7[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	6.4	5.9	5.9	-0.0 (0.01)
GENDER								
Male	12.2[d]	10.9	11.0[f]	-0.0 (0.01)	10.9[d]	9.8	9.8[f]	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	6.2	6.0	6.0	0.0 (-.01)	5.5	5.3	5.3	0.0 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.0[d]	8.2	8.2[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	7.9[c]	7.3	7.3[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
White	9.3[c]	8.6	8.6[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	8.2	7.7	7.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	8.8	7.8	7.8	0.0 (-.01)	7.7	6.7	6.7	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.7	17.4	17.4	0.0 (0.01)	13.1	14.3	14.3	0.0 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.7	11.7	11.7	0.0 (0.01)	5.5	10.6	10.5	0.0 (0.01)
Asian	4.1	3.4	3.4	-0.0 (0.00)	3.9	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	10.1	9.2	9.1	0.1 (-.11)	9.0	8.4	8.4	0.1 (-.14)
Hispanic or Latino	10.2	9.1	9.1	-0.0 (0.01)	9.3	8.2	8.2	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependent on illicit drugs or alcohol; (2) abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol; or (3) received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient], or mental health center). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.25A Drove Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs 2010	Illicit Drugs 2011 (Old)	Illicit Drugs 2011 (New)	Illicit Drugs Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	10,584[d]	9,411[a]	9,396[f]	15 (.01)
AGE				
12-17	651	642	641	2 (.15)
18-25	4,326[c]	3,986	3,980[e]	6 (.02)
26 or Older	5,607[c]	4,783	4,776[e]	7 (.01)
GENDER				
Male	7,200[c]	6,408	6,404[e]	3 (.00)
Female	3,384	3,004[a]	2,992	12 (.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,277[d]	8,168	8,156[f]	12 (.01)
White	7,588[d]	6,687	6,684[f]	2 (.00)
Black or African American	1,220	1,027	1,023	4 (.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	86	70	70	0 (.03)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	*	*	* (*)
Asian	208	124[a]	124	0 (.00)
Two or More Races	159	200	195	5 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino	1,306	1,243	1,240	3 (.05)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.25B Drove Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs 2010	Illicit Drugs 2011 (Old)	Illicit Drugs 2011 (New)	Illicit Drugs Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	4.2[d]	3.7[a]	3.6[f]	0.0 (-.01)
AGE				
12-17	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.06)
18-25	12.7[d]	11.6	11.6[f]	0.0 (-.02)
26 or Older	2.9[c]	2.4	2.4[e]	0.0 (-.01)
GENDER				
Male	5.8[c]	5.1	5.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Female	2.6[c]	2.3[a]	2.3[e]	0.0 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3[d]	3.7	3.7[f]	0.0 (-.01)
White	4.5[d]	4.0	4.0[f]	0.0 (-.00)
Black or African American	4.0	3.4	3.4	0.0 (-.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.1	4.9	4.9	0.0 (-.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.0 (-.00)
Two or More Races	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.1 (-.88)
Hispanic or Latino	3.6	3.2	3.1	0.0 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.26A Drove Under the Influence of Alcohol in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol 2010	Alcohol 2011 (Old)	Alcohol 2011 (New)	Alcohol Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	28,902	28,595	28,596	-1 (0.00)
AGE				
12-17	600	518	517	0 (-.00)
18-25	6,831[c]	6,368	6,358[e]	10 (-.02)
26 or Older	21,471	21,709	21,721	-12 (-.05)
GENDER				
Male	18,609	18,227	18,234	-7 (0.02)
Female	10,292	10,368	10,363	5 (0.08)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	25,949	25,300	25,301	-2 (0.00)
White	22,446	21,747	21,752	-5 (0.01)
Black or African American	2,409	2,265	2,263	2 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	135	158	157	0 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	111	111	* (*)
Asian	594	651	652	-1 (-.02)
Two or More Races	312	368	366	2 (0.04)
Hispanic or Latino	2,952	3,295	3,295	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.26B Drove Under the Influence of Alcohol in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol 2010	Alcohol 2011 (Old)	Alcohol 2011 (New)	Alcohol Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	11.4	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (0.00)
AGE				
12-17	2.5[c]	2.1	2.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
18-25	20.0[d]	18.6	18.5[f]	0.0 (-.02)
26 or Older	11.0	10.9	11.0	-0.0 (0.12)
GENDER				
Male	15.1	14.6	14.6	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	7.9	7.8	7.8	0.0 (-.04)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.0	11.6	11.6	-0.0 (0.00)
White	13.2	12.9	12.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	8.0	7.5	7.5	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.2	11.0	11.0	0.0 (-.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	11.8	11.8	* (*)
Asian	5.2	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (-.16)
Two or More Races	9.8	9.2	9.2	0.1 (-.09)
Hispanic or Latino	8.0	8.4	8.4	0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.27A Drove Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2010	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2011 (Old)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2011 (New)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	31,624	31,221	31,220	1 (-.00)
AGE				
12-17	844	783	781	2 (-.02)
18-25	7,927[c]	7,455	7,445[e]	10 (-.02)
26 or Older	22,853	22,983	22,993	-11 (-.08)
GENDER				
Male	20,323	19,983	19,988	-5 (0.02)
Female	11,302	11,238	11,232	7 (-.09)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,431	27,692	27,692	0 (-.00)
White	24,504	23,741	23,745	-4 (0.00)
Black or African American	2,701	2,569	2,568	0 (-.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	150	171	171	0 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	126	126	* (*)
Asian	661	656	657	-1 (0.19)
Two or More Races	362	429	425	4 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino	3,193	3,529	3,528	1 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table J.27B Drove Under the Influence of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2010	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2011 (Old)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol 2011 (New)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	12.5	12.1	12.1	0.0 (-.00)
AGE				
12-17	3.5	3.1	3.1	0.0 (-.02)
18-25	23.3[d]	21.7	21.7[f]	0.0 (-.02)
26 or Older	11.7	11.6	11.6	-0.0 (0.05)
GENDER				
Male	16.5	16.0	16.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	8.7	8.5	8.4	0.0 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.1	12.7	12.7	0.0 (-.00)
White	14.4	14.0	14.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	8.9	8.5	8.5	0.0 (-.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5	12.0	12.0	0.0 (-.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	13.5	13.5	* (*)
Asian	5.8	5.3	5.3	-0.0 (0.02)
Two or More Races	11.4	10.7	10.6	0.1 (-.13)
Hispanic or Latino	8.7	9.0	9.0	0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012b).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] `Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Appendix K: Mental Health Tables Containing Prevalence Estimates: Table Types A and B

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Table K.1A Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	46,044	45,569[a]	45,602	-33 (0.08)	10,268	10,211	10,222	-11 (0.23)
GENDER								
Male	18,689	17,753	17,772	-19 (0.02)	4,224	4,236[a]	4,243	-7 (-.36)
Female	27,355	27,816	27,830	-14 (-.03)	6,044	5,975	5,979	-4 (0.06)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	40,220	40,158	40,172	-14 (0.30)	8,541	8,340[b]	8,349	-9 (0.05)
White	32,255	31,765	31,768	-3 (0.01)	6,523	6,136	6,137	-0 (0.00)
Black or African American	5,276	5,030	5,029	1 (-.01)	1,259	1,241	1,243	-2 (0.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native	201[c]	373	373[e]	0 (0.00)	50	74	73	1 (0.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1,645	1,805[b]	1,815	-10 (-.06)	450[c]	612[a]	618[e]	-5 (-.03)
Two or More Races	675	929	932	-3 (-.01)	226	241	243	-2 (-.13)
Hispanic or Latino	5,824	5,411[a]	5,430	-19 (0.05)	1,727	1,872	1,873	-1 (-.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	19,186	18,612	18,625	-13 (0.02)	3,162	3,307[a]	3,316	-9 (-.06)
Part-Time	7,590	7,534	7,537	-3 (0.05)	3,116	2,886	2,887	-1 (0.00)
Unemployed	4,131	3,804	3,823	-19 (0.06)	1,558	1,558	1,559	-1 (-1.3)
Other[1]	15,137	15,619	15,617	2 (0.00)	2,432	2,460	2,460	0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.1B Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	20.1	19.6[a]	19.6	-0.0 (0.03)	30.1	29.8	29.8	-0.0 (0.09)
GENDER								
Male	16.8	15.9	15.9	-0.0 (0.02)	24.4	24.7[a]	24.7	-0.0 (-.15)
Female	23.1	23.0	23.0	-0.0 (0.15)	36.0	34.9	34.9	-0.0 (0.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	20.4	20.2	20.2	-0.0 (0.05)	31.1	30.6[b]	30.6	-0.0 (0.08)
White	20.7	20.5	20.5	-0.0 (0.01)	32.1	31.3	31.3	-0.0 (0.00)
Black or African American	19.8	18.8	18.8	0.0 (-.01)	25.9	26.4	26.5	-0.0 (-.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.7[c]	28.9	28.9[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	27.2	34.4	34.3	0.1 (0.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	15.8	16.1[b]	16.2	-0.1 (-.28)	31.3	32.5	32.7	-0.2 (-.12)
Two or More Races	25.4	28.3	28.4	-0.0 (-.01)	41.3	33.9[a]	34.5	-0.6 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latino	18.3[c]	15.9[a]	16.0[e]	-0.1 (0.02)	26.3	26.6	26.6	-0.0 (-.05)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	16.8	16.1	16.1	-0.0 (0.01)	25.4	26.5[b]	26.6	-0.1 (-.06)
Part-Time	22.9	23.2	23.2	-0.0 (-.03)	32.8	30.8	30.8	-0.0 (0.00)
Unemployed	27.9	28.0	28.1	-0.1 (-.61)	34.2	34.7	34.8	-0.0 (-.06)
Other[1]	22.6	22.0	22.1	-0.0 (0.02)	32.1	30.9	30.9	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.2A Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	21,902	21,018	21,033	-14 (0.02)	13,874	14,339	14,348	-9 (-.02)
GENDER								
Male	8,988[c]	8,141	8,154[e]	-13 (0.02)	5,477	5,376	5,375	0 (-.00)
Female	12,913	12,878	12,879	-1 (0.04)	8,398	8,964	8,973	-9 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	19,061	18,545	18,543	2 (-.00)	12,618	13,273	13,279	-7 (-.01)
White	15,213	14,544	14,549	-5 (0.01)	10,519	11,085	11,082	2 (0.00)
Black or African American	2,537	2,458	2,452	6 (-.07)	1,480	1,332	1,334	-3 (0.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	95	144	144	-0 (-.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	831	859	863	-4 (-.13)	363	334	334	-1 (0.02)
Two or More Races	286	381[a]	376	5 (0.05)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	2,841	2,473	2,489	-16 (0.05)	1,257	1,067	1,069	-2 (0.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	12,127	11,232	11,237	-5 (0.01)	3,896	4,073	4,072	1 (0.00)
Part-Time	3,139	3,046	3,045	1 (-.01)	1,335	1,602	1,605	-3 (-.01)
Unemployed	1,923[c]	1,529	1,548[e]	-18 (0.05)	651	717	717	-0 (-.00)
Other[1]	4,713	5,211	5,203	8 (0.02)	7,992	7,948	7,954	-7 (0.17)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.2B Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	22.2	21.4	21.5	-0.0 (0.02)	14.4	14.3	14.3	-0.0 (0.17)
GENDER								
Male	18.5	16.9	17.0	-0.0 (0.02)	12.2	11.5	11.5	0.0 (-.00)
Female	25.9	25.8	25.8	-0.0 (0.02)	16.3	16.7	16.7	-0.0 (-.04)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	23.4	23.2	23.2	0.0 (-.01)	14.3	14.5	14.5	-0.0 (-.03)
White	24.5	24.3	24.3	-0.0 (0.04)	14.3	14.6	14.6	0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	20.6	20.3	20.3	0.1 (-.15)	15.6	13.4	13.4	-0.0 (0.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.6	29.8	29.8	0.0 (0.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	15.6	14.8	14.8	-0.1 (0.09)	10.0	9.4	9.5	-0.1 (0.13)
Two or More Races	27.3	30.2	30.0	0.3 (0.10)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	16.8[c]	13.7	13.8[e]	-0.1 (0.03)	15.1	12.0	12.0	-0.0 (0.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	18.5[c]	17.0	17.0[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	10.8	10.9	10.9	0.0 (0.05)
Part-Time	25.7	26.4	26.4	0.0 (0.01)	11.7	13.9[a]	13.9	-0.0 (-.01)
Unemployed	29.0	26.0	26.3	-0.2 (0.09)	18.0	22.2	22.2	-0.0 (-.00)
Other[1]	33.5	35.4	35.4	-0.0 (-.00)	17.6	16.5	16.5	-0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.3A Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	11,499	11,535	11,543	-8 (-.18)	2,640	2,616	2,618	-2 (0.08)
GENDER								
Male	3,745	3,839	3,843	-4 (-.04)	832	838	839	-1 (-.18)
Female	7,754	7,696	7,700	-4 (0.07)	1,808	1,778	1,779	-0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,018	10,289	10,297	-9 (-.03)	2,166	2,207	2,210	-3 (-.07)
White	8,215	8,510	8,516	-6 (-.02)	1,724	1,731	1,731	0 (0.00)
Black or African American	1,182	926	927	-1 (0.00)	257	238	239	-1 (0.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	92	160	159	1 (0.01)	16	15	15	1 (-.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	46	46	-0 (-.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	270	382	385	-2 (-.02)	81	139	142[e]	-2 (-.04)[h]
Two or More Races	248	264	264	0 (0.03)	79	70	70	-1 (0.08)
Hispanic or Latino	1,481	1,246	1,246	1 (-.00)	473	409	408	1 (-.02)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	4,045	4,259	4,267	-9 (-.04)	755	797	798	-1 (-.03)
Part-Time	1,895	1,897	1,896	1 (0.43)	840	750	751	-1 (0.01)
Unemployed	1,161	1,034	1,033	1 (-.01)	330	390	389	1 (0.02)
Other[1]	4,398	4,346	4,347	-1 (0.02)	715	679	679	-0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.3B Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.06)	7.7	7.6	7.6	-0.0 (0.04)
GENDER								
Male	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.0 (-.06)	4.8	4.9	4.9	-0.0 (-.11)
Female	6.6	6.4	6.4	-0.0 (0.02)	10.8	10.4	10.4	-0.0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (-.04)	7.9	8.1	8.1	-0.0 (-.05)
White	5.3	5.5	5.5	-0.0 (-.02)	8.5	8.8	8.8	0.0 (0.00)
Black or African American	4.4	3.5	3.5	-0.0 (0.00)	5.3	5.1	5.1	-0.0 (0.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.6	12.4	12.4	0.0 (0.00)	8.7	7.0	6.8	0.2 (-.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.6	5.3	5.3	0.0 (0.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	2.6	3.4	3.4	-0.0 (-.03)	5.7	7.4	7.5	-0.1 (-.05)
Two or More Races	9.3	8.1	8.0	0.0 (-.03)	14.5	9.8	10.0	-0.2 (0.04)
Hispanic or Latino	4.6	3.7	3.7	0.0 (-.00)	7.2	5.8	5.8	0.0 (-.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3.5	3.7	3.7	-0.0 (-.04)	6.1	6.4	6.4	-0.0 (-.03)
Part-Time	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.0 (0.01)	8.8	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Unemployed	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.0 (-.06)	7.2	8.7	8.7	0.0 (0.02)
Other[1]	6.6	6.1	6.1	-0.0 (0.01)	9.4	8.5	8.5	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.4A Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5,785	5,876	5,879	-4 (-.04)	3,074	3,043	3,046	-3 (0.09)
GENDER								
Male	1,926	1,945	1,948	-3 (-.12)	987	1,056	1,056	-0 (-.00)
Female	3,859	3,930	3,931	-1 (-.01)	2,087	1,987	1,990	-2 (0.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,081	5,235	5,238	-3 (-.02)	2,771	2,847	2,849	-3 (-.03)
White	4,062	4,508	4,512	-4 (-.01)	2,429	2,271	2,273	-2 (0.01)
Black or African American	740[d]	451	451[f]	0 (-.00)	185	238	238	-0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	55	55	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	163	101	101	-0 (0.00)	26	141	141	0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	71	87	86	1 (0.07)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	704	641	641	-1 (0.01)	303	197	196	0 (-.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	2,583	2,684	2,688	-4 (-.04)	707	777	781	-4 (-.05)
Part-Time	754	840	838	2 (0.03)	301	307	307	-0 (-.05)
Unemployed	625	499	499	-1 (0.00)	206	145	145	0 (-.01)
Other[1]	1,823	1,853	1,854	-1 (-.05)	1,860	1,814	1,813	1 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.4B Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5.9	6.0	6.0	-0.0 (-.03)	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.02)
GENDER								
Male	4.0	4.0	4.1	-0.0 (-.06)	2.2	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (-.00)
Female	7.7	7.9	7.9	-0.0 (-.02)	4.0	3.7	3.7	-0.0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.2	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (-.01)	3.1	3.1	3.1	-0.0 (0.14)
White	6.5[c]	7.5	7.5[e]	-0.0 (-.01)	3.3	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	6.0[d]	3.7	3.7[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.9	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	11.3	11.3	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	3.1	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.00)	0.7	4.0	4.0	-0.0 (-.01)
Two or More Races	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.1 (0.84)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	4.2	3.6	3.6	-0.0 (0.01)	3.6	2.2	2.2	0.0 (-.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3.9	4.1	4.1	-0.0 (-.03)	2.0	2.1	2.1	-0.0 (-.06)
Part-Time	6.2	7.3	7.3	0.0 (0.02)	2.6	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (-.11)
Unemployed	9.4	8.5	8.5	0.0 (-.01)	5.7	4.5	4.5	0.0 (-.01)
Other[1]	13.0	12.6[a]	12.6	-0.0 (0.09)	4.1	3.8	3.8	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.5A Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	46,044	45,569	45,602	-33 (0.08)	10,268	10,211	10,222	-11 (0.23)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	10,339	10,096[a]	10,130	-33 (0.16)	2,256	2,341	2,351	-11 (-.11)
East North Central	7,378	7,112	7,146	-33 (0.14)	1,582	1,650	1,661	-11 (-.13)
Illinois	1,853	1,616	1,619	-3 (0.01)	454	436	438	-2 (0.11)
Indiana	1,049	1,111	1,129	-18 (-.23)	248	252[a]	260	-8 (-.67)
Michigan	1,715	1,576	1,576	-1 (0.00)	321	363	363	0 (0.00)
Ohio	2,030	1,960	1,958	2 (-.02)	394	418	417	1 (0.03)
Wisconsin	731	850	864	-13 (-.10)	166	181	183	-2 (-.10)
West North Central	2,961	2,984	2,984	0 (0.00)	673	690	690	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	23,905	22,871	22,878	-7 (0.01)	5,463	5,432	5,434	-2 (0.06)
Small Metro	14,547	15,098	15,123	-25 (-.04)	3,433	3,362	3,367	-5 (0.08)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9,639	10,033	10,035	-1 (-.00)	2,196	2,153	2,155	-2 (0.04)
< 250K Pop.	4,908	5,065	5,088	-23 (-.13)	1,237	1,209	1,212	-4 (0.16)
Nonmetro	7,592	7,599	7,602	-2 (-.25)	1,372	1,417[b]	1,421	-3 (-.07)
Urbanized	3,348	3,208	3,208	1 (-.00)	610	675	676	-1 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	3,607	3,671	3,674	-3 (-.04)	645	632[a]	633	-2 (0.17)
Completely Rural	637	720	720	-0 (-.00)	117	111	111	0 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	23,126	22,316	22,314	1 (-.00)	5,301	5,254	5,255	-1 (0.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	20,004	20,241[a]	20,275	-33 (-.12)	4,475	4,450	4,460	-10 (0.66)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	2,914	3,012	3,013	-2 (-.02)	492	507	507	-0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.5B Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	20.1	19.6[a]	19.6	-0.0 (0.03)	30.1	29.8	29.8	-0.0 (0.09)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	20.7	20.1[a]	20.2	-0.1 (0.13)	30.1	31.9	32.0	-0.1 (-.07)
East North Central	21.2	20.4[a]	20.5	-0.1 (0.13)	30.8	32.6	32.8	-0.2 (-.10)
Illinois	19.3	16.9	16.9	-0.0 (0.01)	31.2	31.3	31.4	-0.1 (-.62)
Indiana	22.0	23.0	23.4	-0.4 (-.28)	34.5	34.6[a]	35.7	-1.1 (-.91)
Michigan	22.9	21.1	21.1	-0.0 (0.00)	29.0[c]	33.2	33.2[e]	0.0 (0.00)
Ohio	23.4	22.6	22.5	0.0 (-.02)	32.6	34.0	33.9	0.1 (0.04)
Wisconsin	17.0	19.7	20.0	-0.3 (-.10)	25.4	29.3	29.5	-0.3 (-.06)
West North Central	19.5	19.4	19.4	0.0 (0.00)	28.6	30.3	30.3	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	19.5	18.5	18.5	-0.0 (0.01)	30.1	29.5	29.5	-0.0 (0.07)
Small Metro	20.8	20.8	20.8	-0.0 (0.72)	30.9	30.2	30.2	-0.0 (0.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	20.8	20.4	20.4	0.0 (-.01)	31.3	30.4	30.4	-0.0 (0.00)
< 250K Pop.	20.9	21.4[a]	21.5	-0.1 (-.12)	30.2	29.7	29.8	-0.0 (0.04)
Nonmetro	20.7	20.9	20.9	0.0 (0.00)	28.6	29.9[a]	29.9	-0.1 (-.04)
Urbanized	21.5	21.2	21.2	-0.0 (0.02)	28.9	30.5	30.6	-0.0 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	20.4	21.1	21.1	0.0 (0.01)	27.7	30.2	30.2	-0.0 (-.02)
Completely Rural	18.7	18.7	18.7	-0.0 (-.12)	33.5	25.0	25.1	-0.1 (0.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	19.4	18.6	18.6	-0.0 (0.01)	30.0	29.4	29.4	-0.0 (0.06)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	20.9	20.7	20.7	-0.0 (0.12)	30.5	30.3	30.3	-0.0 (0.11)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	20.3	20.5	20.5	-0.0 (-.08)	28.9	29.7	29.8	-0.0 (-.05)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.6A Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	21,902	21,018	21,033	-14 (0.02)	13,874	14,339	14,348	-9 (-.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	4,709	4,874	4,888	-14 (-.08)	3,374	2,881	2,890	-9 (0.02)
East North Central	3,181	3,386	3,400	-14 (-.06)	2,615	2,076	2,085	-9 (0.02)
Illinois	744	805	802	3 (0.05)	655[c]	375	379[e]	-4 (0.02)
Indiana	471	573	584	-11 (-.10)	*	285	284	* (*)
Michigan	710	704	703	1 (-.14)	685	509	510	-2 (0.01)
Ohio	953	901	895	6 (-.10)	684	641	646	-5 (0.13)
Wisconsin	304	403	415	-12 (-.11)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	1,527	1,488	1,488	0 (0.00)	760	806	806	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	11,763[d]	10,214	10,213[f]	1 (-.00)	6,678	7,225	7,231	-6 (-.01)
Small Metro	6,805	7,069	7,080	-12 (-.04)	4,310	4,668	4,675	-7 (-.02)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	4,531	4,748	4,743	5 (0.02)	2,912	3,132	3,137	-5 (-.02)
< 250K Pop.	2,273	2,321	2,337	-17 (-.26)	1,398	1,536	1,539	-3 (-.02)
Nonmetro	3,334	3,735	3,739	-3 (-.01)	2,886	2,447	2,442	4 (-.01)
Urbanized	1,567	1,608	1,609	-1 (-.03)	1,171	926	922	3 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	1,538	1,825	1,827	-3 (-.01)	1,424	1,215	1,213	1 (-.01)
Completely Rural	230	303	302	0 (0.01)	290	306	307	-1 (-.04)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	11,386[d]	9,959	9,953[f]	7 (-.00)	6,439	7,103	7,107	-4 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	9,343	9,595	9,613	-19 (-.07)	6,186	6,197	6,202	-5 (-.32)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	1,172	1,465	1,467	-2 (-.01)	1,250	1,040	1,040	0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.6B Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	22.2	21.4	21.5	-0.0 (0.02)	14.4	14.3	14.3	-0.0 (0.17)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	22.4	23.6	23.7	-0.1 (-.06)	15.7[c]	13.0	13.0[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
East North Central	21.7	23.5	23.6	-0.1 (-.05)	17.5[c]	13.4	13.5[e]	-0.1 (0.01)
Illinois	17.7	19.4	19.3	0.1 (0.04)	16.7[d]	9.3	9.4[f]	-0.1 (0.01)
Indiana	23.3	28.6	29.2	-0.6 (-.10)	*	13.6	13.6	* (*)
Michigan	23.1	23.7	23.7	0.0 (0.06)	20.6	14.9	15.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Ohio	26.4	25.8[a]	25.6	0.2 (-.22)	17.8	16.2	16.3	-0.1 (0.08)
Wisconsin	17.1	22.9[a]	23.6	-0.7 (-.11)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	24.2	23.7	23.7	0.0 (0.00)	11.6	11.8	11.8	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	21.5[d]	18.9	18.9[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	13.4	14.1	14.2	-0.0 (-.02)
Small Metro	22.9	23.5	23.6	-0.0 (-.05)	14.8	14.8	14.8	-0.0 (0.44)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	22.5	23.1	23.1	0.0 (0.04)	15.1	14.6	14.6	-0.0 (0.03)
< 250K Pop.	23.8	24.5[b]	24.7	-0.2 (-.18)	14.2	15.2	15.2	-0.0 (-.00)
Nonmetro	23.6	26.7	26.7	-0.0 (-.00)	16.3	13.9	13.8	0.0 (-.01)
Urbanized	26.1	26.3	26.3	-0.0 (-.12)	15.8	13.6	13.6	0.0 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	22.1[c]	27.8	27.8[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	16.9	13.9	13.8	0.0 (-.01)
Completely Rural	19.7	23.3	23.2	0.1 (0.04)	15.3	14.6	14.6	-0.0 (0.07)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	21.4[d]	18.9	18.9[f]	0.0 (-.00)	13.3	14.3	14.3	-0.0 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	23.4	24.0	24.1	-0.0 (-.06)	15.1	14.4	14.4	-0.0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	21.7[c]	26.9	26.9[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	17.2	13.8	13.8	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.7A Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	11,499	11,535	11,543	-8 (-.18)	2,640	2,616	2,618	-2 (0.08)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	2,649	2,546	2,554	-8 (0.08)	571	586	587	-2 (-.11)
East North Central	1,809	1,743	1,751	-8 (0.14)	421	404	406	-2 (0.12)
Illinois	390	365	367	-2 (0.10)	122	90	90	-0 (0.01)
Indiana	275	262	269	-7 (1.22)	73	68	70	-3 (0.80)
Michigan	395	340	343	-3 (0.06)	91	92	93	-0 (-.11)
Ohio	595	593[a]	587	5 (-.73)	101	108	107	1 (0.22)
Wisconsin	155	184	185	-1 (-.03)	33	46	46	0 (0.01)
West North Central	840	803	803	0 (0.00)	151	182	182	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	5,763	5,745	5,749	-4 (0.25)	1,381	1,336	1,337	-1 (0.03)
Small Metro	3,617	3,927	3,931	-4 (-.01)	914	946	946	-0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,465	2,571	2,572	-1 (-.01)	615	598	598	0 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	1,152	1,356	1,359	-3 (-.02)	299	348	348	-0 (-.01)
Nonmetro	2,118	1,863	1,863	0 (-.00)	345	335	335	-0 (0.01)
Urbanized	982	782	780	2 (-.01)	135	180	180	1 (0.02)
Less Urbanized	907	923	926	-2 (-.13)	177	131	132	-1 (0.02)
Completely Rural	230	158	158	-0 (0.00)	33	23	23	0 (-.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	5,545	5,559	5,562	-3 (-.16)	1,335	1,285	1,286	-0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	5,170	5,258	5,261	-3 (-.04)	1,157	1,214	1,216	-1 (-.02)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	783	718	719	-2 (0.03)	148	117	117	-0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.7B Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.06)	7.7	7.6	7.6	-0.0 (0.04)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	5.3	5.1	5.1	-0.0 (0.07)	7.6	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (-.06)
East North Central	5.2	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.13)	8.2	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (0.20)
Illinois	4.1	3.8	3.8	-0.0 (0.09)	8.4	6.4	6.5	-0.0 (0.01)
Indiana	5.8	5.4	5.6	-0.1 (0.75)	10.2	9.3	9.6	-0.4 (0.62)
Michigan	5.3	4.5[a]	4.6	-0.0 (0.06)	8.2	8.4	8.5	-0.0 (-.07)
Ohio	6.9	6.8[a]	6.8	0.1 (-.61)	8.3	8.8	8.7	0.1 (0.30)
Wisconsin	3.6	4.3	4.3	-0.0 (-.03)	5.1	7.5	7.5	0.0 (0.01)
West North Central	5.5	5.2	5.2	0.0 (0.00)	6.4	8.0	8.0	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	4.7	4.7	4.7	-0.0 (0.12)	7.6	7.3	7.3	-0.0 (0.04)
Small Metro	5.2	5.4	5.4	-0.0 (-.01)	8.2	8.5	8.5	0.0 (0.04)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5.3	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (0.01)	8.8	8.4	8.4	0.0 (-.02)
< 250K Pop.	4.9	5.7	5.7	-0.0 (-.01)	7.3	8.6	8.5	0.0 (0.01)
Nonmetro	5.8	5.1	5.1	0.0 (-.00)	7.2	7.1	7.0	0.0 (-.02)
Urbanized	6.3	5.2	5.2	0.0 (-.01)	6.4	8.2[a]	8.1	0.0 (0.02)
Less Urbanized	5.1	5.3	5.3	-0.0 (-.04)	7.6	6.3	6.3	-0.0 (0.02)
Completely Rural	6.7	4.1	4.1	-0.0 (0.00)	9.4	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (0.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	4.6	4.6	4.6	-0.0 (0.27)	7.5	7.2	7.2	-0.0 (0.03)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	5.4	5.4	5.4	-0.0 (0.03)	7.9	8.3	8.3	0.0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	5.5	4.9	4.9	-0.0 (0.02)	8.7	6.8	6.9	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.8A Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	5,785	5,876	5,879	-4 (-.04)	3,074	3,043	3,046	-3 (0.09)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	1,267	1,360	1,364	-4 (-.04)	811	600	603	-3 (0.01)
East North Central	780	940	943	-4 (-.02)	609	400	402	-3 (0.01)
Illinois	165	214	214	1 (0.01)	103	60	63	-2 (0.06)
Indiana	90	151	156	-5 (-.08)	*	43	43	* (*)
Michigan	176	185	186	-1 (-.13)	127	62	64	-2 (0.03)
Ohio	281	294	292	2 (0.15)	213	191	189	2 (-.09)
Wisconsin	68	95	95	0 (0.01)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	488	421	421	0 (0.00)	202	200	200	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	2,891	2,782	2,781	1 (-.01)	1,491	1,627	1,631	-4 (-.03)
Small Metro	1,849	2,021	2,025	-3 (-.02)	854	959	960	-1 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,256	1,412	1,412	-0 (-.00)	594	561	561	-1 (0.02)
< 250K Pop.	594	609	612	-3 (-.17)	259	399	398	0 (0.00)
Nonmetro	1,045	1,072	1,074	-1 (-.05)	729	456	455	2 (-.01)
Urbanized	512	401	401	-0 (0.00)	335	201	199	2 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	472	597	598	-1 (-.01)	257	194	195	-0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	60	74	74	-0 (-.00)	*	61	61	* (*)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	2,783	2,698	2,698	-0 (0.00)	1,427	1,576	1,578	-2 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	2,657	2,742	2,744	-2 (-.02)	1,357	1,301	1,301	0 (-.00)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	346	436	437	-1 (-.01)	290	165	166	-1 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.8B Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	5.9	6.0	6.0	-0.0 (-.03)	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	6.0	6.6	6.6	-0.0 (-.03)	3.8	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (0.01)
East North Central	5.3	6.5	6.6	-0.0 (-.02)	4.1	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.01)
Illinois	3.9	5.2	5.1	0.0 (0.01)	2.6	1.5	1.6	-0.1 (0.06)
Indiana	4.5	7.5	7.8	-0.3 (-.08)	*	2.1	2.1	* (*)
Michigan	5.8	6.2	6.3	-0.0 (-.08)	3.8	1.8	1.9	-0.0 (0.02)
Ohio	7.8	8.4	8.4	0.1 (0.09)	5.5	4.8	4.8	0.1 (-.07)
Wisconsin	3.8	5.4	5.4	0.0 (0.01)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	7.7	6.7	6.7	0.0 (0.00)	3.1	2.9	2.9	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	5.3	5.1	5.1	0.0 (-.01)	3.0	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (-.04)
Small Metro	6.2	6.7	6.7	-0.0 (-.02)	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.0 (0.00)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	6.2	6.9	6.9	-0.0 (-.00)	3.1	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.01)
< 250K Pop.	6.2	6.4	6.5	-0.0 (-.12)	2.6	3.9	3.9	0.0 (0.01)
Nonmetro	7.4	7.7	7.7	-0.0 (-.02)	4.1	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.01)
Urbanized	8.5	6.6	6.6	-0.0 (0.00)	4.5	3.0	2.9	0.0 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	6.8	9.1	9.1	-0.0 (-.00)	3.1	2.2	2.2	-0.0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	5.2	5.7	5.7	0.0 (0.04)	*	2.9	2.9	* (*)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	5.2	5.1	5.1	-0.0 (0.02)	2.9	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (-.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	6.7	6.9	6.9	-0.0 (-.02)	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.0 (-.00)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	6.4	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (-.01)	4.0	2.2	2.2	-0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.9A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	9,225[d]	7,997	7,996[f]	1 (-.00)	3,280	3,066	3,066	0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	5,028[d]	4,131	4,130[f]	1 (-.00)	1,690	1,569	1,571	-2 (0.02)
Female	4,197	3,866	3,865	1 (-.00)	1,590	1,497	1,495	2 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,854[c]	6,961	6,957[e]	4 (-.00)	2,710	2,502	2,500	2 (-.01)
White	6,292[c]	5,580	5,581[e]	-2 (0.00)	2,152	1,952	1,950	2 (-.01)
Black or African American	1,122[c]	858	856[e]	3 (-.01)	349	295	297	-1 (0.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	83	135	134	1 (0.01)	30	29	28	1 (-.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	188	191	191	0 (0.01)	87	148	148	0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	153	145	143	2 (-.20)	85	60	59	1 (-.03)
Hispanic or Latino	1,370[c]	1,036	1,039[e]	-2 (0.01)	570	564	566	-2 (0.54)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3,790	3,408	3,413	-5 (0.01)	1,021	1,051	1,053	-2 (-.05)
Part-Time	1,805	1,521	1,519[e]	2 (-.01)[h]	1,025	888	887	1 (-.00)
Unemployed	1,226	1,044	1,045	-1 (0.01)	616	522	523	-2 (0.02)
Other[1]	2,404	2,024	2,019	6 (-.01)	618	606[a]	603	3 (-.19)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.9B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	4.0[d]	3.4	3.4[f]	0.0 (-.00)	9.6	8.9	8.9	0.0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	4.5[d]	3.7	3.7[f]	0.0 (-.00)	9.8	9.1	9.1	-0.0 (0.02)
Female	3.5	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.00)	9.5	8.7	8.7	0.0 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.0[d]	3.5	3.5[f]	0.0 (-.00)	9.9	9.2	9.2	0.0 (-.01)
White	4.0[c]	3.6	3.6[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	10.6	10.0	9.9	0.0 (-.02)
Black or African American	4.2[c]	3.2	3.2[e]	0.0 (-.01)	7.2	6.3	6.3	-0.0 (0.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.8	10.4	10.4	0.0 (0.01)	16.4	13.4	13.2	0.2 (-.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.3	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.0 (0.01)	6.0	7.9	7.8	0.0 (0.02)
Two or More Races	5.8	4.4	4.4	0.1 (-.05)	15.6[c]	8.5	8.5[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Hispanic or Latino	4.3[c]	3.0	3.1[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	8.7	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (0.04)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3.3	2.9	2.9	-0.0 (0.01)	8.2	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (-.05)
Part-Time	5.4	4.7	4.7	0.0 (-.01)	10.8	9.5	9.5	0.0 (-.01)
Unemployed	8.3	7.7	7.7	-0.0 (0.00)	13.5	11.6	11.7	-0.0 (0.02)
Other[1]	3.6[c]	2.9	2.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)	8.1	7.6[a]	7.6	0.0 (-.06)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.10A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	4,691[d]	3,837	3,836[f]	1 (-.00)	1,253	1,094	1,094	0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	2,657[d]	1,973	1,972[f]	1 (-.00)	681	589	587	1 (-.02)
Female	2,034	1,863	1,864	-0 (0.00)	572	505	507	-1 (0.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,039[c]	3,400	3,399[e]	1 (-.00)	1,105	1,058	1,058	0 (-.01)
White	3,286[c]	2,802	2,805[e]	-3 (0.01)	854	826	826	-0 (0.01)
Black or African American	546	422	418	3 (-.03)	227	141	141	1 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	36	36	0 (0.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	102	40	40	0 (0.00)	*	3	3	* (*)
Two or More Races	65	66	65	1 (-24)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	652	436	437	-0 (0.00)	149	36	36	0 (0.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	2,464	2,106	2,109	-3 (0.01)	304	251	252	-1 (0.01)
Part-Time	655	540	538	2 (-.02)	126	94	94	-1 (0.02)
Unemployed	480	425	425	-0 (0.00)	129	97	97	1 (-.02)
Other[1]	1,093[c]	766	764[e]	2 (-.01)	694	652	651	1 (-.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.10B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	4.8[d]	3.9	3.9[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	5.5[d]	4.1	4.1[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0 (-.01)
Female	4.1	3.7	3.7	-0.0 (0.00)	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.9[c]	4.2	4.2[e]	0.0 (-.00)	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0 (-.00)
White	5.3	4.7	4.7	-0.0 (0.01)	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	4.4	3.5	3.5	0.0 (-.03)	2.4	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.5	7.6	7.6	0.0 (0.14)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0 (-.00)	*	0.1	0.1	* (*)
Two or More Races	6.2	5.2	5.1	0.1 (-.07)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	3.8[c]	2.4	2.4[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3.8	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (0.01)	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (0.01)
Part-Time	5.4	4.7	4.7	0.0 (-.03)	1.1	0.8	0.8	-0.0 (0.02)
Unemployed	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0 (-.76)	3.6	3.0	3.0	0.0 (-.03)
Other[1]	7.8[d]	5.2	5.2[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*) (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.11A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	2,901	2,601	2,606	-4 (0.01)	1,009	963	962	1 (-.01)
GENDER								
Male	1,310	1,136	1,139	-2 (0.01)	401	382	382	-0 (0.02)
Female	1,591	1,465	1,467	-2 (0.02)	608	581	580	1 (-.03)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,538	2,328	2,331	-3 (0.02)	813	804	804	1 (-.06)
White	2,043	1,973	1,977	-4 (0.06)	662	634	632	1 (-.05)
Black or African American	359[d]	175	176[f]	-1 (0.00)	87	72	73	-1 (0.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	45	56	56	1 (0.05)	11	8	8	1 (-.15)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	14	14	-0 (-.01)	1	*	*	* (*)
Asian	28	61	61	0 (0.00)	25	58	58	0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	61	49	48	1 (-.07)	27	19	20	-0 (0.03)
Hispanic or Latino	363	274	275	-1 (0.01)	195	158	158	-0 (0.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	980	821	826	-5 (0.03)	306	288	287	0 (-.03)
Part-Time	612	505	504	1 (-.01)	333	266	267	-1 (0.01)
Unemployed	367	410	410	-0 (-.01)	139	163	163	-0 (-.00)
Other[1]	942	866	865	0 (-.01)	231	246	245	1 (0.07)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.11B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1.3	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.01)	3.0	2.8	2.8	0.0 (-.01)
GENDER								
Male	1.2	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.01)	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.0 (0.02)
Female	1.3	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.01)	3.6	3.4	3.4	0.0 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.3	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.01)	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0 (-.29)
White	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.07)	3.3	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.24)
Black or African American	1.3[d]	0.7	0.7[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	1.8	1.5	1.6	-0.0 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.2	4.4	4.3	0.0 (0.22)	6.2	3.9	3.6	0.2 (-.09)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3	1.6	1.6	-0.0 (-.00)	0.4	*	*	* (*)
Asian	0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (-.00)	1.7	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.01)
Two or More Races	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.0 (-.04)	4.9	2.7	2.8	-0.1 (0.03)
Hispanic or Latino	1.1	0.8	0.8	-0.0 (0.01)	3.0	2.2	2.2	-0.0 (0.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (0.03)	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.0 (-.03)
Part-Time	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.01)	3.5	2.8	2.8	-0.0 (0.01)
Unemployed	2.5	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (-.00)	3.0	3.6	3.6	-0.0 (-.01)
Other[1]	1.4	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.00)	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.33)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.12A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1,510	1,240	1,243	-4 (0.01)	382	399	400	-1 (-.06)
GENDER								
Male	771	562	562	-0 (0.00)	138	193	194	-1 (-.03)
Female	739	678	681	-3 (0.06)	244	206	206	0 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,349	1,138	1,140	-3 (0.01)	376	386	387	-1 (-.11)
White	1,081	1,020	1,024	-4 (0.07)	300	319	321	-1 (-.07)
Black or African American	212[c]	78	78[e]	0 (-.00)	60	24	24	0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	18	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	3	3	3	0 (0.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	33	11	10	1 (-.04)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	161	102	103	-1 (0.02)	6	13	13	0 (0.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	601	489	493	-4 (0.03)	74	44	46	-2 (0.07)
Part-Time	235	202	201	2 (-.05)	44	37	37	0 (0.00)
Unemployed	180	189	190	-1 (-.07)	*	58	58	* (*)
Other[1]	494	359	360	-1 (0.01)	217	260	260	0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.12B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (-.35)
GENDER								
Male	1.6	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.00)	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (-.03)
Female	1.5	1.4	1.4	-0.0 (0.05)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.7	1.4	1.4	-0.0 (0.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.49)
White	1.7	1.7	1.7	-0.0 (0.21)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (-.12)
Black or African American	1.7[c]	0.6	0.6[e]	0.0 (-.00)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.7	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0 (-.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.1 (-.03)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	1.0	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (0.01)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (0.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.9	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (0.03)	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.07)
Part-Time	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.0 (-.08)	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.00)
Unemployed	2.7	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (-.01)	*	1.8	1.8	* (*)
Other[1]	3.5	2.4	2.5	-0.0 (0.01)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.13A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	9,225[d]	7,997	7,996[f]	1 (-.00)	3,280	3,066	3,066	0 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	1,935	1,890	1,888	1 (-.03)	731	682	682	0 (-.00)
East North Central	1,417	1,344	1,343	1 (-.02)	525	467	467	0 (-.00)
Illinois	335	376	376	0 (0.00)	172	149	148	1 (-.03)
Indiana	238	192	194	-1 (0.03)	95	54	55	-1 (0.03)
Michigan	303	265	267	-2 (0.04)	94	97	97	0 (0.19)
Ohio	389	370[a]	366	4 (-.19)	114	127	126	1 (0.05)
Wisconsin	151	141	141	-0 (0.01)	49	40	40	-0 (0.02)
West North Central	518	545	545	0 (0.00)	206	216	216	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	5,002[c]	4,413	4,412[e]	1 (-.00)	1,748	1,717	1,717	0 (-.01)
Small Metro	2,959	2,628	2,629	-1 (0.00)	1,140	1,009	1,009	0 (-.00)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,005	1,698	1,697	1 (-.00)	736	640	640	-1 (0.01)
< 250K Pop.	954	930	932	-2 (0.10)	404	370	369	1 (-.03)
Nonmetro	1,263[c]	956	955[e]	1 (-.00)	392	340	341	-1 (0.01)
Urbanized	662	514	512	1 (-.01)	187	177	178	-0 (0.04)
Less Urbanized	525	356	356	-1 (0.00)	172	130	130	-0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	77	86	86	0 (0.02)	33	33	33	0 (0.34)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	4,867	4,320	4,317	3 (-.01)	1,684	1,671	1,669	1 (-.09)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	3,954[c]	3,373	3,375[e]	-2 (0.00)	1,446	1,289	1,290	-1 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	403	303	304	-0 (0.00)	150	107	107	0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.13B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	4.0[d]	3.4	3.4[f]	0.0 (-.00)	9.6	8.9	8.9	0.0 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	3.9	3.8	3.8	0.0 (-.02)	9.8	9.3	9.3	0.0 (-.01)
East North Central	4.1	3.9	3.9	0.0 (-.02)	10.2	9.2	9.2	0.0 (-.00)
Illinois	3.5	3.9	3.9	0.0 (0.00)	11.8	10.7	10.6	0.1 (-.04)
Indiana	5.0	4.0	4.0	-0.0 (0.03)	13.3[c]	7.4	7.6[e]	-0.2 (0.03)
Michigan	4.0	3.6	3.6	-0.0 (0.05)	8.5	8.9	8.8	0.0 (0.13)
Ohio	4.5	4.3[a]	4.2	0.1 (-.18)	9.4	10.3	10.3	0.0 (0.06)
Wisconsin	3.5	3.3	3.3	-0.0 (0.01)	7.5	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (0.04)
West North Central	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.0 (0.00)	8.8	9.5	9.5	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	4.1[c]	3.6	3.6[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	9.6	9.3	9.3	-0.0 (0.02)
Small Metro	4.2	3.6	3.6	0.0 (-.00)	10.3	9.1	9.0	0.0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	4.3[c]	3.5	3.5[e]	0.0 (-.00)	10.5	9.0	9.0	-0.0 (0.00)
< 250K Pop.	4.1	3.9	3.9	-0.0 (0.03)	9.9	9.1	9.1	0.0 (-.06)
Nonmetro	3.4[c]	2.6	2.6[e]	0.0 (-.00)	8.2	7.2	7.2	-0.0 (0.01)
Urbanized	4.3	3.4	3.4	0.0 (-.01)	8.8	8.0	8.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Less Urbanized	3.0	2.0	2.0	-0.0 (0.00)	7.4	6.2	6.2	-0.0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0 (-1.4)	9.3	7.4	7.4	-0.0 (0.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	4.1[c]	3.6	3.6[e]	0.0 (-.00)	9.5	9.3	9.3	-0.0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	4.1[c]	3.5	3.5[e]	0.0 (-.00)	9.8	8.8	8.8	0.0 (-.00)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	2.8	2.1	2.1	-0.0 (0.00)	8.8	6.2	6.3	-0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.14A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	4,691[d]	3,837	3,836[f]	1 (-.00)	1,253	1,094	1,094	0 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	865	882	881	1 (0.05)	339	325	325	0 (-.02)
East North Central	608	638	637	1 (0.03)	284	240	239	0 (-.01)
Illinois	142	189	189	0 (0.01)	22	38	39	-1 (-.06)
Indiana	58	82	85	-3 (-.12)	*	56	53	* (*)
Michigan	142	108	108	0 (-.01)	67	60	63	-2 (0.54)
Ohio	199	178	176	3 (-.11)	76	65	64	1 (-.11)
Wisconsin	67	81	80	1 (0.07)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	256	244	244	0 (0.00)	56	85	85	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	2,623[c]	2,124	2,122[e]	2 (-.00)	631	572	573	-1 (0.02)
Small Metro	1,423	1,260	1,261	-1 (0.01)	396	359	359	0 (-.00)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,043	838	835	2 (-.01)	227	221	222	-1 (0.11)
< 250K Pop.	381	422	426	-4 (-.09)	169	138	138	1 (-.02)
Nonmetro	645[c]	453	453[e]	0 (-.00)	226	163	161	1 (-.02)
Urbanized	391[c]	226	226[e]	0 (-.00)	84	110	109	2 (0.07)
Less Urbanized	223	181	181	-0 (0.00)	129	45	45	-0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	30	46	46	0 (0.01)	14	7	7	0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	2,555[c]	2,083	2,080[e]	3 (-.01)	628	566	568	-1 (0.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	1,983[c]	1,599	1,601[e]	-2 (0.01)	525	486	484	2 (-.04)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	153	155	155	0 (0.02)	100	42	42	-0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.14B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	4.8[d]	3.9	3.9[f]	0.0 (-.00)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0 (-.00)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.0 (0.03)	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0 (-.01)
East North Central	4.1	4.4	4.4	0.0 (0.02)	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.01)
Illinois	3.4	4.5	4.5	0.0 (0.01)	0.6	0.9	1.0	-0.0 (-.06)
Indiana	2.9	4.1	4.3	-0.2 (-.12)	*	2.7	2.5	* (*)
Michigan	4.6	3.6	3.6	0.0 (-.01)	2.0	1.8	1.8	-0.1 (0.39)
Ohio	5.5	5.1[a]	5.0	0.1 (-.15)	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.09)
Wisconsin	3.8	4.6	4.5	0.0 (0.06)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	4.1	3.9	3.9	0.0 (0.00)	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	4.8[c]	3.9	3.9[e]	0.0 (-.00)	1.3	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.02)
Small Metro	4.8	4.2	4.2	-0.0 (0.01)	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5.2	4.1	4.1	0.0 (-.01)	1.2	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.02)
< 250K Pop.	4.0	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.08)	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.03)
Nonmetro	4.6[c]	3.2	3.2[e]	0.0 (-.00)	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0 (-.02)
Urbanized	6.5[c]	3.7	3.7[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.0 (0.05)
Less Urbanized	3.2	2.8	2.8	0.0 (-.00)	1.5	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	2.6	3.5	3.5	0.0 (0.02)	0.7	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	4.8[c]	4.0	3.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)	1.3	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	5.0[c]	4.0	4.0[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0 (-.03)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.46)	1.4	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.15A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	2,901	2,601	2,606	-4 (0.01)	1,009	963	962	1 (-.01)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	694	563	567	-4 (0.03)	224	186	186	1 (-.01)
East North Central	509	429	433	-4 (0.06)	169	138	138	1 (-.02)
Illinois	120	121	122	-1 (-.57)	51	35	34	1 (-.04)
Indiana	92	58	63	-5 (0.16)	31	12	13	-0 (0.03)
Michigan	82	84	85	-1 (-.35)	32	36[a]	36	0 (0.09)
Ohio	151	130	127	3 (-.12)	42	41	40	1 (-.34)
Wisconsin	64	36	36	-0 (0.01)	13	14	15	-1 (-.44)
West North Central	185	134	134	0 (0.00)	55	48	48	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	1,529	1,383	1,384	-1 (0.01)	530	501	501	-0 (0.00)
Small Metro	837	953	957	-4 (-.03)	355	359	359	0 (0.10)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	559	630	632	-2 (-.02)	236	233	233	-0 (0.11)
< 250K Pop.	278	323	325	-2 (-.05)	119	126	126	1 (0.10)
Nonmetro	535[d]	266	265[f]	1 (-.00)	124	102	102	0 (-.01)
Urbanized	293[d]	127	126[f]	1 (-.00)	53	66	66	0 (0.01)
Less Urbanized	211	119	119	0 (-.00)	53	32	32	0 (-.00)
Completely Rural	31	19	19	0 (0.00)	17	5	5	0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	1,482	1,356	1,357	-0 (0.00)	511	479	478	0 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	1,282	1,165	1,170	-4 (0.04)	443	458	458	0 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	137	80	80	0 (-.00)	55[c]	26	26[e]	0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.15B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 18-25 2010	Aged 18-25 2011 (Old)	Aged 18-25 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	1.3	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.01)	3.0	2.8	2.8	0.0 (-.01)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	1.4	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.03)	3.0	2.5	2.5	0.0 (-.02)
East North Central	1.5	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.06)	3.3	2.7	2.7	0.0 (-.02)
Illinois	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (-.61)	3.5	2.5	2.4	0.0 (-.05)
Indiana	1.9	1.2	1.3	-0.1 (0.16)	4.3	1.7	1.7	-0.1 (0.02)
Michigan	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (-.32)	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.0 (0.08)
Ohio	1.7	1.5[a]	1.5	0.0 (-.12)	3.5	3.3[a]	3.2	0.1 (-.28)
Wisconsin	1.5	0.8	0.8	-0.0 (0.01)	2.0	2.3	2.5	-0.2 (-.34)
West North Central	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0 (0.00)	2.4	2.1	2.1	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.01)	2.9	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (0.02)
Small Metro	1.2	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (-.04)	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0 (0.36)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1.2	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (-.04)	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.0 (0.03)
< 250K Pop.	1.2	1.4	1.4	-0.0 (-.04)	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.14)
Nonmetro	1.5[d]	0.7	0.7[f]	0.0 (-.00)	2.6	2.2	2.2	0.0 (-.02)
Urbanized	1.9[d]	0.8	0.8[f]	0.0 (-.00)	2.5	3.0	3.0	0.0 (0.02)
Less Urbanized	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0 (-.00)	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.0 (-.01)
Completely Rural	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.00)	5.0	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	1.2	1.1	1.1	-0.0 (0.00)	2.9	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (0.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	1.3	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (0.03)	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.05)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0 (-.00)	3.3[c]	1.5	1.5[e]	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.16A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	1,510	1,240	1,243	-4 (0.01)	382	399	400	-1 (-.06)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	301	258	261	-4 (0.09)	170	119	120	-1 (0.02)
East North Central	186	218	222	-4 (-.10)	154	72	73	-1 (0.01)
Illinois	47	72	72	-1 (-.03)	22	*	*	* (*)
Indiana	*	30	34	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	32	35	35	-1 (-.14)	18	*	*	* (*)
Ohio	81	60	59	1 (-.05)	27	29	29	1 (0.42)
Wisconsin	16	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	115	39	39	0 (0.00)	15	47	47	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	806	691	690	0 (-.00)	194	191	192	-1 (0.42)
Small Metro	389	403	407	-4 (-.21)	92	191	191	-1 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	306	285	285	-1 (0.03)	17[c]	113	114[e]	-1 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	83	119	122	-3 (-.08)	76	78	78	0 (0.07)
Nonmetro	314[d]	146	146[f]	-0 (0.00)	96	18	17	0 (-.00)
Urbanized	194[d]	49	49[f]	-0 (0.00)	45	12	11	0 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	106	86	86	-0 (0.00)	52	2	2	0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	14	11	11	0 (0.00)	*	4	4	* (*)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	777	687	687	0 (-.00)	194	191	192	-1 (0.42)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	660	503	507	-4 (0.03)	179	204	204	-0 (-.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	73	50	50	0 (0.00)	10	4	4	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.16B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Aged 26-49 2010	Aged 26-49 2011 (Old)	Aged 26-49 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Aged 50+ 2010	Aged 50+ 2011 (Old)	Aged 50+ 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (-.35)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	1.4	1.2	1.3	-0.0 (0.10)	0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.02)
East North Central	1.3	1.5	1.5	-0.0 (-.09)	1.0	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.01)
Illinois	1.1	1.7	1.7	-0.0 (-.03)	0.6	*	*	* (*)
Indiana	*	1.5	1.7	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	1.0	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (-.11)	0.6	*	*	* (*)
Ohio	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.06)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0 (0.78)
Wisconsin	0.9	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	1.8[c]	0.6	0.6[e]	0.0 (0.00)	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.00)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.13)
Small Metro	1.3	1.3	1.4	-0.0 (-.26)	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1.5	1.4	1.4	-0.0 (0.02)	0.1[c]	0.5	0.5[e]	-0.0 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	0.9	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (-.08)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0 (-1.4)
Nonmetro	2.2[d]	1.0	1.0[f]	0.0 (-.00)	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.00)
Urbanized	3.2[d]	0.8	0.8[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0 (-.00)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0 (-.00)
Completely Rural	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0 (-.01)	*	0.2	0.2	* (*)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0 (-.00)	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.13)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	1.7	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.03)	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (-.02)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0 (-.00)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.17A No Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	183,229[d]	187,057[a]	187,023[1]	33 (0.01)
AGE				
18-25	23,805	24,091	24,080	11 (0.04)
26-49	76,665	77,015	77,001	14 (0.04)
50 or Older	82,760[d]	85,951	85,942[f]	9 (0.00)
GENDER				
Male	92,280[d]	94,106	94,087[f]	19 (0.01)
Female	90,948[d]	92,950	92,936[f]	14 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	157,195	158,488	158,473	14 (0.01)
White	123,703	123,481	123,479	3 (-.01)
Black or African American	21,394	21,714	21,715	-1 (-.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	874	918	915	2 (0.06)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	8,754	9,417	9,398	19 (0.03)
Two or More Races	1,978	2,350	2,356	-5 (-.01)
Hispanic or Latino	26,034[d]	28,569[a]	28,550[f]	19 (0.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT				
Full-Time	95,046	97,115	97,133	-18 (-.01)
Part-Time	25,549	24,903	24,899	3 (-.00)
Unemployed	10,678	9,793	9,785	8 (-.01)
Other[1]	51,956[c]	55,245	55,205[e]	40 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.17B No Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	79.9	80.4[a]	80.4	0.0 (0.03)
AGE				
18-25	69.9	70.2	70.2	0.0 (0.09)
26-49	77.8	78.6	78.5	0.0 (0.02)
50 or Older	85.6	85.7	85.7	0.0 (0.17)
GENDER				
Male	83.2	84.1	84.1	0.0 (0.02)
Female	76.9	77.0	77.0	0.0 (0.15)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	79.6	79.8	79.8	0.0 (0.05)
White	79.3	79.5	79.5	0.0 (0.01)
Black or African American	80.2	81.2	81.2	-0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	81.3[c]	71.1	71.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	84.2	83.9[b]	83.8	0.1 (-.28)
Two or More Races	74.6	71.7	71.6	0.0 (-.01)
Hispanic or Latino	81.7[c]	84.1[a]	84.0[e]	0.1 (0.02)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT				
Full-Time	83.2	83.9	83.9	0.0 (0.01)
Part-Time	77.1	76.8	76.8	0.0 (-.03)
Unemployed	72.1	72.0	71.9	0.1 (-.61)
Other[1]	77.4	78.0	77.9	0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.18A Levels of Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	9,130	9,040	9,049	-9 (0.10)	25,415	24,994	25,011	-17 (0.04)
AGE								
18-25	2,055	2,066	2,069	-3 (-.21)	5,573	5,529	5,535	-6 (0.16)
26-49	4,395	4,396	4,396	-0 (-.31)	11,721[c]	10,747	10,757[e]	-10 (0.01)
50 or Older	2,680	2,579	2,584	-5 (0.06)	8,121	8,718	8,718	-1 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	3,837	3,625	3,632	-6 (0.03)	11,107	10,289	10,298	-9 (0.01)
Female	5,293	5,415	5,417	-2 (-.02)	14,308	14,705	14,713	-8 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,845	7,908	7,916	-8 (-.11)	22,356	21,961	21,959	2 (-.00)
White	6,254	6,120	6,124	-4 (0.03)	17,786	17,136	17,128	8 (-.01)
Black or African American	1,127	1,044	1,045	-1 (0.01)	2,966	3,060	3,057	3 (0.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22[c]	52	52[e]	-0 (-.00)	88	162	162	-0 (-.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	33	33	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	272	444	448	-4 (-.02)	1,103	979[a]	983	-4 (0.03)
Two or More Races	108	216	215	1 (0.01)	319	449	453	-4 (-.03)
Hispanic or Latino	1,285	1,132	1,133	-1 (0.01)	3,059	3,033	3,052	-19 (2.83)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3,724	3,760	3,763	-4 (-.09)	11,418	10,593	10,594	-1 (0.00)
Part-Time	1,454	1,577	1,582	-4 (-.03)	4,241	4,060	4,059	1 (-.00)
Unemployed	915[d]	630	631[f]	-2 (0.01)	2,055	2,140	2,159	-19 (-.18)
Other[1]	3,037	3,073	3,073	1 (0.02)	7,702	8,200	8,198	2 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.18B Levels of Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.0 (0.04)	11.1	10.7	10.8	-0.0 (0.02)
AGE								
18-25	6.0	6.0	6.0	-0.0 (14.2)	16.4	16.1	16.1	-0.0 (0.08)
26-49	4.5	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.01)	11.9[c]	11.0	11.0[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
50 or Older	2.8	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.03)	8.4	8.7	8.7	-0.0 (-.00)
GENDER								
Male	3.5	3.2	3.2	-0.0 (0.03)	10.0	9.2	9.2	-0.0 (0.01)
Female	4.5	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.17)	12.1	12.2	12.2	-0.0 (-.08)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.0	4.0	4.0	-0.0 (-.35)	11.3	11.1	11.1	0.0 (-.00)
White	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.0 (0.04)	11.4	11.0	11.0	0.0 (-.01)
Black or African American	4.2	3.9	3.9	-0.0 (0.01)	11.1	11.4	11.4	0.0 (0.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.0	4.0	4.0	-0.0 (-.01)	8.1	12.5	12.6	-0.0 (-.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	3.9	3.8	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	2.6	4.0	4.0	-0.0 (-.03)	10.6	8.7[a]	8.8	-0.0 (0.02)
Two or More Races	4.1	6.6	6.5	0.0 (0.01)	12.0	13.7	13.8	-0.1 (-.06)
Hispanic or Latino	4.0	3.3	3.3	-0.0 (0.00)	9.6	8.9	9.0	-0.1 (0.09)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	3.3	3.2	3.3	-0.0 (0.26)	10.0	9.2	9.2	0.0 (-.00)
Part-Time	4.4	4.9	4.9	-0.0 (-.03)	12.8	12.5	12.5	0.0 (-.01)
Unemployed	6.2[c]	4.6	4.6[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	13.9	15.7	15.9	-0.1 (-.06)
Other[1]	4.5	4.3	4.3	-0.0 (0.01)	11.5	11.6	11.6	-0.0 (-.04)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.19A No Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	183,229[d]	187,057[a]	187,023[f]	33 (0.01)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION				
Midwest	39,672	40,146[a]	40,112	33 (0.08)
East North Central	27,415	27,770	27,736	33 (0.10)
Illinois	7,727	7,973	7,970	3 (0.01)
Indiana	3,714	3,715	3,697	18 (-1.1)
Michigan	5,784	5,896	5,896	1 (0.01)
Ohio	6,632	6,724	6,726	-2 (-.02)
Wisconsin	3,559	3,461	3,448	13 (-.12)
West North Central	12,257	12,376	12,376	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE				
Large Metro	98,768	100,636	100,575	61 (0.03)
Small Metro	55,385	57,663	57,681	-18 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	36,813	39,101	39,111	-10 (-.00)
< 250K Pop.	18,572	18,562	18,570	-8 (4.06)
Nonmetro	29,076	28,757	28,767	-10 (0.03)
Urbanized	12,204	11,896	11,891	5 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	14,102	13,737	13,752	-16 (0.04)
Completely Rural	2,769	3,124	3,124	1 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY				
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	96,243	97,848	97,805	43 (0.03)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	75,547	77,503	77,516	-13 (-.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	11,439	11,705	11,702	3 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.19B No Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	79.9	80.4[a]	80.4	0.0 (0.03)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION				
Midwest	79.3	79.9[a]	79.8	0.1 (0.13)
East North Central	78.8	79.6[a]	79.5	0.1 (0.13)
Illinois	80.7	83.1	83.1	0.0 (0.01)
Indiana	78.0	77.0	76.6	0.4 (-.28)
Michigan	77.1	78.9	78.9	0.0 (0.00)
Ohio	76.6	77.4	77.5	-0.0 (-.02)
Wisconsin	83.0	80.3	80.0	0.3 (-.10)
West North Central	80.5	80.6	80.6	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE				
Large Metro	80.5	81.5	81.5	0.0 (0.01)
Small Metro	79.2	79.2	79.2	0.0 (0.72)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	79.2	79.6	79.6	-0.0 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	79.1	78.6[a]	78.5	0.1 (-.12)
Nonmetro	79.3	79.1	79.1	-0.0 (0.00)
Urbanized	78.5	78.8	78.8	0.0 (0.02)
Less Urbanized	79.6	78.9	78.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	81.3	81.3	81.3	0.0 (-.12)
POPULATION DENSITY				
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	80.6	81.4	81.4	0.0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	79.1	79.3	79.3	0.0 (0.12)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	79.7	79.5	79.5	0.0 (-.08)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.20A Levels of Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Lifetime – Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	9,130	9,040	9,049	-9 (0.10)	25,415	24,994	25,011	-17 (0.04)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	2,086	2,107	2,116	-9 (-.29)	5,603	5,443	5,460	-17 (0.12)
East North Central	1,483	1,515	1,524	-9 (-.21)	4,086	3,853	3,871	-17 (0.08)
Illinois	300	307	306	1 (0.24)	1,163	944	947	-2 (0.01)
Indiana	232	288	298	-10 (-.15)	541	560	561	-1 (-.06)
Michigan	312	355	354	1 (0.02)	1,008	881	879	2 (-.01)
Ohio	461	413	417	-4 (0.08)	975	953	953	-0 (0.00)
Wisconsin	178	151	148	3 (-.10)	399	515	530	-15 (-.12)
West North Central	603	592	592	0 (0.00)	1,518	1,589	1,589	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	4,665	4,085	4,083	2 (-.00)	13,476	13,042	13,046	-5 (0.01)
Small Metro	3,049	3,281	3,290	-8 (-.03)	7,882	7,890	7,902	-12 (-.57)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,941	2,206	2,209	-3 (-.01)	5,233	5,256	5,254	2 (0.12)
< 250K Pop.	1,108	1,075	1,081	-6 (0.21)	2,648	2,634	2,648	-14 (-38)
Nonmetro	1,416	1,674	1,676	-2 (-.01)	4,057	4,062	4,062	-0 (-.08)
Urbanized	658	687	688	-1 (-.04)	1,708	1,740	1,740	-1 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	685	830	830	-0 (-.00)	2,015	1,918	1,918	-0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	72[c]	158	159[e]	-1 (-.01)	335	404	404	1 (0.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	4,520	3,995	3,990	5 (-.01)	13,061	12,761	12,762	-1 (0.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	4,061	4,293	4,306	-12 (-.05)	10,773	10,690	10,707	-18 (0.27)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	550	751	753	-1 (-.01)	1,581	1,543	1,542	1 (-.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.20B Levels of Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Lifetime – Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.0 (0.04)	11.1	10.7	10.8	-0.0 (0.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	4.2	4.2	4.2	-0.0 (-.43)	11.2	10.8	10.9	-0.0 (0.10)
East North Central	4.3	4.3	4.4	-0.0 (-.23)	11.7	11.0	11.1	-0.0 (0.08)
Illinois	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.0 (0.25)	12.1	9.8	9.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Indiana	4.9	6.0	6.2	-0.2 (-.16)	11.4	11.6	11.6	-0.0 (-.09)
Michigan	4.2	4.8	4.7	0.0 (0.02)	13.4	11.8	11.8	0.0 (-.01)
Ohio	5.3	4.8	4.8	-0.0 (0.08)	11.3	11.0	11.0	-0.0 (0.00)
Wisconsin	4.1	3.5	3.4	0.1 (-.10)	9.3	11.9	12.3	-0.4 (-.12)
West North Central	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.0 (0.00)	10.0	10.3	10.3	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	3.8	3.3	3.3	0.0 (-.00)	11.0	10.6	10.6	-0.0 (0.02)
Small Metro	4.4	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.06)	11.3	10.8	10.9	-0.0 (0.02)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	4.2	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.01)	11.3	10.7	10.7	0.0 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	4.7	4.5	4.6	-0.0 (0.12)	11.3	11.1	11.2	-0.0 (0.55)
Nonmetro	3.9	4.6	4.6	-0.0 (-.01)	11.1	11.2	11.2	0.0 (0.02)
Urbanized	4.2	4.5	4.6	-0.0 (-.03)	11.0	11.5	11.5	-0.0 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	3.9	4.8	4.8	0.0 (0.00)	11.4	11.0	11.0	0.0 (-.03)
Completely Rural	2.1	4.1	4.1	-0.0 (-.01)	9.8	10.5	10.5	0.0 (0.02)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	3.8	3.3	3.3	0.0 (-.01)	10.9	10.6	10.6	-0.0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	4.2	4.4	4.4	-0.0 (-.07)	11.3	10.9	10.9	-0.0 (0.04)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	3.8	5.1	5.1	-0.0 (-.01)	11.0	10.5	10.5	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.21A Types of Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by No Past Year Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	22,297	22,046	22,036	10 (-.04)
Marijuana and Hashish	17,237	17,609	17,600	8 (0.02)
Cocaine	2,571	2,182	2,187	-6 (0.01)
Crack	370	274	278	-4 (0.04)
Heroin	254	172	172	0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	2,240	1,995	1,989	6 (-.02)
LSD	390	401	397	4 (0.57)
PCP	25	32	32	0 (0.00)
Ecstasy	1,227	1,130	1,128	2 (-.02)
Inhalants	653	566	570	-5 (0.06)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	8,162	7,493	7,483	10 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	6,058	5,525	5,516	10 (-.02)
OxyContin®	706	610	605	4 (-.04)
Tranquilizers	2,578	2,390	2,393	-3 (0.02)
Stimulants[3]	1,271	1,215	1,215	-0 (0.00)
Methamphetamine[3]	441	389	389	0 (-.00)
Sedatives	393[c]	182	181[e]	1 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	10,557	9,776	9,768	8 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.21B Types of Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by No Past Year Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	12.2	11.8	11.8	0.0 (-.01)
Marijuana and Hashish	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0 (0.77)
Cocaine	1.4[c]	1.2	1.2[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
Crack	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.04)
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.00)
Hallucinogens	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0 (-.02)
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-2.6)
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0 (-.00)
Ecstasy	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0 (-.01)
Inhalants	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.05)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	4.5[c]	4.0	4.0[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	3.3	3.0	2.9	0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0 (-.04)
Tranquilizers	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.02)
Stimulants[3]	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.0 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.00)
Sedatives	0.2[c]	0.1	0.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	5.8[c]	5.2	5.2[e]	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.22A Types of Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	11,867	11,505	11,494	12 (-.03)	3,596	3,614	3,613	2 (0.10)
Marijuana and Hashish	8,651	8,577	8,568	9 (-.11)	2,545	2,732	2,732	1 (0.00)
Cocaine	1,723	1,446	1,444	2 (-.01)	506	503	502	0 (-.11)
Crack	496[c]	323	322[e]	0 (-.00)	163	116	116	-0 (0.00)
Heroin	339	394[a]	393	2 (0.03)	162	180	180	-0 (-.01)
Hallucinogens	1,556	1,426	1,425	1 (-.01)	452	483	483	-0 (-.00)
LSD	356	320	321	-0 (0.01)	117	99	99	-1 (0.03)
PCP	36	48	48	0 (0.01)	25	19	19	0 (0.00)
Ecstasy	961	873	873	0 (-.00)	283	312	312	-1 (-.02)
Inhalants	510	475	477	-2 (0.05)	173	171	172	-1 (0.83)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	6,077[c]	5,415	5,411[e]	3 (-.01)	2,019	1,799	1,797	2 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	4,662	4,134	4,130	4 (-.01)	1,633	1,408	1,407	1 (-.00)
OxyContin®	938	795	793	2 (-.01)	427[c]	276	276[e]	-1 (0.00)
Tranquilizers	2,539	2,245	2,240	5 (-.02)	882	742	742	0 (-.00)
Stimulants[3]	1,306	1,187	1,186	0 (-.00)	386	471	470	1 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	420	538[a]	540	-2 (-.02)	141	216	216	-0 (-.00)
Sedatives	402	260	259	1 (-.01)	210[c]	91	90[e]	1 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	7,309[c]	6,619	6,614[e]	4 (-.01)	2,336	2,197	2,195	2 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.22B Types of Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Drug	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
ILLICIT DRUGS[1]	25.8	25.2[b]	25.2	0.0 (-.08)	31.3	31.3	31.3	0.0 (1.42)
Marijuana and Hashish	18.8	18.8[a]	18.8	0.0 (21.5)	22.1	23.7	23.7	0.0 (0.01)
Cocaine	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.01)	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0 (-.13)
Crack	1.1[c]	0.7	0.7[e]	0.0 (-.00)	1.4	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.00)
Heroin	0.7	0.9[b]	0.9	0.0 (0.03)	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.0 (0.00)
Hallucinogens	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.0 (-.02)	3.9	4.2	4.2	0.0 (0.01)
LSD	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.0 (0.01)	1.0	0.9	0.9	-0.0 (0.03)
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (0.01)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.00)
Ecstasy	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.0 (-.01)	2.5	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (-.02)
Inhalants	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.05)	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.0 (0.40)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics[2,3]	13.2[c]	11.9	11.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)	17.6	15.6	15.6	0.0 (-.01)
Pain Relievers	10.1	9.1	9.1	0.0 (-.01)	14.2	12.2	12.2	0.0 (-.01)
OxyContin®	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.02)	3.7[c]	2.4	2.4[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
Tranquilizers	5.5	4.9[a]	4.9	0.0 (-.02)	7.7	6.4	6.4	0.0 (-.01)
Stimulants[3]	2.8	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.01)	3.4	4.1	4.1	0.0 (0.01)
Methamphetamine[3]	0.9	1.2	1.2	-0.0 (-.01)	1.2	1.9	1.9	-0.0 (-.00)
Sedatives	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0 (-.01)	1.8[c]	0.8[a]	0.8[e]	0.0 (-.00)
ILLICIT DRUGS OTHER THAN MARIJUANA[1]	15.9	14.5[a]	14.5	0.0 (-.01)	20.3	19.0	19.0	0.0 (-.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. The estimates for Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine incorporated in these summary estimates do not include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

[2] Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates of Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics, Stimulants, and Methamphetamine in the designated rows include data from new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006 and are not comparable with estimates presented in NSDUH reports prior to the 2007 survey. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, 2009).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.23A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by No Past Year Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR				
Tobacco Products[1]	57,080	57,216	57,220	-4 (-.03)
Cigarettes	45,770	45,653	45,646	7 (-.06)
Smokeless Tobacco	8,493	8,565	8,568	-4 (-.05)
Cigars	17,812	17,252	17,265	-13 (0.02)
Alcohol	128,122	130,895	130,876	19 (0.01)
PAST MONTH				
Tobacco Products[1]	48,156	48,104	48,116	-12 (0.31)
Cigarettes	39,431	39,072	39,072	0 (-.00)
Smokeless Tobacco	6,509	6,374	6,380	-6 (0.05)
Cigars	9,091	8,903	8,916	-13 (0.07)
Pipe Tobacco	1,242	1,338	1,331	7 (0.08)
Alcohol	102,405	105,120	105,104	15 (0.01)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	43,251	43,931	43,943	-12 (-.02)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	12,209	11,524	11,529	-5 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.23B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by No Past Year Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Substance	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR				
Tobacco Products[1]	31.2	30.6	30.6	-0.0 (0.01)
Cigarettes	25.0	24.4	24.4	-0.0 (0.00)
Smokeless Tobacco	4.6	4.6	4.6	-0.0 (0.05)
Cigars	9.7	9.2	9.2	-0.0 (0.02)
Alcohol	69.9	70.0	70.0	-0.0 (-.05)
PAST MONTH				
Tobacco Products[1]	26.3	25.7	25.7	-0.0 (0.02)
Cigarettes	21.5	20.9	20.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Smokeless Tobacco	3.6	3.4	3.4	-0.0 (0.03)
Cigars	5.0	4.8[a]	4.8	-0.0 (0.04)
Pipe Tobacco	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0 (0.11)
Alcohol	55.9	56.2	56.2	-0.0 (-.01)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	23.6	23.5	23.5	-0.0 (0.10)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	6.7	6.2	6.2	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.24A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Any Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR								
Tobacco Products[1]	21,885[c]	20,440	20,439[e]	1 (-.00)	6,225	6,158	6,160	-2 (0.04)
Cigarettes	19,369	18,186	18,183	4 (-.00)	5,773	5,657	5,659	-3 (0.02)
Smokeless Tobacco	2,675[d]	2,056	2,058[f]	-2 (0.00)	662	522	521	1 (-.00)
Cigars	6,367	5,788	5,792	-4 (0.01)	1,648	1,682	1,682	0 (0.01)
Alcohol	33,277	32,587	32,606	-19 (0.03)	8,095	8,500	8,505	-6 (-.01)
PAST MONTH								
Tobacco Products[1]	18,895[c]	17,631	17,627[e]	4 (-.00)	5,438	5,506	5,508	-2 (-.03)
Cigarettes	16,865	15,808	15,806	2 (-.00)	5,113	5,118	5,120	-3 (-.38)
Smokeless Tobacco	1,800[d]	1,352	1,354[f]	-2 (0.00)	393	306	305	1 (-.01)
Cigars	3,394	3,104	3,105	-1 (0.00)	865	872	868	3 (1.16)
Pipe Tobacco	758	617	615	1 (-.01)	214	184	184	0 (-.00)
Alcohol	25,650	24,939	24,962	-23 (0.03)	5,926	6,202	6,209	-7 (-.02)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	13,372	12,561	12,562	-1 (0.00)	3,270	3,281	3,280	1 (0.09)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	4,281	3,961	3,965	-3 (0.01)	1,050	1,146	1,146	-0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.24B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Any Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Substance	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR								
Tobacco Products[1]	47.5[c]	44.9	44.8[e]	0.0 (-.01)	54.1	53.4	53.4	0.0 (-.02)
Cigarettes	42.1[c]	39.9	39.9[e]	0.0 (-.02)	50.2	49.0	49.0	0.0 (-.01)
Smokeless Tobacco	5.8[d]	4.5	4.5[f]	-0.0 (0.00)	5.8	4.5	4.5	0.0 (-.01)
Cigars	13.8	12.7	12.7	0.0 (-.00)	14.3	14.6	14.6	0.0 (0.05)
Alcohol	72.3	71.5	71.5	0.0 (-.01)	70.4	73.7	73.7	0.0 (0.00)
PAST MONTH								
Tobacco Products[1]	41.0[c]	38.7	38.7[e]	0.0 (-.02)	47.3	47.7	47.7	0.0 (0.03)
Cigarettes	36.6	34.7	34.7	0.0 (-.02)	44.5	44.4	44.4	0.0 (-.06)
Smokeless Tobacco	3.9[d]	3.0	3.0[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	3.4	2.7[a]	2.6	0.0 (-.01)
Cigars	7.4	6.8	6.8	0.0 (-.01)	7.5	7.6	7.5	0.0 (-12)
Pipe Tobacco	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.0 (-.01)	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.0 (-.00)
Alcohol	55.7	54.7	54.7	-0.0 (0.01)	51.5	53.8	53.8	-0.0 (-.01)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	29.0	27.6	27.5	0.0 (-.01)	28.4	28.4	28.4	0.0 (-1.3)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	9.3	8.7	8.7	-0.0 (0.00)	9.1	9.9	9.9	0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.25A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Moderate or Mild Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Substance	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR								
Tobacco Products[1]	4,572[c]	3,951	3,950[e]	1 (-.00)	11,087	10,331	10,328	3 (-.00)
Cigarettes	4,107[c]	3,466	3,462[e]	4 (-.01)	9,489	9,064	9,061	3 (-.01)
Smokeless Tobacco	501	372	375	-3 (0.02)	1,512[c]	1,162	1,162[e]	-0 (0.00)
Cigars	1,434[c]	1,137	1,140[e]	-3 (0.01)	3,285	2,969	2,970	-1 (0.00)
Alcohol	6,501	6,300	6,306	-6 (0.03)	18,681	17,788	17,795	-7 (0.01)
PAST MONTH								
Tobacco Products[1]	4,002[c]	3,409	3,408[e]	1 (-.00)	9,455	8,716	8,711	5 (-.01)
Cigarettes	3,617[c]	3,032	3,029[e]	3 (-.01)	8,134	7,659	7,657	1 (-.00)
Smokeless Tobacco	291	272	275	-3 (0.19)	1,116[c]	775	775[e]	-0 (0.00)
Cigars	832	607	609	-3 (0.01)	1,697	1,626	1,628	-2 (0.02)
Pipe Tobacco	170	131	131	-0 (0.01)	374	301	300	2 (-.02)
Alcohol	5,146	4,773	4,776	-3 (0.01)	14,578	13,964	13,977	-13 (0.02)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	2,746	2,477	2,479	-1 (0.00)	7,356	6,802	6,803	-0 (0.00)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	960	732	734	-2 (0.01)	2,271	2,083	2,085	-1 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.25B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Moderate or Mild Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Substance	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Mild Mental Illness 2010	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Mild Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
PAST YEAR								
Tobacco Products[1]	50.1[d]	43.7	43.7[f]	0.0 (-.01)	43.6	41.3	41.3	0.0 (-.02)
Cigarettes	45.0[d]	38.3[a]	38.3[f]	0.1 (-.01)	37.3	36.3	36.2	0.0 (-.03)
Smokeless Tobacco	5.5	4.1	4.1	-0.0 (0.02)	6.0[c]	4.6	4.6[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Cigars	15.7[c]	12.6	12.6[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	12.9	11.9	11.9	0.0 (-.00)
Alcohol	71.2	69.7	69.7	-0.0 (0.00)	73.5	71.2	71.1	0.0 (-.01)
PAST MONTH								
Tobacco Products[1]	43.8[c]	37.7	37.7[e]	0.0 (-.01)	37.2	34.9	34.8	0.0 (-.02)
Cigarettes	39.6[c]	33.5[a]	33.5[e]	0.1 (-.01)	32.0	30.6	30.6	0.0 (-.02)
Smokeless Tobacco	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.21)	4.4[c]	3.1	3.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Cigars	9.1	6.7	6.7	-0.0 (0.01)	6.7	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (0.01)
Pipe Tobacco	1.9	1.4	1.4	-0.0 (0.00)	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0 (-.03)
Alcohol	56.4	52.8	52.8	0.0 (-.00)	57.4	55.9	55.9	-0.0 (0.01)
Binge Alcohol Use[2]	30.1	27.4	27.4	0.0 (-.00)	28.9	27.2	27.2	0.0 (-.01)
Heavy Alcohol Use[2]	10.5	8.1	8.1	-0.0 (0.01)	8.9	8.3	8.3	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

[2] Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.26A Substance Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Dependence or Abuse Status	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
DEPENDENCE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	260	249	250	-1 (0.08)	773	793	791	2 (0.11)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	5,014	4,862	4,861	1 (-.01)	6,115[c]	5,428	5,426[e]	2 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs	1,649	1,529	1,530	-1 (0.01)	2,579	2,405[a]	2,399	6 (-.03)
Alcohol	3,624	3,581	3,580	1 (-.02)	4,309	3,815	3,817	-2 (0.00)
DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	869	811	811	-1 (0.01)	1,544	1,401	1,399	2 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	11,210	10,890	10,898	-8 (0.03)	9,225[d]	7,997	7,996[f]	1 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs	2,481	2,373	2,373	-0 (0.00)	3,509[c]	3,001[a]	2,995[e]	7 (-.01)
Alcohol	9,598	9,327	9,336	-9 (0.03)	7,260[c]	6,397	6,400[e]	-3 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.26B Substance Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Dependence or Abuse Status	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
DEPENDENCE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (0.05)	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0 (0.10)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.00)	13.3[c]	11.9	11.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs	0.9	0.8	0.8	-0.0 (0.01)	5.6	5.3[b]	5.3	0.0 (-.05)
Alcohol	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.0 (-.00)	9.4	8.4	8.4	0.0 (-.00)
DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.01)	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.0 (-.02)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	6.1	5.8	5.8	-0.0 (0.02)	20.0[d]	17.5	17.5[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.00)	7.6[c]	6.6[b]	6.6[e]	0.0 (-.02)
Alcohol	5.2	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.02)	15.8[c]	14.0	14.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.27A Substance Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Dependence or Abuse Status	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
DEPENDENCE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	287	387[a]	385	2 (0.02)	216	135	135	0 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	2,223	1,951	1,951	0 (-.00)	1,421[d]	975	973[f]	2 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs	1,064	978[a]	974	4 (-.04)	626	445	444	1 (-.01)
Alcohol	1,446	1,360	1,361	-1 (0.02)	1,011[d]	665	665[f]	1 (-.00)
DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	572	562[a]	559	3 (-.22)	377	306	306	0 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	2,901	2,601	2,606	-4 (0.01)	2,049[d]	1,459[a]	1,456[f]	3 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs	1,296	1,141[a]	1,136	4 (-.03)	865[c]	592	590[e]	2 (-.01)
Alcohol	2,177	2,023	2,028	-6 (0.04)	1,561[c]	1,174	1,172[e]	1 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.27B Substance Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Dependence or Abuse Status	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
DEPENDENCE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.5	3.4[a]	3.3	0.0 (0.03)	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.0 (-.00)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	19.3	16.9	16.9	0.0 (-.01)	15.6[d]	10.8[a]	10.8[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs	9.3	8.5[b]	8.4	0.0 (-.05)	6.9	4.9	4.9	0.0 (-.01)
Alcohol	12.6	11.8	11.8	-0.0 (0.01)	11.1[d]	7.4	7.3[f]	0.0 (-.00)
DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE								
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	5.0	4.9[a]	4.8	0.0 (-.21)	4.1	3.4	3.4	0.0 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	25.2	22.6	22.6	-0.0 (0.01)	22.4[d]	16.1[a]	16.1[f]	0.0 (-.01)
Illicit Drugs	11.3	9.9[b]	9.8	0.0 (-.03)	9.5[c]	6.5[a]	6.5[e]	0.0 (-.01)
Alcohol	18.9	17.5	17.6	-0.0 (0.03)	17.1[c]	13.0[a]	13.0[f]	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.28A Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	2,481	2,373	2,373	-0 (0.00)	3,509[c]	3,001[a]	2,995[e]	7 (-.01)
18-25	1,095	1,133	1,133	0 (0.01)	1,582	1,441	1,439	1 (-.01)
26-49	1,145	976	977	-2 (0.01)	1,612[c]	1,260[a]	1,256[e]	4 (-.01)
50 or Older	241	264	263	1 (0.05)	315	301	300	1 (-.08)
MALE	1,911	1,899	1,898	1 (-.06)	1,983	1,716	1,711	5 (-.02)
18-25	818	898	897	1 (0.01)	850	828	827	1 (-.02)
26-49	863	791	792	-1 (0.01)	970[c]	718	715[e]	2 (-.01)
50 or Older	230	210	209	1 (-.05)	163	170	169	2 (0.28)
FEMALE	570	474	475	-1 (0.01)	1,526	1,285	1,283	2 (-.01)
18-25	277	235	235	-0 (0.00)	732[c]	613	612[e]	1 (-.01)
26-49	282	185	185	-1 (0.01)	642	542[a]	540	2 (-.02)
50 or Older	10	55	55	0 (0.00)	152	131	131	-1 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.28B Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.00)	7.6[c]	6.6[b]	6.6[e]	0.0 (-.02)
18-25	4.6	4.7	4.7	-0.0 (-.00)	15.4	14.1[a]	14.1	0.0 (-.02)
26-49	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.0 (0.01)	7.4	6.0[a]	6.0	0.0 (-.02)
50 or Older	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0 (0.09)	2.3	2.1	2.1	0.0 (-.05)
MALE	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0 (-.01)	10.6	9.7[a]	9.6	0.0 (-.04)
18-25	6.3	6.9	6.9	0.0 (0.00)	20.1	19.5	19.5	0.0 (-.07)
26-49	2.2	2.0	2.0	-0.0 (0.02)	10.8	8.8	8.8	0.0 (-.02)
50 or Older	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0 (-.04)	3.0	3.2	3.1	0.0 (0.19)
FEMALE	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.01)	5.6	4.6	4.6	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	2.6	2.1	2.1	-0.0 (0.00)	12.1[c]	10.3	10.2[e]	0.0 (-.01)
26-49	0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.0 (0.01)	5.0	4.2	4.2	0.0 (-.02)
50 or Older	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0 (-.00)	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.29A Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1,296	1,141[a]	1,136	4 (-.03)	865[c]	592	590[e]	2 (-.01)
18-25	541	490[a]	488	2 (-.03)	337	296	296	1 (-.02)
26-49	642	566	564	2 (-.03)	400	244	243	1 (-.01)
50 or Older	113	85	85	0 (-.01)	128	51	51	0 (0.00)
MALE	598	527[a]	523	3 (-.04)	487	338	338	0 (-.00)
18-25	229	207	206	1 (-.04)	201	153	153	0 (-.00)
26-49	341	266	264	2 (-.03)	214	160	160	0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	698	614	613	1 (-.01)	377	253	252	1 (-.01)
18-25	313	283	282	1 (-.02)	136	143	142	1 (0.09)
26-49	300	300	300	0 (-.81)	185	84	83	1 (-.01)
50 or Older	85	*	*	* (*)	56	26	26	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.29B Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	11.3	9.9[b]	9.8	0.0 (-.03)	9.5[c]	6.5[a]	6.5[e]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	20.5	18.7[a]	18.6	0.1 (-.04)	16.4	14.3	14.3	0.1 (-.02)
26-49	11.1	9.6	9.6	0.0 (-.03)	9.1	5.6	5.5	0.0 (-.01)
50 or Older	3.7	2.8	2.8	0.0 (-.01)	4.8	2.0	2.0	0.0 (-.00)
MALE	16.0	13.7[b]	13.6	0.1 (-.04)	12.7	9.3	9.3	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	27.5	24.7[a]	24.5	0.2 (-.05)	22.9	18.0	18.0	0.1 (-.01)
26-49	17.7	13.7	13.5	0.1 (-.03)	12.0	9.1	9.1	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	9.0	8.0	8.0	0.0 (-.02)	7.1	4.7	4.6	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	17.3	15.9	15.9	0.0 (-.03)	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1 (0.31)
26-49	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.0 (-.07)	7.1	3.2	3.2	0.0 (-.01)
50 or Older	4.1	*	*	* (*)	3.7	1.7	1.7	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.30A Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	9,598	9,327	9,336	-9 (0.03)	7,260[c]	6,397	6,400[e]	-3 (0.00)
18-25	2,873	2,621	2,615	6 (-.02)	2,469	2,315	2,316	-1 (0.01)
26-49	4,564	4,720	4,734	-14 (-.08)	3,781[c]	3,147	3,148[e]	-1 (0.00)
50 or Older	2,161	1,986	1,987	-0 (0.00)	1,010	935	936	-1 (0.02)
MALE	7,271	6,764	6,776	-12 (0.02)	3,982[d]	3,275	3,278[f]	-2 (0.00)
18-25	2,101[d]	1,791	1,787[f]	4 (-.01)	1,276	1,159	1,161	-2 (0.02)
26-49	3,506	3,562	3,576	-15 (-.21)	2,132[d]	1,595	1,595[f]	-0 (0.00)
50 or Older	1,664	1,411	1,413	-2 (0.01)	574	522	522	0 (-.00)
FEMALE	2,327	2,563	2,560	3 (0.01)	3,278	3,121	3,123	-1 (0.01)
18-25	772	830	828	1 (0.02)	1,193	1,156	1,155	1 (-.03)
26-49	1,058	1,158	1,158	0 (0.00)	1,648	1,553	1,554	-1 (0.01)
50 or Older	497	575	574	1 (0.02)	436	412	414	-1 (0.06)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.30B Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5.2	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.02)	15.8[c]	14.0	14.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)
18-25	12.1[c]	10.9	10.9[e]	0.0 (-.02)	24.0	22.7	22.7	0.0 (-.01)
26-49	6.0	6.1	6.1	-0.0 (-.10)	17.3[c]	15.0	15.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	2.6	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (0.00)	7.3	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (0.01)
MALE	7.9	7.2	7.2	-0.0 (0.02)	21.3[c]	18.4	18.4[e]	0.0 (-.00)
18-25	16.1[d]	13.8	13.8[f]	0.0 (-.01)	30.2	27.4	27.4	-0.0 (0.00)
26-49	8.8	8.9[a]	9.0	-0.0 (-.30)	23.7[c]	19.6	19.6[e]	0.0 (-.01)
50 or Older	4.2	3.4	3.4	-0.0 (0.01)	10.5	9.7	9.7	0.0 (-.00)
FEMALE	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.02)	12.0	11.2	11.2	0.0 (-.00)
18-25	7.2	7.4	7.4	0.0 (0.04)	19.7	19.4	19.3	0.0 (-.08)
26-49	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.00)	12.8	12.1	12.1	-0.0 (0.01)
50 or Older	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0 (0.02)	5.2	4.6	4.6	-0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.31A Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	2,177	2,023	2,028	-6 (0.04)	1,561[c]	1,174	1,172[e]	1 (-.00)
18-25	748	715	716	-0 (0.01)	516	490	490	1 (-.03)
26-49	1,132	965	969	-4 (0.03)	860[c]	598	597[e]	1 (-.00)
50 or Older	297	342	344	-1 (-.02)	185	86	86	0 (0.00)
MALE	1,047	885	888	-4 (0.02)	793	617	616	0 (-.00)
18-25	298	285	286	-1 (0.08)	291	242	242	0 (-.00)
26-49	611	436	438	-1 (0.01)	372	310	310	0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	1,130	1,138	1,140	-2 (-.20)	768[c]	557[a]	556[e]	1 (-.01)
18-25	450	430	430	1 (-.03)	225	249	248	1 (0.03)
26-49	520	528	531	-3 (-.28)	488[c]	288	287[e]	0 (-.00)
50 or Older	159	180	179	0 (0.02)	55	21	21	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.31B Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	18.9	17.5	17.6	-0.0 (0.03)	17.1[c]	13.0[a]	13.0[f]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	28.3	27.3	27.3	0.0 (-.01)	25.1	23.7	23.7	0.1 (-.05)
26-49	19.6	16.4	16.5	-0.1 (0.02)	19.6[c]	13.6	13.6[e]	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	9.7	11.3	11.3	-0.0 (-.02)	6.9	3.3	3.3	0.0 (-.00)
MALE	27.9	23.0	23.1	-0.1 (0.01)	20.7	17.0	17.0	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	35.8	34.0	34.1	-0.1 (0.03)	33.1	28.4	28.4	0.1 (-.02)
26-49	31.7[c]	22.4	22.5[e]	-0.0 (0.00)	20.8	17.6	17.6	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	14.6	14.8	14.8	-0.0 (-.09)	14.5[c]	10.3	10.3[e]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	24.9	24.2	24.2	0.0 (-.05)	19.2	20.4	20.4	0.1 (0.06)
26-49	13.5	13.4	13.5	-0.1 (-2.2)	18.7[c]	10.9	10.9[e]	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	7.6	9.0	9.0	0.0 (0.02)	3.6	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.32A Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	11,210	10,890	10,898	-8 (0.03)	9,225[d]	7,997	7,996[f]	1 (-.00)
18-25	3,523	3,302	3,297	6 (-.03)	3,280	3,066	3,066	0 (-.00)
26-49	5,308	5,381	5,395	-14 (-.16)	4,691[d]	3,837	3,836[f]	1 (-.00)
50 or Older	2,379	2,206	2,207	-0 (0.00)	1,253	1,094	1,094	0 (-.00)
MALE	8,548	7,974	7,985	-11 (0.02)	5,028[d]	4,131	4,130[f]	1 (-.00)
18-25	2,594[c]	2,309	2,305[e]	5 (-.02)	1,690	1,569	1,571	-2 (0.02)
26-49	4,082	4,088	4,102	-14 (-.68)	2,657[d]	1,973	1,972[f]	1 (-.00)
50 or Older	1,871	1,577	1,578	-2 (0.01)	681	589	587	1 (-.02)
FEMALE	2,663	2,915	2,913	3 (0.01)	4,197	3,866	3,865	1 (-.00)
18-25	929	993	992	1 (0.02)	1,590	1,497	1,495	2 (-.02)
26-49	1,226	1,292	1,292	0 (0.00)	2,034	1,863	1,864	-0 (0.00)
50 or Older	507	630	628	1 (0.01)	572	505	507	-1 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.32B Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	6.1	5.8	5.8	-0.0 (0.02)	20.0[d]	17.5	17.5[f]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	14.8	13.7	13.7[e]	0.0 (-.02)[h]	31.9	30.0	30.0	0.0 (-.02)
26-49	6.9	7.0	7.0	-0.0 (-.23)	21.4[d]	18.3	18.2[f]	0.0 (-.01)
50 or Older	2.9	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.00)	9.0	7.6	7.6	0.0 (-.00)
MALE	9.3	8.5	8.5	-0.0 (0.02)	26.9[c]	23.3	23.2[e]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	19.9[c]	17.8	17.8[e]	0.0 (-.01)	40.0	37.0	37.0	0.0 (-.01)
26-49	10.3	10.2[a]	10.3	-0.0 (-36)	29.6[c]	24.2	24.2[f]	0.1 (-.01)
50 or Older	4.7	3.8	3.8	-0.0 (0.00)	12.4	10.9	10.9	0.0 (-.02)
FEMALE	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.0 (0.01)	15.3	13.9	13.9	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	8.6	8.9	8.9	0.0 (0.03)	26.3	25.1	25.0	0.0 (-.04)
26-49	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.0 (0.00)	15.8	14.5	14.5	-0.0 (0.00)
50 or Older	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.0 (0.01)	6.8	5.6	5.6	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.33A Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	2,901	2,601	2,606	-4 (0.01)	2,049[d]	1,459[a]	1,456[f]	3 (-.00)
18-25	1,009	963	962	1 (-.01)	677	623	621	1 (-.02)
26-49	1,510	1,240	1,243	-4 (0.01)	1,075[d]	722[a]	720[f]	1 (-.00)
50 or Older	382	399	400	-1 (-.06)	297	115	115	0 (0.00)
MALE	1,310	1,136	1,139	-2 (0.01)	1,079[c]	752	752[e]	0 (-.00)
18-25	401	382	382	-0 (0.02)	377	306	306	-0 (0.00)
26-49	771	562	562	-0 (0.00)	501	378	378	0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	1,591	1,465	1,467	-2 (0.02)	969[c]	707[a]	704[e]	3 (-.01)
18-25	608	581	580	1 (-.03)	301	316	315	1 (0.10)
26-49	739	678	681	-3 (0.06)	574[c]	343[a]	342[e]	1 (-.00)
50 or Older	244	206	206	0 (-.01)	95	47	47	0 (0.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.33B Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious or Moderate Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Gender/Age Group	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	25.2	22.6	22.6	-0.0 (0.01)	22.4[d]	16.1[a]	16.1[f]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	38.2	36.8	36.8	0.0 (-.03)	33.0	30.1[a]	30.0	0.1 (-.04)
26-49	26.1[c]	21.1	21.1[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	24.5[d]	16.4	16.4[f]	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	12.4	13.1	13.1	-0.0 (-.04)	11.1	4.5	4.4	0.0 (-.00)
MALE	35.0	29.6	29.6	-0.0 (0.01)	28.1[c]	20.7	20.7[e]	0.0 (-.01)
18-25	48.2	45.6	45.5	0.0 (-.01)	42.8	36.0	35.9	0.1 (-.01)
26-49	40.0[c]	28.9	28.9[e]	0.0 (-.00)	27.9	21.5	21.4	0.0 (-.00)
50 or Older	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
FEMALE	20.5	19.0	19.1	-0.0 (0.01)	18.3[c]	13.1[a]	13.0[e]	0.1 (-.01)
18-25	33.6	32.7	32.6	0.1 (-.06)	25.6	26.0[a]	25.9	0.1 (0.38)
26-49	19.2	17.2	17.3	-0.1 (0.04)	22.0[c]	13.0	13.0[e]	0.0 (-.01)
50 or Older	11.7	10.4	10.4	0.0 (-.02)	6.3	3.0	3.0	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.34A Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	31,490	31,642	31,638	4 (0.03)	3,923	3,520	3,521	-0 (0.00)
AGE								
18-25	3,717	3,899	3,896	3 (0.02)	538	552	551	1 (0.05)
26-49	14,627	14,543	14,540	4 (-.04)	2,060	1,788	1,786	3 (-.01)
50 or Older	13,146	13,200	13,202	-3 (-.05)	1,325	1,180	1,184	-4 (0.03)
GENDER								
Male	10,519	11,051	11,053	-2 (-.00)	1,296	1,207	1,212	-5 (0.06)
Female	20,970	20,592	20,585	6 (-.02)	2,628	2,313[a]	2,308	5 (-.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,981	29,180	29,176	3 (0.02)	3,616[c]	3,150	3,150	0 (-.00)[g]
White	25,418	25,656	25,657	-0 (-.00)	3,146[c]	2,654	2,656[e]	-2 (0.00)
Black or African American	2,353	2,035	2,034	1 (-.00)	345	274	272	2 (-.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	145	210[a]	210	0 (0.01)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	21	21	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	545	728	729	-1 (-.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	481	529	526	3 (0.07)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	2,509	2,463	2,462	1 (-.01)	307	370	371	-1 (-.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	13,061	12,842	12,850	-8 (0.04)	1,570	1,313	1,313	-1 (0.00)
Part-Time	4,683	4,857	4,855	2 (0.01)	552	576	577	-0 (-.01)
Unemployed	1,985	1,920	1,922	-1 (0.02)	268	197	198	-1 (0.01)
Other[1]	11,762	12,023[a]	12,012	11 (0.05)	1,534	1,434	1,433	1 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care or outpatient care or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.34B Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	13.8	13.6	13.6	0.0 (-.01)	43.1	39.0	39.0	0.0 (-.01)
AGE								
18-25	11.0	11.4	11.4	0.0 (0.02)	26.5	26.8	26.7	0.1 (0.26)
26-49	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0 (-.44)	47.0	40.8	40.7	0.1 (-.01)
50 or Older	13.6	13.2	13.2	-0.0 (0.01)	49.4	45.8	45.8	-0.0 (0.01)
GENDER								
Male	9.5	9.9	9.9	-0.0 (-.01)	33.8	33.4	33.5	-0.1 (0.25)
Female	17.8	17.1	17.1	0.0 (-.01)	49.8[c]	42.8[a]	42.7[e]	0.1 (-.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.0 (0.31)	46.2[c]	39.9	39.9[e]	0.0 (-.01)
White	16.3	16.6	16.6	-0.0 (-.00)	50.5[c]	43.5	43.5[e]	-0.0 (0.00)
Black or African American	8.9	7.6	7.6	0.0 (-.00)	30.8	26.2	26.0	0.2 (-.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.5	16.3	16.3	0.0 (0.00)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2.5	2.5	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	5.3	6.5	6.5	-0.0 (-.01)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	18.2	16.2	16.0	0.1 (-.07)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	7.9	7.3	7.3	0.0 (-.00)	24.0	32.8	32.8	-0.0 (-.00)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	11.5	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (0.01)	42.3[c]	35.0	35.0[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Part-Time	14.2	15.0	15.0	0.0 (0.01)	38.1	36.6	36.5	0.1 (-.05)
Unemployed	13.5	14.2	14.2	0.0 (0.00)	29.5	31.4	31.4	-0.1 (-.04)
Other[1]	17.6	17.0	17.0	0.0 (-.01)	50.5	46.7	46.6	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care or outpatient care or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.35A Received Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Demographic Characteristics, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Health Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	602	388	387	0 (-.00)	1,150	1,392	1,389	2 (0.01)
AGE								
18-25	95	73	73	0 (-.00)	253	287	287	1 (0.02)
26-49	158	187	187	-0 (-.00)	591	579	578	1 (-.04)
50 or Older	349	127	127	0 (-.00)	306	526	525	1 (0.00)
GENDER								
Male	340	264	264	-0 (0.00)	527	611	611	1 (0.01)
Female	262	124	123[e]	1 (-.00)[h]	623	780	779	1 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	521	318	318	-1 (0.00)	943[c]	1,250	1,248[e]	2 (0.01)
White	247	238	239	-1 (0.08)	678	886	887	-1 (-.00)
Black or African American	169	72	72	-0 (0.00)	177	219	218	1 (0.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	5	5	* (*)	*	89	89	* (*)
Two or More Races	8	3	3	0 (-.02)	23	27	26	2 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latino	81	70	69	1 (-.07)	207	142	142	-0 (0.00)
HEALTH INSURANCE[1]								
Private	176	134	134	0 (-.00)	414	356	356	-0 (0.00)
Medicaid/CHIP[2]	290	150	150	0 (-.00)	452	574	573	1 (0.01)
Other[3]	342	149	150	-1 (0.00)	357	453	451	2 (0.02)
No Coverage	63	54	54	0 (-.01)	154[c]	285	284[e]	1 (0.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	114	106	105	1 (-.08)	217	269	269	-0 (-.00)
Part-Time	21	22	22	0 (0.07)	146	189	189	-0 (-.00)
Unemployed	66	38	38	-0 (0.01)	127	149	148	1 (0.03)
Other[4]	401	221	222	-0 (0.00)	659	785	783	2 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

[2] CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

[3] Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

[4] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.35B Received Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Demographic Characteristics, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Health Characteristic	No Mental Illness 2010	No Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	No Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Any Mental Illness 2010	Any Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Any Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.00)	2.5	3.1	3.0	0.0 (0.01)
AGE								
18-25	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0 (-.00)	2.5	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.03)
26-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (-.01)	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.09)
50 or Older	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.00)	2.2	3.7[a]	3.7	0.0 (0.01)
GENDER								
Male	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.01)	2.8	3.4	3.4	0.0 (0.01)
Female	0.3[c]	0.1	0.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)	2.3	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (0.00)	2.3[c]	3.1	3.1[e]	0.0 (0.01)
White	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (0.09)	2.1	2.8	2.8	-0.0 (-.00)
Black or African American	0.8	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.00)	3.4	4.3	4.3	0.0 (0.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	0.1	0.1	* (*)	*	4.9	4.9	* (*)
Two or More Races	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.02)	3.4	3.0	2.7	0.2 (-.36)
Hispanic or Latino	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.04)	3.5	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.01)
HEALTH INSURANCE[1]								
Private	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.00)	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0 (-.00)
Medicaid/CHIP[2]	2.1	1.0	1.0	-0.0 (0.00)	6.4	7.6	7.6	0.0 (0.02)
Other[3]	0.8	0.3	0.3	-0.0 (0.00)	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.0 (0.02)
No Coverage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0 (-.01)	1.6[c]	3.1	3.1[e]	0.0 (0.01)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (-.06)	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.0 (0.00)
Part-Time	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 (0.05)	1.9	2.5	2.5	-0.0 (-.00)
Unemployed	0.6	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.02)	3.1	3.9	3.9	0.0 (0.04)
Other[4]	0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.0 (0.00)	4.4	5.0	5.0	0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

[2] CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

[3] Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

[4] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.36A Received Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious and Moderate Mental Illness, Demographic Characteristics, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Health Characteristic	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	608	827	828	-1 (-.00)	246	205	203	1 (-.03)
AGE								
18-25	124	151	151	0 (0.00)	43	56	55	1 (0.05)
26-49	342	365	367	-2 (-.06)	140	87	86	1 (-.02)
50 or Older	141[c]	310	310[e]	1 (0.00)	62	61	61	0 (0.00)
GENDER								
Male	252	314	314	-1 (-.01)	134	108	108	-0 (0.01)
Female	356	513	514	-0 (-.00)	112	97	95	2 (-.10)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	497[c]	755	755[e]	-1 (-.00)	237	162	161	2 (-.02)
White	378[c]	608	609[e]	-1 (-.00)	163[c]	70	70[e]	0 (-.00)
Black or African American	86	84	84	0 (-.10)	47	58	57	1 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	111	73	73	0 (-.00)	9	42	42	-0 (-.00)
HEALTH INSURANCE[1]								
Private	194	233	233	0 (0.01)	142[d]	37	37[f]	-0 (0.00)
Medicaid/CHIP[2]	270	335	336	-1 (-.02)	62	80	79	1 (0.04)
Other[3]	160[c]	302	301	1 (0.00)[g]	96	53	54	-0 (0.00)
No Coverage	103	142	142	0 (0.00)	13	60	59	1 (0.02)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	111	141	141	0 (0.00)	60	82	82	0 (0.00)
Part-Time	58	85	85	-0 (-.00)	*	14	14	* (*)
Unemployed	67	77	77	-0 (-.02)	21	26	25	1 (0.17)
Other[4]	371	525	526	-1 (-.00)	142	82	81	1 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

[2] CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

[3] Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

[4] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.36B Received Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Serious and Moderate Mental Illness, Demographic Characteristics, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic/Health Characteristic	Serious Mental Illness 2010	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Serious Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Moderate Mental Illness 2010	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (Old)	Moderate Mental Illness 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	5.3	7.2	7.2	-0.0 (-.00)	2.7	2.3	2.2	0.0 (-.04)
AGE								
18-25	4.7	5.8	5.8	0.0 (0.01)	2.1	2.7	2.7	0.0 (0.06)
26-49	5.9	6.2	6.2	-0.0 (-.07)	3.2	2.0	2.0	0.0 (-.02)
50 or Older	4.6[c]	10.2[a]	10.2[e]	0.0 (0.01)	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.0 (0.09)
GENDER								
Male	6.7	8.2	8.2	-0.0 (-.00)	3.5	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.00)
Female	4.6	6.7	6.7	-0.0 (-.00)	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.0 (-.09)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.0[c]	7.3	7.3[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	3.0	2.1	2.0	0.0 (-.02)
White	4.6[c]	7.1	7.2[e]	-0.0 (-.00)	2.6[c]	1.2	1.1[e]	0.0 (-.00)
Black or African American	7.3	9.1	9.0	0.0 (0.02)	4.2	5.5	5.4	0.1 (0.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	7.5	5.9	5.9	-0.0 (0.00)	0.7	3.7	3.7	-0.0 (-.00)
HEALTH INSURANCE[1]								
Private	3.3	4.3	4.3	0.0 (0.01)	3.0[d]	0.8	0.8[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
Medicaid/CHIP[2]	12.4	14.0	14.1	-0.1 (-.03)	4.0	5.3	5.3	0.0 (0.03)
Other[3]	6.4[c]	12.7	12.7[e]	0.0 (0.00)	5.4	3.1	3.1	0.0 (-.00)
No Coverage	4.4	5.7	5.7	0.0 (0.00)	0.6	3.1	3.0	0.1 (0.02)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	2.8	3.3	3.3	0.0 (0.01)	1.6	2.2	2.2	0.0 (0.00)
Part-Time	3.1	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (-.00)	*	0.9	0.9	* (*)
Unemployed	5.8	7.4	7.4	-0.0 (-.02)	2.3	4.1	4.0	0.1 (0.07)
Other[4]	8.4	12.1	12.1	-0.0 (-.00)	4.7	2.7	2.7	0.0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes persons in any of the three categories. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

[2] CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

[3] Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

[4] The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.37A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[2]	15,556	15,153	15,156	-3 (0.01)	9,671	9,669	9,671	-1 (9.09)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	3,612	3,302	3,306	-3 (0.01)	2,340	2,131	2,132	-1 (0.01)
East North Central	2,583	2,354	2,357	-3 (0.01)	1,628	1,500	1,501	-1 (0.01)
Illinois	672	507	507	0 (-.00)	364	345	348	-3 (0.18)
Indiana	402	390	398	-8 (2.31)	308	204	212	-7 (0.08)
Michigan	536	470	471	-0 (0.01)	361	277	276	1 (-.01)
Ohio	714	715	713	2 (-2.8)	472	511[a]	505	5 (0.16)
Wisconsin	259	271	268	3 (0.33)	124	163	160	3 (0.07)
West North Central	1,029	949	949	0 (0.00)	712	631	631	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	7,998	7,430	7,428	2 (-.00)	4,886	4,639	4,636	2 (-.01)
Small Metro	4,950	5,283	5,288	-5 (-.02)	3,009	3,387	3,392	-4 (-.01)
Nonmetro	2,608	2,440	2,440	0 (-.00)	1,776	1,643	1,642	1 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[3]	7,766	7,209	7,207	2 (-.00)	4,689	4,475	4,474	2 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[3]	6,796	7,097	7,101	-5 (-.02)	4,333	4,637	4,640	-3 (-.01)
Segment not in CBSA[3]	993	847	848	-1 (0.01)	649	557	556	0 (-.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[2] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[3] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.37B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[2]	6.8	6.6	6.6	-0.0 (0.01)	4.2	4.2	4.2	-0.0 (0.01)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	7.3	6.6	6.6	-0.0 (0.01)	4.7	4.3	4.3	-0.0 (0.01)
East North Central	7.5	6.8	6.8	-0.0 (0.02)	4.7	4.3	4.3	-0.0 (0.01)
Illinois	7.1	5.4	5.3	0.0 (-.00)	3.8	3.6	3.7	-0.0 (0.19)
Indiana	8.5	8.2	8.4	-0.2 (2.13)	6.5	4.3	4.5	-0.2 (0.08)
Michigan	7.2	6.4	6.4	-0.0 (0.01)	4.8	3.8	3.7	0.0 (-.01)
Ohio	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0 (-.59)	5.5	5.9[a]	5.8	0.1 (0.17)
Wisconsin	6.1	6.3	6.2	0.1 (0.41)	2.9	3.8	3.7	0.1 (0.07)
West North Central	6.8	6.2	6.2	0.0 (0.00)	4.7	4.1	4.1	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	6.6	6.1	6.1	-0.0 (0.00)	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.0 (-.00)
Small Metro	7.1	7.3	7.3	-0.0 (-.02)	4.3	4.7	4.7	-0.0 (-.01)
Nonmetro	7.2	6.8	6.8	0.0 (-.00)	4.9	4.6	4.5	0.0 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[3]	6.6	6.1	6.1	-0.0 (0.00)	4.0	3.8	3.8	-0.0 (0.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[3]	7.2	7.3	7.3	-0.0 (-.01)	4.6	4.8	4.8	-0.0 (-.00)
Segment not in CBSA[3]	7.0	5.8	5.8	-0.0 (0.01)	4.6	3.8	3.8	0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[2] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[3] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.38A Source of Mental Health Service in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Outpatient[1] 2010	Outpatient[1] 2011 (Old)	Outpatient[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	2,950	3,129	3,127	3 (0.01)	2,635[c]	2,842	2,840[e]	3 (0.01)
GENDER								
Male	1,250[c]	1,388	1,390[e]	-1 (-.01)	1,088[c]	1,216	1,217[e]	-1 (-.01)
Female	1,700	1,741	1,737	4 (0.11)	1,547	1,626	1,622	4 (0.06)
AGE GROUP								
12-13	872	912	912	-0 (-.01)	767	821	821	-0 (-.00)
14-15	1,084	1,113	1,112	2 (0.06)	980	1,008	1,007	2 (0.06)
16-17	995	1,104	1,103	1 (0.01)	888[c]	1,013	1,012[e]	1 (0.01)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,421	2,544	2,540	4 (0.03)	2,178	2,328	2,323	4 (0.03)
White	1,867	1,893	1,892	1 (0.06)	1,727	1,761	1,760	2 (0.05)
Black or African American	383	416	417	-1 (-.02)	296	351	352	-0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	21	21	-0 (-.01)	14	18	18	-0 (-.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	37[c]	81	81[e]	-0 (-.00)	29[d]	76	76[f]	0 (0.00)
Two or More Races	110	126	123	3 (0.26)	104	116	112	3 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latino	529	585	586	-1 (-.03)	457	515	516	-2 (-.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.38B Source of Mental Health Service in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Demographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Outpatient[1] 2010	Outpatient[1] 2011 (Old)	Outpatient[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	12.3	12.7	12.7	0.0 (0.02)	10.9	11.5	11.5	0.0 (0.02)
GENDER								
Male	10.2	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (-.01)	8.8	9.7	9.7	-0.0 (-.01)
Female	14.5	14.5	14.4	0.0 (-1.2)	13.1	13.5	13.4	0.0 (0.11)
AGE GROUP								
12-13	11.2	11.8	11.9	-0.0 (-.02)	9.9	10.6	10.6	-0.0 (-.01)
14-15	13.7	13.3	13.3	0.0 (-.05)	12.3	12.0	12.0	0.0 (-.07)
16-17	11.9	13.0	12.9	0.0 (0.02)	10.6	11.9	11.9	0.0 (0.02)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.6	13.2	13.2	0.0 (0.04)	11.3	12.1	12.0	0.0 (0.03)
White	13.4	13.8	13.8	0.0 (0.03)	12.4	12.8	12.8	0.0 (0.03)
Black or African American	10.9	12.1	12.1	-0.0 (-.01)	8.4	10.2	10.2	-0.0 (-.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.9	15.5	15.5	-0.0 (-.01)	10.7	13.7	13.7	-0.0 (-.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	3.5[c]	6.8	6.8[e]	0.0 (0.01)	2.8[c]	6.3	6.3[e]	0.0 (0.01)
Two or More Races	21.2	17.9	17.6	0.3 (-.08)	20.1	16.5	16.2	0.3 (-.08)
Hispanic or Latino	10.9	11.0	11.0	-0.0 (-.30)	9.4	9.7	9.7	-0.0 (-.11)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.39A Source of Mental Health Service in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weights Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	2,950	3,129	3,127	3 (0.01)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION				
Midwest	666	731	729	3 (0.04)
East North Central	472	500	497	3 (0.10)
Illinois	115	141	141	0 (0.01)
Indiana	54	60	59	1 (0.10)
Michigan	116	136	136	0 (0.00)
Ohio	126	120	121	-0 (0.07)
Wisconsin	61	42	40	2 (-.10)
West North Central	194	231	231	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE				
Large Metro	1,584	1,641	1,640	1 (0.02)
Small Metro	933	1,019	1,017	2 (0.03)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	637	722	723	-1 (-.01)
< 250K Pop.	296	297	294	3 (-1.4)
Nonmetro	434	469[a]	470	-1 (-.03)
Urbanized	183	217	218	-1 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	210	212[a]	212	-1 (-.18)
Completely Rural	42	40	39	0 (-.07)
POPULATION DENSITY				
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	1,535	1,579	1,578	2 (0.04)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	1,240	1,358	1,357	1 (0.01)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	175	192	192	-0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.39B Source of Mental Health Service in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Total 2010	Total 2011 (Old)	Total 2011 (New)	Weights Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[1]	12.3	12.7	12.7	0.0 (0.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION				
Midwest	12.6	13.6	13.6	0.0 (0.05)
East North Central	12.8	13.4	13.3	0.1 (0.13)
Illinois	11.0	13.5	13.4	0.0 (0.01)
Indiana	10.6	11.4	11.3	0.1 (0.16)
Michigan	14.5	16.9	16.9	0.0 (0.00)
Ohio	13.9	13.1	13.2	-0.0 (0.06)
Wisconsin	14.0	9.5	9.1	0.5 (-.10)
West North Central	12.3	14.2	14.2	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE				
Large Metro	12.3	12.5	12.5	-0.0 (-.01)
Small Metro	12.6	13.2	13.1	0.0 (0.07)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	12.8	13.6	13.6	-0.0 (-.02)
< 250K Pop.	12.1	12.2	12.1	0.2 (20.8)
Nonmetro	11.6	12.5	12.5	-0.0 (-.00)
Urbanized	12.1	13.0	13.0	-0.0 (-.02)
Less Urbanized	10.9	12.2	12.2	0.0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	13.2	11.2	11.2	0.0 (-.02)
POPULATION DENSITY				
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[2]	12.3	12.4	12.4	-0.0 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[2]	12.4	13.1	13.1	0.0 (0.04)
Segment not in CBSA[2]	11.5	12.8	12.8	-0.0 (-.00)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[2] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.40A Mental Health Service (Outpatient or Inpatient/Residential in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Outpatient[1] 2010	Outpatient[1] 2011 (Old)	Outpatient[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2010	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2011 (Old)	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[3]	2,635[c]	2,842	2,840[e]	3 (0.01)	588	602	602	-1 (-.04)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	602	665	662	3 (0.05)	128	135	136	-1 (-.07)
East North Central	423	459	456	3 (0.09)	102	90	91	-1 (0.05)
Illinois	99	127	126	0 (0.01)	32	28	27	0 (-.06)
Indiana	47	56	55	1 (0.08)	16[c]	4	4[e]	-0 (0.01)
Michigan	106	130	131	-0 (-.00)	17	19[a]	19	0 (0.30)
Ohio	112	107	107	-0 (0.02)	29	28	28	-0 (0.25)
Wisconsin	60	39	37	2 (-.09)	8	12	12	-1 (-.19)
West North Central	178	206	206	0 (0.00)	27	45	45	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	1,397	1,505	1,503	1 (0.01)	304	292	292	1 (-.05)
Small Metro	854	935	933	2 (0.03)	186	189	190	-1 (-.28)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	573	661	662	-1 (-.01)	131	137	138	-1 (-.13)
< 250K Pop.	281	274	271	3 (-.30)	56	52	52	-0 (0.02)
Nonmetro	384	402[a]	403	-1 (-.04)	98	120	121	-0 (-.01)
Urbanized	165	192	192	-0 (-.02)	32	51	51	-0 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	181	180	181	-0 (-2.6)	57	55	55	-0 (0.09)
Completely Rural	39	30	30	0 (-.01)	8	14	14	0 (0.02)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[4]	1,355	1,454	1,452	2 (0.02)	294	272	271	1 (-.03)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[4]	1,127	1,223	1,221	1 (0.01)	252	284	286	-1 (-.04)
Segment not in CBSA[4]	154	166	166	-0 (-.02)	42	45	45	0 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

[2] Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital, (2) residential treatment center, or (3) foster care or therapeutic foster care home.

[3] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[4] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.40B Mental Health Service (Outpatient or Inpatient/Residential in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Outpatient[1] 2010	Outpatient[1] 2011 (Old)	Outpatient[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2010	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2011 (Old)	Inpatient or Residential[2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[3]	10.9	11.5	11.5	0.0 (0.02)	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (-.59)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	11.4	12.4	12.3	0.1 (0.06)	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.0 (-.11)
East North Central	11.4	12.2	12.2	0.1 (0.10)	2.7	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (0.05)
Illinois	9.5	12.1	12.0	0.0 (0.01)	3.0	2.6	2.6	0.0 (-.06)
Indiana	9.1	10.6	10.5	0.1 (0.09)	3.1[c]	0.8	0.8[e]	-0.0 (0.01)
Michigan	13.1	16.1	16.1	-0.0 (-.00)	2.1	2.4[a]	2.3	0.1 (0.30)
Ohio	12.3	11.6	11.6	-0.0 (0.02)	3.2	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (0.22)
Wisconsin	13.8	8.9	8.4	0.5 (-.09)	1.8	2.6	2.8	-0.2 (-.20)
West North Central	11.3	12.7	12.7	0.0 (0.00)	1.7	2.8	2.8	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	10.8	11.5	11.5	-0.0 (-.00)	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.0 (-.02)
Small Metro	11.5	12.1	12.0	0.0 (0.07)	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (0.21)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	11.5	12.5	12.5	-0.0 (-.02)	2.6	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.76)
< 250K Pop.	11.4	11.2	11.1	0.2 (-.44)	2.3	2.1	2.1	0.0 (-.02)
Nonmetro	10.2	10.7	10.7	0.0 (0.00)	2.6	3.2	3.2	0.0 (0.00)
Urbanized	10.9	11.4	11.4	-0.0 (-.02)	2.1	3.0	3.0	-0.0 (-.01)
Less Urbanized	9.4	10.4	10.4	0.0 (0.01)	3.0	3.2	3.2	0.0 (0.00)
Completely Rural	12.4	8.7	8.6	0.0 (-.00)	2.5	4.1	4.0	0.0 (0.02)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[4]	10.8	11.4	11.4	0.0 (0.00)	2.3	2.1	2.1	0.0 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[4]	11.2	11.8	11.7	0.0 (0.05)	2.5	2.7	2.7	-0.0 (-.04)
Segment not in CBSA[4]	10.1	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (-.01)	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

[2] Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital, (2) residential treatment center, or (3) foster care or therapeutic foster care home.

[3] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[4] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.41A Mental Health Service (Education or Medical) in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Education[1,2] 2010	Education[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Education[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Medical[3] 2010	Medical[3] 2011 (Old)	Medical[3] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[4]	2,957	2,920	2,921	-1 (0.04)	601	619	620	-1 (-.04)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	648	643	644	-1 (0.33)	144	114	115	-1 (0.03)
East North Central	468	438	439	-1 (0.04)	101	85	86	-1 (0.05)
Illinois	141	156	157	-0 (-.03)	25	24	24	-0 (0.43)
Indiana	49	44	45	-1 (0.19)	8	15	15	-0 (-.00)
Michigan	97	96	96	-0 (0.26)	26	19	19	-0 (0.02)
Ohio	111	92	92	-0 (0.01)	32	24	24	-0 (0.05)
Wisconsin	70	50	49	1 (-.03)	10	3	3	0 (-.01)
West North Central	180	205	205	0 (0.00)	43	29	29	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	1,593	1,577	1,576	1 (-.06)	272[c]	346	347[e]	-1 (-.01)
Small Metro	943	876	878	-2 (0.03)	216	179	179	0 (-.00)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	621	607	607	-0 (0.03)	151[c]	102	102[e]	-0 (0.00)
< 250K Pop.	321	270	271	-1 (0.03)	64	78	78	0 (0.02)
Nonmetro	421	467	467	-1 (-.01)	113	93	94	-0 (0.01)
Urbanized	181	213	213	-0 (-.00)	47	50	50	0 (0.01)
Less Urbanized	214	217	217	-1 (-.18)	58[c]	35[a]	35[e]	-0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	26	37	37	0 (0.01)	9	8	8	0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[5]	1,541	1,537	1,536	2 (-.35)	262	326	327	-1 (-.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[5]	1,260	1,190	1,193	-3 (0.04)	295	261	260	0 (-.01)
Segment not in CBSA[5]	156	192	193	-0 (-.00)	43	32[a]	32	-0 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health treatment/counseling from this source; however respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

[2] Because of revisions to the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services questions in 2009, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates presented before the 2009 NSDUH.

[3] Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

[4] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[5] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.41B Mental Health Service (Education or Medical) in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Education[1,2] 2010	Education[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Education[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Medical[3] 2010	Medical[3] 2011 (Old)	Medical[3] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[4]	12.4	11.9	11.9	-0.0 (0.01)	2.5	2.5	2.5	-0.0 (-.20)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	12.3	12.0	12.0	-0.0 (0.06)	2.7[c]	2.1	2.1	-0.0 (0.03)[g]
East North Central	12.7	11.7	11.8	-0.0 (0.03)	2.7	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (0.05)
Illinois	13.6	15.0	15.0	-0.1 (-.04)	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (0.36)
Indiana	9.5	8.4	8.5	-0.2 (0.18)	1.5	2.8	2.8	-0.0 (-.00)
Michigan	12.2	11.9	11.9	-0.0 (0.13)	3.3	2.4	2.4	-0.0 (0.02)
Ohio	12.1	10.1	10.1	-0.0 (0.01)	3.5	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (0.04)
Wisconsin	16.3	11.3	11.1	0.2 (-.04)	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0 (-.01)
West North Central	11.4	12.6	12.6	0.0 (0.00)	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	12.4	12.1	12.1	-0.0 (0.01)	2.1	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (-.02)
Small Metro	12.8[c]	11.4	11.4[e]	-0.0 (0.01)	2.9	2.3	2.3	0.0 (-.01)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	12.6	11.5	11.5	-0.0 (0.00)	3.0[d]	1.9	1.9[f]	-0.0 (0.00)
< 250K Pop.	13.1	11.1	11.1	-0.0 (0.01)	2.6	3.2	3.2	0.0 (0.03)
Nonmetro	11.4	12.5	12.4	0.0 (0.01)	3.0	2.5	2.5	-0.0 (0.00)
Urbanized	12.0	12.8	12.8	0.0 (0.02)	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.0 (-.06)
Less Urbanized	11.3	12.5	12.5	0.0 (0.00)	3.0	2.0	2.0	-0.0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	8.6	10.6	10.6	0.0 (0.01)	2.7	2.3	2.3	-0.0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[5]	12.4	12.2	12.1	0.0 (-.02)	2.1	2.6	2.6	-0.0 (-.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[5]	12.6[c]	11.5	11.5	-0.0 (0.01)[g]	2.9	2.5	2.5	0.0 (-.01)
Segment not in CBSA[5]	10.3	12.9	12.9	-0.0 (-.00)	2.8	2.1	2.1	-0.0 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health treatment/counseling from this source; however respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

[2] Because of revisions to the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services questions in 2009, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates presented before the 2009 NSDUH.

[3] Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

[4] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[5] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.42A Mental Health Service (Specialty Mental Health/Education/Medical or Juvenile Justice) in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2010	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Juvenile Justice[3] 2010	Juvenile Justice[3] 2010	Juvenile Justice[3] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[4]	1,253	1,283	1,282	0 (0.01)	80	103	102	1 (0.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	288	268	268	0 (-.02)	19	23	23	1 (0.17)
East North Central	208	193	192	0 (-.02)	16	15	15	1 (-.45)
Illinois	59	65	65	-0 (-.05)	1	2	2	0 (0.06)
Indiana	21	21	20	0 (-.59)	3	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	50	49	49	-0 (0.06)	2	4	4	0 (0.07)
Ohio	48	46	46	-0 (0.13)	11	5	5	0 (-.02)
Wisconsin	30	12	11	1 (-.03)	0	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	80	75	75	0 (0.00)	3	8	8	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	672	695	695	0 (0.01)	33	56	56	0 (0.01)
Small Metro	395	397	397	1 (0.41)	30	32	32	0 (0.14)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	276	276	277	-0 (-.29)	21	22	22	0 (0.29)
< 250K Pop.	120	121	120	1 (1.26)	9	10	10	0 (0.00)
Nonmetro	186	190[a]	190	-0 (-.08)	16	14	14	0 (-.01)
Urbanized	77	97	98	-0 (-.01)	12	7	7	0 (0.00)
Less Urbanized	95	77[a]	78	-0 (0.02)	4	6	6	0 (0.01)
Completely Rural	14	15	15	0 (0.02)	0	1	1	0 (0.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[5]	649	682	682	0 (0.01)	33	56	56	0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[5]	536	522	521	0 (-.02)	43	41	41	0 (-.12)
Segment not in CBSA[5]	67	79	79	-0 (-.02)	4	5	5	0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Because of revisions to the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services questions in 2009, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates presented before the 2009 NSDUH.

[2] Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of services from either Education or Medical sources.

[3] Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers or counselors who work for the court system.

[4] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[5] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.42B Mental Health Service (Specialty Mental Health/Education/Medical or Juvenile Justice) in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2010	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Specialty Mental Health and Education or Medical[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Juvenile Justice[3] 2010	Juvenile Justice[3] 2010	Juvenile Justice[3] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[4]	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0 (0.25)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.03)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	5.4	5.0	5.0	0.0 (-.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.20)
East North Central	5.6	5.1	5.1	0.0 (-.02)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.38)
Illinois	5.7	6.2	6.2	-0.0 (-.05)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0 (0.06)
Indiana	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.1 (-.39)	0.5	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.0 (0.04)	0.3	0.5[a]	0.5	0.0 (0.07)
Ohio	5.2	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (0.11)	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0 (-.02)
Wisconsin	6.9	2.7	2.6[e]	0.1 (-.03)[h]	0.0	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	5.1	4.6	4.6	0.0 (0.00)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	5.2	5.3	5.3	-0.0 (-.04)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.01)
Small Metro	5.3	5.1	5.1	0.0 (-.06)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.56)
250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5.5	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (0.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.43)
< 250K Pop.	4.9	5.0	4.9	0.0 (0.88)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.03)
Nonmetro	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.0 (-.01)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.02)
Urbanized	5.1	5.8	5.8	0.0 (0.00)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.00)
Less Urbanized	5.0	4.5	4.5	-0.0 (0.01)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.02)
Completely Rural	4.4	4.2	4.2	0.0 (-.04)	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.0 (-.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[5]	5.2	5.4	5.4	-0.0 (-.02)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.01)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[5]	5.3	5.0	5.0	0.0 (-.03)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0 (-.08)
Segment not in CBSA[5]	4.4	5.3	5.3	-0.0 (-.02)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0 (0.02)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Because of revisions to the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services questions in 2009, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates presented before the 2009 NSDUH.

[2] Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of services from either Education or Medical sources.

[3] Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers or counselors who work for the court system.

[4] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[5] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

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Table K.43A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Hispanic Origin and Race: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	1,911	2,011	2,019	-8 (-.07)	1,350	1,388	1,393	-5 (-.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,537	1,586	1,591	-5 (-.09)	1,093	1,113	1,117	-4 (-.17)
White	1,186	1,167	1,167	-0 (0.03)	853	799	799	-0 (0.00)
Black or African American	236	238	238	0 (0.04)	157	183	183	-0 (-.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	15	15	-0 (-.02)	7	13	13	-0 (-.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	57	90	95	-5 (-.12)	44	60	64	-4 (-.22)
Two or More Races	48	75	74	0 (0.02)	30[c]	57	56[e]	0 (0.01)
Hispanic or Latino	374	425	429	-3 (-.06)	257	275	276	-1 (-.05)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.43B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Hispanic Origin and Race: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	8.0	8.2	8.3	-0.0 (-.13)	5.7	5.7	5.7	-0.0 (-.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.1	8.3	8.3	-0.0 (-.10)	5.7	5.8	5.8	-0.0 (-.21)
White	8.6	8.6	8.6	-0.0 (1.11)	6.2	5.9	5.9	-0.0 (0.00)
Black or African American	6.8	7.0	6.9	0.0 (0.02)	4.5	5.4	5.4	0.0 (0.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.4	11.4	11.4	-0.1 (-.02)	5.4	9.8	9.9	-0.1 (-.02)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.8	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	5.5	7.6	8.0	-0.3 (-.14)	4.3	5.0	5.3	-0.3 (-.32)
Two or More Races	9.4	10.6	10.7	-0.0 (-.04)	5.9	8.1	8.1	-0.0 (-.02)
Hispanic or Latino	7.8	8.1	8.1	-0.1 (-.21)	5.4	5.2	5.2	-0.0 (0.12)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.44A Receipt of Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year, by Hispanic Origin and Race: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	721	769	770	-1 (-.02)	554	602	603	-1 (-.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino	577	645	645	0 (0.00)	448	502	503	-0 (-.01)
White	487	482	483	-0 (0.12)	380	379	379	-1 (1.45)
Black or African American	54[d]	97	97[e]	0 (0.01)	42[c]	82	82[e]	0 (0.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	144	125[a]	126	-1 (0.06)	106	100	100	-1 (0.13)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

[2] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.44B Receipt of Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year, by Hispanic Origin and Race: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL	37.8	38.4	38.2	0.1 (0.23)	41.1	43.5	43.4	0.1 (0.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	37.6	40.7	40.6	0.1 (0.04)	41.1	45.2	45.0	0.1 (0.04)
White	41.1	41.4	41.4	-0.0 (-.07)	44.5	47.4	47.5	-0.1 (-.02)
Black or African American	23.0[d]	41.0	40.9[f]	0.1 (0.01)	26.9[c]	44.6	44.5[e]	0.1 (0.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Asian	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Two or More Races	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Hispanic or Latino	38.4	29.4	29.4	-0.0 (0.00)	41.3	36.4	36.6	-0.2 (0.03)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

[2] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.45A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[2]	1,911	2,011	2,019	-8 (-.07)	1,350	1,388	1,393	-5 (-.12)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	423	449	457	-8 (-.23)	309	300	305	-5 (1.13)
East North Central	284	306	314	-8 (-.26)	198	201	206	-5 (-.61)
Illinois	67[d]	104	105[f]	-1 (-.03)	47	64	65	-1 (-.03)
Indiana	37	18	20	-1 (0.07)	23	12	13	-1 (0.07)
Michigan	76	88	89	-1 (-.05)	53	61	62	-1 (-.06)
Ohio	77	69	69	1 (-.06)	54	50	49	0 (-.09)
Wisconsin	27	27	32	-6 (-1.1)	20	13	17	-4 (1.45)
West North Central	139	142	142	0 (0.00)	112	99	99	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	991	1,080	1,081	-1 (-.01)	703	762	762	-0 (-.00)
Small Metro	586	636	643	-7 (-.12)	414	415	419	-5 (-.82)
Nonmetro	334	295	296	-0 (0.01)	233	211	211	-0 (0.02)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[3]	964	1,059	1,060	-1 (-.01)	686	750	750	-0 (-.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[3]	816	855	863	-7 (-.16)	574	567	572	-5 (2.55)
Segment not in CBSA[3]	131	97	97	-0 (0.00)	90	71	71	-0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[2] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[3] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

130311

Table K.45B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Had MDE 2010	Had MDE 2011 (Old)	Had MDE 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2010	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (Old)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[2]	8.0	8.2	8.3	-0.0 (-.13)	5.7	5.7	5.7	-0.0 (-.49)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	8.1	8.4	8.6	-0.2 (-.29)	5.9	5.6	5.7	-0.1 (0.57)
East North Central	7.7	8.3	8.5	-0.2 (-.28)	5.4	5.4	5.6	-0.1 (-.70)
Illinois	6.5[d]	10.0	10.1[f]	-0.1 (-.03)	4.6	6.2	6.2	-0.1 (-.03)
Indiana	7.3	3.6	3.9	-0.2 (0.07)	4.6	2.5	2.6	-0.1 (0.07)
Michigan	9.5	11.0[a]	11.1	-0.1 (-.05)	6.6	7.6	7.7	-0.1 (-.06)
Ohio	8.5	7.5	7.5	0.1 (-.06)	6.0	5.4	5.4	0.0 (-.08)
Wisconsin	6.3	6.2	7.5	-1.3 (-1.1)	4.6	3.1	4.0	-0.9 (1.41)
West North Central	8.9	8.8	8.8	0.0 (0.00)	7.2	6.1	6.1	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	7.8	8.3	8.3	-0.0 (-.03)	5.5	5.9	5.9	-0.0 (-.02)
Small Metro	8.0	8.3	8.4	-0.1 (-.21)	5.6	5.4	5.5	-0.1 (0.32)
Nonmetro	9.0	7.9	7.9	0.0 (-.01)	6.3	5.7	5.7	0.0 (-.00)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[3]	7.8	8.4	8.4	-0.0 (-.02)	5.5	5.9	5.9	-0.0 (-.02)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[3]	8.2	8.3	8.4	-0.1 (-.44)	5.8	5.5	5.5	-0.0 (0.17)
Segment not in CBSA[3]	8.7	6.6	6.6	-0.0 (0.00)	6.0	4.8	4.8	-0.0 (0.01)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[2] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[3] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.46A Receipt of Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year, by Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[3]	721	769	770	-1 (-.02)	554	602	603	-1 (-.02)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	177	193	194	-1 (-.05)	149	145	146	-1 (0.41)
East North Central	117	123	124	-1 (-.13)	93	94	95	-1 (-.55)
Illinois	*	36	36	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Indiana	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	31	42	42	-0 (-.02)	*	*	*	* (*)
Ohio	30	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Wisconsin	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	60	70	70	0 (0.00)	56	51	51	0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	348	405	405	-0 (-.00)	271	319	319	-0 (-.00)
Small Metro	239	242	242	-0 (-.07)	185	180	180	-0 (0.09)
Nonmetro	134	122	123	-0 (0.04)	98	103	103	-0 (-.07)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[4]	339	395	395	-0 (-.00)	263	313	313	-0 (-.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[4]	321	329	329	-1 (-.09)	251	250	251	-1 (-40)
Segment not in CBSA[4]	60	*	*	* (*)	40	*	*	* (*)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

[2] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[3] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[4] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.

Table K.46B Receipt of Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year, by Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2010 and 2011

Geographic Characteristic	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE[1] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2010	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (Old)	Received Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment[1,2] 2011 (New)	Weight Effect and Relative Weight Effect
TOTAL[3]	37.8	38.4	38.2	0.1 (0.23)	41.1	43.5	43.4	0.1 (0.04)
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Midwest	42.0	43.2	42.7	0.6 (0.79)	48.2	48.6	48.1	0.5 (-3.9)
East North Central	41.2	40.3	39.5	0.7 (-.45)	47.4	47.0	46.4	0.7 (-.67)
Illinois	*	34.8	34.6	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Indiana	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Michigan	40.7	47.5	47.4	0.2 (0.02)	*	*	*	* (*)
Ohio	39.5	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
Wisconsin	*	*	*	* (*)	*	*	*	* (*)
West North Central	43.6	49.6	49.6	0.0 (0.00)	49.7	51.7	51.7	0.0 (0.00)
COUNTY TYPE								
Large Metro	35.2	37.6	37.6	0.0 (0.00)	38.7	41.9	41.9	-0.0 (-.00)
Small Metro	40.8	38.1	37.7	0.4 (-.12)	44.9	43.4	43.0	0.4 (-.20)
Nonmetro	40.0	41.8	41.9	-0.1 (-.05)	41.9	49.1	49.2	-0.1 (-.01)
POPULATION DENSITY								
CBSA Segment > 1 million persons[4]	35.3	37.3	37.3	0.0 (0.00)	38.4	41.7	41.7	-0.0 (-.00)
CBSA Segment < 1 million persons[4]	39.4	38.5	38.3	0.2 (-.21)	43.9	44.3	44.1	0.2 (1.14)
Segment not in CBSA[4]	46.2	*	*	* (*)	44.2	*	*	* (*)

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings* (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012a).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: The 2011 (Old) and 2011 (New) estimates were generated using different analysis weights. 2011 (Old) corresponds to the published 2011 estimates. The analysis weights for the East North Central Census Division have been revised but the weights for the other census divisions are the same. The new weights for the East North Central Census Division were recalibrated using lower bounds equal to or larger than 1 in the dwelling unit level nonresponse (DUNR) and person level nonresponse (PRNR) adjustment steps.

NOTE: Weight effect is defined as [2011 (Old) – 2010] – [2011 (New) – 2010] = 2011 (Old) – 2011 (New). Relative weight effect is defined by dividing the weight effect by [2011 (New) – 2010].

[a,b] Difference between 2011 (Old) estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (a) or 0.01 level (b).

[c,d] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (c) or 0.01 level (d).

[e,f] Difference between 2010 and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (e) or 0.01 level (f).

[g] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is not.

[h] Difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (New) estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, while the difference between 2010 estimate and 2011 (Old) estimate is not.

[1] Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

[2] Respondents with unknown Severe Impairment data were excluded.

[3] The overall estimate includes all Census divisions, however only the estimates for the East North Central and West North Central Census divisions in Midwest are displayed under Geographic Division.

[4] CBSA refers to a Core Based Statistical Area.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010 (Revised March 2012) and 2011.