2014 NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH

METHODOLOGICAL RESOURCE BOOK SECTION 15: SAMPLE REDESIGN IMPACT ASSESSMENT (FINAL REPORT)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Rockville, MD 20857

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Prepared for the 2014 Methodological Resource Book (Section 15)

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1. Background and Objective

Several major changes were made to the sample design for the 2014 through 2017 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) when compared with the sample design for the 2005 through 2013 NSDUHs.[1] In addition, a few changes were made to the questionnaire in 2014. A brief summary of the major sample design changes includes the following:

- changes in state sample size;
- changes in singleton age group allocations and pair age group allocations;
- changes in the size of area segments (i.e., second-stage sampling units in the 2013 sample design and third-stage sampling units in the 2014 sample design);
- change from using 2000 census projections in constructing the sampling frame (as was done from 2005 to 2013) to using 2010 census projections and data from the 2006 through 2010 American Community Survey to construct the sampling frame for the 2014 through 2017 NSDUHs; and
- operational changes to missed dwelling unit procedures during screening interviews.

The *objective* of the 2014 change analysis is to assess the impacts of the sample, field operations, and questionnaire changes on measures such as the following:

- key outcome variable prevalence and precision estimates;
- sample design characteristics, such as design effects, unequal weighting effects, and coverage;
- weighting components, such as poststratification adjustments;
- unweighted response rates, weighted response rates, and interview yield;
- state-level small area estimates and direct state estimates;
- degrees of freedom;
- field interviewer measures, such as experience distribution; and
- context effects due to questionnaire changes.

A detailed description of the 2014 sample design changes and questionnaire changes is covered in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 includes detailed impact analyses related to the changes, as well as a summary of the analysis results. A list of the cited references is also included, and seven

[1] The main features of the NSDUH sample design from 2005 through 2013 remained constant apart from some fine-tuning in the age sampling rates for respondents aged 26 or older. Similarly, it is assumed that the main features of the NSDUH sample design from 2014 through 2017 will remain constant. Therefore, for brevity and without loss of generality, the 2005 through 2013 sample design is generally referred to in this report as "the 2013 sample design" and the 2014 through 2017 sample design is generally referred to as "the 2014 sample design" (unless otherwise stated). Also, note that the 1999 to 2004 sample design was generally similar to the 2013 sample design.

appendices provide detailed tables, figures, and other information on the key outcome variables (Appendices A to C), context effects (Appendix D), and timing data (Appendix E). Additional appendices provide information about supplemental comparative analyses using data from other sources (Appendix F) and a summary of results of the analysis of selected outcome variables (Appendix G).

Although this report is based on final 12-month data and final weights, there are some references to 6-month analyses in the report. The 6-month analyses were based on unprocessed data with approximate weights to help identify directions for the 12-month data analyses.

2. Description of 2014 Sample Design and Questionnaire Changes

2.1 Changes in State Sample Size, Segment Size, and Age Group and Pair Allocations

In the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) sample design, the 50 states and the District of Columbia were categorized into two groups: "large" states and "small" states. The 8 large states (California, Florida, New York, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) were each designed to yield a sample size of 3,600 completed interviews, whereas the remaining 42 states and the District of Columbia were designed to yield 900 completed interviews (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Target Annual Sample Sizes, by State and Age Group: 2013

Geographic Region	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34	Aged 35-49	Aged 50+	Total Aged 12+	State Sampling Regions	Average Segment Size	Number of Segments
U.S. Total	22,500	22,500	6,000	9,000	7,500	67,500	900	9.375	7,200
8 Large States[1]	1,200	1,200	312	491	397	3,600	48	9.375	384
42 Small States and District of Columbia	300	300	79	118	103	900	12	9.375	96

[1] California, Florida, New York, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

NOTE: State target sample sizes for the three age groups (26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older) varied in proportion to their populations by state, so the sample sizes for these age groups for large states are represented by those from New York and for small states by those from Alabama.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013.

In the 2014 sample design, the 50 states and the District of Columbia were categorized into six groups as indicated by the last six rows in Table 2.2. Because the sample redesign was not accompanied by an increase in the overall sample size of approximately 67,500, all of the 2013 large states, except for California, had their sample sizes reduced to accommodate sample size increases in the remaining states and the District of Columbia. Hawaii now belongs to its own group in order to yield 200 completed interviews in Kauai County over 3 years (for substate estimation), but its allocation differs very little from the last group of 37 states and the District of Columbia.

These changes in state allocations were designed to reflect more closely the actual population distributions by state, which are shown in Table 1.5 of the 2014 NSDUH sample design report (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2015a]. That table displays details of the population percentages and the 2013 and 2014 sample percentages for each state.

Table 2.2 Target Sample Sizes, by State and Age Group: 2014

Geographic Region	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34	Aged 35-49	Aged 50+	Total Aged 12+	State Sampling Regions	Average Segment Size	Number of Segments
U.S. Total	16,877	16,877	10,126	13,501	10,126	67,507	750	11.251	6,000
California	1,140	1,140	684	912	684	4,560	36	15.833	288
Florida, New York, and Texas	825	825	495	660	495	3,300	30	13.750	240
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	600	600	360	480	360	2,400	24	12.500	192
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	375	375	225	300	225	1,500	15	12.500	120
Hawaii	242	242	145	193	145	967	12	10.073	96
Remaining 37 States and District of Columbia	240	240	144	192	144	960	12	10.000	96

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

For the 2005 through 2013 NSDUHs, person sampling rates were specified by state for five age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older. The sample design required equal sample sizes of approximately 22,500 (33.3 percent) for each of the three age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. The sample allocation for the 26 or older age group broken out into the three finer age groups (i.e., 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older) was reviewed each year using an optimal allocation procedure based on variance modeling. Because of the aging population of drug users, the optimal allocation suggested that a larger proportion of the sample should be selected from the 50 or older age group. Because of concerns about the lower response rates associated with this age group, the allocation for the 50 or older age group was adjusted downward in the 2005 through 2010 NSDUHs. To improve the precision of estimates among the 50 or older age group, this adjustment was partially reversed in the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs (CBHSQ, 2015a). The target sample sizes for the three finer age groups expressed as percentages of the total sample for 2005 to 2013 are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Target Sample Size, by Age Group (26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or Older) and Year (2005 to 2013): Percentage of Total Sample Size

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
26-34	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.9
35-49	14.8	14.0	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.3	13.3	13.3
50+	8.9	9.9	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.1	11.1	11.1

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2013.

Target age group allocations for the five age groups (defined previously) for the 2013 sample design are given in Table 2.1, and these allocations indicate that 33.3 percent of the sample was allocated to each of the 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older age groups as required by the design. In addition, a further breakdown of the 26 or older age group was 26 to 34 (8.9 percent), 35 to 49 (13.3 percent), and 50 or older (11.1 percent).

In the 2014 sample design, the age group allocations for the same five age groups are given in Table 2.2, which shows how the age group allocations have changed from 2013. The allocations given in Table 2.2 indicate that 25 percent of the sample was allocated to each of the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups, and 50 percent was allocated to the 26 or older age groups;

a further breakdown of the 26 or older age groups was 26 to 34 (15 percent), 35 to 49 (20 percent), and 50 or older (15 percent).

In addition to the shift in sample to the older age groups, a new pair sampling parameter was selected for the 2014 NSDUH. The pair sampling algorithm in NSDUH is based on the Chromy and Penne (2002) adaptation of the Brewer (1963, 1975) method for selecting samples of size 2 as a means of selecting samples of 0, 1, or 2 people within a selected dwelling unit (DU) containing at least 1 eligible person. Chromy and Penne's adaptation includes a pair sampling parameter, λ, that governs the number of pairs selected. Simulation analyses resulted in the selection of $\lambda = 0.50$ for the 2002 to 2013 NSDUH sample designs because this selection increased the number of pairs by about 20 percent (relative to the selection of $\lambda = 0.00$) with only moderate impact on response rates by age group. That is, the overall response rates dropped 0.6 percent (relative to the selection of $\lambda = 0.00$); the smallest drop occurred in the 12 to 17 age group at 0.1 percent, and the largest drop occurred in the 50 or older age group at 3.1 percent (Chromy & Penne, 2002).

For the 2014 NSDUH, simulation analyses based on the 2012 screening data, modified to reflect the 2014 age group sample proportions (but not modified to reflect the new state proportions), were conducted, and $\lambda = 0.25$ was selected (CBHSQ, 2015a). As a result, fewer pairs were projected to be selected in the 2014 NSDUH than were selected in the 2013 NSDUH. However, as a result of increasing the older adult sample, a lambda value of 0.25 yielded a large projected number of adolescent-adult pairs in 2014 compared with 2013 and earlier years. See Tables 2.4 and 2.5 for projected and observed pair selection counts and response rates, respectively, by age group pairs for the three age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. Observed selection counts in 2014 were considerably larger than their projected counterparts overall and in most age group pairs. This is partially because the observed counts were based on an overall sample of 67,901 interviews and the projected counts were based on 67,507 interviews. Further, response rates were lower than anticipated, requiring more selections to achieve the desired sample. Finally, the projection models may require updating.

Table 2.4 Projected and Observed Pair Selection Counts, by Age Group Pairs (Three Age Groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or Older)

Age Group Pair	2014 Age-Based Sampling Design						2012 Sampling Design	
	Simulated λ =					Observed	Simulated	Observed
	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	λ = 0.25	λ = 0.50	(Unscaled)[1]
12+, 12+	18,054	22,752	28,630	34,047	37,809	26,844	26,664	27,035
12-17, 12-17	2,951	3,041	3,169	3,340	3,489	3,070	4,417	4,507
12-17, 18-25	2,170	2,326	2,517	2,671	2,775	2,443	3,624	3,627
12-17, 26+	5,211	6,208	7,317	7,726	7,956	7,959	5,359	5,489
18-25, 18-25	2,728	3,185	3,606	4,142	4,576	3,743	5,529	5,476
18-25, 26+	2,962	3,833	4,908	5,629	5,867	4,547	3,672	3,735
26+, 26+	2,032	4,160	7,113	10,538	13,146	5,082	4,063	4,201

[1] Observed counts in 2012 sum to 68,309, whereas simulated counts sum to 67,500.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012 and 2014.

Table 2.5 Projected and Observed Pair Response Rates, by Age Group Pairs (Three Age Groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or Older)

Age Group Pair	2014 Age-Based Sampling Design						2012 Sampling Design	
	Simulated λ =					Observed	Simulated	Observed
	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	λ = 0.25	λ = 0.50	Resp. Rate[1]
12+, 12+	72.7	71.4	70.3	69.3	68.7	67.9	72.0	72.0
12-17, 12-17	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	78.4	81.4	81.4
12-17, 18-25	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	75.0	76.1	76.1
12-17, 26+	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.8	71.1	74.8	74.7
18-25, 18-25	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	69.1	71.2	71.2
18-25, 26+	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	61.6	67.1	67.1
26+, 26+	61.7	60.7	60.4	60.1	59.8	58.0	60.2	60.1

[1] Observed response rates based on questionnaire age.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012 and 2014.

There were also changes to some of the stratification features between 2013 and 2014. In 2013, the stratification framework can be summarized as follows: the first-stage stratification consisted of states and state sampling regions (SSRs) within states, the first-stage sampling units were census tracts, and the second-stage sampling units were area segments consisting of one or more census blocks. In the 1999 through 2004 sample design, segments were selected directly from SSRs. As a result, some segments crossed census tract boundaries and made merging to external data sources difficult. In order to contain segments within a single census tract to the greatest extent possible, census tracts were included as an additional stage of sampling in the 2005 through 2013 design. Additional implicit stratification was achieved by sorting the first-stage sampling units (census tracts) by a core-based statistical area (CBSA)/socioeconomic status (SES) indicator[2] and by the percentage of whites who were not Hispanic or Latino. SES indicators were based on 2000 census data.

In 2014, one more stage was added to the sample design. Census block groups were combined within sampled census tracts to form the second-stage sampling units, after which the third-stage sampling units were area segments. The reason for including the extra stage in 2014 was to facilitate possible transitioning to an address-based sampling (ABS) design. ABS designs require lists of mailing addresses to be allocated, or geocoded, into areas defined by census geographies. The mapping of mailing addresses to census geographies provides a means to provide coverage of the target population and a link to a variety of external data sources for sampling and data analysis. There is error in this process, particularly for small areas such as census blocks. Census block groups are preferable as segments for ABS designs because they are large enough to reduce geocoding error. Implicit stratification was also included in 2014 and was again based on CBSA/SES and the percentage of whites who were not Hispanic or Latino. However, because the 2010 census did not provide median rent and property value estimates, combined 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data were used to create this

[2] Four categories were defined: (1) CBSA/low SES, (2) CBSA/high SES, (3) non-CBSA/low SES, and (4) non-CBSA/high SES. To define SES, block group-level median rents and property values were given a rank (1…5) based on state and CBSA quintiles. The rent and value ranks then were averaged, weighting by the percent renter-and owner-occupied DUs, respectively. If the resulting score fell in the lower 25th percentile by state and CBSA, the area was considered "low SES"; otherwise, it was considered "high SES."

indicator. Although there is no direct way to measure the impact of using 5-year ACS data rather than census data to classify census tracts as high or low SES (because ACS data are only used to group tracts into categories with similar SES and because the CBSA/SES variable is only used for implicit stratification), the anticipated impact on sample selection is minimal.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 indicate some of the changes in the stratification specifications between 2013 and 2014. The number of SSRs decreased in the first three groups of states, increased in the fourth group, and remained the same in the last two groups, as indicated in Table 2.2. Between 2013 and 2014, the average segment size increased for all states, particularly for the first four groups of states. Similar to SSRs, the number of segments decreased for the first three state groups, increased for the fourth state group, and remained the same for the remaining states between 2013 and 2014.

2.2 Change from 2000 to 2010 Census Projections in Sample Design Construction

Census data are used in a number of steps related to the construction of NSDUH sampling frames, sample designs, and selection processes. Examples of how census data are used include the following: the determination of DU counts, which are used to form segments in urban or rural areas; state and age group population counts, which are used to determine state- and age group-specific sampling rates; block-level population counts for calculating a composite size measure, which is used to select the segment sample; and median rent and home values, which are combined with CBSA definitions from the Office of Management and Budget and used in the sorting and systematic selection of first-stage sampling units.

The 2013 NSDUH sample was constructed from 2000 decennial census data, but the 2014 NSDUH sample used 2010 census data. As mentioned in the previous section, median rent and home value estimates were not available in the 2010 census data; thus, for the 2014 NSDUH, these estimates were obtained from the 2006 to 2010 ACS data. All other variables used in the sample design are comparable between the 2000 and 2010 censuses. Further, DU and population counts from both decennial censuses were adjusted to projections obtained from Nielsen Claritas.[3]

Note that, although 2010 census and 2006 to 2010 ACS data were first used in the 2014 NSDUH sample design, control totals based on the 2010 census were first incorporated into the 2011 NSDUH analysis weights and were continued to be used in the 2012 to 2014 analysis weights.

2.3 Modified Missed Dwelling Unit Procedures

The 2005 to 2013 NSDUH sampling frames were supplemented with new DUs on the premises of sampled DUs that were missed during the original counting and listing activities, new DUs identified through the half-open interval (HOI) procedure, and large pockets of new or missed DUs identified through special "bust" procedures (described subsequently). During the

[3] Nielsen Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in San Diego, California (see http://www.claritas.com/sitereports/Default.jsp).

screening phase of the data collection period, interviewers asked each screening respondent whether any other living quarters were within the structure or on the property, such as a separate apartment with an entrance. If the respondent indicated that there was a DU on the premises of the sampled DU that was missed during the original counting and listing activities (e.g., an apartment above the garage), then the new or missed dwelling(s) were selected. Through the HOI procedure, interviewers examined the geographic interval between the selected DU and the next listed DU on the counting and listing form for missed DUs. Any new or missed DUs identified were selected for NSDUH. If a large number of missed DUs were encountered (generally greater than 10), then a sample of the missing DUs was selected. Special bust procedures were implemented when interviewers noticed large differences in the segment listing and what they encountered in the field during either the screening or interviewing phase of data collection. These procedures minimize bias associated with large numbers of missed DUs. A bust is defined as 150 or more missed DUs in a segment or 50 or more missed DUs following any 1 DU.

The 2014 to 2017 NSDUH sampling frames were and will continue to be supplemented with new DUs on the premises of sampled DUs that were missed during the original counting and listing activities as well as large pockets of missed DUs identified through bust procedures. However, unlike the 2005 through 2013 NSDUHs, the HOI procedure will no longer be implemented. An evaluation of 2007 NSDUH data found that the HOI procedure accounted for less than 1 percent of interview respondents in the 2007 NSDUH, and that excluding respondents identified through the HOI procedure did not lead to significant differences in prevalence estimates or the demographic composition of the sample. Excluding the HOI procedure decreases the burden on field interviewers and simplifies the screening process. Interviewers no longer have to be trained on the path of travel rules, field materials are simplified, in-house sampling cleanup work is reduced, and programming of the screening instrument is streamlined (Cunningham et al., 2009).

2.4 Questionnaire Changes in 2014

Changes to the 2014 NSDUH questionnaire are listed below by questionnaire module. Each edit is accompanied by a hypothesis about whether this change may result in a context effect. Refer to the 2014 computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) specifications on the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration website at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/ for the exact question wording and a list of annual changes (RTI International, 2013).

Core Demographics

- Page 7: Updated response options in QD10b for accuracy.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. This question only involves minor wording changes.

Tutorial

- Page 13: Changed the last response in ALLAPPLY to "Something Else" for completeness in order to create an exhaustive list of response options.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. This question only involves minor wording changes.

Blunts

- Page 184: Edited routing of MJMM01 for accuracy so that respondents who report having used marijuana more than a year ago but report blunt use in the last 30 days also receive MJMM01. This change was made to include all respondents who have used marijuana in the past year in the universe for this question.

  Hypothesis: Questionnaire routing changes may have an impact on the distribution of the medical marijuana items across the respondent pool. Specifically, more respondents may be routed to MJMM02 as a result of this change in logic, and these additional respondents did not follow the same questionnaire path (context) as before. These respondents will be current blunt users who did not report other marijuana use in the past year. The addition of this group to the medical marijuana questions MJMM01 and MJMM02 may have an impact on their distribution. Also, analysis of 6-month data for 2013 identified inconsistent reporting of medical marijuana use by respondents who did not live in a state in the past 2 years that had a medical marijuana law. Because the basic content of this question is unchanged for 2014, a similar percentage of respondents with this pattern of inconsistent reporting is expected for 2014.

Prior Substance Use

- Page 233: Added logic so that past 30-day blunt users would not receive LU02. LU02 asks how old the respondent was when he or she last used marijuana. It is not necessary to ask respondents who have used marijuana in the past 30 days about their age at last use of marijuana because this information can be imputed. This change results in fewer respondents being routed to LU02. Paths through the last use module are dependent on whether the respondent has reported other substance use.

  Hypothesis: Although the raw number of respondents who report past 30-day blunt use in BL04 is small, omitting them from LU02 may affect the distribution of LU02. The distribution of this item will be compared across years to detect effects.

Health

- Page 312: Edited hard error text for accuracy.
- Page 313: Edited HLTH08 and HLTH10 into HLTH08a/HLTH08b and HLTH10a/HLTH10b for programming efficiency. Edited routing for these items. In 2013, when respondents chose that they would like to report their height in only inches or centimeters, they skipped the question text, which asks "How tall are you without shoes?" Editing the routing corrected this and allowed all respondents to view the question text.
- Page 313: Added emphasis to the words "pounds" and "kilograms" in HLTH12 through HLTH15. Edited the range for these items.
- Page 314: Edited the logic for HLTH18 so that only past year tobacco users were asked this question. The question measures whether a doctor talked to respondents about quitting smoking in the past year. Past year tobacco users are a more logical

universe for this question. In 2013, lifetime users were erroneously routed through this question.

Hypothesis: Analysis will be performed to verify whether the changes in the height items (HLTH12 to HLTH15) had any impact on responses. In addition, an analysis will be performed on HLTH18 to examine the effects of changes.

Proxy Information

- Page 418: Edited programmer's note to reflect wording change in INTROINC. This wording was changed to use passive voice, which resulted in clearer wording when multiple family member relationship fills were used in this series.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. This change only involved minor wording changes.

- Pages 418-419: Added QP03a to identify an available proxy if one is not identified during the first cycle of these items. Added routing to lead respondents through proxy identification questions again if an available proxy is not identified on the first cycle. Edited programmer notes of proxy identification questions for accuracy.

  Hypothesis: The addition of the option provided in QP03 may increase the number of respondents who nominate a proxy. Proxy responses may be different from respondent responses. To measure this, some key items that are answered by a proxy can be examined. These items might include private health insurance, insurance coverage of drug treatment, food stamp receipt, and personal and family income. Similar to the changes that may affect MJMM01 and MJMM02, this change does not necessarily have an impact on a respondent's context within the questionnaire. However, questionnaire changes may have an impact on the number of proxies who respond to the health insurance and income questions. In turn, changes in the number of proxies who respond to the health insurance and income questions could affect reports within these modules.

Health Insurance

- Page 423: State program names for Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) were updated. This is a change that is made annually.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. As noted previously, however, changes in the number of proxies who respond to the health insurance questions could affect reports of health insurance coverage, independent of these other changes.

Income

- Page 431: Edited the wording of INTROINC for improved flow.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. This question only included minor wording changes.

- Pages 432 and 433: State program names for TANF were updated. This is a change that is made annually.

  Hypothesis: No context effects are expected. As noted previously, however, changes in the number of proxies who respond to the income questions could affect reports of types of income and specific amounts of personal and family income, independent of the changes to INTROINC and TANF names.

Sample Composition

- The 2014 sample composition includes an increase in respondents aged 50 or older.

  Hypothesis: NSDUH timing data show that older respondents have higher than average CAI administration times. Given that the number of older respondents completing the NSDUH questionnaire in 2014 was expected to increase, the average administration time of the instrument may also increase.

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3. Impact of 2014 Sample Redesign and Questionnaire Changes

3.1 Overview of Potential 2014 Sample Design Impacts

The changes in state sample size and age group allocations represent a major shift in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) sample design in 2014. The changes were designed to reflect more closely the actual population distributions by state and age group, so that the precision of estimates overall and for older age groups could be improved. The sample redesign is not expected to result in changes to the prevalence estimates of outcome variables, but the nature of the design changes is expected to affect the precision of those estimates.

Changes to some of the stratification variables, such as the number of state sampling regions (SSRs) and segment sizes per state (see Section 2.1), could also affect sample design characteristics, such as design effects, unequal weighting effects (UWEs), and cluster effects. Coverage could also be affected by the change from the use of the 2000 to 2010 census projections in constructing the sampling frame and design and by the elimination of the half-open interval (HOI) procedure.

In addition, response rates, interview yields, and the distribution of field interviewer (FI) experience could all be affected by the change in sample design between 2013 and 2014, mainly because of changes in state sample sizes in 2014.

Unless otherwise stated, for the 2014 sample design, Hawaii will be included in the same group as the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia, resulting in the following five state groups to be examined:

- California;
- Florida, New York, and Texas;
- Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania;
- Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia; and
- the remaining 38 states (i.e., including Hawaii) and the District of Columbia.

3.2 Impact on Key Outcome Variables

3.2.1 National Estimates of Key Outcome Variables

To assess the impact of the 2014 sample design changes on key outcome variables, comparisons of the associated estimates were made between 2014 and each of the years from 2010 to 2013. A total of 20 outcome variables are analyzed at the 12-month time point (19 analyzed in the draft report and 20 in the final report; see Table 3.2.1 following this discussion for a list of these variables). Six of these outcomes were analyzed during the 6-month redesign analysis. The analyses in the 12-month draft report were completed using the

preliminary person-level weight, and the final person-level weight is used in this final report along with the final edited and imputed outcome data. Note that the 2008 to 2010 analysis weights were poststratified to controls based on the 2000 census while the 2011 to 2014 analysis weights used 2010 census-based controls; however, a subsequent study indicated that the change did not have a significant effect on the estimates. For details, see Appendix B of the 2011 NSDUH's national findings report (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2012b).

These outcomes were chosen because they represent commonly analyzed substance use and mental illness outcomes. Along with the past year versions of the substance use variables, lifetime versions were added because lifetime use among the 12 or older population would be expected to be relatively constant across time except for changes due to the inclusion of new initiates (or to decline in new initiates as seen for cigarette use) and deaths. Any significant variation may be indicative of a potential break in comparability.

Tables A1.1B to A1.20B in Appendix A display the results of these comparisons, by age group and state group. Supplemental tables displaying corresponding standard errors and *p* values are provided in Appendix B.

3.2.1.1 Linear Trend Analysis

Wherever a potential change in estimates between 2014 and prior years was observed in the tables in Appendix A, a linear trend analysis was conducted to determine whether the 2014 estimate represents a break in trend, or if the 2014 estimate is what would be expected given the linear trend in the data. However, it should be noted that even if a 2014 estimate is significantly different from the linear trend, this may not be due to the change in sample design in 2014.

Models to assess linear trends at the national level took the following form:

model <OUTCOME> = YR14IND YEAR7YR;

YR14IND: 1 = In 2014, 2 = Not in 2014
YEAR7YR = Continuous year (limited to 2008 to 2014)

If YEAR7YR is statistically significant in the model, then this indicates that the slope of the linear trend from 2008 to 2014 is significantly different from zero for the outcome variable modeled; the year 2008 was selected as the beginning of the time period because it conforms with the earliest year that mental health estimates became available, and it represents a compromise between having sufficient annual time points to reasonably detect a linear trend and at the same time not so many that the linearity of the trend might be compromised (e.g., over longer time periods, curvature or small irregularities in the trend might occur), thereby complicating subsequent interpretations. If YR14IND is statistically significant, then this indicates that the estimate from 2014 differs significantly from the fitted linear trend.

Models to assess linear trends within age groups included CATAG4 for substance use variables and mental health variables as well as the interactions listed below:

CATAG4: 1 = 12-17, 2 = 18-25, 3 = 26-49, 4 = 50+

CATAG4 × YR14IND
CATAG4 × YEAR7YR

The CATAG4 × YEAR7YR interaction term allows the model the flexibility to fit individual slopes to each of the applicable age groups. If this term is statistically significant, then this indicates some differences among the individual fitted slopes.

If CATAG4 × YR14IND is statistically significant, then this indicates that the 2014 year effect (i.e., difference between 2014 estimate and linear trend) differs across the applicable age groups, and this triggers individual tests within each age group to determine if a significant break in the trend occurs within any age group(s).

Models to assess linear trends within state groups included STATEGRP as well as the interactions listed below:

STATEGRP: 1 = CA; 2 = TX, NY, FL; 3 = IL, PA, OH, MI; 4 = GA, NC, NJ, VA; 5 = all remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia

STATEGRP × YR14IND
STATEGRP × YEAR7YR

The STATEGRP × YEAR7YR interaction term allows the model the flexibility to fit individual slopes to each of the applicable state groups. If this term is statistically significant, then this indicates some differences among the individual fitted slopes.

If STATEGRP × YR14IND is statistically significant, then this indicates that the 2014 year effect (i.e., difference between 2014 estimate and linear trend) differs across the applicable state groups, and this triggers individual tests within each state group to determine if a significant break in the trend occurs within any state group(s).

Details of the linear trend analysis applied to all 20 outcome variables are contained in Appendix C.

3.2.1.2 Summary

Table 3.2.1 provides a brief summary of the salient features of (1) the analyses detailed in Appendix A and (2) the subsequent linear trend analyses detailed in Appendix C for all 20 outcome variables investigated in this report. Table 3.2.1 also includes a summary of 6-month analyses applied to the six outcome variables investigated at the 6-month time point for comparison with the corresponding 12-month analyses.

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Lifetime illicit drug use	• There was a statistically significant increase in lifetime illicit drug use between the full 2012 year and January-June 2014 among adults aged 50 or older. Differences among the 50 or older group could be a result of changes in the birth cohort because the 12 or older group did not show a change. • The linear trend analysis indicates that the 2014 year indicator was no longer significant when the trend line was modeled from 2008 for the 50 or older age group.	• An increase in lifetime illicit drug use among adults aged 50 or older between 2010-2012 and 2014 remained in the 12-month analysis. A smaller, but statistically significant, increase was also present among individuals aged 12 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Past month illicit drug use	The trend line for individuals aged 12 or older showed little evidence of an impact due to the 2014 sample redesign, but this is not the case for adults aged 50 or older, where a slight upward movement did appear evident.	• Similar to lifetime illicit drug use, several age groups overall showed an increase in past month illicit drug use from 2010 to 2014. These appeared to be driven mostly by the 38 states and District of Columbia state group. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was significant among the 12 or older age group (p = .031). Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Lifetime marijuana use	N/A	• Not surprisingly, the marijuana use patterns mimicked the illicit drug use patterns. An increase in lifetime marijuana use was seen among adults aged 50 or older, and a smaller, but statistically significant, increase was also present among individuals aged 12 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months (continued)

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Past month marijuana use	N/A	• Similar to past month illicit drug use, several age groups overall showed an increase in past month marijuana drug use from 2010 to 2014. These appeared to be driven mostly by the 38 states and District of Columbia state group. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was significant among the 12 or older age group (p = .028). Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Lifetime nonmedical use of pain relievers	N/A	• Nonmedical use of pain relievers in the lifetime appeared to be decreasing among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 and increasing among adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Past month nonmedical use of pain relievers	N/A	• Nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past month appeared to be decreasing in all age groups besides adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Lifetime alcohol use	Very few differences were significant between lifetime alcohol use in January-June 2014 raw data and in prior periods. The few differences that were identified were decreases in lifetime alcohol use for youths aged 12 to 17 between the 2012 final data (32.4 percent) and the January-June 2014 raw data (29.8 percent) and in the remaining 38 states and District of Columbia in the 2012 final data (33.1 percent) and in the January-June 2014 raw data (29.4 percent).	• Lifetime alcohol use appeared to be decreasing over time among youths and young adults from 2010 to 2014. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months (continued)

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Past month alcohol use	Only a few more differences were seen in past month alcohol use compared with the lifetime alcohol use estimates. The State of California showed an increase in alcohol use over time from 49.1 percent in the 2012 final data and 49.5 percent in the 2013 final and raw data to 54.1 percent in the January-June final raw data.	• Similar to lifetime alcohol use, past month use appeared to be decreasing over time among youths and young adults from 2010 to 2014, but remaining stable overall. Additionally, there appeared to be an increase in past month alcohol use over time among adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Binge alcohol use in the past month	N/A	• Not surprisingly, similar patterns were seen in binge alcohol use in the past month as were observed in past month alcohol use—a decrease among youths and young adults and an increase among adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and indicated that the 2014 year indicator was not significant after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008 in any age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Lifetime cigarette use	N/A	• A decrease over time from 2010 to 2014 was seen in lifetime cigarette use for all age groups besides adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Past month cigarette use	N/A	• A similar pattern was observed in past month cigarette use as was seen in lifetime cigarette use. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among 12 or older age group. However, the interaction between the 2014 year indicator and age group was significant (p = .028), and the 2014 year indicator was significant among youths aged 12 to 17 (p = .035) and adults aged 18 to 25 (p = .027).
Illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse (in the past year)	Consistent with illicit drug use and alcohol use, not many significant differences were found between the January-June 2014 raw data and prior years in the area of substance use disorders (SUDs).	• Estimates of SUDs showed a decrease among individuals overall and among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months (continued)

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Illicit drug dependence or abuse (in the past year)	N/A	• Similar to the patterns observed in alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse, the illicit drug dependence or abuse estimates indicated decreases over time among individuals aged 12 or older and among youths and young adults. Additionally, a statistically significant increase was seen over time among adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Alcohol dependence or abuse (in the past year)	N/A	• Similar to the patterns observed in alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse, the illicit drug dependence or abuse estimates indicated decreases over time among individuals aged 12 or older and among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25. Additionally, a statistically significant increase was seen over time among adults aged 26 to 49. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Substance use treatment at a specialty facility	N/A	• Receipt of substance use treatment at a specialty facility remained stable in most age and state domain combinations. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 12 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Any mental illness (AMI) in the past year	• Past year AMI showed a decrease in occurrence nationally among adults aged 18 or older. This decrease was not seen in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia, but a more drastic decrease was seen in Florida, New York, and Texas. This decrease was also seen overall among adults aged 26 to 49. • The linear trend analysis confirmed a decrease in 2014.	• Past year AMI showed a decrease in occurrence among adults aged 18 to 25. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 18 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months (continued)

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Serious mental illness (SMI) in the past year	N/A	• A similar pattern was seen in past year SMI as was observed in past year AMI. An increase was observed over time among adults aged 18 to 25. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 18 or older age group. However, the interaction between the 2014 year indicator and age group was significant (p = .036), but there were no significant effects for any age group.
Received mental health treatment/counseling	N/A	• Receipt of mental health treatment/counseling among adults increased over time and among adults aged 50 or older. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 18 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.
Serious thoughts of suicide in the past year	N/A	• Serious thoughts of suicide increased over time among young adults aged 18 to 25. • The linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant among the 18 or older age group. Interactions between the 2014 year indicator and age or state groups were not significant, so no tests were conducted within age or state groups.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Key Outcome Variables at 6 Months and 12 Months (continued)

Outcome Variable	6-Month Analysis	12-Month Analysis
Major depressive episode (MDE) in the past year	N/A	• Estimates over time of past year MDE indicated a potential increase in MDE among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25. • For youths, the linear trend analysis was conducted and, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was significant (p = .013). This significant effect disappeared when the linear trend analysis was limited to 2009-2014 (i.e., excluding 2008). • For adults, after controlling for the linear year trend from 2008, the 2014 year indicator was not significant. The interaction between the 2014 year indicator and state groups was not significant, so no tests were conducted within state groups.

N/A = not applicable.

Models to assess linear trends at the national level took the following form:

model <OUTCOME> = YR14IND YEAR7YR;

YR14IND: 1 = In 2014, 2 = Not in 2014

YEAR7YR = Continuous year (limited to 2008 to 2014)

Models to assess linear trends within age groups included CATAG4 for substance use variables and mental health variables, as well as the interactions listed below:

CATAG4: 1 = 12-17, 2 = 18-25, 3 = 26-49, 4 = 50+

CATAG4 × YR14IND

CATAG4 × YEAR7YR

Models to assess linear trends within state groups included STATEGRP, as well as the interactions listed below:

STATEGRP: 1 = CA; 2 = TX, NY, FL; 3 = IL, PA, OH, MI; 4 = GA, NC, NJ, VA; 5 = all remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia

STATEGRP × YR14IND

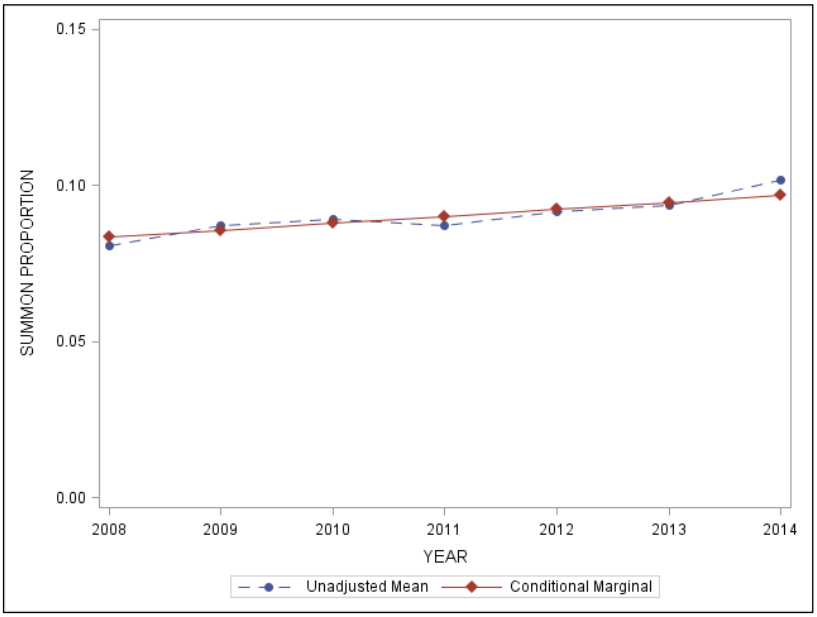
STATEGRP × YEAR7YR

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2014.

Table 3.2.1 indicates the outcome variables that registered at least one significant result in the linear trend analysis, and plots of the linear trend analysis for these variables are shown in Figures 3.2.1 to 3.2.4. Compared with the 6-month and 12-month draft analyses, there were fewer areas of significance in the final 12-month analysis. Only a few notable increases or decreases remained in the 12-month final analysis results, and they represented trends that were expected a priori (e.g., rise in marijuana use, decline in cigarette use). The following bullets and plots list the settings in which there remained evidence of a break in trends at 2014 after controlling for the linear trend.

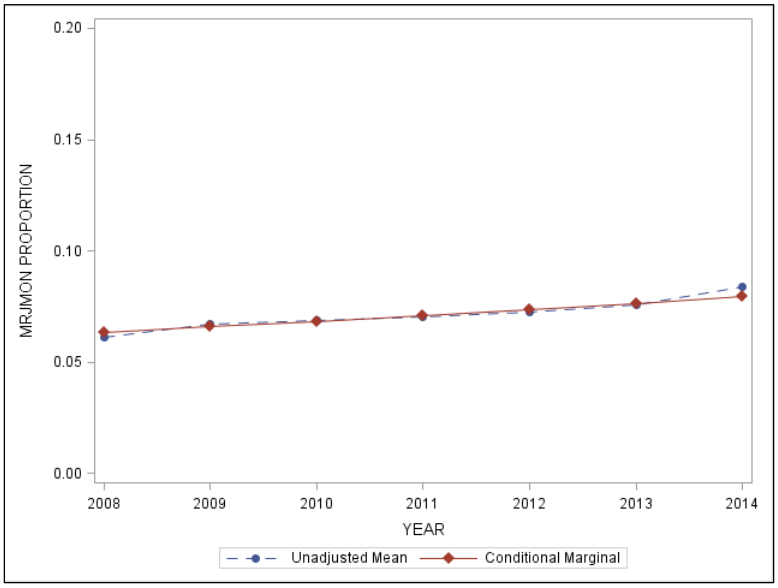
- Past month illicit drug use: The 2014 indicator was significant in the model among adults aged 12 or older (p = .031). Figure 3.2.1 shows this increase among adults aged 12 or older, both the unadjusted means and the linear trend line.

Figure 3.2.1 Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



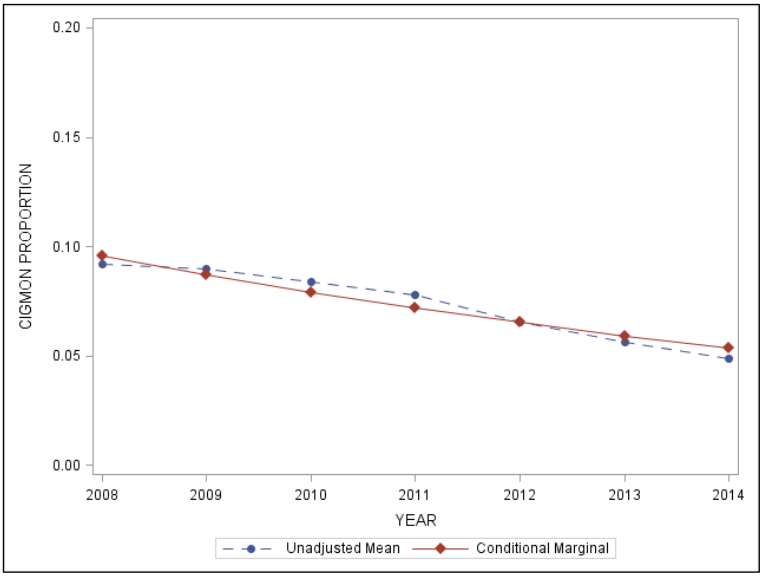
- Past month marijuana use: The 2014 indicator was significant in the model among adults aged 12 or older (p = .028). Figure 3.2.2 shows this increase among adults aged 12 or older, both the unadjusted means and the linear trend line.

Figure 3.2.2 Past Month Marijuana Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



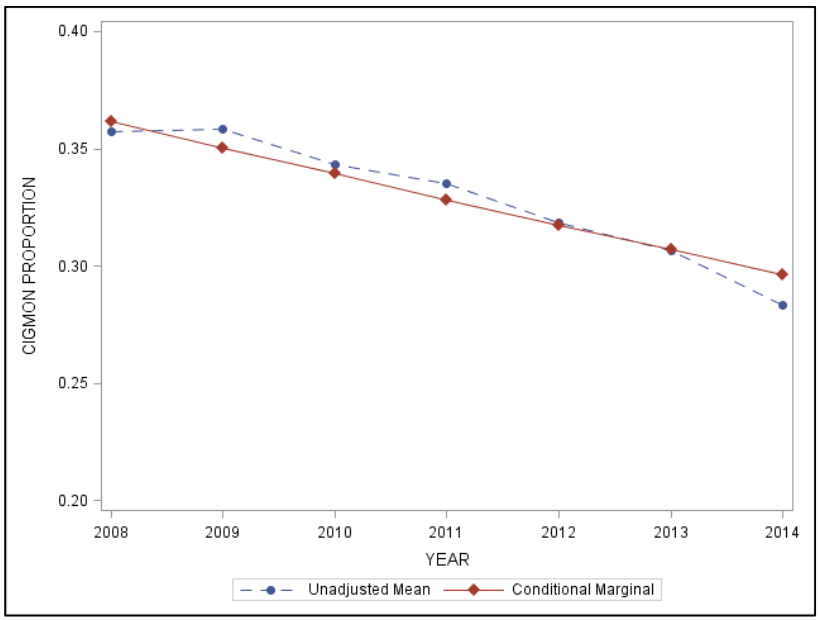
- Past month cigarette use: The 2014 indicator was not significant in the model overall. However, there was a significant interaction between the 2014 indicator and age group. When the effect was looked at within the age groups, the indicator was significant within the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups. There seemed to be a larger than normal decrease in 2014 among both age groups. Figure 3.2.3 shows the decrease among youths aged 12 to 17 (p = .035), both the unadjusted means and the linear trend line. The plotted lines suggest that the deviation at 2014 may not have been significant if only the years 2011 to 2014 were used in the regression model.

Figure 3.2.3 Past Month Cigarette Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



- Past month cigarette use (continued): Figure 3.2.4 shows the decrease among adults aged 18 to 25 (p = .027), both the unadjusted means and the linear trend line. The plot of unadjusted means suggests some curvature not explained by a linear trend; this may have caused the effect of the deviation at 2014 to be exaggerated.

Figure 3.2.4 Past Month Cigarette Use among Young Adults Aged 18 to 25, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



3.2.2 Precision of Key Outcome Variables

To aid in evaluating the impact on precision due to the 2014 sample design changes, the relative standard errors (RSEs) were generated for 2014 and prior time points. This was done for the subset of measures and domains analyzed under Section 3.2.1 that were also found in Table 3.1 of the 2014 sample design report (CBHSQ, 2015a). Table A2.1 shows the percentages and standard errors for these specific outcomes and domains, and Table A3.1 shows the RSEs and relative change in RSEs over time.

In this section, the percentages and significance testing performed in Table A2.1 are first examined. Some of these results overlap with those discussed in Section 3.2.1. Only one significant difference was found in the estimates over time. Several significant differences can be seen in this table, however, all of which have been further analyzed and documented in Table 3.2.1, except for past month alcohol use among individuals aged 12 to 20. This latter measure was run, and it was confirmed that the 2014 indicator was not significant after controlling for the linear trend from 2008.

The relative change in RSEs is calculated by subtracting the prior year's RSE from the 2014 RSE and dividing the difference by the prior year's RSE to yield a unit of change standardized across the subgroups. Table A3.1 shows the results of the comparison of RSEs

between the full years 2010 through 2014. The notable but anticipated findings are documented as follows:

- *Substance use behaviors and mental health outcomes among individuals aged 12 or older or adults aged 18 or older*: RSE decreased leading to an increase in precision of 8 to 27 percent compared with 2010-2013.
- *Substance use behaviors among adults aged 50 or older*: RSE decreased leading to an increase in precision of 21 to 33 percent compared with 2010-2013.
- *Substance use behaviors among 12 or older Asians/Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders*: RSE decreased leading to an increase in precision of 28 to 44 percent compared with 2010-2013.
- *Substance use behaviors among 12 or older American Indians or Alaska Natives*: RSE decreased leading to an increase in precision of 13 to 24 percent compared with 2010-2013.
- *Substance use behaviors among pregnant women aged 12 to 44*: RSE decreased leading to an increase in precision of 13 to 41 percent compared with 2010-2013 except for marijuana use in 2010, where the RSE was similar to 2014 (0.045 in 2010; 0.046 in 2014).
- Although less drastic than the increases in precision noted above, decreases in precision were seen among youths aged 12 to 17. RSEs among young adults aged 18 to 25 across 2010-2013 were generally more similar to 2014, but decreases in precision were noted in some scenarios.

Table A4.1 shows the sample size allocation for the 2010-2014 NSDUHs. This table presents findings that are consistent with the findings shown in Tables A2.1 and A3.1. The larger sample sizes for the 18 or older and 50 or older age groups translate into an increase in precision. The decrease in sample size for youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 is evidenced in the reduction in precision shown in Table A3.1; however, this decrease in precision was smaller than the increase seen in other age groups. Increases in the sample size in state groups with relatively large proportions of Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians or Alaska Natives resulted in increases in the sample size for those groups and hence also to a precision increase for those groups. Overall, the sample sizes shown in Table A4.1 were as anticipated, and the resulting increases in precision were shown where expected.

3.2.3 State of Hawaii

The sampling design in the State of Hawaii belongs to its own group because of local requirements, so an evaluation of the impact of the 2014 sample design on Kauai County alone is required. The 12-month sample sizes for Kauai County were run, and Table A5.1shows the differences between the expected and actual sample sizes for the 3-year groups from 2002 through 2016. The 2012-2014 sample sizes showed an increase in the expected and actual sample sizes in 2012-2014 compared with the previous year groups, and this trend was expected to continue in 2014-2016.

For the sample aged 12 or older, the sample size for Kauai County was 69 in 2012, 96 in 2013, and 66 in 2014. This averages to the 77 seen in Table A5.1. The expected sample size of 67 in 2014 was very close to the actual sample size of 66 in 2014.

3.2.4 Degrees of Freedom

From 2003 through 2013, the NSDUH sample design contained 900 SSRs, which were defined within each state as geographic subsets consisting of whole census tracts (keeping counties intact if possible). All 900 SSRs were in the sample, so they functioned as sampling strata. Within each SSR, eight segments were selected (two from each quarter), and these segments represented two subsamples across all four quarters to facilitate a 50 percent overlap in segments between 2 consecutive years. For variance estimation purposes, an SSR was initially treated as a variance estimation stratum (i.e., from 1999 to 2004), and its segments were collapsed into two variance estimation replicates of four each. Each replicate included one segment for each quarter. The segment collapsing helped to avoid the empty replicate problem associated with single segments serving as variance estimation replicates, and 900 degrees of freedom (DF) was considered more than sufficient for national estimates. However, this led to having only 12 DF for estimates about the small states.

Therefore, to avoid potential problems with disclosure from data intruders and to provide more DF for state estimates, some cross-stratum and segment collapsing was applied to form 900 variance estimation strata and two replicates per variance estimation stratum (i.e., from 2005 to 2013), but the collapsed variance estimation replicates included two replicates from each of four states (both in the same quarter). This resulted in a fourfold increase in the DF for state estimates, while maintaining the full 900 DF at the national level.

Although the number of SSRs in the 2014 NSDUH sample design decreased to 750 (resulting in 750 DF at the national level), the same general approach of collapsing strata and replicates across states was maintained to allow for a sufficient number of DF for state estimates. Table 3.2.2 illustrates the impact of the 2014 sample redesign on DF by displaying the number of DF and the critical value of the t-distribution at the two-sided 0.05 significance level (t^*) across five state groups in 2013 and 2014; changes to the state-level t^* values between 2013 and 2014 were small and will have little to no impact on the outcome of statistical tests.

Table 3.2.3 also indicates that relative changes in the t^* values due to changes in the DF across census regions and divisions between 2013 and 2014 were small and will have little to no impact on the outcome of statistical tests.

Table 3.2.2 Number of SSRs and Variance Strata/Degrees of Freedom and Critical *T*-Values, by State Group: 2013 versus 2014

Geographic Region	Number of SSRs		Number of Variance Strata/DF		Critical *T*-Value (t^*)[1]	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
U.S. TOTAL	**900**	**750**	**900**	**750**	**1.9626**	**1.9631**
California	48	36	192	144	1.9724	1.9766
Florida, New York, and Texas	48	30	192	120	1.9724	1.9799
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	48	24	192	96	1.9724	1.9850
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	12	15	48	60	2.0106	2.0003
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	12	12	48	48	2.0106	2.0106

DF = degrees of freedom; SSR = state sampling regions.

[1] Critical *t*-value (*t**) = critical value of *t*-distribution with stated DF at the .05 significance level (2-sided).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

Table 3.2.3 Number of SSRs and Variance Strata/Degrees of Freedom and Critical *T*-Values, by Census Region and Division: 2013 versus 2014

Geographic Region	Number of SSRs		Number of Variance Strata/DF		Critical *T*-Value (t^*)[1]	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
U.S. TOTAL	**900**	**750**	**900**	**750**	**1.9626**	**1.9631**
NORTHEAST	**180**	**141**	**630**	**432**	**1.9637**	**1.9655**
New England	72	72	276	279	1.9686	1.9685
Middle Atlantic	108	69	432	240	1.9655	1.9699
MIDWEST	**252**	**180**	**732**	**471**	**1.9632**	**1.9650**
East North Central	168	96	612	303	1.9638	1.9678
West North Central	84	84	282	291	1.9684	1.9681
SOUTH	**276**	**249**	**738**	**636**	**1.9632**	**1.9637**
South Atlantic	144	135	468	399	1.9650	1.9659
East South Central	48	48	192	156	1.9724	1.9753
West South Central	84	66	324	264	1.9673	1.9690
WEST	**192**	**180**	**576**	**519**	**1.9641**	**1.9645**
Mountain	96	96	354	357	1.9667	1.9666
Pacific	96	84	300	261	1.9679	1.9691

DF = degrees of freedom; SSR = state sampling regions.

[1] Critical *t*-value (*t**) = critical value of *t*-distribution with stated DF at the .05 significance level (2-sided).

NOTE: The number of SSRs and variance strata/DF within a geographic region is equal to the sum of the state values within the region.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

In the 2014 public use file (PUF), the number of "pseudo" variance strata (and therefore DF) was reduced from 60 to 50. "Pseudo" variance strata in the PUF are created by collapsing 15 neighboring strata into a single "pseudo" stratum, and so the reduction in variance strata from 900 to 750 explains the reduction in "pseudo" variance strata. The reduction in DF from 60 to 50 is expected to have a negligible effect on hypothesis testing within the PUF.

3.2.5 Small Area Estimates

In the 2005 through 2013 NSDUH sample designs, the 8 largest population states (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) were designated as "large sample" states, and the remaining 42 states and the District of Columbia were designated as "small sample" states, with the large and small sample states designed to yield 3,600 and 900 respondents aged 12 or older per state, respectively. Beginning in 2014, the survey's sample was designed to yield the following number of completed interviews in five groups of states and the District of Columbia:

- ***Group 1***: 4,560 completed interviews in California;
- ***Group 2***: 3,300 completed interviews each in Florida, New York, and Texas;
- ***Group 3***: 2,400 completed interviews each in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania;
- ***Group 4***: 1,500 completed interviews each in Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia;
- ***Group 5***: 967 completed interviews in Hawaii, along with 960 completed interviews in each of the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia.

Additionally, in 2014, the target national sample size of 67,507 respondents was distributed across five age groups as follows: 25 percent for youths aged 12 to 17, 25 percent for young adults aged 18 to 25, 15 percent for adults aged 26 to 34, 20 percent for adults aged 35 to 49, and 15 percent for adults aged 50 or older. In prior years (e.g., in 2012 and 2013), on the other hand, a target national sample size of 67,500 was equally allocated across three age groups: youths aged 12 to 17, young adults aged 18 to 25, and adults aged 26 or older. Both of these changes were expected to have an impact on state-by-age-group sample sizes and thereby were expected to affect the precision of the small area estimates. The small area estimates and the confidence intervals (CIs) were produced by fitting logistic mixed models using survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes (SWHB) methodology in which it was not possible to explicitly separate the effects of stratification and unequal weighting on the mean squared error of the estimates.

The SWHB methodology accounts for the UWEs through the use of the analysis weights and the stratification effects via fitting the state- and SSR-level random effects in the models. There were 900 SSRs defined for the 2005 to 2013 NSDUH sample design, and 750 SSRs are defined for the 2014 and beyond sample design. For fitting the SSR-level random effects, groups of 3 SSRs were created, yielding 300 grouped SSRs for the 2005 to 2013 NSDUH sample design and 250 grouped SSRs for the 2014 and beyond sample design. The number of grouped SSRs and the associated expected number of respondents within each grouped SSR for both designs are shown in Table 3.2.4.

Table 3.2.4 Number of Grouped State-Sampling Regions and Average Number of Respondents

State	2005 to 2013 Sample Design			2014 and Beyond Sample Design		
	Expected Number of Respondents	Number of Grouped State-Sampling Regions	Average[1]	Expected Number of Respondents	Number of Grouped State-Sampling Regions	Average[1]
GROUP 1 California	3,600	16	225	4,560	12	380
GROUP 2 Florida, New York, and Texas	3,600	16	225	3,300	10	330
GROUP 3 Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	3,600	16	225	2,400	8	300
GROUP 4 Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	900	4	225	1,500	5	300
GROUP 5 Other 38 states and DC	900	4	225	960[2]	4	~240

[1] The average number of respondents is calculated by dividing the expected number of respondents by the number of grouped state-sampling regions.

[2] There were 967 completed interviews in Hawaii, along with 960 completed interviews in each of the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

NSDUH state estimates are produced by pooling 2 consecutive years of data; hence, grouped SSR-level random effects are based on an expected 450 respondents for all five state groups (see Table 3.2.4) in the 2005 to 2013 sample design and an expected 480 to 760 respondents across the five state groups in the 2014 and beyond sample design. As a result, SSR-level random effects are expected to be more precise when using data from the 2014 and beyond sample design than from the 2005 to 2013 sample design. However, it is possible that with fewer (250 vs. 300) grouped SSR-level random effects in the model, less within-state variation (stratification effects associated with SSRs) may be accounted for by the model. Hence, the overall effect of these changes on the precision of state estimates can be measured only by comparing the widths of their CIs.

Table 3.2.5 provides sample sizes by state and age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 or older, 18 or older, and 12 or older) using the 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUH data.[4] Because state-level

[4] For ease of reference and as an aid to the reader, the remaining tables in Section 3.2.5 (i.e., Tables 3.2.5 to 3.2.36) are grouped at the end of this discussion.

small area estimates pool 2 years of NSDUH data, sample sizes for pooled years (2012-2013 and 2013-2014) are provided in Table 3.2.6.

In the following discussion, two methods are used to compare the ratios of widths of the CIs. For 2012-2013 versus 2013-2014 (Tables 3.2.7 to 3.2.32), the ratios of widths can be estimated directly because the CIs for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 estimates are available. The same is true when comparing the CIs for 2012 versus 2013 and those for 2013 versus 2014 (Tables 3.2.34 to 3.2.36). However, for the 2012-2013 versus 2014-2015 comparison, effective sample size approximations are used in place of the ratios of widths because the 2014-2015 estimates are not yet available (consequently, CIs are not available for 2014-2015). In Tables 3.2.5 to 3.2.36, the states are divided into five groups (based on the 2014 expected sample sizes) as listed in Table 3.2.4. For the fifth group with 38 states and the District of Columbia, only the minimum, median, and maximum values are shown in the tables.

Tables 3.2.7 to 3.2.32 provide ratios of widths of the 95 percent Bayesian CIs of all of the published 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH small area estimates. These ratios of widths were derived using the following formula:

> *Ratio of widths* = (*Upper CI of 2013-2014 small area estimates – Lower CI of 2013-2014 small area estimates*) ÷ (*Upper CI of 2012-2013 small area estimates – Lower CI of 2012-2013 small area estimates*).

A ratio greater than 1 in these tables indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width was larger than the 2012-2013 CI width (which was expected for states that had smaller sample sizes in 2014). Across these 26 tables, it can be seen that for states in Group 3 (i.e., Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania), which had a sample size decrease of about 1,200 respondents, the ratios for the 12 or older age group were typically larger than 1. The reverse was true for states in Group 4 (i.e., Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia), which gained 600 respondents in 2014. That is, the ratio of widths for these states for individuals aged 12 or older was typically lower than 1. Other than in the states in Group 4, it can be seen that for youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 (for whom the sample size decreased from about a third of the sample in 2012 and 2013 to a fourth of the sample in 2014), the ratio of widths was typically larger than 1. States in Group 4 had a sample size increase in all age groups because the overall sample size for these states increased; thus, the ratio of CI widths was typically less than 1 for all age groups.

Table 3.2.33 contains the square root of the ratio of the effective sample size (*efn*) for the 2012-2013 versus 2014-2015 small area estimates. Let L_1 and L_2 denote the length of the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 small area estimate CIs, and let *efn*1, *efn*2 denote the associated state-by-age-group-specific *efn* for the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 NSDUH data. Noting that the SWHB posterior variance is approximately equal to the *shrinkage factor* × *uwe* × [p × (1-p)]/n and assuming that the *shrinkage factor* and prevalence (p) of the outcome measure remains the same across the 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 NSDUH data, then the corresponding CI ratio can be approximated by

$$\frac{L_2}{L_1} = \sqrt{\frac{efn1}{efn2}}.$$

The *efn* is defined as the ratio of the raw sample size (n) and the *uwe*. That is, $efn = \left(n / uwe\right)$, where $uwe = n\left(\sum_i w_i^2\right) \Big/ \left(\sum_i w_i\right)^2$, and w_i is the analysis weight of the ith respondent (note that each *uwe* is calculated at the state-by-age-group level). Table 3.2.33 displays the state-by-age-group-level values for $\sqrt{efn1/efn2}$. The data shown in Table 3.2.33 mostly follow the expected pattern based on the target sample size changes designed for 2014 and 2015. For example, most of the ratios for the 26 or older age group and the 18 or older age group were less than 1, suggesting that the *efn* for each of those age groups for 2012-2013 was smaller than the *efn* for 2014-2015, in turn suggesting that the 2014-2015 small area estimate CI widths were likely to be smaller than the 2012-2013 small area estimate CI widths. Note that, because of the unavailability of the 2015 NSDUH data, the 2014 NSDUH data were used for 2015 when Table 3.2.33 was produced (the "target" sample sizes were expected to be the same for 2014 and 2015). For the 12 or older age group, only four states (Illinois: 1.00, Michigan: 1.04, Ohio: 1.08, and Pennsylvania: 1.12) had a square root of the ratio greater than 1. These four states had the biggest drop in sample sizes in 2014 and 2015 as compared with the sample sizes in 2012 and 2013. Among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 (for whom the sample size decreased from about a third of the sample in 2012 and 2013 to a fourth of the sample in 2014 and 2015), the square root of the ratio was typically larger than 1, with a few exceptions; specifically, Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia had larger sample sizes in 2014 and 2015 for those age groups because the overall state sample size increased and thus their ratio was less than 1.

Tables 3.2.34 to 3.2.36 show the ratios of widths of the 95 percent Bayesian CIs of the small area estimates for three outcomes of interest (binge alcohol use in the past month, marijuana use in the past month, and needing but not receiving illicit drug treatment in the past year) using 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUH data. These outcomes were chosen to include low, medium, and high prevalence substance use outcomes. Small area estimates using a single year of NSDUH data (2012, 2013, and 2014) were fit, and the widths of the CIs were calculated. Note that typically small area estimates are not produced using a single year of NSDUH data. They were produced here to isolate the effects of the 2014 data (which had a new sample design) from the 2013 data (which had the old sample design). The 2012 small area estimates were produced just for comparison. It was believed that the 2012 and 2013 CI widths would be similar in magnitude and hence the ratios would be closer to 1 in contrast to the 2013 and 2014 CI widths, which were expected to have larger differences (i.e., a ratio farther from 1) because of the change in sample design and state-level sample allocation.

The ratio of widths was calculated as the 2012 CI width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2012 versus 2013 and the 2014 CI width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2013 versus 2014. A ratio greater than 1 indicated that the numerator width was greater than the denominator width. Because the 2012 and 2013 sample designs were the same, ratios of widths closer to 1 were expected. Ratios were farther from 1 for 2013 versus 2014 because, for many states and age groups, there were larger changes to the sample size. However, some states could have varying ratios if the "achieved" sample sizes were different from the target sample sizes. For example, in Florida, 3,544 individuals aged 12 or older responded in 2012 and 3,649 individuals responded in 2013; thus, it makes sense that the ratio of 2012 versus 2013 would be greater than 1 for all three outcomes. Having larger sample sizes in 2013 might have caused a reduction in CI width

for 2013 as compared with 2012 for Florida. In 2014, 3,331 individuals aged 12 or older responded in Florida as compared with 3,649 individuals in 2013; this decrease in sample size was a result of the new sample design. The ratio of the 2014 CI width to the 2013 CI width for Florida for this age group was greater than 1 for all three outcomes.

Note that the variances and standard errors of the small area estimates also depend on the prevalence (p) of the outcome measure because the Bernoulli variance contribution $p \times (1-p)$ was maximized at $p = (0.5)$. Therefore, if p changes significantly between years, it can cause the CI width to counteract the sample size shift. To account for year-to-year changes in p when comparing CI widths based on varying sample sizes, ratios of relative CI widths might be preferable to ratios of CI widths. Analogous versions of Tables 3.2.7 to 3.2.32 and Tables 3.2.34 to 3.2.36 were also produced using the ratios of relative widths. Because the patterns using the ratios of relative widths were similar to the patterns using the ratios of widths, only the ratio of widths tables are shown in this report.

Table 3.2.5 Sample Sizes, by State and Age Group, for 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs

State	12 or Older			12 to 17			18 to 25			26 or Older			18 or Older		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
GROUP 1															
California	3,608	3,729	4,664	1,164	1,266	1,117	1,187	1,208	1,133	1,257	1,255	2,414	2,444	2,463	3,547
GROUP 2															
Florida	3,544	3,649	3,331	1,195	1,157	867	1,211	1,167	848	1,138	1,325	1,616	2,349	2,492	2,464
New York	3,680	3,637	3,284	1,193	1,301	815	1,253	1,126	724	1,234	1,210	1,745	2,487	2,336	2,469
Texas	3,625	3,604	3,383	1,244	1,137	925	1,177	1,204	784	1,204	1,263	1,674	2,381	2,467	2,458
GROUP 3															
Illinois	3,672	3,503	2,397	1,236	1,142	558	1,175	1,185	557	1,261	1,176	1,282	2,436	2,361	1,839
Michigan	3,655	3,636	2,418	1,175	1,193	597	1,230	1,211	554	1,250	1,232	1,267	2,480	2,443	1,821
Ohio	3,687	3,568	2,415	1,291	1,215	606	1,138	1,162	542	1,258	1,191	1,267	2,396	2,353	1,809
Pennsylvania	3,580	3,663	2,388	1,166	1,145	604	1,203	1,214	600	1,211	1,304	1,184	2,414	2,518	1,784
GROUP 4															
Georgia	885	852	1,549	284	290	367	281	303	425	320	259	757	601	562	1,182
New Jersey	898	913	1,536	291	292	390	287	310	388	320	311	758	607	621	1,146
North Carolina	917	880	1,533	298	265	380	334	291	388	285	324	765	619	615	1,153
Virginia	894	902	1,539	323	330	390	264	246	396	307	326	753	571	572	1,149
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)															
Minimum	829	861	909	233	255	197	244	233	185	280	270	442	563	558	665
Median	915	906	964	301	302	245	299	296	233	314	305	490	609	601	719
Maximum	976	953	1008	346	343	282	365	345	309	356	348	526	675	653	769

NOTE: Sample sizes are based on respondent's age at interview.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.6 Sample Sizes, by State and Age Group, for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUHs

State	12 or Older		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older		18 or Older	
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014
GROUP 1										
California	7,337	8,393	2,430	2,383	2,395	2,341	2,512	3,669	4,907	6,010
GROUP 2										
Florida	7,193	6,980	2,352	2,024	2,378	2,015	2,463	2,941	4,841	4,956
New York	7,317	6,921	2,494	2,116	2,379	1,850	2,444	2,955	4,823	4,805
Texas	7,229	6,987	2,381	2,062	2,381	1,988	2,467	2,937	4,848	4,925
GROUP 3										
Illinois	7,175	5,900	2,378	1,700	2,360	1,742	2,437	2,458	4,797	4,200
Michigan	7,291	6,054	2,368	1,790	2,441	1,765	2,482	2,499	4,923	4,264
Ohio	7,255	5,983	2,506	1,821	2,300	1,704	2,449	2,458	4,749	4,162
Pennsylvania	7,243	6,051	2,311	1,749	2,417	1,814	2,515	2,488	4,932	4,302
GROUP 4										
Georgia	1,737	2,401	574	657	584	728	579	1,016	1,163	1,744
New Jersey	1,811	2,449	583	682	597	698	631	1,069	1,228	1,767
North Carolina	1,797	2,413	563	645	625	679	609	1,089	1,234	1,768
Virginia	1,796	2,441	653	720	510	642	633	1,079	1,143	1,721
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)										
Minimum	1,692	1,810	510	488	550	450	552	728	1,161	1,257
Median	1,821	1,870	601	550	598	527	621	797	1,218	1,325
Maximum	1,903	1,914	655	588	668	614	672	838	1,295	1,388

NOTE: Sample sizes are based on respondent's age at interview.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.7 ***Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.949	1.117	1.043	0.921	0.947
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.049	1.042	1.082	1.037	1.041
New York	0.998	1.074	1.139	0.974	0.993
Texas	1.060	1.124	1.125	1.018	1.064
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.101	1.212	1.241	1.079	1.100
Michigan	1.078	1.070	1.223	1.027	1.064
Ohio	1.008	1.120	1.211	0.954	0.994
Pennsylvania	1.137	1.240	1.226	1.101	1.130
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.889	0.880	0.924	0.904	0.892
New Jersey	0.925	1.002	0.917	0.932	0.917
North Carolina	0.971	0.937	0.959	0.983	0.975
Virginia	0.899	0.940	0.900	0.905	0.906
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.880	0.834	0.922	0.854	0.884
Median	1.024	1.001	1.070	1.010	1.033
Maximum	1.178	1.141	1.154	1.183	1.177

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.8 ***Marijuana Use in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.890	1.005	1.021	0.883	0.891
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.970	1.057	1.140	0.950	0.968
New York	0.983	1.060	1.188	0.968	0.982
Texas	1.002	0.968	1.147	0.981	1.001
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.071	1.150	1.295	1.040	1.065
Michigan	1.017	1.152	1.277	0.986	1.007
Ohio	0.964	1.118	1.211	0.903	0.946
Pennsylvania	1.097	1.079	1.210	1.054	1.090
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.946	0.860	0.969	0.949	0.945
New Jersey	0.956	0.969	0.934	0.964	0.960
North Carolina	0.909	0.897	0.955	0.917	0.915
Virginia	0.950	0.911	0.923	0.954	0.950
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.881	0.898	0.939	0.842	0.869
Median	1.015	0.980	1.056	1.004	1.010
Maximum	1.187	1.115	1.210	1.177	1.181

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.9 ***Marijuana Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.896	1.109	1.005	0.883	0.889
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.019	1.048	1.117	1.026	1.019
New York	0.989	1.073	1.127	0.948	0.989
Texas	1.019	1.081	1.103	1.006	1.020
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.085	1.188	1.220	1.034	1.078
Michigan	1.054	1.080	1.199	1.024	1.051
Ohio	1.024	1.046	1.203	0.969	1.019
Pennsylvania	1.099	1.097	1.187	1.053	1.093
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.890	0.855	0.958	0.877	0.893
New Jersey	0.975	0.991	0.947	0.966	0.979
North Carolina	0.974	0.928	0.924	0.999	0.982
Virginia	0.921	0.930	0.977	0.924	0.922
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.885	0.860	0.934	0.836	0.873
Median	1.016	1.006	1.044	1.015	1.017
Maximum	1.277	1.133	1.202	1.302	1.284

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.10 ***Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.903	1.020	0.951	0.877	0.897
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.995	1.037	1.035	0.988	0.992
New York	0.946	1.057	1.066	0.928	0.948
Texas	0.922	1.014	1.112	0.907	0.922
GROUP 3					
Illinois	0.965	1.136	1.130	0.939	0.958
Michigan	1.053	1.161	1.067	1.034	1.044
Ohio	0.993	1.141	1.068	0.985	0.996
Pennsylvania	1.080	1.116	1.088	1.070	1.083
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.926	0.949	0.852	0.911	0.925
New Jersey	0.810	0.881	0.874	0.799	0.811
North Carolina	0.837	0.998	0.829	0.833	0.840
Virginia	0.840	0.954	0.861	0.837	0.845
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.812	0.876	0.795	0.800	0.812
Median	0.902	1.003	0.946	0.894	0.901
Maximum	1.025	1.085	1.083	1.011	1.025

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.11 ***First Use of Marijuana,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	1.002	1.049	1.085	0.855	1.028
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.007	1.070	1.212	0.822	1.039
New York	1.055	1.109	1.095	0.972	1.081
Texas	1.008	1.042	1.071	0.816	1.020
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.148	1.083	1.221	0.953	1.175
Michigan	1.208	1.089	1.265	1.000	1.208
Ohio	1.146	1.150	1.232	0.959	1.154
Pennsylvania	1.153	1.129	1.133	0.983	1.132
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.961	0.807	0.995	0.973	1.015
New Jersey	0.944	0.893	0.959	0.931	0.985
North Carolina	0.992	0.934	0.955	0.948	1.007
Virginia	0.888	0.827	0.922	0.921	0.924
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.853	0.757	0.802	0.700	0.831
Median	1.047	1.001	1.075	0.937	1.051
Maximum	1.129	1.188	1.254	1.102	1.178

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.12 ***Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.973	1.113	1.073	0.970	0.980
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.044	1.095	1.122	1.029	1.043
New York	1.085	1.121	1.120	1.084	1.084
Texas	0.814	1.026	1.053	0.790	0.809
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.098	1.148	1.361	1.077	1.098
Michigan	0.950	0.990	1.254	0.896	0.954
Ohio	1.023	1.184	1.198	0.959	1.011
Pennsylvania	1.031	1.117	1.196	1.023	1.033
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.834	0.946	0.834	0.847	0.831
New Jersey	0.871	0.895	0.859	0.871	0.880
North Carolina	0.838	0.916	0.938	0.843	0.848
Virginia	0.878	0.903	0.936	0.883	0.890
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.727	0.861	0.901	0.696	0.719
Median	0.947	0.992	1.046	0.945	0.960
Maximum	1.099	1.350	1.176	1.099	1.110

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.13 ***Cocaine Use in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.972	1.059	0.993	0.925	0.963
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.990	0.986	1.040	0.955	0.981
New York	1.069	1.194	1.069	1.043	1.058
Texas	1.013	0.882	1.038	0.919	1.000
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.000	1.044	1.184	0.896	0.985
Michigan	0.892	0.993	1.201	0.798	0.879
Ohio	0.939	1.022	1.109	0.848	0.924
Pennsylvania	0.931	1.035	1.081	0.854	0.912
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.920	0.908	0.825	0.886	0.907
New Jersey	0.809	0.728	0.760	0.775	0.801
North Carolina	0.910	0.785	0.891	0.885	0.904
Virginia	0.958	0.972	0.891	0.962	0.948
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.816	0.729	0.786	0.723	0.804
Median	1.010	0.919	1.018	0.937	0.999
Maximum	1.263	1.393	1.266	1.196	1.251

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.14 ***Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.804	0.943	0.855	0.780	0.796
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.941	1.006	1.006	0.941	0.937
New York	0.835	1.001	1.061	0.806	0.825
Texas	0.898	1.032	1.037	0.851	0.885
GROUP 3					
Illinois	0.991	1.133	1.146	0.948	0.975
Michigan	0.921	1.044	1.110	0.906	0.920
Ohio	1.044	1.123	1.126	0.997	1.039
Pennsylvania	1.046	1.085	1.126	1.020	1.039
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.892	0.919	0.839	0.907	0.885
New Jersey	0.775	0.846	0.799	0.780	0.771
North Carolina	0.785	0.805	0.810	0.788	0.785
Virginia	0.850	0.838	0.805	0.859	0.850
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.777	0.736	0.772	0.768	0.762
Median	0.892	0.884	0.928	0.888	0.888
Maximum	1.059	1.009	1.071	1.105	1.065

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.15 ***Alcohol Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.845	1.030	1.041	0.830	0.838
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.983	1.066	1.025	0.966	0.977
New York	0.900	1.057	1.111	0.881	0.894
Texas	0.991	1.044	1.095	0.974	0.989
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.011	1.155	1.214	1.003	1.006
Michigan	1.017	1.182	1.224	0.998	1.010
Ohio	1.023	1.093	1.224	1.004	1.022
Pennsylvania	1.049	1.206	1.164	1.036	1.040
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.856	0.990	0.901	0.847	0.848
New Jersey	0.814	0.979	0.905	0.809	0.810
North Carolina	0.861	0.902	0.886	0.857	0.859
Virginia	0.882	0.931	0.913	0.880	0.879
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.865	0.896	0.933	0.855	0.856
Median	0.939	1.005	1.015	0.927	0.936
Maximum	1.002	1.238	1.162	0.987	0.993

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.16 ***Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.913	1.076	1.008	0.893	0.908
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.944	1.069	1.000	0.935	0.939
New York	0.911	1.026	1.082	0.887	0.905
Texas	1.026	1.032	1.091	0.985	1.023
GROUP 3					
Illinois	0.961	1.120	1.178	0.931	0.956
Michigan	1.021	1.189	1.184	1.001	1.015
Ohio	1.036	1.223	1.228	1.016	1.035
Pennsylvania	1.049	1.183	1.113	1.048	1.044
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.912	0.939	0.918	0.892	0.904
New Jersey	0.925	1.108	0.884	0.920	0.919
North Carolina	0.855	0.930	0.942	0.838	0.852
Virginia	0.874	0.988	0.915	0.863	0.871
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.838	0.920	0.937	0.817	0.834
Median	0.916	1.002	1.022	0.891	0.911
Maximum	1.008	1.149	1.171	0.965	0.999

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.17 ***Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.834	1.001	1.049	0.822	0.829
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.933	1.123	1.094	0.923	0.931
New York	0.937	1.096	1.163	0.927	0.938
Texas	0.924	1.099	1.126	0.914	0.918
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.047	1.184	1.215	1.035	1.047
Michigan	1.023	1.162	1.238	1.002	1.016
Ohio	1.067	1.247	1.202	1.044	1.059
Pennsylvania	0.998	1.248	1.227	0.983	0.993
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.915	1.032	0.907	0.914	0.916
New Jersey	0.829	0.979	0.907	0.832	0.829
North Carolina	0.905	0.949	0.899	0.902	0.906
Virginia	0.885	0.945	0.917	0.895	0.889
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.845	0.988	0.941	0.844	0.845
Median	0.923	1.077	1.030	0.915	0.919
Maximum	1.002	1.120	1.137	0.981	0.989

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.18 ***Underage Alcohol and Binge Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	Underage (12-20) Alcohol Use	Underage (12-20) Binge Alcohol Use
GROUP 1		
California	1.072	1.114
GROUP 2		
Florida	1.085	1.147
New York	1.059	1.148
Texas	1.033	1.183
GROUP 3		
Illinois	1.175	1.282
Michigan	1.198	1.243
Ohio	1.206	1.271
Pennsylvania	1.200	1.248
GROUP 4		
Georgia	0.863	0.903
New Jersey	0.936	1.093
North Carolina	0.936	1.010
Virginia	0.896	0.939
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)		
Minimum	0.929	0.942
Median	1.005	1.067
Maximum	1.112	1.173

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.19 ***Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.940	0.987	0.989	0.942	0.937
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.988	0.977	1.050	1.002	0.990
New York	0.965	0.978	1.112	0.955	0.963
Texas	0.966	0.956	1.083	0.964	0.968
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.031	1.128	1.186	1.027	1.022
Michigan	1.036	1.113	1.182	1.033	1.031
Ohio	1.075	1.175	1.209	1.059	1.075
Pennsylvania	1.089	1.051	1.134	1.084	1.090
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.861	0.874	0.897	0.860	0.863
New Jersey	0.870	1.000	0.914	0.880	0.871
North Carolina	0.903	0.916	0.988	0.886	0.899
Virginia	0.952	0.968	0.923	0.964	0.949
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.882	0.815	0.940	0.865	0.879
Median	0.948	1.020	1.028	0.938	0.947
Maximum	1.027	1.218	1.137	1.013	1.028

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.20 ***Cigarette Use in the Past Month,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.943	0.912	0.982	0.932	0.942
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.031	1.001	1.098	1.024	1.029
New York	0.992	1.018	1.097	0.977	0.991
Texas	0.934	0.948	1.067	0.926	0.930
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.051	1.111	1.169	1.035	1.049
Michigan	1.041	1.021	1.180	1.049	1.045
Ohio	1.107	1.059	1.180	1.089	1.102
Pennsylvania	1.072	1.023	1.145	1.081	1.071
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.935	0.800	0.906	0.925	0.939
New Jersey	0.937	0.975	0.976	0.932	0.935
North Carolina	0.856	0.923	0.908	0.858	0.854
Virginia	0.924	0.865	0.931	0.942	0.925
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.880	0.819	0.941	0.872	0.881
Median	0.943	0.980	1.029	0.937	0.943
Maximum	1.037	1.193	1.149	1.035	1.039

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.21 ***Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.867	1.074	1.032	0.848	0.856
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.005	1.062	1.027	1.012	1.007
New York	0.988	1.103	1.107	0.981	0.984
Texas	0.945	1.102	1.085	0.929	0.939
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.009	1.234	1.221	0.990	1.006
Michigan	1.043	1.184	1.247	1.014	1.033
Ohio	1.093	1.290	1.197	1.070	1.083
Pennsylvania	1.043	1.222	1.274	1.020	1.028
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.894	1.000	0.916	0.908	0.896
New Jersey	0.899	0.972	0.939	0.897	0.901
North Carolina	0.840	0.961	0.972	0.824	0.835
Virginia	0.970	1.023	0.970	0.955	0.970
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.856	1.021	0.948	0.839	0.855
Median	0.968	1.101	1.059	0.955	0.963
Maximum	1.051	1.212	1.144	1.046	1.053

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.22 ***Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.876	1.003	0.949	0.865	0.872
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.951	1.113	0.982	0.952	0.949
New York	1.027	0.993	1.088	1.013	1.020
Texas	0.966	1.036	1.012	0.971	0.959
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.014	1.069	1.149	0.996	1.010
Michigan	0.944	1.062	1.118	0.919	0.935
Ohio	1.148	1.092	1.195	1.141	1.143
Pennsylvania	1.104	1.042	1.162	1.095	1.099
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.976	0.965	0.910	1.037	0.977
New Jersey	0.858	1.121	0.801	0.880	0.852
North Carolina	0.915	0.879	0.885	0.960	0.918
Virginia	0.870	0.972	0.938	0.874	0.871
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.783	0.759	0.852	0.776	0.781
Median	0.936	0.957	0.954	0.949	0.935
Maximum	1.039	1.136	1.097	1.067	1.041

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.23 ***Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.879	0.970	1.017	0.859	0.877
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.989	0.997	1.117	0.981	0.992
New York	0.986	0.973	1.115	0.986	0.985
Texas	0.926	1.044	1.050	0.909	0.927
GROUP 3					
Illinois	0.959	1.114	1.189	0.933	0.958
Michigan	0.955	0.951	1.186	0.947	0.958
Ohio	1.054	1.064	1.198	1.051	1.055
Pennsylvania	0.991	0.942	1.083	0.986	0.990
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.954	0.933	1.070	0.965	0.961
New Jersey	0.957	0.937	0.806	0.968	0.957
North Carolina	0.934	0.821	0.915	0.932	0.938
Virginia	0.873	0.774	0.932	0.867	0.879
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.802	0.491	0.834	0.815	0.802
Median	0.920	0.891	0.977	0.913	0.926
Maximum	1.108	1.051	1.176	1.112	1.110

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.24 ***Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.917	0.916	0.886	0.918	0.943
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.973	1.030	1.016	0.977	1.000
New York	1.079	0.978	1.053	1.120	1.116
Texas	0.983	0.970	1.018	0.986	1.000
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.104	1.043	1.156	1.112	1.128
Michigan	0.942	0.925	1.038	0.914	0.963
Ohio	1.031	0.994	1.114	1.004	1.047
Pennsylvania	0.991	0.998	1.115	0.969	1.009
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.854	0.729	0.861	0.860	0.895
New Jersey	0.924	0.772	0.878	0.959	0.982
North Carolina	0.694	0.735	0.764	0.694	0.720
Virginia	0.839	0.739	0.831	0.853	0.882
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.786	0.640	0.808	0.739	0.808
Median	0.912	0.887	0.967	0.916	0.946
Maximum	1.157	1.058	1.168	1.143	1.201

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.25 ***Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.870	1.032	0.958	0.852	0.873
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.015	1.188	1.083	0.985	1.024
New York	1.133	1.000	1.148	1.154	1.155
Texas	0.931	0.954	1.033	0.951	0.959
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.076	1.155	1.259	1.027	1.103
Michigan	0.998	1.002	1.098	0.998	1.030
Ohio	1.021	1.016	1.182	0.961	1.034
Pennsylvania	1.028	1.093	1.179	1.005	1.047
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.877	0.961	0.959	0.882	0.899
New Jersey	0.903	0.888	0.819	0.927	0.922
North Carolina	0.859	0.902	0.837	0.867	0.880
Virginia	0.912	0.873	0.901	0.910	0.939
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.754	0.755	0.849	0.716	0.782
Median	0.929	0.989	1.031	0.915	0.951
Maximum	1.162	1.232	1.266	1.148	1.196

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.26 ***Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.891	0.956	0.943	0.906	0.888
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.010	1.121	1.091	0.997	1.007
New York	1.064	0.940	1.095	1.062	1.069
Texas	1.022	1.029	1.035	1.039	1.018
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.051	1.199	1.167	1.016	1.044
Michigan	1.008	1.041	1.162	0.969	1.008
Ohio	1.078	1.194	1.209	1.048	1.073
Pennsylvania	1.119	1.059	1.130	1.089	1.121
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.940	0.908	0.944	0.950	0.945
New Jersey	0.965	0.991	0.835	1.000	0.969
North Carolina	0.958	0.856	0.923	0.982	0.966
Virginia	0.935	0.921	0.958	0.950	0.940
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.846	0.845	0.875	0.842	0.845
Median	0.972	0.992	0.978	0.976	0.976
Maximum	1.081	1.141	1.097	1.095	1.083

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.27 ***Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.888	0.964	0.836	0.920	0.896
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.938	1.133	1.002	0.965	0.957
New York	0.996	0.965	0.971	0.986	1.019
Texas	0.955	0.974	1.036	0.938	0.970
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.007	1.188	1.232	0.981	1.027
Michigan	0.902	0.998	1.034	0.870	0.909
Ohio	0.928	1.001	1.079	0.894	0.935
Pennsylvania	0.999	1.054	1.068	1.002	1.020
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.829	0.862	0.815	0.865	0.855
New Jersey	0.964	0.937	0.832	0.987	0.992
North Carolina	0.681	0.724	0.709	0.682	0.699
Virginia	0.912	0.817	0.852	0.940	0.945
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.789	0.729	0.795	0.795	0.812
Median	0.931	0.946	0.943	0.947	0.961
Maximum	1.158	1.164	1.144	1.144	1.206

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.28 ***Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year,*** **Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.820	0.993	0.890	0.831	0.817
GROUP 2					
Florida	1.003	1.133	0.997	1.009	1.001
New York	0.963	0.991	1.062	0.952	0.956
Texas	0.994	1.020	1.035	1.007	0.991
GROUP 3					
Illinois	0.947	1.083	1.075	0.951	0.947
Michigan	0.938	1.038	1.168	0.937	0.940
Ohio	1.033	1.148	1.126	1.026	1.039
Pennsylvania	1.012	1.049	1.045	1.032	1.013
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.892	0.949	0.940	0.934	0.894
New Jersey	0.895	1.137	0.821	0.928	0.894
North Carolina	0.829	0.888	0.887	0.880	0.836
Virginia	0.828	0.952	0.973	0.839	0.829
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.772	0.755	0.871	0.773	0.763
Median	0.867	0.953	0.955	0.890	0.873
Maximum	0.956	1.101	1.095	1.002	0.963

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.29 ***Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1			
California	1.043	0.831	0.850
GROUP 2			
Florida	1.124	0.927	0.938
New York	1.089	0.906	0.918
Texas	1.030	0.843	0.851
GROUP 3			
Illinois	1.076	1.019	1.025
Michigan	1.070	0.946	0.960
Ohio	1.168	1.026	1.035
Pennsylvania	1.156	0.963	0.974
GROUP 4			
Georgia	1.007	0.901	0.916
New Jersey	1.016	0.864	0.880
North Carolina	0.984	0.823	0.836
Virginia	1.007	0.743	0.769
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)			
Minimum	0.904	0.790	0.806
Median	1.023	0.883	0.894
Maximum	1.338	1.094	1.114

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.30 ***Any Mental Illness in the Past Year*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1			
California	0.985	0.878	0.895
GROUP 2			
Florida	1.137	0.897	0.915
New York	1.187	0.931	0.944
Texas	1.128	0.882	0.891
GROUP 3			
Illinois	1.208	0.978	1.017
Michigan	1.204	0.979	0.990
Ohio	1.293	1.108	1.113
Pennsylvania	1.245	1.041	1.047
GROUP 4			
Georgia	1.034	0.913	0.918
New Jersey	0.998	0.914	0.914
North Carolina	1.013	0.933	0.929
Virginia	0.972	0.942	0.939
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)			
Minimum	0.977	0.880	0.886
Median	1.086	0.960	0.972
Maximum	1.240	1.053	1.064

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.31 ***Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1			
California	0.999	0.924	0.964
GROUP 2			
Florida	1.061	0.928	0.953
New York	1.153	0.893	0.935
Texas	1.149	0.833	0.868
GROUP 3			
Illinois	1.167	1.028	1.064
Michigan	1.074	1.007	1.004
Ohio	1.256	1.071	1.105
Pennsylvania	1.173	1.065	1.088
GROUP 4			
Georgia	0.961	0.968	0.959
New Jersey	1.006	0.752	0.768
North Carolina	0.970	0.884	0.892
Virginia	0.930	0.869	0.868
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)			
Minimum			
Median	1.046	0.914	0.927
Maximum	1.234	1.053	1.096

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.32 ***Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year,* Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Intervals for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1				
California	1.062	1.041	0.870	0.873
GROUP 2				
Florida	1.137	1.108	0.874	0.882
New York	1.171	1.164	0.911	0.930
Texas	1.157	1.058	0.868	0.867
GROUP 3				
Illinois	1.211	1.271	0.996	1.022
Michigan	1.132	1.155	0.955	0.984
Ohio	1.231	1.300	1.013	1.039
Pennsylvania	1.238	1.244	1.066	1.078
GROUP 4				
Georgia	1.121	1.002	0.860	0.862
New Jersey	1.101	1.076	0.827	0.832
North Carolina	1.070	1.043	0.836	0.848
Virginia	0.990	1.007	0.801	0.815
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)				
Minimum	0.964	0.947	0.745	0.762
Median	1.128	1.068	0.886	0.905
Maximum	1.256	1.253	1.062	1.062

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2013-2014 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2012-2013 CI width. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the 2013-2014 CI width is larger than the 2012-2013 CI width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.33 Square Root of the Ratio of Effective Sample Sizes for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015

State	12 or Older	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older	18 or Older
GROUP 1					
California	0.718	1.048	1.039	0.696	0.710
GROUP 2					
Florida	0.963	1.154	1.163	0.953	0.960
New York	0.871	1.222	1.289	0.848	0.865
Texas	0.867	1.098	1.222	0.845	0.861
GROUP 3					
Illinois	1.004	1.459	1.443	0.979	0.994
Michigan	1.041	1.395	1.460	1.020	1.034
Ohio	1.078	1.469	1.479	1.058	1.071
Pennsylvania	1.122	1.409	1.377	1.106	1.117
GROUP 4					
Georgia	0.584	0.875	0.775	0.572	0.578
New Jersey	0.630	0.836	0.844	0.621	0.626
North Carolina	0.615	0.795	0.820	0.606	0.612
Virginia	0.633	0.844	0.732	0.625	0.630
GROUP 5					
(Other States and DC)					
Minimum	0.753	0.903	0.923	0.729	0.745
Median	0.807	1.114	1.112	0.790	0.800
Maximum	0.913	1.379	1.366	0.905	0.909

NOTE: Square root of the ratio = SQRT (2012-2013 *efn* ÷ 2014-2015 *efn*). The effective sample size (*efn*) is defined as (*efn* = *n* ÷ *uwe*), where *n* is the raw sample size and *uwe* is the unequal weighting effect.

NOTE: Data for 2015 were not available, so 2014 data were used instead because the 2014 and 2015 sample designs were the same.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.34 ***Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Inteveral Widths for 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older		18 or Older	
	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014
GROUP 1										
California	0.966	0.765	1.046	1.129	1.028	1.003	0.951	0.739	0.970	0.764
GROUP 2										
Florida	1.041	1.005	1.056	1.098	1.016	1.070	1.051	0.989	1.047	1.003
New York	1.010	0.902	1.235	1.281	1.047	1.251	0.991	0.844	1.014	0.894
Texas	0.971	0.880	1.046	1.044	1.056	1.218	0.955	0.834	0.972	0.873
GROUP 3										
Illinois	0.946	0.973	0.990	1.177	1.041	1.335	0.937	0.940	0.953	0.976
Michigan	0.941	1.030	0.979	1.250	1.012	1.332	0.945	0.992	0.947	1.026
Ohio	0.904	0.951	0.986	1.249	0.964	1.339	0.900	0.914	0.910	0.949
Pennsylvania	0.948	1.035	1.014	1.313	0.987	1.257	0.964	0.996	0.954	1.030
GROUP 4										
Georgia	0.786	0.571	0.995	0.808	1.020	0.825	0.784	0.565	0.796	0.572
New Jersey	0.989	0.759	0.890	1.068	1.234	0.965	0.976	0.740	0.994	0.755
North Carolina	0.863	0.614	0.982	0.855	1.085	0.911	0.845	0.593	0.872	0.615
Virginia	0.829	0.599	0.965	0.853	0.935	0.762	0.826	0.585	0.837	0.599
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)										
Minimum	0.795	0.685	0.739	0.710	0.871	0.882	0.780	0.674	0.800	0.688
Median	0.926	0.795	1.006	0.983	1.053	1.073	0.905	0.758	0.935	0.795
Maximum	1.105	0.902	1.242	1.245	1.223	1.307	1.124	0.870	1.111	0.901

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2012 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2012 versus 2013 and the 2014 CI width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2013 versus 2014. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the numerator width is greater than the denominator width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.35 ***Marijuana Use in the Past Month*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Inteveral Widths for 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

	12 or Older		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older		18 or Older	
State	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014
GROUP 1										
California	1.009	0.867	0.961	1.104	0.967	0.970	1.007	0.837	1.015	0.858
GROUP 2										
Florida	1.013	1.063	0.960	1.018	0.997	1.147	0.994	1.061	1.021	1.073
New York	1.069	1.032	0.990	1.083	0.900	1.064	1.055	0.989	1.071	1.029
Texas	0.968	1.086	1.026	1.145	0.958	1.217	0.925	1.037	0.971	1.083
GROUP 3										
Illinois	0.942	1.154	0.883	1.130	0.991	1.205	0.934	1.100	0.945	1.148
Michigan	0.859	1.037	1.012	1.038	0.961	1.417	0.828	0.956	0.858	1.032
Ohio	0.985	1.046	1.040	1.132	0.969	1.309	0.967	0.927	0.995	1.036
Pennsylvania	1.010	1.302	1.022	1.265	0.918	1.231	0.979	1.229	1.014	1.297
GROUP 4										
Georgia	0.875	0.665	1.187	0.879	0.962	0.817	0.807	0.622	0.862	0.661
New Jersey	1.098	0.994	1.062	1.035	1.153	0.987	1.047	0.990	1.101	1.008
North Carolina	0.990	0.818	0.957	0.804	1.007	0.886	0.953	0.795	1.000	0.828
Virginia	0.802	0.673	0.936	0.808	0.864	0.712	0.751	0.665	0.802	0.671
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)										
Minimum	0.794	0.821	0.645	0.746	0.798	0.826	0.736	0.731	0.782	0.812
Median	0.942	0.967	1.009	1.012	0.928	1.002	0.923	0.958	0.947	0.970
Maximum	1.286	1.263	1.201	1.189	1.113	1.138	1.355	1.253	1.304	1.268

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2012 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2012 versus 2013 and the 2014 CI width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2013 versus 2014. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the numerator width is greater than the denominator width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Table 3.2.36 ***Needing But Not Receiving Illicit Drug Treatment in the Past Year*, Ratio of Widths of 95 Percent Bayesian Confidence Inteveral Widths for 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUH Small Area Estimates**

State	12 or Older		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older		18 or Older	
	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014	2012 vs 2013	2013 vs 2014
GROUP 1										
California	1.179	0.942	1.343	1.389	1.322	1.022	1.132	0.960	1.166	0.947
GROUP 2										
Florida	1.050	1.014	1.080	1.292	1.135	1.164	1.010	1.008	1.035	1.025
New York	1.099	1.210	1.138	1.274	1.074	1.048	1.081	1.288	1.073	1.216
Texas	0.965	0.980	1.120	1.138	1.079	1.159	0.899	0.959	0.945	0.993
GROUP 3										
Illinois	1.039	1.012	1.052	1.380	1.160	1.452	1.012	0.993	1.024	1.024
Michigan	1.053	0.886	1.106	1.057	1.091	1.169	1.008	0.845	1.020	0.877
Ohio	0.828	0.715	1.067	1.238	1.064	1.157	0.796	0.672	0.815	0.714
Pennsylvania	0.899	0.885	1.145	1.286	1.049	1.098	0.868	0.906	0.878	0.886
GROUP 4										
Georgia	0.793	0.593	1.027	0.975	1.098	0.864	0.739	0.562	0.778	0.596
New Jersey	0.988	0.933	1.111	1.091	1.250	0.979	0.890	0.972	0.978	0.958
North Carolina	1.152	0.692	1.067	0.870	1.317	0.754	1.049	0.713	1.134	0.706
Virginia	0.923	0.745	1.275	1.039	1.036	0.815	0.883	0.742	0.897	0.754
GROUP 5 (Other States and DC)										
Minimum	0.623	0.623	0.818	0.832	0.926	0.827	0.534	0.543	0.586	0.619
Median	0.883	0.780	1.145	1.142	1.098	1.018	0.796	0.738	0.862	0.791
Maximum	1.110	1.070	1.379	1.521	1.401	1.248	1.152	1.096	1.110	1.073

NOTE: The ratio of widths is calculated as the 2012 confidence interval (CI) width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2012 versus 2013 and the 2014 CI width divided by the 2013 CI width for 2013 versus 2014. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the numerator width is greater than the denominator width.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

3.3 Impact on Sample Design Variables and Response Rates

3.3.1 Design Effect

Design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance of an estimate under the sample design to the variance that would have been obtained from a simple random sample of the same number of respondents (Valliant, Dever, & Kreuter, 2013). In general, clustering of the sample, as in NSDUH's multistage sample design, leads to larger variances when compared with an unclustered sample of equal size. Increasing the segment size (i.e., more clustering) in the 12 largest states in the 2014 sample design (see Table 2.2) is expected to result in small increases in design effect. On the other hand, the move toward a proportional allocation by age group (i.e., less oversampling of youths aged 12 to 17) is expected to result in improvements in the design effect.

To assess the overall impact of the 2014 sample design, the mean design effect across 20 outcome measures[5] was estimated for the 2010 through 2014 NSDUHs. Mean design effects were computed for the nation and three large state groups (California; Florida, New York, and Texas; and Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) and by age group. Finally, percent relative differences were computed to compare mean design effects from the 2014 NSDUH with each of the 2010 through 2013 NSDUHs. Table 3.3.1a presents the resulting mean design effects and percent relative differences. As a worst case scenario, Table 3.3.1b displays design effects and percent relative differences for alcohol use in the past month. This outcome measure frequently has the largest design effect when compared with the other measures examined. Finally, Table 3.3.1c presents the mean design effects for the nation and two small state groups (i.e., Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia, and the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia) and by age group.

When compared with the 2010 through 2013 NSDUHs, the 2014 sample design resulted in improvements in design effect nationally and for all age groups. The sample design also resulted in smaller design effects for the five state groups for all individuals aged 12 or older.

[5] See Table 3.2.1 for a list of the 20 outcome variables analyzed in this report.

Table 3.3.1a Mean Design Effect and Percent Relative Difference, by Age Group and Large State Group: 2010-2014

Age Group/Large State Group	MEAN DESIGN EFFECT[1]					PERCENT RELATIVE DIFFERENCE[2]			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL 12+ (Nationwide)	3.17	3.07	3.12	3.23	2.34	-26.00	-23.58	-24.82	-27.59
California	2.31	2.14	2.18	2.34	1.89	-18.18	-11.50	-13.08	-19.17
Florida, New York, and Texas	2.34	2.39	2.59	2.37	1.93	-17.56	-19.26	-25.61	-18.68
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	2.14	2.22	2.13	2.32	1.69	-21.30	-23.93	-20.77	-27.12
AGED 12-17 (Nationwide)	1.93	1.91	1.75	1.84	1.70	-11.74	-10.96	-2.78	-7.41
California	1.50	1.20	1.20	1.29	1.38	-8.13	14.87	15.24	7.04
Florida, New York, and Texas	1.47	1.42	1.43	1.28	1.33	-8.94	-5.77	-6.51	4.22
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	1.23	1.28	1.24	1.22	1.24	1.24	-2.83	0.24	1.75
AGED 18-25 (Nationwide)	2.08	2.20	2.12	2.14	1.88	-9.52	-14.61	-11.17	-12.29
California	1.33	1.48	1.63	1.58	1.52	14.38	2.35	-7.02	-3.61
Florida, New York, and Texas	1.47	1.46	1.40	1.42	1.52	3.23	4.52	8.97	7.02
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	1.63	1.65	1.38	1.42	1.28	-21.73	-22.51	-7.72	-10.03
AGED 26-34 (Nationwide)	1.94	1.87	1.86	2.03	1.83	-5.89	-2.35	-1.67	-10.00
California	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.46	1.49	9.82	8.47	8.98	2.39
Florida, New York, and Texas	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.58	15.46	16.00	15.29	13.07
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	1.23	1.35	1.29	1.26	1.27	3.60	-6.04	-1.12	0.73
AGED 35-49 (Nationwide)	1.70	1.63	1.80	1.68	1.58	-7.27	-3.19	-12.12	-5.89
California	1.29	1.21	1.29	1.19	1.32	1.80	8.68	2.13	10.44
Florida, New York, and Texas	1.20	1.30	1.18	1.28	1.23	2.86	-5.36	4.51	-3.97
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	1.14	1.19	1.19	1.16	1.14	0.29	-4.18	-3.54	-1.40
AGED 50+ (Nationwide)	1.61	1.65	1.66	1.74	1.48	-7.95	-9.73	-10.30	-14.66
California	1.20	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.13	-5.44	0.44	-0.96	-0.28
Florida, New York, and Texas	1.19	1.28	1.35	1.22	1.27	6.91	-0.96	-5.89	3.52
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	1.11	1.20	1.12	1.18	1.12	0.91	-6.48	0.12	-4.94

[1] Mean design effect across the 20 outcome measures listed in Table 3.2.1. The design effect for major depressive episode (MDE) in the past year was excluded for the 12 or older age group mean because MDE is defined differently for youths aged 12 to 17 and adults aged 18 or older.

[2] Percent relative difference = 100*{[Mean design effect(2014) – Mean design effect(Prior year)] ÷ Mean design effect(Prior year)}.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table 3.3.1b Design Effect and Percent Relative Difference for Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Age Group and Large State Group: 2010-2014

Age Group/Large State Group	DESIGN EFFECT					PERCENT RELATIVE DIFFERENCE[1]			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL 12+ (Nationwide)	4.14	4.28	4.18	4.57	2.92	-29.33	-31.74	-30.06	-36.06
California	3.20	3.48	3.04	3.08	2.58	-19.50	-25.99	-15.33	-16.30
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.26	3.09	2.91	2.97	2.56	-21.56	-17.36	-12.14	-13.98
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.90	2.67	3.22	2.94	2.13	-26.65	-20.37	-33.81	-27.60
AGED 12-17 (Nationwide)	2.03	1.96	1.95	1.88	1.77	-12.42	-9.43	-8.87	-5.69
California	1.70	1.14	1.22	1.25	1.38	-18.80	21.78	13.04	11.01
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.57	1.77	1.28	1.33	1.23	-21.42	-30.39	-3.98	-7.28
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.30	1.46	1.26	1.17	1.27	-2.85	-13.15	0.82	8.58
AGED 18-25 (Nationwide)	2.37	2.74	2.28	2.56	2.16	-8.95	-21.23	-5.01	-15.72
California	1.37	1.39	1.63	1.41	1.80	30.73	29.54	10.04	27.35
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.61	1.88	1.76	1.88	1.53	-4.79	-18.62	-12.88	-18.29
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.72	1.87	1.64	1.53	1.66	-3.48	-10.97	1.34	8.53
AGED 26-34 (Nationwide)	2.08	1.98	2.02	2.09	2.12	1.81	7.06	4.66	1.15
California	1.40	1.25	1.44	1.37	2.04	45.97	62.85	41.53	48.97
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.63	1.42	1.23	1.53	1.72	5.23	20.65	39.15	12.15
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.39	1.43	1.53	1.20	1.35	-2.87	-5.59	-11.71	13.04
AGED 35-49 (Nationwide)	1.78	1.86	1.82	1.92	1.71	-4.28	-8.17	-6.14	-11.15
California	1.38	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.33	-3.72	2.40	-8.39	2.26
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.32	1.33	1.19	1.40	1.34	2.05	0.87	12.34	-3.96
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.27	1.15	1.19	1.37	1.26	-0.28	9.46	6.20	-7.50
AGED 50+ (Nationwide)	1.73	2.01	1.78	1.93	1.56	-9.60	-22.20	-12.10	-19.07
California	1.31	1.75	1.24	1.30	1.16	-11.66	-33.81	-6.70	-10.95
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.36	1.45	1.22	1.36	1.36	-0.33	-6.01	10.97	0.25
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.14	1.17	1.46	1.30	1.21	6.27	3.49	-17.09	-6.88

[1] Percent relative difference = 100*{[Mean design effect(2014) – Mean design effect(Prior year)] ÷ Mean design effect(Prior year)}.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table 3.3.1c Mean Design Effect and Percent Relative Difference, by Age Group and Small State Group: 2010-2014

Age Group/Small State Group	MEAN DESIGN EFFECT[1]					PERCENT RELATIVE DIFFERENCE[2]			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL 12+ (Nationwide)	3.17	3.07	3.12	3.23	2.34	-26.00	-23.58	-24.82	-27.59
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	2.33	2.15	2.27	2.97	1.92	-17.42	-10.61	-15.15	-35.19
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.61	3.46	3.28	3.42	2.68	-25.68	-22.66	-18.20	-21.74
AGED 12-17 (Nationwide)	1.93	1.91	1.75	1.84	1.70	-11.74	-10.96	-2.78	-7.41
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	1.64	1.47	1.32	1.33	1.34	-18.65	-9.01	0.93	0.80
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.96	2.07	1.86	2.03	1.95	-0.41	-5.91	5.06	-3.97
AGED 18-25 (Nationwide)	2.08	2.20	2.12	2.14	1.88	-9.52	-14.61	-11.17	-12.29
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	1.73	1.72	1.67	1.60	1.51	-12.91	-12.43	-9.50	-6.08
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.28	2.35	2.14	2.26	2.16	-5.40	-8.06	0.69	-4.43
AGED 26-34 (Nationwide)	1.94	1.87	1.86	2.03	1.83	-5.89	-2.35	-1.67	-10.00
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	1.45	1.27	1.45	1.78	1.50	3.38	17.88	3.64	-15.81
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.20	2.03	1.91	2.00	1.95	-11.34	-3.99	1.87	-2.64
AGED 35-49 (Nationwide)	1.70	1.63	1.80	1.68	1.58	-7.27	-3.19	-12.12	-5.89
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	1.33	1.24	1.35	1.38	1.34	0.21	8.20	-0.94	-2.76
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.89	1.80	1.86	1.83	1.82	-3.96	0.76	-2.17	-0.80
AGED 50+ (Nationwide)	1.61	1.65	1.66	1.74	1.48	-7.95	-9.73	-10.30	-14.66
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	1.17	1.05	1.21	1.47	1.24	6.12	18.02	2.45	-15.40
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.81	1.83	1.69	1.75	1.73	-4.22	-5.66	2.31	-1.05

[1]Mean design effect across the 20 outcome measures defined in Section 3.2.1.

[2]Percent relative difference = 100*{[mean design effect(2014) – mean design effect(Prior Year)]/mean design effect(Prior Year)}.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

3.3.2 Weighted and Unweighted Response Rates

As described in Section 2.1, the 2014 sample design includes a shift to older respondents, along with a change in the pair sampling parameter that will result in fewer pairs being selected. Prior NSDUH experience suggests that response rates decline as age increases. Thus, allocating more sample to the 26 or older age group is likely to have a negative effect on unweighted overall response rates. Weighting inversely to selection probabilities adjusts for the shift in age group allocation; thus, weighted response rates are not expected to be affected by this change.

Table 3.3.2 provides weighted and unweighted screening response rates for the nation and five state groups for the 2010 through 2014 NSDUHs. As shown in the table, screening response rates have been steadily declining, and this trend continued in the 2014 NSDUH. Feedback from the field suggests that the increase in clustering is having a negative impact on screening response rates. That is, in areas with controlled access, field staff are unable to gain access to a larger set of units within locked buildings or gated neighborhoods.

Table 3.3.3 presents final weighted and unweighted interview response rates for the nation and five state groups by age group for the 2010 through 2014 NSDUHs. As expected, the 2014 sample design resulted in lower unweighted interview response rates for the nation and for most state and age groups. Much of the impact is eliminated by weighting the interview response rates; however, like the screening response rates, interview response rates have been steadily declining over time.

Table 3.3.4 compares unweighted pair response rates for the 2014 NSDUH with pair response rates from the 2010 through 2013 NSDUHs. Compared with prior years, slightly lower unweighted pair response rates were realized in the 2014 NSDUH. Compared with projected response rates from a simulation of the 2014 sample, the 2014 NSDUH realized pair response rates were low, likely because of the general decline in response rates.

3.3.3 Interview Yield

Although a smaller proportion of 12 to 17 year olds are being selected for the 2014 through 2017 NSDUHs, this age group continues to drive the number of dwelling units (DUs) needed to yield 67,507 total interviews (i.e., this age group continues to be sampled at a higher rate than any other age group). Thus, fewer DUs are needed to yield the desired sample than were needed under the 2005 through 2013 design.

The decision to sample fewer pairs for the 2014 NSDUH does not have an impact on the interview yield. The pair sampling parameter changes the mix of zero-, one-, and two-person selections, but it does not have an impact on the total number of DUs needed.

Table 3.3.2 Unweighted and Weighted Screening Response Rates, by State Group: 2010-2014

State Group	UNWEIGHTED SRR					WEIGHTED SRR				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	88.3	87.0	86.2	84.4	82.6	88.4	87.0	86.1	83.9	81.9
California	85.4	83.5	82.4	80.4	77.0	85.5	83.6	82.4	80.3	76.3
Florida, New York, and Texas	84.6	82.8	80.7	79.2	78.2	85.6	83.9	82.2	80.6	79.5
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	84.9	83.2	83.4	81.4	81.0	84.7	82.9	83.2	81.2	80.8
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	90.3	88.7	88.0	84.6	82.5	90.5	89.0	88.0	84.5	82.8
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	90.9	90.1	89.3	87.6	84.8	91.2	90.2	89.5	87.4	84.8

SRR = screening response rate.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table 3.3.3 Unweighted and Weighted Interview Response Rates, by Age Group and State Group: 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	UNWEIGHTED IRR					WEIGHTED IRR				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	79.8	79.2	77.9	76.4	74.1	74.6	74.4	73.0	71.7	71.2
California	78.4	77.6	75.5	76.7	72.8	72.0	72.3	70.2	70.5	69.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	77.9	77.0	75.0	73.7	72.4	73.7	71.8	69.7	69.4	68.5
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	78.7	77.1	76.8	75.1	72.4	73.4	72.5	72.3	70.6	69.6
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	80.8	82.5	79.7	77.4	75.3	76.7	77.8	74.6	73.5	73.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	80.8	80.5	79.4	77.8	75.0	75.6	76.0	75.4	73.1	72.9
AGED 12-17	84.9	84.4	82.9	81.5	79.7	84.7	85.0	82.8	81.9	80.0
California	85.4	84.2	82.3	84.8	81.2	84.8	84.9	81.8	85.2	80.9
Florida, New York, and Texas	82.7	83.7	81.5	80.0	80.3	82.9	84.1	81.7	80.3	80.4
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	83.8	82.2	81.1	80.1	78.5	83.5	82.5	81.4	80.2	78.2
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	85.5	87.5	84.4	81.9	79.8	85.6	88.0	83.2	83.3	79.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	85.9	85.2	83.9	82.2	79.6	85.7	85.4	84.2	82.0	80.3
AGED 18-25	81.8	80.7	79.5	77.7	76.3	81.2	80.5	79.3	77.3	75.9
California	81.3	78.7	76.8	78.7	75.2	80.9	78.0	76.5	78.7	74.5
Florida, New York, and Texas	80.1	77.9	76.7	74.5	75.2	80.3	78.2	77.3	74.5	74.9
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	80.8	78.8	78.7	76.3	73.9	80.4	79.0	78.8	76.4	73.7
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	82.2	83.6	82.4	78.2	78.1	83.0	83.1	82.7	78.4	79.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	82.7	82.3	80.7	79.1	77.0	81.6	82.3	80.3	78.4	76.7
AGED 26-34	76.8	76.0	75.7	73.6	72.5	76.2	75.2	75.3	72.7	72.0
California	71.8	71.4	73.6	69.4	70.5	70.1	70.6	73.3	69.7	70.0
Florida, New York, and Texas	74.9	71.8	69.4	67.3	70.3	75.8	70.7	69.7	66.8	70.6
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	76.0	75.1	74.9	73.6	71.7	76.0	74.2	74.7	73.2	70.6
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	78.2	79.8	78.4	76.9	73.5	78.4	80.7	78.2	74.5	74.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	78.1	77.8	78.1	75.9	73.5	77.8	77.9	78.3	76.0	73.3
AGED 35-49	74.5	75.0	73.3	72.3	71.2	74.1	74.8	73.0	71.9	70.8
California	71.8	73.4	69.0	70.1	70.8	71.6	72.9	68.8	70.5	71.5
Florida, New York, and Texas	71.7	73.2	71.3	70.2	68.9	71.9	73.5	71.7	70.7	67.8
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	74.0	72.5	72.4	70.7	70.0	73.5	71.7	72.0	70.6	69.9
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	76.3	79.1	72.6	73.3	72.2	77.2	77.9	72.0	72.0	72.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	75.7	76.3	74.9	74.0	72.1	75.4	76.2	75.7	73.3	72.0
AGED 50+	69.8	69.5	68.8	67.6	68.2	69.3	69.1	67.7	66.9	67.6
California	65.8	68.2	64.7	64.6	64.2	65.7	66.6	64.2	63.6	64.1
Florida, New York, and Texas	69.4	65.7	63.1	65.5	64.1	69.2	65.7	62.9	65.5	63.3
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	68.2	67.8	67.8	65.9	66.1	67.7	67.9	67.6	65.7	66.1
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	71.0	72.7	70.3	68.8	70.1	70.9	72.6	70.1	69.7	70.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	70.8	71.2	71.2	69.2	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.4	68.3	70.4

IRR = interview response rate.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010- 2014.

Table 3.3.4 Unweighted Pair Response Rates: 2010-2014

Age Group	OBSERVED RESPONSE RATE					PROJECTED 2014 RESPONSE RATE[1]
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
12+, 12+	75.1	73.7	72.0	69.9	67.9	71.4
12-17, 12-17	85.0	83.6	81.4	79.6	78.4	81.4
12-17, 18-25	79.1	77.8	76.1	75.2	75.0	76.1
12-17, 26+	77.5	76.4	74.7	72.1	71.1	74.8
18-25, 18-25	76.1	73.3	71.2	69.3	69.1	71.2
18-25, 26+	69.0	67.9	67.1	63.6	61.6	67.1
26+, 26+	62.6	61.2	60.1	58.3	58.0	60.7

[1] These response rates were projected for this report from a simulation of the 2014 sample.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

To evaluate the impact of the new age allocation on interview yield, Table 3.3.5 provides completed screening interviews, selected persons, completed interviews, and interview yield (completed screening interviews per completed interview) for the 2010 through 2014 NSDUHs. As expected, fewer completed screening interviews were required to complete an equivalent number of interviews in the 2014 NSDUH than in the 2010 through 2013 NSDUHs. Compared with the projected yield for the 2014 NSDUH, the 2014 yield was slightly largely than expected.

Table 3.3.5 Sample Summary: 2010-2014

	OBSERVED SAMPLE					2014 EXPECTED SAMPLE
Total Sample Statistic	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	
Completed Screening Interviews	147,010	156,048	153,873	160,325	127,605	119,181
Selected Persons	84,997	88,536	87,656	88,742	91,640	86,883
Completed Interviews	67,804	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,901	67,507
Yield (Screeners per Completed Interview)	2.17	2.23	2.25	2.36	1.88	1.77

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

3.4 Modified Missed Dwelling Unit Procedures

The 2005 through 2013 NSDUH sampling frames were supplemented with new DUs on the premises of sampled DUs that were missed during the original counting and listing activities, new DUs identified through the HOI procedure, and large pockets of new or missed DUs identified through special "bust" procedures (described subsequently). During the screening phase of the data collection period, interviewers asked each screening respondent whether any other living quarters were within the structure or on the property, such as a separate apartment with an entrance. If the respondent indicated that there was a DU on the premises of the sampled DU that was missed during the original counting and listing activities (e.g., an apartment above the garage), then the new or missed dwelling(s) were selected. Through the HOI procedure, interviewers examined the geographic interval between the selected DU and the next listed DU on the counting and listing form for missed DUs. Any new or missed DUs identified were selected for the survey. If a large number of missed DUs were encountered (generally greater than 10), then a sample of the missing DUs was selected. Special bust procedures were implemented when interviewers noticed large differences in the segment listing and what they encountered in the field during either the screening or interviewing phase of data collection. A bust is defined as 150 or more missed DUs in a segment or 50 or more missed DUs following any one DU. These procedures for missed DUs minimize potential coverage bias associated with DUs missing from the sampling frame.

The 2014 through 2017 NSDUH sampling frames are supplemented with new DUs on the premises of sampled DUs that were missed during the original counting and listing activities, as well as large pockets of missed DUs identified through bust procedures. However, unlike the 2005 through 2013 NSDUHs, the HOI procedure is not being implemented. An evaluation of 2010 NSDUH data found that the HOI procedure accounted for only 0.2 percent of the total DUs in the NSDUH sample (Iannacchione, McMichael, Shook-Sa, & Morton, 2012). In addition, an evaluation of 2007 NSDUH data found that the HOI procedure accounted for less than 1 percent of interview respondents in the 2007 NSDUH and that excluding respondents identified through the HOI procedure did not lead to significant differences in prevalence

estimates or the demographic composition of the sample. Excluding the HOI procedure decreases the burden on FIs and simplifies the screening process by eliminating the need to train interviewers on the path of travel rules, simplifying field materials, reducing in-house sampling cleanup work, and streamlining the programming of the screening instrument (Cunningham et al., 2009). The change in coverage resulting from elimination of the HOI procedure is expected to be minimal. Section 3.4.1 compares coverage rates nationally and by key demographic and frame characteristics between the 2011 and 2014 NSDUHs. Section 3.4.2 assesses the number of DUs added to the sample in 2014 compared with the previous NSDUH design.

3.4.1 Impact on Coverage

Elimination of the HOI procedure was expected to result in a small reduction in the coverage of the target population. The coverage of the sampling frame can be defined as the proportion of the target population contained in the sampling frame. Without conducting a special field study, the only measure of coverage is in the ratio of the weighted survey estimate after adjustments for both screening and interview nonresponse (but before poststratification and extreme weight trimming) to the external and more precise decennial or intercensal estimates. Although this measure is the best estimate of coverage available, it does have some limitations. Census estimates are treated as the gold standard, but the census suffers from both undercount and overcount. Furthermore, the 2011 through 2013 census estimates are projections that anchor back to the 2010 census, so they are subject to error. Despite these limitations, these coverage estimates provide a baseline for comparing the coverage of the 2014 NSDUH with prior years, giving an approximation of the reduction in coverage resulting from the elimination of the HOI procedure.

Coverage estimates were calculated nationally and by gender, age group, race/ethnicity, segment urbanicity, and state group for the 2011 through 2014 NSDUHs. Weight calibrations for the 2011 through 2014 NSDUHs are based on the 2010 census and 2011 to 2013 projections that anchor back to the 2010 census. Comparing these survey years avoids the confounding that would occur if estimates were based on multiple decennial censuses. It is important to note that the 2011 NSDUH included a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO). The GCO was designed to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region. To accomplish this, 2,000 additional interviews were completed in counties within the Gulf Coast states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. This design difference should be taken into consideration when making comparisons between the 2011 and subsequent NSDUHs.

The 2014 NSDUH is the first survey year of the new sample design, so all 6,000 segments are "fresh." That is, they were listed in 2013 and were used for the first time in 2014. For the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs, half of the segments fielded each year were fresh, and the other half were listed 2 years prior and had been used in the previous survey year. For example, the 2013 NSDUH sample had 7,200 segments, 3,600 of which were listed in 2012 and were used for the first time in 2013. The other 3,600 segments were listed in 2011 and were fielded in both the 2012 and 2013 NSDUHs. This difference in segment composition could be a confounding factor in comparing coverage rates between the 2014 NSDUH and previous NSDUHs. Fresh segments might have higher coverage rates than segments that were refielded because they were more recently listed and would be less reliant on field staff to detect missed DUs. To avoid this

confounding factor, coverage rates for the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs were calculated overall and by segment status (fresh or refielded). As shown in Table 3.4.1, coverage rates for the first and second fieldings of segments were similar for all years except 2011, where the second fielding segments had higher estimated coverage than the first fielding segments. This provides evidence that segment fielding (fresh or refielded) does not affect the coverage of the sampling frame.

Table 3.4.1 NSDUH Frame Coverage, by Segment Fielding

Segment Fielding[1]	2011[2]	2012	2013	2014	2011-2013 Median
Overall	0.9265	0.9055	0.9033	0.9137	0.9055
First Fielding	0.9186	0.9031	0.9057	0.9137	0.9057
Second Fielding	0.9341	0.9080	0.9009	--	0.9080

-- = not available.

[1] Because of the overlapping sample design, for the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs, half of the segments fielded each year were listed the previous year and fielded for the first time (first fielding), and the other half were listed 2 years prior and had been used in the previous survey year (second fielding). Because the 2014 NSDUH was the first year of the new design, all segments were fielded for the first time.

[2] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

Table 3.4.1 also shows that coverage rates were quite similar across survey years, ranging from a minimum of 0.9033 in 2013 to a maximum of 0.9265 in 2011. There was no evidence to suggest that elimination of the HOI procedure in the 2014 NSDUH led to undercoverage of the target population at the national level. To further compare coverage across key demographic and frame characteristics, coverage rates were calculated by gender, age group, race/ethnicity, segment urbanicity, and state group for the 2011 through 2014 NSDUHs. Because coverage rates were similar across the two segment fieldings, all 2011 through 2013 NSDUH segments were included in the calculation of these rates.

Table 3.4.2 contains the estimated frame coverage by key demographic and frame characteristics. Consistent with findings from the 2006 Coverage Improvement Methods Study (Hunter, Morton, Chromy, & Martin, 2006), females showed higher frame coverage in all years studied. Unlike the previous findings, the 26 to 34 and 35 to 49 age groups had the highest estimated coverage rates (compared with the previous findings of the 50 or older group having the highest coverage rate). Frame coverage was highest for the Hispanic and Other races/ethnicities, and for most years coverage was estimated to be slightly higher in rural segments than urban segments. Across state groups, frame coverage was usually the highest in the Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania group and for most years was lowest in California.

Despite differing coverage rates across demographic groups and frame characteristics, there was no evidence of differential frame coverage in 2014 resulting from the elimination of the HOI procedure. In general, estimated coverage rates for the 2014 NSDUH followed the same patterns as for the other 3 years examined.

Table 3.4.2 NSDUH Frame Coverage, by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, Segment Urbanicity, and State Group: 2011-2014 NSDUH Interview Data

Domain	2011[1]	2012	2013	2014	2011-2013 Median
Male	0.9191	0.9020	0.8932	0.9044	0.9020
Female	0.9334	0.9089	0.9128	0.9225	0.9128
12-17	0.9373	0.9183	0.8967	0.9356	0.9183
18-25	0.8651	0.8575	0.8407	0.8546	0.8575
26-34	0.9410	0.9142	0.9397	0.9195	0.9397
35-49	0.9441	0.9267	0.9328	0.9608	0.9328
50+	0.9290	0.9031	0.8959	0.8996	0.9031
Hispanic	0.9572	0.9425	0.9757	0.9626	0.9572
Non-Hispanic Black	0.8995	0.8730	0.8563	0.8571	0.8730
Non-Hispanic White	0.9186	0.8935	0.8830	0.8993	0.8935
Other	0.9825	0.9945	1.0162	1.0315	0.9945
Urban[2]	0.9185	0.9040	0.9047	0.9140	0.9047
Rural	0.9632	0.9127	0.8968	0.9122	0.9127
California	0.8842	0.8679	0.8835	0.8996	0.8835
Florida, New York, and Texas	0.8858	0.9097	0.9003	0.8973	0.9003
Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania	0.9321	0.9212	0.9264	0.9271	0.9264
Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia	0.9947	0.9176	0.9086	0.9031	0.9176
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.9382	0.9053	0.9006	0.9246	0.9053

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

[2] Urbanicity is defined at the segment level based on census block-level designations of rural or urban. If one or more of the blocks within a segment is urban, the segment is defined as urban. If 100 percent of the blocks are rural, the segment is defined as rural. Classifications for the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs are based on the 2000 census, and classifications for the 2014 NSDUH are based on the 2010 census.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

3.4.2 Impact on Number of Added Dwelling Units

Because the HOI procedure was eliminated, a smaller proportion of added DUs were expected in the 2014 sample than were observed in previous survey years. However, prior findings indicate that the majority of added DUs are identified through the screening procedures that ask about other DUs on the premises of sampled DUs (SDUs), so this reduction in added DUs was not expected to be large. The number of added DUs and the percentage of the sample composed of added DUs were calculated nationally and by segment urbanicity for the 2011 through 2014 NSDUHs. Because of differences in sample sizes between the 2011 through 2014 NSDUHs, comparisons should be made based on percentages rather than numbers of added DUs. When comparing based on segment urbanicity, differences in how this variable was defined across survey years must be taken into consideration. In the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs, segment urbanicity assignments were based on the 2000 census block-level designations of rural or urban. If one or more blocks within the segment were classified as urban, the segment was defined as urban. If all blocks within the segment were classified as rural, the segment was

defined as rural. Although this same definition was applied to the 2014 NSDUH, block-level classifications were based on the 2010 census, which could lead to considerable differences in urban/rural classifications when comparing the 2014 NSDUH with previous years. As with the coverage analysis discussed in Section 3.4.1, another confounding factor was that the 2014 NSDUH was composed solely of fresh segments, whereas half of the segments for the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs were fresh and the other half were fielded in the previous survey year. For this reason, the percentage of added DUs was calculated overall and by segment status (fresh or refielded) for the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs. In addition, because bust procedures continued to be implemented in 2014, added DU rates were split out by bust/nonbust-added DUs to quantify any differences in the percentage of DUs added through the bust procedures across survey years.

Table 3.4.3 presents the number and percentage of added DUs in the 2011 through 2014 NSDUH samples by segment fielding, segment urbanicity, and added DU type. Added DUs accounted for a very small proportion of the NSDUH sample, ranging from 0.45 percent for the 2014 NSDUH to 0.73 percent for the 2013 NSDUH. The number and percentage of added DUs in the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs were quite consistent overall, with added DUs accounting for slightly more of the 2013 sample than in the previous years analyzed. In the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs, the proportion of added DUs within the sample was quite similar across segment fieldings. That is, no large differences in the proportion of added DUs were detected based on whether the segment was fielded for the first or second time. For all survey years, the majority of added DUs in the sample were nonbust-added DUs, as added DUs from busts represented less than 0.05 percent of the sample in all years examined.

When comparing added DUs in the 2014 NSDUH to previous years, several differences are apparent. As expected, because the HOI procedure was eliminated in 2014, added DUs accounted for a smaller proportion of the NSDUH sample in 2014 than in previous years (0.45 vs. 0.61 to 0.73 percent). This finding is consistent with the previous estimate that the HOI procedure accounted for approximately 0.2 percent of sampled DUs. For the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs, added DUs accounted for a larger proportion of the sample in rural segments than in urban segments. This trend was reversed in the 2014 sample, in which added DUs accounted for a larger proportion of the sample in urban segments. This is likely due to one of two factors: (1) differences in how segment urbanicity was defined between the 2013 and 2014 NSDUHs, as discussed above, or (2) the elimination of the HOI and the types of areas where the HOI was likely to identify missed DUs. Because bust procedures were maintained in the 2014 NSDUH, the proportion of added DUs from busts was similar across all years analyzed. The overall differences between 2014 and previous years resulted from the elimination of the HOI procedure, which was apparent in the nonbust estimates (0.42 percent in 2014 vs. 0.58 to 0.70 percent in 2011 to 2013). The differences between the 2014 and 2011 to 2013 percentages of DUs identified through nonbust procedures aligned well with the overall differences for each year and also with the prior finding that the HOI procedure accounted for approximately 0.2 percent of sampled DUs. As discussed in Section 3.4.1, coverage rates in 2014 (based on 6-month data) were not affected by the lower rates of added DUs in the 2014 sample resulting from the elimination of the HOI procedure.

Table 3.4.3 Number and Percentage of Added DUs, by Segment Fielding, Segment Urbanicity, and Added DU Type

Domain	2011[1]		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OVERALL	1,538	0.62	1,528	0.61	1,907	0.73	954	0.45
Rural	368	0.71	359	0.68	450	0.84	140	0.36
Urban	1,170	0.60	1,169	0.60	1,457	0.71	814	0.47
FIRST FIELDING	757	0.62	826	0.67	938	0.72	954	0.45
Rural	199	0.75	190	0.72	228	0.88	140	0.36
Urban	558	0.58	636	0.65	710	0.68	814	0.47
SECOND FIELDING	781	0.62	702	0.56	969	0.75	--	--
Rural	169	0.67	169	0.63	222	0.80	--	--
Urban	612	0.61	533	0.54	747	0.73	--	--
BUST[2]	99	0.04	55	0.02	85	0.03	73	0.03
NONBUST	1,439	0.58	1,473	0.59	1,822	0.70	881	0.42

-- = not available; DU = dwelling unit.

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

[2] A bust is defined as 150 or more missed DUs in a segment or 50 or more missed DUs following any one DU.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

3.5 Impact of New Sampling Frame on Analysis Weights and Poststratification Adjustments

In this section, 12-month data are used from the 2014 NSDUH to analyze the impacts of the 2014 sample redesign on person-level analysis weights. In the 2014 NSDUH, four major design changes were implemented:

1. change in state sample allocations from two groups to five groups, resulting in relatively less oversampling of smaller states and less undersampling of larger states (see Section 2.1);
2. change in age group sample allocations within each state, resulting in less oversampling of youths aged 12 to 17 and less undersampling of older groups (see Section 2.1);
3. change from using 2000 census projections to 2010 census projections in constructing the sampling frame; and
4. addition of a sample selection stage (i.e., by selecting census block groups from selected census tracts).

The first two changes may reduce the variation in sample weights, thereby reducing the UWE because the new sample allocations make the 2014 NSDUH sample closer to a proportionate

sample than in previous NSDUHs. The third change is likely to improve the coverage and thus may require smaller poststratification adjustments in weighting. The purpose of the fourth change is to facilitate the possible transition to address-based sampling (ABS), which should have a minor impact on the person-level analysis weights.

The NSDUH weighting process for the 12-month data is different from the more simplified process used for the 6-month data. In developing the 12-month person-level analysis weights, design-based weights are adjusted for nonresponse and coverage at both the DU and person levels. The process includes five adjustment factors through the generalized exponential model (GEM) (Chen et al., 2014). In the DU-level poststratification adjustment, the DU-level weights are adjusted such that the DU weights of all eligible persons in the screened DUs add up to the census population estimates for various demographic domains, such as state, quarter, age group, race/ethnicity, and gender. Similarly, the person-level poststratification adjustment forces the sum of the person-level weights of all respondents to match the population estimates in various demographic domains. In the 2002 through 2010 NSDUHs, population projections derived from the 2000 decennial census were used in the poststratification adjustments, whereas population projections derived from the 2010 decennial census were used in the 2011 and later NSDUHs. In developing person-level analysis weights for 6-month data, a shortened weighting process has been used with only three adjustment factors. For the 2014 NSDUH, the same processes as for the 2002 through 2013 NSDUHs were followed for both the 12- and 6-month data. Table 3.5.1 lists the differences in the weighting process between the 12- and 6-month data.

Table 3.5.1 Differences in the Weighting Process for 6-Month and 12-Month Data

Weighting Process Feature	12-Month Data	6-Month Data
DU Nonresponse Adjustment	Yes	Yes
DU Poststratification Adjustment	Yes	No
Selected Person Poststratification Adjustment	Yes	No
Person-Level Nonresponse Adjustment	Yes	Yes
Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment	Yes	Yes
Model Group	9 corresponding to 9 census divisions	1
Interactions with State in GEM	Yes	No

DU = dwelling unit; GEM = generalized exponential model.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

One of the simplifications of the weighting process for the 6-month data is that it does not have the DU-level poststratification adjustment. Therefore, only the final analysis weights and the person-level poststratification adjustment (PRPSADJ) could be examined to assess the impacts of the redesign on the person-level analysis weights using the 6-month 2014 data. The impact analysis using the 2014 6-month data discovered the following:

1. The UWE of the final analysis weights (ANALWT) for the 2014 6-month data was much lower than the UWEs of ANALWT in the 2011-2013 NSDUHs using 6-month data.
2. The PRPSADJ in the 2014 6-month data was smaller than the adjustment factor in the 2011-2013 NSDUHs using 6-month data.

Using the 2014 12-month data, the ANALWT, PRPSADJ, and DU-level poststratification adjustment (DUPSADJ) factor can be compared with the 2011-2013 12-month data. Table 3.5.2 shows the UWEs of the poststratified SDU weights (HHWT) and the weights before DU poststratification (DUPSWT), ANALWT, and the weights before the final person-level poststratification adjustment (PRPSWT) for the 2011-2014 NSDUHs. The UWEs of the 2014 NSDUH at both DU level and person level were substantially lower than the UWEs in 2011-2013 because of the changes in sample allocation to the states and age groups. The 2014 NSDUH also had significantly fewer completed SDUs than in the 2011-2013 NSDUHs.

Table 3.5.2 Comparison of the Unequal Weighting Effects (2011-2014)

Weight		2011[1]	2012	2013	2014
DU Level	DUPSWT	1.5939	1.4513	1.4621	1.3382
	HHWT	1.5765	1.5371	1.5413	1.4083
	n	156,031	153,858	160,312	127,583
Person Level	PRPSWT	3.4691	3.4401	3.5612	2.2441
	ANALWT	3.5672	3.5520	3.6833	2.3048
	n	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,901

ANALWT = final analysis weights; DUPSWT = weights before DU-level poststratification adjustment; HHWT = poststratified SDU weights; PRPSWT = weights before final person-level poststratification adjustment.

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

Before the SDU-level poststratification adjustment factor (DUPSADJ) and the person-level poststratification adjustment factor (PRPSADJ) are compared between the 2014 NSDUH and 2011-2013 NSDUHs, the variables kept in the poststratification adjustment models are compared. Table 3.5.3 lists all of the proposed variables for the 12-month DU-level and person-level poststratification adjustment GEM, including state, quarter, demographic variables (e.g., age group, race, gender and Hispanicity), and interactions among demographic variables.

Table 3.5.3 Variables in Person-Level Poststratification for 12-Month Data

Variable	Level
State	Varies by model group
Quarter	Q2, Q3, Q4 (quarter 1 is the reference)
Age Group	18-25, 26-34, 35-49, 50+ (12-17 as the reference) for DUPS; 18-25, 26-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65+ (12-17 as the reference) for PRPS
Race (5 levels)	Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Others (white as the reference)
Race (3 levels)	Black, Others (white as the reference)
Gender	Female (male as the reference)
Hispanicity	Hispanic (non-Hispanic as the reference)
Interactions	Two-way and three-way interactions among age group, race, gender, Hispanicity, and states

DUPS = dwelling unit-level poststratification adjustment; PRPS = person-level poststratification adjustment; Q = quarter.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

In the 12-month DU-level poststratification adjustment (DUPS) and person-level poststratification adjustment (PRPS) GEM in the 2011-2014 NSDUHs, the number of variables kept in the GEM for each model group is summarized in Table 3.5.4. The variables kept in the DUPS models were very similar for all 4 years. However, in the PRPS models, significantly more variables were kept in the 2014 NSDUH than in 2011-2013 NSUDHs in six model groups.

Table 3.5.4 Variables Kept in the SDU-Level and Person-Level Poststratification Adjustment GEM (2011-2014)

Model Group		2011	2012	2013	2014
SDU-Level Poststratification	New England	227	222	221	232
	Middle Atlantic	127	127	126	127
	East North Central	195	197	193	192
	West North Central	253	255	257	261
	South Atlantic	335	333	334	337
	East South Central	147	150	150	157
	West South Central	162	160	159	158
	Mountain	290	290	282	287
	Pacific	174	193	187	184
Person-Level Poststratification	New England	194	185	214	196
	Middle Atlantic	145	139	140	143
	East North Central	208	211	211	186
	West North Central	237	243	245	271
	South Atlantic	319	328	317	328
	East South Central	131	145	138	161
	West South Central	159	168	173	179
	Mountain	306	305	294	319
	Pacific	193	199	198	220

GEM = generalized exponential model; SDU = sampled dwelling unit.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

In 2005-2013 NSDUHs, the 2000 decennial census data were used to construct the sampling frame and facilitate the sample design and selection. Using the 2010 decennial census data in the 2014 NSDUH design was expected to improve the NSDUH sample coverage of the target population. An anticipated improvement in the coverage of this design change could result in smaller DUPSADJ and PRPSADJ. To measure the coverage improvement, DUPSADJ and PRPSADJ were compared between the 2014 NSDUH and 2011-2013 NSDUHs. The comparison results for DUPSADJ are presented in Table 3.5.5. As expected, the 2014 NSDUH had a smaller DUPSADJ than in previous NSDUHs. As shown in Table 3.5.6, the 2014 NSDUH had a smaller PRPSADJ than in previous NSDUHs as well. As shown in Table 3.5.7, the 2014 NSDUH had a smaller variation in the final analysis weights, where the UWE was 2.3048, while the UWEs were 3.5672, 3.5520, and 3.6833 for 2011, 2012, and 2013 NSDUHs, respectively.

Table 3.5.5 Comparison of Distributions of the 12-Month DUPSADJ

Statistic	2011[1]	2012	2013	2014
Maximum	5.0000	6.3304	5.8761	5.0000
99%	2.1618	2.1581	2.1289	2.0581
95%	1.4967	1.5038	1.4912	1.4504
90%	1.3394	1.3410	1.3341	1.3030
75%	1.1813	1.1852	1.1828	1.1662
50%	1.0706	1.0779	1.0809	1.0667
25%	0.9841	0.9945	0.9945	0.9793
10%	0.8700	0.8875	0.8888	0.8791
5%	0.7552	0.7845	0.7888	0.7922
1%	0.4272	0.5135	0.5388	0.4932
Minimum	0.0771	0.0772	0.0937	0.0507
Mean	1.1035	1.1138	1.1122	1.0667
n	156,031	153,858	160,312	127,583
UWE	1.0803	1.0719	1.0678	1.0654

DUPSADJ = DU-level poststratification adjustment; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

[1]In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

Table 3.5.6 Comparison of Distributions of the 12-Month PRPSADJ

Statistic	2011[1]	2012	2013	2014
Maximum	4.9998	5.1132	8.9485	6.0202
99%	1.9638	1.9103	2.0884	1.8673
95%	1.3481	1.3724	1.4054	1.3642
90%	1.2131	1.2308	1.2470	1.2104
75%	1.0813	1.0817	1.0952	1.0832
50%	1.0252	1.0225	1.0184	1.0250
25%	0.9617	0.9605	0.9554	0.9671
10%	0.8187	0.8019	0.7927	0.8017
5%	0.4111	0.4585	0.4200	0.4356
1%	0.2001	0.2000	0.2000	0.2006
Minimum	0.0745	0.0606	0.0404	0.0794
Mean	1.0177	1.0175	1.0228	1.0144
n	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,901
UWE	1.0916	1.1014	1.1015	1.0820

PRPSADJ = person-level poststratification adjustment; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

Table 3.5.7 Comparison of Distributions of the 12-Month ANALWT

Statistic	2011[1]	2012	2013	2014
Maximum	108,117	133,926	181,411	72,502
99%	28,768	29,312	30,634	20,827
95%	14,869	15,405	15,323	13,223
90%	9,702	10,009	10,159	9,417
75%	3,922	4,069	4,181	4,890
50%	1,484	1,549	1,553	2,379
25%	690	726	739	1,127
10%	297	322	313	462
5%	183	194	188	278
1%	60	76	66	113
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Mean	3,674	3,807	3,868	3,905
n	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,901
UWE	3.5672	3.5520	3.6833	2.3048

ANALWT = person-level final analysis weights; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

PRPSADJ was compared further by age group and states. The means of the PRPSADJ by age group and the average of the mean PRPSADJ for all 50 states and the District of Columbia are listed in Table 3.5.8. These findings also indicate that the 2014 NSDUH 12-month data had a smaller PRPSADJ than those from the 2011 through 2013 NSDUHs.

Table 3.5.8 Mean PRPSADJ, by Age Group and State

Statistic	2011[1]	2012	2013	2014
Mean in 12-17 Age Group	1.0121	1.0135	1.0218	1.0102
Mean in 18-25 Age Group	1.0239	1.0232	1.0335	1.0206
Mean in 26-34 Age Group	1.0207	1.0207	1.0141	1.0189
Mean in 35-49 Age Group	1.0185	1.0171	1.0116	1.0097
Mean in 50+ Age Group	1.0133	1.0105	1.0148	1.0133
Average of State Means	1.0194	1.0196	1.0245	1.0153

PRPSADJ = person-level poststratification adjustment.

[1] In 2011, a Gulf Coast Oversample (GCO) was included to measure the impact of the April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon oil spill on substance use, mental health, and the utilization of substance abuse and mental health services in the Gulf Coast region's areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The 2011 main study sample was expanded by 2,000 completed interviews in specific counties and/or parishes in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For this reason, the 2011 sample design differs from the 2012 to 2013 designs, and this factor should be taken into account when making comparisons across years.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2014.

In the DUPS, the weights for eligible screeners were adjusted to the population estimates. The adjusted screener weights were used as the control totals in the selected person poststratification adjustment (SELPS) and person-level nonresponse adjustment (PRNR). PRPS

corrects only the differences of the weighted counts and population estimates in the demographic domains because of discrepancies in the reporting of demographic information between the screening and interviewing processes. The DUPS is the first time that the weights are controlled to the census population estimates; thus, the redesign impacts on DUPSADJ were bigger than the impacts on PRPSADJ in the 12-month data, as was expected.

3.6 Impact on Field Interviewers

3.6.1 Impact of Change in Number and Distribution of SSRs

The number and distribution of SSRs was revised in 2014. In the 2005 through 2013 design, the 8 large states were partitioned into 48 SSRs, and the small states were partitioned into 12 SSRs, for a total of 900 SSRs. In 2014, the sampling frame was stratified into 750 SSRs with the number of SSRs varying by state. In each of the eight large states, the total number of SSRs was reduced. In four of the small states, the total number of SSRs was increased, while there was no change in the number of SSRs in the remaining small states. Thus, the change in the number and distribution of SSRs affected only 12 states.

In general, the new SSR distribution in the affected states resulted in increased efficiency in the highly populated areas and efficiency losses in the less populated areas. In the highly populated areas, some efficiency was gained because the SSRs and segment locations were more compact and the work could be completed by fewer FIs. The concentrated locations reduced the amount of travel for the FIs, provided sufficient options for case assignments, and provided the option for FIs to work more hours, if desired. In some less populated areas, the decrease in SSRs created some inefficiencies because the SSRs were larger and the segment locations were not as central. In these areas, it was often challenging for an FI to cover all of the work in an SSR because of the varying location of segments and the location of an FI's home. Depending on the quarter, some SSRs experienced inefficiencies because of increased FI travel for the initial assignments and reduced FI options for conducting cleanup. Not all of the FIs were willing or available to travel longer distances, creating some inefficiencies in case assignments. In these areas, the use of borrowed FIs (BFIs) and sometimes traveling FIs (TFIs) was required.

In Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the total number of SSRs was cut in half, and the average segment size was increased. As a result, these states experienced both gains and losses in efficiency. In their highly populated areas, these states not only gained because of increased yield and clustering, but also in staffing selection. Field management for 2014 was able to reduce the number of field staff members in the highly populated areas of these states. With location being equal, the best, most proficient, more efficient, and dedicated field staff members were retained. In the less populated areas of these states, increased SSR sizes and varying segment locations caused inefficiencies. Some segments had no nearby FI and had to be worked by a BFI or TFI. Overall, the greater yields in these states resulted in gains in efficiency, but also kept the field staff members working in their local segments longer while waiting for that assignment to be finished and before sending them to another area to work or clean up.

Overall, the new SSR distribution resulted in a reduction of hours and miles per interview; however, miscellaneous travel expenses increased. The SSR distribution also affected scheduling because it was initially not known what the yield would be in an area or when an FI

would be available to move on to another assignment. With the higher yield, FIs took longer to work their initial assignments and were delayed while working a travel assignment. Compared with previous designs when field staff members completed their assignments several weeks before the end of the quarter, FIs now worked late into each quarter. Without a short break at the end of the quarter, getting off to a strong start at the beginning of the following quarter was more challenging.

The third change, which was mentioned previously, was the addition of a sample selection stage by selecting census block groups from selected census tracts. The purpose of this change was to facilitate the possible transition to ABS. The introduction of census blocks as a sampling stage was transparent in the area sampling results and should have little impact on the person-level analysis weight.

3.6.2 Field Interviewer Experience Distribution

Changes in state sample sizes in 2014 were expected to have an impact on the FI experience distribution by state. For example, states whose sample size increased may have needed to hire new FIs, which would shift the experience distribution toward less experienced in those states. Conversely, states with reductions in sample size may have been expected to rely less on new FIs in order to complete fewer interviews.

Interviewer experience was operationalized as a cumulative measure across years of the survey. Cumulative interview count was based on the cumulative number of interviews completed: 1 to 19, 20 to 39, 40 to 59, 60 to 99, 100 to 249, 250 to 499, 500 to 749, 750 to 999, and 1,000 or more. The 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)[6] was selected as the starting point for measuring cumulative interviewer experience because it was thought that only interviews carried out using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) (which began that year) should be included. Interviews conducted by FIs in the 2001 Incentive Experiment, the 2012 Questionnaire Field Test (QFT), and the 2013 Dress Rehearsal (DR) were not included in the cumulative interview count.

Table 3.6.1 shows the distribution of interviews (number and percentage) for the 2013 and 2014 survey years by cumulative interview count. The overall distribution among completed interviews did not differ greatly between 2013 and 2014. In both years, interviews conducted by FIs with very high levels of experience (1,000 or more interviews) accounted for about one third of all completed interviews. This percentage was considerably higher than that reported for the 2002 through 2007 surveys (shown in Table 3.6.2), in which the proportion of interviews being completed by FIs working on their 1,000th or higher interview increased from just over 1 percent of interviews in 2002 to 20 percent of such interviews in 2007 (Wang, Kott, & Moore, 2013).

[6] Prior to 2002, NSDUH was known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA).

Table 3.6.1 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count): Number and Percent

Cumulative Interview Count	2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-19	2,788	4.1	2,586	3.8
20-39	2,533	3.7	2,293	3.4
40-59	2,170	3.2	2,115	3.1
60-99	4,234	6.2	3,676	5.4
100-249	10,630	15.7	11,413	16.8
250-499	11,449	16.9	11,037	16.3
500-749	6,210	9.2	6,821	10.0
750-999	5,241	7.7	5,186	7.6
1,000+	22,583	33.3	22,774	33.5
Total	67,838	100.0	67,901	100.0

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

Table 3.6.2 2002 to 2007 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count)

Cumulative Interview Count	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
1 to 19	3,215 *5.3*	2,545 *4.3*	2,938 *4.9*	3,022 *5.1*	3,452 *5.9*	2,805 *4.7*	17,977
20 to 39	3,133 *5.1*	2,534 *4.3*	2,249 *3.7*	2,722 *4.6*	2,568 *4.4*	2,595 *4.3*	15,801
40 to 59	3,156 *5.2*	2,048 *3.5*	2,129 *3.5*	2,206 *3.7*	2,111 *3.6*	2,306 *3.8*	13,956
60 to 99	5,676 *9.3*	4,157 *7.1*	3,446 *5.7*	3,745 *6.3*	3,506 *6.0*	3,659 *6.1*	24,189
100 to 249	19,693 *32.3*	14,789 *25.1*	11,620 *19.2*	9,963 *16.9*	10,056 *17.3*	8,750 *14.6*	74,871
250 to 499	19,279 *31.7*	19,614 *33.3*	18,177 *30.1*	14,461 *24.5*	11,784 *20.2*	10,749 *17.9*	94,064
500 to 749	4,824 *7.9*	8,864 *15.1*	10,696 *17.7*	11,192 *19.0*	9,548 *16.4*	9,604 *16.0*	54,728
750 to 999	1,199 *2.0*	2,503 *4.3*	5,683 *9.4*	5,497 *9.3*	6,640 *11.4*	7,508 *12.5*	29,030
1,000+	740 *1.2*	1,830 *3.1*	3,514 *5.8*	6,237 *10.6*	8,577 *14.7*	12,057 *20.1*	32,955
Total	**60,915**	**58,884**	**60,452**	**59,045**	**58,242**	**60,033**	**357,571**

NOTE: Entries in italics are column percentages. Table excludes interviews done by traveling and borrowed FIs.

Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2007.

Table 3.6.3 shows the distribution of interviewer experience by interviewers for the 2013 and 2014 survey years. The distribution of interviewer experience in terms of completed interviews or interviewers shifted toward more FIs with extensive experience in 2014 than in 2013. The percentage of interviewers with 500 or more interviews completed increased from 39.8 percent of all interviewers completing at least 1 interview in 2013 to 43.1 percent in 2014.

Table 3.6.3 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviewers, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count): Number and Percent

Cumulative Interview Count	2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-19	48	5.7	44	6.1
20-39	56	6.7	43	6.0
40-59	31	3.7	26	3.6
60-99	73	8.7	56	7.8
100-249	159	19.0	125	17.3
250-499	137	16.3	117	16.2
500-749	74	8.8	86	11.9
750-999	68	8.1	51	7.1
1,000+	192	22.9	174	24.1
Total	838	100.0	722	100.0

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

Tables 3.6.4 and 3.6.5 show the distribution of interviews (number and percentage, respectively) for the 2013 and 2014 survey years by cumulative interview count for states grouped by the sample design changes between 2013 and 2014 (see Section 2.1).

Table 3.6.4 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count) and State Group: Number

Cumulative Interview Count	California		Florida, New York, and Texas		Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania		Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia		Hawaii		Remaining 37 States and District of Columbia	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
1-19	118	133	514	220	316	196	209	367	57	19	1,574	1,651
20-39	165	126	464	200	352	162	105	374	48	22	1,399	1,409
40-59	179	118	435	249	266	170	26	357	40	17	1,224	1,204
60-99	413	234	778	506	696	288	112	537	52	20	2,183	2,091
100-249	567	946	1,676	1,921	2,295	1,330	725	826	186	196	5,181	6,194
250-499	561	673	1,527	1,410	2,411	1,787	617	984	216	136	6,117	6,047
500-749	222	513	1,010	1,036	1,757	1,074	371	527	187	201	2,663	3,470
750-999	174	285	750	851	1,417	917	391	580	134	193	2,375	2,360
1,000+	1,330	1,636	3,736	3,605	4,860	3,694	991	1,605	4	164	11,662	12,070
Total	**3,729**	**4,664**	**10,890**	**9,998**	**14,370**	**9,618**	**3,547**	**6,157**	**924**	**968**	**34,378**	**36,496**

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

Table 3.6.5 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count) and State Group: Percent

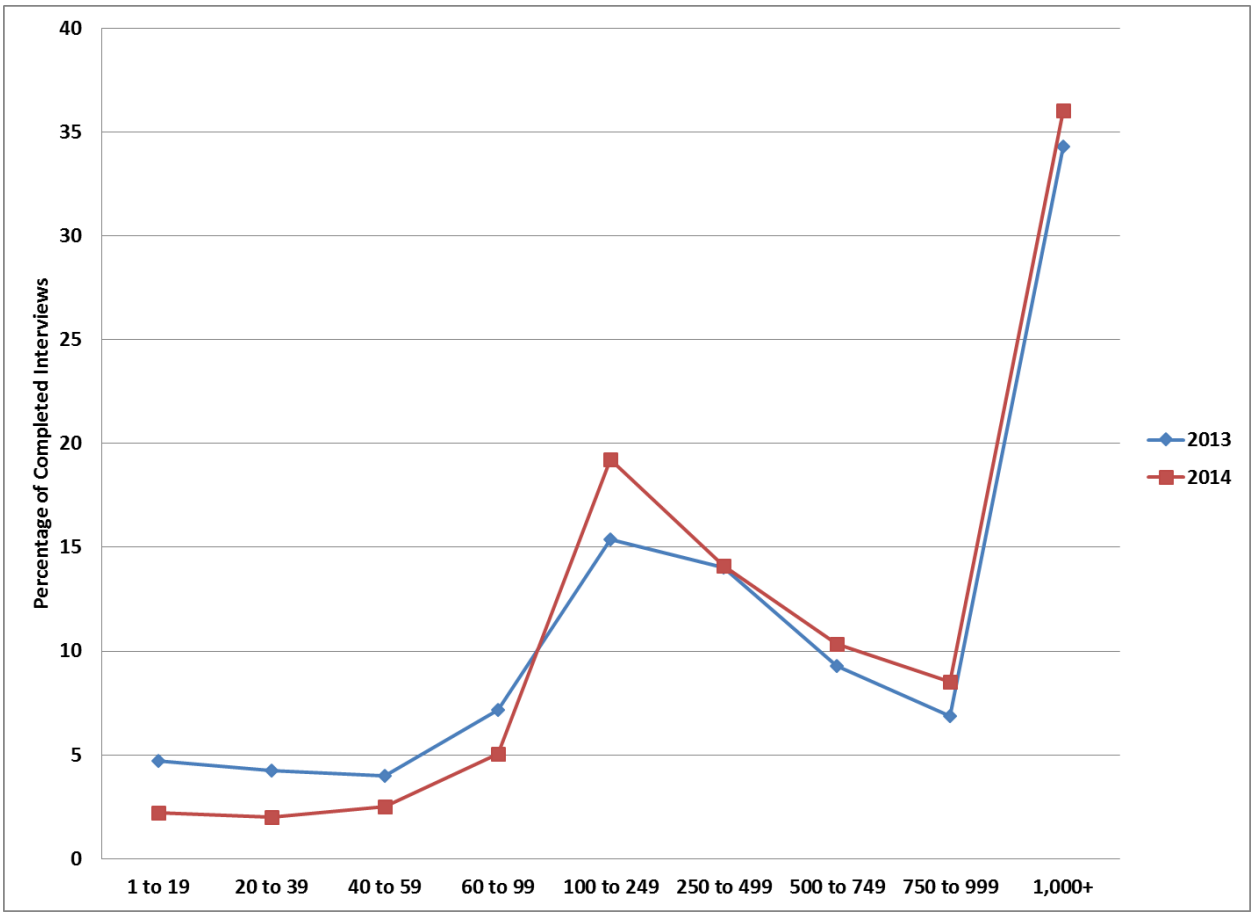
Cumulative Interview Count	California		Florida, New York, and Texas		Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania		Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia		Hawaii		Remaining 37 States and District of Columbia	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
1-19	3.2	2.9	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	2.0	4.6	4.5
20-39	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.0	6.1	5.2	2.3	4.1	3.9
40-59	4.8	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.7	5.8	4.3	1.8	3.6	3.3
60-99	11.1	5.0	7.1	5.1	4.8	3.0	3.2	8.7	5.6	2.1	6.3	5.7
100-249	15.2	20.3	15.4	19.2	16.0	13.8	20.4	13.4	20.1	20.2	15.1	17.0
250-499	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.1	16.8	18.6	17.4	16.0	23.4	14.0	17.8	16.6
500-749	6.0	11.0	9.3	10.4	12.2	11.2	10.5	8.6	20.2	20.8	7.7	9.5
750-999	4.7	6.1	6.9	8.5	9.9	9.5	11.0	9.4	14.5	19.9	6.9	6.5
1,000+	35.7	35.1	34.3	36.1	33.8	38.4	27.9	26.1	0.4	16.9	33.9	33.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014.

A summary of some of the changes observed in FI distributions by state group follows:

- For California, the sample size was planned to increase from 3,600 to 4,560 between 2013 and 2014. The increase in the number of needed interviews was expected to result in a larger percentage of interviews conducted by relatively new FIs (1 to 99 interviews completed) in 2014 than in 2013. However, the opposite occurred. In 2013, 23.5 percent of interviews in California were completed by relatively new FIs (1 to 99 interviews completed), whereas in 2014, only 13.1 percent of interviews in California were completed by such FIs. Only 106 interviews conducted by FIs with over 1,000 or more interviews completed were done by TFIs, and only 42 were completed by BFIs (i.e., FIs "borrowed" from other states). Instead, it appears that supervisors in California were able to draw on FIs who were hired to cover the main study while experienced interviewers worked on the QFT and DR field test. This had the effect of increasing the percentage of interviews completed by relatively inexperienced FIs in 2013. Also, because these FIs gained experience in 2013, they were no longer inexperienced for the 2014 survey.
- The contrast between Florida, New York, and Texas on the one hand and Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania on the other is also counter to expectations. For both groups, sample sizes were reduced, but much more so in the latter group of states (from 3,600 to 3,300 for Florida, New York, and Texas; from 3,600 to 2,400 for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania). However, the difference in the distribution of interview by experience was greater in the first group of states than in the second group, particularly among those with very little experience. For Florida, New York, and Texas, the percentage of interviews completed by FIs with fewer than 60 interviews completed decreased from 13.0 to 6.7 percent. For Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, all of which faced a much larger reduction in sample size, the percentage of interviews completed by FIs with fewer than 60 interviews decreased only from 6.5 to 5.5 percent. These differences are more apparent in Figures 3.6.1 and 3.6.2, in which the 2013 and 2014 plots for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are virtually identical and there are larger differences for Florida, New York, and Texas. Although the number of FIs for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania was downsized, some new hires were needed because of the location of the segments. Also, when downsizing, the FIs retained for data quality purposes were not necessarily the ones with the most experience.
- For Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia, the sample size increase from 900 to 1,500 resulted in a large increase in the percentage of interviews done by relatively inexperienced FIs, which was expected.
- For Hawaii, a new FI was hired in 2013 in preparation for Kauai becoming an SSR for the 2014 through 2017 study, and only one new hire in 2014 was trained in June. Also, a veteran FI moved from Michigan to Hawaii in June. These factors combined to produce a predictable shift upward in the percentage of interviews completed by FIs with more experience.
- For the group of the remaining 37 states and the District of Columbia, the increase in planned sample sizes from 900 to 967 appeared to have had no effect on the distribution of interviews by cumulative interviewer experience.

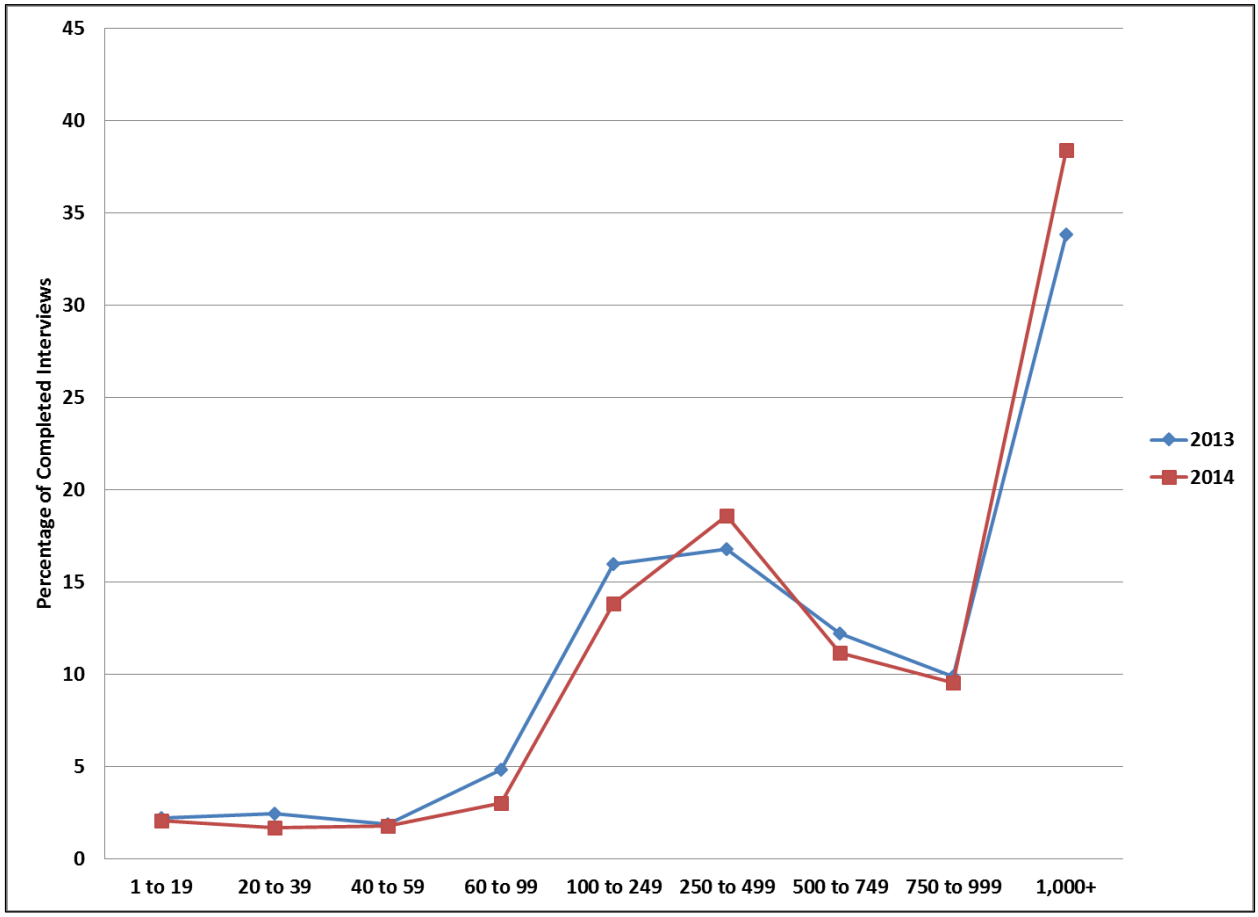
Figure 3.6.1 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count): Florida, New York, and Texas



Prior research has shown negative associations between interviewer experience and self-reported prevalence rates for various NSDUH substance use measures (Chromy, Eyerman, Odom, McNeeley, & Hughes, 2005; Hughes, Chromy, Giacoletti, & Odom, 2002; Wang et al., 2013). The most recent study demonstrating this result relied on NSDUH data from 2002 to 2007 (Wang et al., 2013). That study found that for the same measure of cumulative interviewer experience discussed in Section 3.6.2 of the current report, the association between experience and prevalence rates declined over that time period.

There were concerns that the sample redesign would result in a change in the distribution of interviewer experience and, as a result, affect prevalence rates for measures of substance use. Therefore, an analysis was conducted in order to predict how prevalence rates might be affected. Parameter estimates for interviewer experience from a regression model of past year marijuana use for 2007 were applied to predicted distributions of interviewer experience based on various redesign options for the 2014 survey. The analysis found that the predicted changes in experience would not have much impact on prevalence rates (CBHSQ, 2012a).

Figure 3.6.2 Distribution of 2013 and 2014 NSDUH Interviews, by Interviewer Experience (Cumulative Interview Count): Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania



As noted earlier, the percentage of interviews completed by more experienced FIs increased between 2013 and 2014 at the national level, although this was not especially among the most experienced FIs (those with more than 1,000 cumulative interviews). This change does not appear to have produced statistically significant declines in prevalence rates for substance use measures between 2013 and 2014. Nationally, the statistically significant differences were in the opposite direction predicted by a negative correlation between experience and prevalence.

In addition, changes in substance use prevalence rates between 2013 and 2014 for the state groups were inconsistent with changes in the percentage of interviews completed by less experienced interviews. For the state group of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, there was very little change in the distribution of experience, but there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 12 or older reporting lifetime illicit drug use between 2013 and 2014. Conversely, for the state group of Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia, there was an increase in the number of interviews completed by the least experienced interviewers with no accompanying increase in prevalence rates for substance use measures.

3.7 Context Effects from Questionnaire Changes

3.7.1 Questionnaire Changes in 2014

Each year, the NSDUH questionnaire is revised to include annual updates, new or revised questions, changes in logic, and edits to response options. Some of these revisions have the potential to cause shifts in estimates, either to the changed items themselves or to subsequent items. A full list of changes to the 2014 questionnaire follows. Changes that were hypothesized to result in effects on variables are indicated with a bold dagger (†). These items were tested as part of the earlier version of this report using 6-month data. Items with a bold double dagger (††) were retested with 12-month data because of the results observed in the 6-month analysis or at the request of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Refer to the 2014 CAI specifications on the CBHSQ website (http://www.samhsa.gov/data/) for the exact question wording and a list of the annual changes (RTI International, 2013). Here are the changes that were implemented in the 2014 questionnaire:

1. Updated the range of years for response options in question QD10b in the core demographics for military service during the Vietnam era (from August 1964 to April 1975 in the 2013 questionnaire vs. March 1961 to April 1975 in the 2014 questionnaire) and for the period between the Korean and Vietnam conflicts (from February 1955 to July 1964 in the 2013 questionnaire vs. February 1955 to February 1961 in the 2014 questionnaire).
2. Changed the last response in ALLAPPLY in the audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) tutorial to "Something Else" in order to create an exhaustive list of response options.
3. Edited the routing of question MJMM01 in the blunts module so that respondents who report having used marijuana more than 12 months ago in the core but who report blunt use in the last 30 days also receive MJMM01.††
4. Added logic to question LU02 in the prior substance use module so that past 30-day blunt users who did not report past month marijuana use in the core also would not receive question LU02.†
5. Edited the hard error text between the CHKLST and CHK12MON in the health care module for accuracy. (This hard error alerts respondents when they reported a health condition in the past 12 months in CHK12MON that they did not report having in their lifetime in CHKLST.)
6. Revised the routing logic for questions HLTH08 and HLTH10 in the health care module to route respondents into separate questions HLTH08a/HLTH08b and HLTH10a/HLTH10b for programming efficiency.†
7. Added emphasis to the words "pounds" and "kilograms" in questions HLTH12 through HLTH15 in the health care module; also edited the ranges for these items (HLTH12: 50 to 550 pounds in 2013 vs. 40 to 999 pounds in 2014; HLTH15: 22 to 275 kilograms in 2013 vs. 18.00 to 999.00 kilograms in 2014).††
8. Edited the logic for question HLTH18 in the health care module so that only past year users of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars or past month users of pipe tobacco

were asked this question. (Previously, any lifetime users of tobacco products were routed to this question, regardless of whether they used tobacco products more recently.)††

9. Edited programmer's note prior to question QP01 in the proxy information module to reflect wording change in INTROINC, which is described in item 12 of this list.
10. Added question QP03a in the proxy information module to identify an available proxy if one is not identified during the first cycle of asking whether another adult household member is better able to answer the questions on health insurance and income; also added routing to lead respondents through the proxy identification questions again if an available proxy is not identified on the first cycle and edited the programmer notes of the proxy identification questions for accuracy.††
11. Updated the state program names for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in the health insurance module.
12. Edited the wording of INTROINC, which serves as an introduction for the income module, for improved flow. (For example, if one family member was listed in the roster and a proxy had not joined the interview, then INTROINC read as follows in 2013: "These next questions are about the kinds and amounts of income that you and your [FAMILY RELATIONSHIP FILL] receive." The corresponding introduction reads as follows in 2014: "These next questions are about the kinds and amounts of income received by you and your [FAMILY RELATIONSHIP FILL].")
13. Updated the state program names for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in the income module.
14. Increased respondents aged 50 or older in the 2014 sample composition.†

3.7.2 Context Effects Analysis

Although most NSDUH measures do not change from year to year, occasionally new questions are introduced or existing questions are deleted. When questions are added or deleted, the context for subsequent questions changes. In some instances, this change in context can affect how respondents interpret or answer the subsequent questions, which is referred to as a "context effect." Context effects may occur at different stages of the response process. For example, the content of a preceding question may affect the interpretation of a subsequent question. The level of recall devoted to answering an initial question may affect the response to a later question if the questions are related.

In addition, context effects may be caused by changes to skip logic within the questionnaire. For the respondents affected by the change in skip logic, it is as though an item has either been added or deleted from the questionnaire.

Evaluation of the questionnaire changes described in Section 3.7.1 suggests that changes that are limited to minor question wording are not expected to result in any context effects and therefore do not require further investigation. Such changes include minor wording changes (e.g., routine updates as needed to the names of state programs for health care coverage or income assistance) or administrative items for interviewers. Furthermore, some changes were followed

by unrelated questions that would be expected to be unaffected by the change in context (e.g., changes to the military service question).

To gather initial insights into the effects of questionnaire changes, analyses were initially conducted using data from the first 6 months of the 2014 NSDUH. The 6-month context effects analysis consisted of three tasks:

- *Table Production:* Based on the list of identified items and variables at risk for context effects, tables were developed to help to assess the presence of context effects using 6-month data. Tables were created comparing data from the medical marijuana variables. These tables include weighted numbers and percentages, as well as test statistics. Timing tables were also created.
- *Weights:* Weights were applied to the 6-month analysis. The analysis weights were created for use in the 2014 NSDUH analyses. The analysis weights were fully adjusted for nonresponse and poststratification. The design weights at the DU level were adjusted for nonresponse, and the nonresponse-adjusted weights were adjusted to match the census population estimates. The person-level design weights had three adjustment factors: selected person poststratification adjustment, person-level nonresponse adjustment, and person-level poststratification adjustment. The final weights were the product of 15 weight components. For more details, refer to Chen et al. (2014).
- *Analyses:* Significance testing for differences in percentages and numbers (in thousands) was performed on data for preidentified questions between each year for 2010 through 2013 versus 2014, as applicable. Analyses compared 6-month data from 2014 with data collected in the full year for 2010 through 2013. The "Don't Know" and "Refused" responses were coded into a single category prior to significance testing. Unless specified otherwise, all stated differences are statistically significant at either the .05 or the .01 level. Suppression rules were not applied in these tables.

The impact of selected questionnaire changes was retested with these same three steps using 12-month data. These items were either requested by SAMHSA to be tested with 12-month data or were retested because of an uncovered lack of definitive conclusions in the 6-month results. The summary of results presented below includes results from the 6-month analysis and any additional 12-month data information. The tables in Appendix D are based on 12-month data.

3.7.3 Context Effects Hypotheses and Results

A number of changes to the 2014 NSDUH instrument were hypothesized to have the potential to affect the data. This section provides a summary of the investigations that were conducted to examine the context effects in the 2014 instrument. Results of each investigation, including results for 6-month data for all items and 12-month data for items that needed further analysis, and recommendations for next steps are also included.

3.7.3.1 Medical Marijuana (6 Months and 12 Months)

Hypothesis: The change in logic to the medical marijuana variables may have had an impact on the distributions of these variables. Specifically, more respondents may have been routed to questions MJMM01 and MJMM02 as a result of this change in logic. These respondents would be current blunt users who did not report marijuana use in the past year from the core marijuana module. Also, analysis of 6-month data for 2013 identified inconsistent reporting of medical marijuana use by respondents who did not live in a state in the past 2 years that had a medical marijuana law. Because the basic content of this question was unchanged for 2014, a similar percentage of respondents with this pattern of inconsistent reporting was expected for 2014.

Results: In the 6-month analysis, the change in logic for the medical marijuana questions did not have an overall effect on the weighted distributions of question MJMM01 or question MJMM02, as indicated by the nonsignificant results for the overall chi-square tests. Although the differences between the 6-month medical marijuana data for 2013 and 2014 were not significant, these variables were analyzed with 12-month data because of their importance to NSDUH. As seen in Table D1 for the columns spanned by the "Denominator Used in Questionnaire Skip Logic" heading, the change for the medical marijuana questions remained nonsignificant. There was an overall change in the distribution for question MJMM01. For example, among individuals aged 12 or older who were past year marijuana users or who had used marijuana more than a year ago but had smoked blunts in the last 30 days, 8.5 percent of those in 2013 and 9.4 percent of those in 2014 were estimated to have used any marijuana in the past 12 months that was recommended by a health care professional. This change in distribution is most likely caused by an increase in respondents eligible to receive this question in 2014, who then responded "Yes" to use of medical marijuana.

These comparisons between the weighted data from 2013 and 2014 indicate whether any significant changes occurred in the population estimates that might be attributed to context effects. Comparisons between the unweighted data were also completed, and they indicate whether there were any changes in the distributions of respondents' answers to the questions prior to application of the weights. Distributions in the unweighted data also were not significantly different between 2013 and 2014 (data not shown).

A comparison was also conducted to isolate any annual changes in responses, independent of the changes in logic. The columns in Table D1 spanned by the "Denominator Excluding Blunt Use" heading exclude the additional cases in 2014 that were routed to these questions because of the changes in routing logic (i.e., as though the logic had not changed). Data in these columns identify any annual changes in the estimates of past year medical marijuana use, independent of the additional blunt users who were routed to the medical marijuana questions. Only 117 blunt users were routed to question MJMM01 in 2014 because of the change in skip pattern, as shown in Table D2. Comparisons between 2013 and 2014 here indicate no significant change in the response distribution for this item.

Given that neither comparison was significant, it is concluded that the change in logic to the medical marijuana variables did not appear to result in context effects. Furthermore, changes in state medical marijuana laws between 2013 and 2014 did not appear to affect the national

estimates for any marijuana use in the past 12 months being recommended by a health care professional.

Recommendation: The differences between the medical marijuana data for 2013 and 2014 were not significant, especially for estimates of reports of "Yes" to these questions. No further data analysis is recommended.

3.7.3.2 Age at Last Marijuana Use (6 Months)

Hypothesis: The change in routing for question LU02 (age at last marijuana use) resulted in past 30-day blunt users in the 6-month 2014 data not receiving this question if they confirmed use of blunts in the past 30 days in the consistency check question BL04 (i.e., despite having reported less recent marijuana use in the core marijuana module). In 2013, those who reported last using marijuana more than 30 days ago in the marijuana module were routed to this question, regardless of their reports of blunt use. In the 6-month analysis, this new logic resulted in 57 respondents in the first 6 months of 2014 being excluded from question LU02, where 10,663 respondents did answer the question. If the marijuana use patterns of respondents who reported past month use of blunts but did not report past month marijuana use differed from the patterns of other marijuana users, this logic change could have affected the data for the age at last use of marijuana in question LU02.

Results: In the 6-month analysis, the responses to question LU02 were categorized, and they provided the distribution of the categories for 2011 through the first 6 months of 2014 among respondents (unweighted) and individuals in the population aged 12 or older (weighted) who used marijuana in their lifetime but last used it more than 30 days ago (subsequently referred to as "noncurrent marijuana users"). Significance testing was not included in this analysis. To assess the impacts on the data, weighted percentages were reviewed. In particular, the changes in the sample allocation across the age groups for the first 6 months of 2014 could have affected the numbers of respondents who reported last use of marijuana at specific ages. In principle, however, these differences in the sample design would be expected to be accounted for through the weighting.

Some differences occurred in the categorical age at last marijuana use among noncurrent users between the 2013 data and the 6-month 2014 data. Although these differences were not tested for significance, some of the differences in age at last use were larger than the differences between prior years. Namely, the magnitude differences in the percentage of noncurrent marijuana users who reported last using marijuana at ages 15 to 17 were larger between the 2013 and 6-month 2014 data than they were in other years. In 2013, 11.2 percent of noncurrent users were estimated to have last used marijuana in this age range compared with 10.2 percent of noncurrent users in the first 6 months of 2014. For reference, the difference in percentages for last use in this age range between 2012 and 2013 was only 0.4 percent (11.6 and 11.2 percent, respectively). Also, larger differences appeared in reports of last use at ages 18 to 25 from 2013 to the first 6 months of 2014 compared with other years. In 2013, 46.5 percent of noncurrent users reported their age at last marijuana use to be in the 18 to 25 age range compared with 44.8 percent in the first 6 months of 2014, for a decline of 1.7 percent. This rate was the lowest seen in the past few years. In 2011, 45.5 percent of noncurrent users last used marijuana at the ages of 18 to 25.

However, there also may be a trend in the population toward increases in the percentages of noncurrent users of marijuana who last used it at age 50 or older. Percentages of noncurrent users who last used marijuana at age 50 or older were 5.5 percent in 2013 and 5.7 percent in the 6-month data for 2014. Corresponding percentages for last use in this age range in 2011 and 2012 among noncurrent users were 4.1 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Recommendation: Slight changes were evident in the categorical age at last use variable (i.e., question LU02). The logic change in this item resulted in fewer respondents being routed to question LU02, which was likely the cause of the change in the distributions of categorical ages. Only 57 respondents were excluded from the question in the 6-month 2014 data, and it was unnecessary to test this item further with 12-month data.

3.7.3.3 Height (6 Months)

Hypothesis: The administration of the height items underwent minor changes in 2014. It is possible that these changes could have resulted in changes to the height distribution. Respondents were given an opportunity to select how they would like to enter their height. Respondents could choose to report both feet and inches, only inches, both meters and centimeters, or only centimeters. In 2013, the screens where respondents could enter feet or meters included the actual question ("How tall are you without shoes?"). However, in 2013, those who were routed directly to the screens for inches or centimeters did not receive this question. They were instead just instructed to enter the number of inches/centimeters without receiving the additional instruction to report a height without shoes. In 2014, all respondents first were asked how tall they were without shoes, regardless of how they chose to enter their height. Therefore, the 1,248 respondents who chose to enter only inches (n = 1,074) or only centimeters (n = 174) in the 6-month data for 2014 received the instruction to report their height without shoes.

Results: In the 6-month analysis, all height measurements were converted to inches or centimeters. Significance testing of differences in the means between 2013 and 2014 revealed no differences between the estimated mean heights for 2013 and 2014. For reports of height in inches (or feet and inches), the percentile distributions were almost identical between 2013 and 2014. For reports of height in metric units (i.e., meters and centimeters or centimeters only), the estimated heights in 2013 and 2014 were similar for the 5th through the 95th percentiles. Prior years were not included in the analysis because the height question was first asked in the 2013 NSDUH.

Recommendation: The changes in logic to the series of height questions in the 2014 NSDUH did not result in any changes to the distribution. Therefore, it is not recommended that these analyses be replicated in further work.

3.7.3.4 Weight (12 Months)

Hypothesis: The weight items underwent minor changes in 2014. Respondents first selected how they would like to enter their weight. They could then choose either "pounds" or "kilograms" as the unit of measurement for weight. Respondents received a follow-up question asking them to report their weight in their preferred units. To further accentuate the difference in

reporting units, the words "pounds" and "kilograms" were bolded in 2014. It is possible that this change to the construction of questions asking about weight could result in changes in the reported weight distribution.

Results: Table D3 in Appendix D shows the distribution of responses for the weight questions. The range of acceptable answers also changed between 2013 and 2014. The change in range is reflected in the "Max" and "Min" values in the table. A significant change was revealed in the weighted distribution of responses to the weight reported in pounds between 2013 and 2014. Kilograms did not have such a change. Prior years were not included in the analysis because the weight questions were first asked in the 2013 NSDUH.

Recommendation: The changes in question construction to the series of weight questions in the 2014 NSDUH did result in an increase in the distribution of the weight in pounds. However, this question was added to the NSDUH only in 2013, so comparisons across more years of data are not possible. It is feasible that this change reflected a real change in the population and did not result from the changes to the question. Therefore, additional analyses are not recommended.

3.7.3.5 Doctor Recommendations to Quit Tobacco (6 Months and 12 Months)

Hypothesis: In 2014, the logic for question HLTH18 was revised so that only past year tobacco users were asked this question.[7] Previously, lifetime (but not past year) users were also routed through this question. As a result, far fewer respondents in 2014 were asked whether their doctor advised them to quit using tobacco products. This change also likely decreased the rate of "No" responses. When this item was administered to individuals who reported lifetime but not current or past year use of tobacco, these respondents were disproportionately likely to respond that a doctor did not advise them to quit because they did not use tobacco at the time.

Results: Table D4 in Appendix D shows the distribution of this item in 2013 and 2014. As expected, the weighted percentage of respondents reporting "No" in response to this item declined markedly between 2013 and 2014.

The 6-month analysis included a comparison of the question HLTH18 variable from the 2013 NSDUH. In 2013, 41.3 percent of individuals aged 12 or older reported that their doctor had not advised them to quit using tobacco products according to the 6-month analysis. The corresponding estimate in 2014 was 11.4 percent. This difference can be explained by the change in eligibility to be asked this question rather than a real change in health professionals' counseling practices.

Table D4 in this report adjusts the data to show 2013 data for only those individuals who would have received question HLTH18 under the same eligibility criteria as in 2014. This provides a better comparison of changes that could be due to factors other than the change in

[7] Respondents who reported lifetime use of pipe tobacco were asked about their use of pipe tobacco in the past 30 days but not whether they last used pipe tobacco more than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months. Therefore, the revised logic for 2014 included respondents who smoked tobacco in a pipe in the past 30 days. For brevity, however, this section refers to "past year tobacco users."

logic. Significant changes were evident between 2013 and 2014 for the overall distribution of this item. A slightly higher percentage of individuals in 2014 than in 2013 reported that they were advised to quit using tobacco products. Decreases in the "Don't Know" and "Refused" responses were also evident between 2013 and 2014. These changes were likely real changes in the data, indicating that more doctors recommended that their patients stop using tobacco products.

Recommendation: In this case, the logic change caused fewer respondents to be administered this item in 2014 than in 2013. In response, the data editing team applied edits to the 2013 data according to the routing logic in 2014. Consequently, data in question HLTH18 were edited for 2013 to infer that respondents logically should have skipped the question if they were not past year tobacco users, and the responses to the question were retained only for those who reported tobacco use in the past 12 months. Although the differences in responses were expected between 2013 and 2014, post hoc adjustments to the data for 2013 were made to take these logic changes into account. An analysis of 12-month data compared estimates of the edited 2013 data with the collected 2014 data and confirmed the efficacy of these post hoc adjustments. A significant difference remained in the adjusted 2013 data and the collected 2014 data, but this may not be attributed to context effects.

3.7.3.6 Proxy Reporting (6 Months and 12 Months)

Hypothesis: A new variable was added to the 2014 instrument to encourage the use of proxy respondents to report information on respondent-level and household-level health insurance and income. This variable, question QP03a, allowed respondents who reported that their initial nominated proxy was not available to nominate another proxy who may be available. Early data review work examining the functionality of this item revealed that no additional proxies were nominated using this variable in the first 6 months of data collection. Therefore, analyses on this variable were dropped from the 6-month work. This item was revisited in the 12-month data, and 2.62 percent of respondents received this question. However, all respondents receiving question QP03a indicated that no other adult resident was available to serve as a proxy and did not cycle back through the earlier proxy questions to select another household member, which would cause no changes to the data. No further analyses are recommended at this time.

3.7.3.7 Timing Data (6 Months and 12 Months)

Hypothesis: In general, NSDUH timing data showed that older respondents had higher than average CAI administration times. Given that the number of older respondents completing the NSDUH questionnaire in 2014 increased, the average administration time of the instrument was also expected to increase. To investigate any effects on the timing of the instrument, timing tables were produced (12-month tables are shown in the Tables E1 and E2 series in Appendix E).

Results: These timing tables (Table E1 series) show mean timing by module for the total sample and broken down by age group. In addition, mean timing figures are provided by state or groups of states (Table E2 series). Administration times for 2012, 2013, and 2014 are included.

As shown in Table E1.1, the mean administration time for the overall sample in 2014 (62.28 minutes) was quite similar to that of 2012 (61.85 minutes) and 2013 (62.60 minutes). Significance testing was not performed.

Recommendation: Based on this result, it can be concluded that the increase in older respondents under the 2014 revised sampling allocation did not affect the overall mean administration timing. It is recommended that no further analyses are necessary.

3.8 Summary of Impacts and Analyses

In this section, a brief summary of the changes implemented in 2014 is provided, along with summaries of the impacts, observed effects, and possible explanations of those effects based on the changes that were made. Note that the final person-level weight is used in this final report along with the final edited and imputed outcome data.

First, a summary of the sample redesign and questionnaire changes in 2014 is displayed in Table 3.8.1.

Table 3.8.1 Summary of Sample Redesign and Questionnaire Changes in 2014

A. Changes in state and age group sampling allocations to be closer to proportional representation:

1. Changes in state sample sizes:
   a. Decrease in state sample size in 7 "large" states (FL, IL, MI, NY, PA, OH, and TX).
   b. Increase in state sample size in CA and 4 previously "small" states (GA, NC, NJ, and VA).
   c. Small increase in state sample sizes in 37 remaining "small" states and DC (excluding HI).
   d. HI sample allocation very similar to 37 remaining states and DC, but with slight increase to accommodate local requirements for Kauai County in HI.
2. Changes in age group sample sizes:
   a. 12 to 17: decrease from 33 to 25 percent of total sample size.
   b. 18 to 25: decrease from 33 to 25 percent of total sample size.
   c. 26 or older: increase from 33 to 50 percent of total sample size.
   d. 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older: now fixed at 15, 20, and 15 percent of total sample size, respectively.

B. Changes in construction of sampling frame:

1. 2005-2013 frames: 2000 census population information supplemented with projections from Nielsen Claritas.[1]
2. 2014 frame: 2010 census population information and 2006-2010 ACS rent/home value information supplemented with projections from Nielsen Claritas.

C. Changes in number and distribution of SSRs:

1. Number of SSRs decreased from 900 to 750 nationally.
2. Number of SSRs decreased for 8 "large" states (CA, FL, IL, MI, NY, PA, OH, and TX).
3. Number of SSRs increased for 4 previously "small" states (GA, NC, NJ, and VA).

D. Other sample design changes:

1. Additional area sample stage to select census block groups inserted between the stages for selecting census tracts and area segments. Added to facilitate transition to ABS in future surveys.
2. Average number of persons selected per segment increased, and number of segments decreased.
   a. Larger increase in number of persons selected per segment in 12 largest states.
   b. Smaller increase in number of persons selected per segment in remaining states.
3. Operational changes to identify missed housing units. HOI procedures for identifying new DUs between listed addresses were eliminated; however, other procedures to identify new DUs were retained.

E. Questionnaire changes:

1. Questionnaire changes to the following modules were minor to avoid confounding with sample design changes:
   a. Core demographics.
   b. Tutorial.
   c. Blunts.
   d. Prior substance use.
   e. Health.
   f. Proxy information.
   g. Health insurance.
   h. Income.

ABS = address-based sampling; ACS = American Community Survey; DU = dwelling unit; HOI = half-open interval; SSR = state sampling region.

State abbreviations: CA = California; DC = District of Columbia; FL = Florida; GA = Georgia; HI = Hawaii; IL = Illinois; MI = Michigan; NC = North Carolina; NJ = New Jersey; NY = New York; OH = Ohio; PA = Pennsylvania; TX = Texas; VA = Virginia.

[1] Nielsen Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in San Diego, California (see http://www.claritas.com/sitereports/Default.jsp).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

Second, a brief summary of all of the impacts and results of the related analyses is provided in Table 3.8.2. This summary follows the order of the sections of this report.

Table 3.8.2 Summary of Impact Analyses

Section	Topic	Description of Impacts
3.2.1	National estimates of key outcome variables	• Little evidence of change in 16 of 20 outcome variables examined. • Evidence of change in past month illicit drug and past month marijuana use. • Evidence of change in past month cigarette use for 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups, but this may be due to model fit issues rather than a break in trends. • Evidence of change in MDE for youths aged 12 to 17 when 2008 was included in the linear regression; however, these effects disappeared when 2008 was excluded from the linear regression.
3.2.2	Precision of key outcome variables	Precision among key outcome variables increased overall and for most age groups and only decreased for age groups representing young people. Increase in precision for older age groups was much larger than decrease in precision for younger age groups.
3.2.3	State of Hawaii	Actual sample sizes were in close agreement with expected sample sizes.
3.2.4	Degrees of freedom	• Number of degrees of freedom reduced nationally from 900 to 750, and typically reduced for states, census regions, and census divisions, but impact on critical value of *t*-distribution at .05 level (2-sided) was small (relative changes all within 1 percent). • Number of degrees of freedom in PUF (where only national estimates are available) reduced from 60 to 50; this is expected to have a negligible effect on hypothesis tests within the PUF.
3.2.5	Small area estimates	• In general, CIs for the 2013-2014 small area estimates were narrower than the CIs for the 2012-2013 small area estimates among individuals aged 12 or older for states with larger sample sizes in 2014, and they were wider for states with smaller sample sizes in 2014. • CIs for the 2013-2014 small area estimates were wider than the CIs for the 2012-2013 small area estimates among youths aged 12 to 17 or young adults aged 18 to 25 for most of the states, excluding Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia. • In most cases, CIs for the 2013-2014 small area estimates were narrower than the CIs for the 2012-2013 small area estimates among youths aged 12 to 17 or young adults aged 18 to 25 in Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia where overall sample sizes were increased by 67 percent.
3.3.1	Design effect	Design effects decreased nationally, within all five age groups, and for the three largest state groups among those aged 12 or older on average.
3.3.2	Weighted and unweighted response rates	• Little evidence of impact on unweighted and weighted screening response rates, beyond steady decline over time. • Little evidence of impact on weighted interview response rates, beyond steady decline over time. • Slightly lower unweighted pair response rates than projected, but could be due to general decline in response rates.
3.3.3	Interview yield	• Fewer DUs needed to yield desired sample than in prior years. • The selection of fewer pairs did not affect interview yield.
3.4	Modified missed unit DU procedures	See Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.
3.4.1	Impact on coverage	Little evidence of impact on coverage.
3.4.2	Impact on number of added DUs	Little evidence of impact on number of added DUs.
3.5	Impact of new sampling frame on analysis weights and poststratification adjustments	• Substantial reduction in person-level UWE and some reduction in DU-level UWE. • Some reduction in poststratification adjustment factors at both the DU level and person level (indicating slight improvement in coverage).

See notes at end of table. (continued)

Table 3.8.2 Summary of Impact Analyses (continued)

Section	Topic	Description of Impacts
3.6	Impact on FIs	See Sections 3.6.1 and 3.6.2.
3.6.1	Impact of change in number and distribution of SSRs	• New SSR distribution resulted in increased FI efficiency in highly populated areas and decreased FI efficiency in less populated areas. • Introduction of census blocks as a sampling stage had little impact on person-level analysis weights.
3.6.2	FI experience distribution	Mixed impacts on FI experience distribution; for some states whose sample size changed, the FI experience distribution behaved as expected, but for other states the opposite occurred. FI experience distribution appeared also to be driven by factors other than just changes in sample size.
3.7	Context effects due to questionnaire changes	• *Medical marijuana:* No significant effects. • Marijuana age at last use: Slight changes evident. • *Height:* No significant effects. • *Weight:* Significant increase in pounds, but not in kilograms; mean increase in pounds may be due to actual increase (175.3 to 176.1 from 2013 to 2014). • *Doctor recommendations to quit tobacco:* Changes caused by skip logic changes covered by post hoc adjustments. • *Proxy reporting:* Early data review data indicated no further analyses required. • *Timing data:* Overall mean administration timing not affected.

CI = confidence interval; DU = dwelling unit; FI = field interviewer; MDE = major depressive episode; PUF = public use file; SMI = serious mental illness; SSR = state sampling region; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

Finally, a brief summary of all observed effects and possible explanations of those effects is provided in Table 3.8.1. This summary links the impacts indicated in Table 3.8.2 with the actual changes in 2014 listed in Table 3.8.1.

Table 3.8.3 Summary of Observed Effects and Possible Explanations for Effects

Topic	Observed Effects	Possible Explanations for Effects
1. National estimates of 20 key outcome variables[1]	• There was little evidence of change in 16 of 20 key outcome variables examined. • There was evidence of change in past month illicit drug and past month marijuana use. • There was evidence of change in past month cigarette use for 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups.	• There was no direct explanation due to design or questionnaire changes.
2. National estimates of other (nonkey) outcome variables[2]	• There was little evidence of change among these variables that could be explained by design or questionnaire changes (see Appendix G for a summary of the results of an analysis of these variables).	• There was no direct explanation due to design or questionnaire changes.
3. Precision of key outcome variables	• Precision among key outcome variables increased overall and for most age groups. • Precision decreased only for age groups representing young people. • The increase in precision for older age groups was much larger than the decrease in precision for younger age groups.	• Changes in state and age group sample sizes to be closer to proportional representation resulted in increased precision overall. • Decrease in sample size for younger age groups resulted in decreased precision. • Increase in sample size for older age groups resulted in increased precision.
4. Precision of other (nonkey) outcome variables	• This was similar to the precision effects observed for key outcome variables because the sample sizes of the state and age groups apply equally to these variables.	• Changes in state and age group sample sizes to be closer to proportional representation resulted in increased precision overall. • Decrease in sample size for younger age groups resulted in decreased precision. • Increase in sample size for older age groups resulted in increased precision.
5. Suppression criteria for estimates with low precision	• There was very little change in the number of suppressed estimates, even among younger age groups where precision decreased.	• While target sample sizes decreased for the 12 to 17 and the 18 to 25 age groups nationwide, they remained large (from 22,500 in each group in 2013 to 16,875 in each group in 2014).
6. Small area estimates	• In most cases, small area estimate CIs for state or age group domains were narrower if the 2014 sample design yielded a larger sample size for the respective state or age group domain than the previous sample design. • In some cases, the expected gain in the precision (reduction in small area estimate CI widths) of the small area estimate due to the increase in sample size was not observed.	• There was an increased effective sample size for the state or age groups domains. • There was a difference between the observed versus the expected sample sizes. • There was year-to-year variation in the prevalence of the outcome measures.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.8.3 Summary of Observed Effects and Possible Explanations for Effects (continued)

Topic	Observed Effects	Possible Explanations for Effects
7. Design effects	• There was a reduction in the design effects nationally, within five age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 or older), and for the 12 largest states among those aged 12 or older on average.	• Changes in state and age group sample sizes to be closer to proportional representation resulted in reduced design effects nationally, within five age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 or older), and for the 12 largest states among those aged 12 or older on average.
8. Degrees of freedom	• Number of degrees of freedom reduced for the nation, census regions, and census divisions, and eight largest states, but the impact on the critical value of the *t*-distribution at .05 level (2-sided) was small (relative changes all within 1 percent). Degrees of freedom increased in 4 states and remained unchanged in 38 states and DC.	• The changes in the degrees of freedom were directly affected by the changes in the number and distribution of the SSRs.
9. Variance strata and replicates	• The number of variance strata changed nationally from 900 to 750. Changes in the number of strata for census regions, census divisions, and states were the same as the changes in the degrees of freedom. There were no changes in the number of replicates per stratum (remained at two per stratum). • In the 2014 PUF, the number of "pseudo" variance strata (and therefore degrees of freedom) was reduced from 60 to 50. "Pseudo" variance strata in the PUF are created by collapsing 15 neighboring variance strata into a single "pseudo" variance stratum, and so the reduction in variance strata from 900 to 750 explained the reduction in "pseudo" variance strata. This reduction in degrees of freedom was expected to have a negligible effect on hypothesis testing.	• The changes in the variance strata were directly affected by the changes in the number and distribution of SSRs. This in turn directly affected the "pseudo" variance strata used in the PUF.
10. Weighted and unweighted RRs	• There was little evidence of an impact on unweighted and weighted screening response rates, beyond a steady decline over time. • There was little evidence of an impact on weighted interview response rates, beyond a steady decline over time. • The unweighted pair response rates were slightly lower than projected, but could be due to a general decline in response rates.	• The decline in the unweighted and weighted screening response rates and the weighted interview response rates appeared to follow a pattern of steady decline over time. • The decline in the unweighted interview response rates may have been affected by the sample design changes (e.g., increase in sample for older age groups, which typically have lower interview response rates).
11. Person-level weights and coverage	• There was a substantial reduction in person-level UWE and some reduction in DU-level UWE. • There was some reduction in poststratification adjustment factors at both the DU level and the person level (indicating slight improvement in coverage). • There was little evidence of negative effects on coverage because of operational changes to identify missed housing units.	• Changes in state and age group sample sizes to be closer to proportional representation resulted in reduced person-level and DU-level UWEs (which resulted in smaller design effects because the UWE is a component of the design effect). • The reduction in the poststratification adjustment factors may have been due to changes in the construction of the sampling frame. • Operational changes to identify missed housing units had little effect on coverage.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.8.3 Summary of Observed Effects and Possible Explanations for Effects (continued)

Topic	Observed Effects	Possible Explanations for Effects
12. Questionnaire timing data	• The overall mean administration timing was not affected.	• There were minimal changes to the questionnaire.
13. Context effects due to questionnaire changes	• *Medical marijuana:* There were no significant effects. • *Marijuana age at last use:* Slight changes were evident. • *Height:* There were no significant effects. • *Weight:* There was a significant increase in pounds, but not in kilograms; the mean increase in pounds may have been due to an actual increase (175.3 to 176.1 from 2013 to 2014). • *Doctor recommendations to quit tobacco:* Changes caused by skip logic changes were covered by post hoc adjustments. • *Proxy reporting:* Although 2.6 percent of respondents received the new question that allowed them to nominate another proxy if the initial nominated proxy was not available, the alternative proxy was not available in all cases, and the respondent did not cycle back through the earlier proxy questions to select another household member. Therefore, no changes in the data were recorded.	• Reported context effects were likely to have been directly caused by questionnaire changes.

CI = confidence interval; DC = District of Columbia; DU = dwelling unit; PUF = public use file; RR = response rate; SAE = small area estimation; SSR = state sampling region; UWE = unequal weighting effect.

[1] A total of 20 variables are considered to be key outcome variables: (1) lifetime illicit drug use, (2) past month illicit drug use, (3) lifetime marijuana use, (4) past month marijuana use, (5) lifetime nonmedical use of pain relievers, (6) past month nonmedical use of pain relievers, (7) lifetime alcohol use, (8) past month alcohol use, (9) past month binge alcohol use, (10) lifetime cigarette use, (11) past month cigarette use, (12) past year illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse, (13) past year illicit drug dependence or abuse, (14) past year alcohol dependence or abuse, (15) received substance use treatment at a specialty facility in the past year, (16) any mental illness (AMI) in the past year, (17) serious mental illness (SMI) in the past year, (18) received mental health treatment/counseling in the past year, (19) serious thoughts of suicide in the past year, and (20) major depressive episode in the past year.

[2] Other (nonkey) outcome variables include all of the variables described in four 2014 NSDUH first release reports (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2015c, 2015d, 2015e, 2015f), excluding the key outcome variables listed in the prior footnote.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

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Appendix A: 12-Month Tables for Key Outcome Variables

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Table A1.1B Illicit Drug Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	47.3[b]	47.0[b]	48.0[a]	48.6	49.2
California	47.2	46.5	48.4	50.5	49.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	44.4	44.1	45.7	45.6	46.0
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	49.3	48.1[b]	49.2	48.8[a]	50.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	47.5	46.7	45.0	48.6	48.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	47.9[b]	48.3[b]	49.5	49.5	50.5
AGED 12-17	25.8[b]	25.5[b]	24.2	23.3	23.3
California	28.9	29.9	25.1	23.6	26.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	24.5	23.9	23.7	21.9	22.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	24.6[b]	25.2[b]	24.2[a]	23.1	21.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	26.4	25.5	24.1	23.6	22.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	25.7[b]	25.0	24.3	23.8	23.5
AGED 18-25	57.3	56.9	57.8	57.0	57.9
California	57.1	55.8	58.8	58.6	59.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	53.7	54.7	56.6	53.9	54.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	59.0	58.2	59.3	58.1	59.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	57.1	57.6	55.5	54.0	57.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	58.7	57.8	58.1	58.5	58.8
AGED 26-49	58.3	57.2	58.0	57.6	57.7
California	55.3	52.0	54.3	53.6	52.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	53.9	51.3	54.2	53.7	52.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	62.0	60.5	61.3	61.4	62.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	57.0	57.9	54.8	56.6	57.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	60.5	60.5	61.0	60.0	60.5
AGED 50+	38.0[b]	39.0[b]	40.9[b]	43.3	44.5
California	39.2[a]	41.3	44.2	51.2	47.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	36.4[b]	38.3	39.0	40.7	42.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	40.1[a]	39.0[b]	41.3[a]	40.8[a]	45.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	39.5	37.0	36.8	45.1	42.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	37.2[b]	39.3[b]	41.9[a]	43.0	45.1

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.2B Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	8.9[b]	8.7[b]	9.2[b]	9.4[b]	10.2
California	10.2	10.8	11.6	11.1	12.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.4[a]	8.2[a]	8.7	8.3[a]	9.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	8.2	6.8[b]	7.7	8.5	9.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	9.1[b]	8.7[b]	9.1[b]	9.5[a]	10.4
AGED 12-17	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.8	9.4
California	12.4	12.3	9.6	9.2	11.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	9.7	8.8	9.4	8.4	9.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	9.9	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	9.8	9.6	9.2	7.3	8.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.2
AGED 18-25	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.5	22.0
California	23.2	24.3	24.6	24.5	23.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	19.8	19.9	20.2	19.7	21.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	22.2	21.3	21.8	22.6	22.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	20.8	21.9	21.0	17.0	20.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	21.9	21.2	20.8	22.4	22.2
AGED 26-49	9.8[b]	9.2[b]	10.1[b]	10.8	11.7
California	10.0	9.4	11.6	12.7	12.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.2	10.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	9.8[a]	10.8	10.9	11.7	11.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	9.1	6.4[b]	7.3[b]	9.7	11.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	10.4[b]	9.5[b]	10.6[b]	11.0[a]	12.5
AGED 50+	3.3[b]	3.5[b]	4.1[b]	4.1[b]	5.2
California	4.5	6.5	7.0	4.7	7.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.8	3.2[a]	3.8	3.5[a]	5.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.3	1.4[b]	3.4	4.9	4.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.2[b]	3.4[b]	3.6[a]	4.0	5.0

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.3B Marijuana Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	42.0[b]	41.9[b]	42.8[b]	43.7	44.2
California	41.4	41.3	42.3	44.4	43.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	39.6	39.2	40.2	40.4	41.0
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	44.0[a]	43.4[b]	44.6	44.6	46.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	42.9	41.7	39.3[a]	43.0	43.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	42.5[b]	42.9[b]	44.5	45.1	45.6
AGED 12-17	17.1	17.5[a]	17.0	16.4	16.4
California	19.4	22.6	18.7	16.4	20.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	15.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	16.0	16.4	17.2[a]	16.7[a]	14.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	17.6	16.8	16.7	14.7	14.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	17.0	17.3	16.9	17.2	16.9
AGED 18-25	51.4	51.9	52.2	51.9	52.6
California	52.2	52.3	52.1	53.7	54.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	48.1	49.2	51.0	48.5	49.2
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	53.4	53.2	54.7	53.5	53.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	51.1	52.2	50.5	47.8	51.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	52.3	52.6	52.4	53.6	54.0
AGED 26-49	52.8	51.4	52.2	52.2	52.2
California	48.8	46.5	48.2	46.9	46.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	49.2	45.8	47.8	47.9	47.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	56.8	55.2	56.3	56.7	56.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	52.2	51.9	48.3	51.0	52.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	54.6	54.4	55.6	54.8	54.9
AGED 50+	34.0[b]	35.1[b]	36.8[b]	39.6	40.6
California	35.0[a]	36.4	38.4	45.7	43.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	32.5[a]	34.9	35.1	36.5	37.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	35.3[b]	36.0[b]	37.4[a]	37.6[a]	42.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	36.5	34.2	32.3	40.7	38.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	33.3[b]	34.8[b]	38.3[a]	40.0	41.3

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.4B Marijuana Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	6.9[b]	7.0[b]	7.3[b]	7.5[b]	8.4
California	8.2	9.1	9.2	8.8	9.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	6.3[b]	6.5[a]	6.8	6.7[a]	7.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	6.8[b]	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	6.1	5.5[b]	5.9[a]	7.0	7.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.0[b]	6.9[b]	7.3[b]	7.7[b]	8.7
AGED 12-17	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.4
California	9.2	10.0	7.0[a]	7.5	10.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.9	7.6	7.1	5.3	6.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	6.9	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2
AGED 18-25	18.5	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.6
California	20.1	22.5	22.4	22.5	20.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	17.2	17.6	17.7	16.9	19.0
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	19.4	19.0	19.8	19.8	19.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	17.7	18.9	17.6	14.7[a]	17.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	18.6	18.7	18.1[a]	20.1	19.9
AGED 26-49	7.2[b]	7.0[b]	7.8[b]	8.5[b]	9.5
California	7.0	7.6	8.7	8.9	9.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	6.3[b]	6.9	6.9	7.4	8.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.5[b]	8.2	8.5	9.4	9.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.0	4.9[b]	5.5[b]	8.2	8.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.8[b]	7.2[b]	8.3[b]	8.7[b]	10.4
AGED 50+	2.2[b]	2.7[b]	2.9[b]	3.0[b]	3.9
California	4.4	5.2	5.3	3.8	5.6
California	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.7[b]	3.0	2.2[a]	2.8	3.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7[b]	1.0[b]	2.0	3.8	3.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.2[b]	2.5[b]	2.8[b]	2.8[a]	4.0

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.5B Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	13.8	13.3	14.2[a]	13.5	13.6
California	14.6	13.7	16.6	15.6	14.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	11.8	11.9	12.6	12.2	11.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	13.4	13.7	14.5	12.7	13.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	13.1	12.1	13.4	13.1	13.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	14.8	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.4
AGED 12-17	9.2[b]	8.6[b]	8.3[b]	7.3	7.3
California	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.3	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.5[a]	9.3[b]	7.7	6.6	6.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	9.5	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	9.7[b]	9.1[b]	8.8[b]	7.7	7.2
AGED 18-25	23.9[b]	22.2[b]	22.4[b]	20.8	20.2
California	23.1[a]	20.4	24.3[b]	22.9[a]	17.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	20.3	18.5	20.5	17.9	18.2
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	23.5[a]	22.9	21.9	21.3	21.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	24.9[a]	20.8	21.9	20.4	20.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	25.8[b]	24.7[b]	23.2[a]	21.7	21.5
AGED 26-49	18.1	17.2	19.3[b]	18.5	17.9
California	18.8	17.2	21.8[a]	20.1	17.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	14.8	15.5	17.5[a]	16.5	15.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	17.6	18.5	19.5	18.6	18.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	17.0	16.1	17.1	17.0	16.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	20.0	18.0[a]	20.2	19.4	19.8
AGED 50+	6.9[b]	7.6[b]	8.1	8.0	9.0
California	7.7[a]	8.5	10.1	9.9	12.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	6.5	7.2	6.4	7.5	8.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.3	7.5	9.3	6.4	8.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	5.7	6.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.1[b]	8.0	7.8	8.2	9.1

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.6B Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	2.0[b]	1.7	1.9[a]	1.7	1.6
California	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.8	1.1[a]	2.1	1.5	1.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.2[b]	2.0[b]	1.8	1.8	1.6
AGED 12-17	2.5[b]	2.3[a]	2.2	1.7	1.9
California	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.5[b]	2.7[b]	2.2	1.5	1.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.8[b]	2.6[b]	2.5[a]	1.8	1.8
AGED 18-25	4.4[b]	3.6[b]	3.8[b]	3.3	2.8
California	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.6[a]	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	5.1[b]	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.9[a]	2.9	4.8[a]	3.0	2.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.9[b]	4.2[b]	3.8[b]	3.2	2.9
AGED 26-49	2.4[a]	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0
California	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	2.3[a]	1.6	2.2[a]	2.0	1.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.0	1.0[a]	2.3	1.5	2.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1
AGED 50+	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
California	*	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4[a]	1.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.7B Alcohol Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	82.5	82.2	82.3	81.5	82.1
California	79.5	78.5	79.6	77.5	79.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	82.0	80.4	80.5	80.8	81.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	85.0	84.6	84.9	85.0	84.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	81.2	82.4	82.4	78.5	80.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	83.1	83.3	83.0	82.6	82.9
AGED 12-17	35.4[b]	34.5[b]	32.4[b]	30.8	29.6
California	32.4	36.3[a]	31.2	27.6	31.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	36.2[b]	35.2[b]	32.1	31.1	29.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	34.7[b]	34.8[b]	32.2	31.4	30.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	36.5[b]	34.3[b]	31.6	30.5	27.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	35.9[b]	33.5[b]	33.1[b]	31.5[a]	29.6
AGED 18-25	85.7[b]	84.3	84.4	83.8	83.4
California	84.8[a]	81.0	84.3[a]	80.8	80.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	84.2	83.7	84.1	83.8	82.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	88.0	85.7	86.2	86.2	85.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	84.6	83.0	82.0	80.7	82.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	86.1[a]	85.4	84.6	84.7	84.1
AGED 26-49	90.5	90.1	90.4	89.7	90.4
California	86.8	85.0	86.8	86.0	87.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	89.0	88.0	88.3	87.7	88.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	93.8	92.6	93.2	93.1	93.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	88.5	92.3[a]	91.4	88.1	89.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	91.8	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.5
AGED 50+	85.1	85.6	86.0	85.1	86.4
California	82.8	82.3	83.3	80.4	82.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	85.5	83.0	83.4	85.1	85.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	87.8	88.8	89.4	89.7	89.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	83.7	84.4	86.2	80.2	84.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	84.9[a]	87.0	86.7	85.9	87.1

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.8B Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	51.8	51.8	52.1	52.2	52.7
California	49.3	49.1	49.1	49.5	52.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	51.5	52.0	51.1	51.1	52.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	53.9	53.9	54.6	55.7	55.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	52.8	50.4	52.5	50.3	52.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	51.6	52.0	52.5	52.7	52.4
AGED 12-17	13.6[b]	13.3[b]	12.9[b]	11.6	11.5
California	13.9	14.0	11.3	11.1	12.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	13.8[a]	13.4	13.5[a]	12.1	11.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	12.8[a]	13.8[b]	13.2[a]	11.8	10.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	13.8	13.8	13.3	11.8	12.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	13.8[b]	12.7[a]	12.9[a]	11.3	11.3
AGED 18-25	61.4[a]	60.7	60.2	59.6	59.6
California	60.2	56.5	58.6	56.2	58.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	60.8	60.5	59.9	58.3	57.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	65.2[a]	62.2	64.1	63.7	62.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	61.7	61.3	58.3	56.2	58.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	60.5	61.3	60.0	60.8	60.3
AGED 26-49	61.8	61.2[a]	62.0	62.3	63.0
California	60.5	60.2	58.0	58.9	60.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	60.3[a]	60.0[a]	60.9	61.0	63.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	65.4	64.6	65.2	66.0	66.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	63.2	58.8	61.2	61.3	61.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	61.1	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.5
AGED 50+	47.9[b]	49.1	49.5	49.8	50.5
California	42.2[a]	43.9	45.9	47.1	50.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	48.7	50.8	47.7	48.6	49.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	49.1	51.1	52.0	54.3	52.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	48.6	47.5	51.7	47.0	50.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	48.3	49.3	49.8	50.3	50.2

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.9B Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	23.1	22.6	23.0	22.9	23.0
California	22.7	20.7	20.5	21.4	23.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	22.6	23.0	23.4	21.9	22.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	25.0	24.4	25.4	25.2	25.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	21.3	20.1	19.4	21.4	21.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	23.2	23.1	23.5	23.4	22.6
AGED 12-17	7.9[b]	7.4[b]	7.2[b]	6.2	6.1
California	8.2	8.1	6.1	6.4	6.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.7	7.1	7.6	5.8	6.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.5[b]	7.8[b]	7.0[a]	6.2	5.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.3	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.1[b]	7.0[b]	7.5[b]	6.2	5.8
AGED 18-25	40.5[b]	39.8[b]	39.5[a]	37.9	37.7
California	39.2	35.7	34.6	36.1	37.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	38.7[a]	38.5[a]	38.9[a]	35.4	34.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	44.5	42.5	44.0	42.1	41.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	41.5	39.3	37.7	34.5	36.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	40.1	40.9[a]	40.2	39.2	38.3
AGED 26-49	30.3	29.5	30.3	30.9	30.7
California	30.9	26.5	26.0	29.6	28.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	29.1	29.6	31.2	29.6	31.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	34.3	32.2	34.0	34.5	34.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	28.5	26.9	24.6	28.5	27.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	29.7	30.2	31.5	31.5	30.7
AGED 50+	13.5[a]	13.9	14.2	14.3	15.1
California	10.8[a]	11.7[a]	13.1	10.9[a]	16.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	14.0	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	13.9[a]	15.5	16.1	16.3	17.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	10.2	9.8[a]	11.2	13.7	14.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.9	14.2

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. 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.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.10B Cigarette Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	64.2[b]	62.8[b]	61.9	61.8	61.0
California	57.3	56.5	55.4	54.0	54.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	62.7[b]	59.8[a]	58.9	58.3	57.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	66.9[a]	65.7	65.2	65.5	64.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	64.3[a]	61.3	60.3	61.8	60.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	66.0[b]	65.6[b]	64.7	64.5	63.7
AGED 12-17	20.5[b]	19.1[b]	17.4[b]	15.7[b]	14.2
California	17.7[b]	19.1[b]	13.8	12.0	12.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	18.9[b]	16.2[b]	15.6[b]	13.2	12.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	21.4[b]	20.7[b]	18.6[b]	16.7[b]	13.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	21.6[b]	20.0[b]	17.7[a]	15.2	13.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	21.5[b]	19.8[b]	18.9[b]	17.8[b]	15.8
AGED 18-25	62.3[b]	61.0[b]	59.5[b]	57.9[a]	56.1
California	56.5	57.5[a]	55.2	54.2	51.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	59.6[b]	57.8[b]	58.3[b]	53.7	52.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	65.3[b]	63.9[a]	62.5	60.1	59.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	62.7[b]	60.2[a]	58.5	57.1	54.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	64.2[b]	62.9[b]	60.7[a]	60.7[a]	58.3
AGED 26-49	70.8[b]	68.8[b]	67.9	68.4[a]	67.0
California	63.5[a]	63.4[a]	60.0	60.6	58.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	68.2[b]	64.3	63.3	64.1	63.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	74.7[a]	71.6	73.3	73.7	71.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	70.5	67.4	66.4	68.1	67.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	73.0[b]	72.4[b]	71.3	71.4	69.9
AGED 50+	69.3	68.4	67.9	67.8	68.0
California	62.0	59.1	61.8	58.1	60.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	69.3[b]	66.9	65.5	65.1	63.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	71.1	71.6	69.7	71.2	71.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	69.3	66.0	65.3	68.7	68.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	70.6	71.1	70.7	70.3	70.9

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.11B Cigarette Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	23.0[b]	22.1[b]	22.1[b]	21.3	20.8
California	17.5[a]	15.4	16.6	15.5	14.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	22.1	21.4	20.1	20.0	20.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	25.1	24.6	25.7[a]	24.1	23.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	22.9	20.8	20.8	21.0	20.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	24.3[b]	23.7[b]	23.8[b]	22.6	21.9
AGED 12-17	8.4[b]	7.8[b]	6.6[b]	5.6[a]	4.9
California	6.6[b]	6.3[b]	4.4	3.5	3.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.3[b]	5.7[b]	5.4[a]	4.4	3.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	9.0[b]	8.2[b]	7.6[b]	6.3	5.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	9.0[b]	8.9[b]	7.0[a]	5.9	4.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	9.0[b]	8.8[b]	7.4[b]	6.5	5.9
AGED 18-25	34.3[b]	33.5[b]	31.8[b]	30.6[b]	28.4
California	27.1[a]	27.8[a]	25.2	26.2	21.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	31.0[b]	30.4[a]	30.0[a]	27.6	26.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	37.9[b]	37.6[b]	35.7[b]	33.9	31.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	35.7[b]	31.2[a]	31.9[b]	28.7	25.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	36.6[b]	36.0[b]	33.4[a]	33.0	30.9
AGED 26-49	28.8[b]	27.6	28.3[b]	27.7	26.5
California	21.1	19.0	19.0	18.7	17.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	27.2	27.2	26.3	26.8	26.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	32.3	31.4	35.1[b]	32.2	30.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	27.2	27.1	26.9	27.3	25.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	31.1[b]	29.2	30.2[a]	29.5	28.0
AGED 50+	16.8	16.3	16.8	15.9	16.9
California	12.7	9.2	14.1	11.1	11.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	17.4	16.5	14.2	14.8	16.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	17.5	14.0	14.4	16.0	18.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	17.0	18.0	18.7	16.8	17.2

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.12B Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	8.8[b]	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.1
California	9.8[a]	8.4	9.1	8.6	7.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.3	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.8	6.4[a]	7.1	8.5	7.8
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.9	8.2	8.9[a]	8.3	8.3
AGED 12-17	7.3[b]	6.9[b]	6.1[b]	5.2	5.0
California	9.2[a]	9.2[a]	6.4	4.7	6.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.2[b]	5.9	6.4[a]	5.3	4.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	6.7[b]	6.7[b]	5.7[a]	4.8	4.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.2[b]	7.0[b]	5.7	5.0	4.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.1[b]	6.7[b]	6.1[a]	5.6	5.1
AGED 18-25	20.0[b]	18.6[b]	18.9[b]	17.3	16.3
California	21.4	21.0	21.1	17.9	17.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	18.9[b]	17.2[a]	18.0[b]	15.5	14.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	20.6[b]	18.8	18.2	18.1	16.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	19.0	17.9	18.6	18.1	16.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	20.1[b]	18.6[a]	19.0[b]	17.5	16.9
AGED 26-49	10.1	9.4	10.5	10.3	9.9
California	11.3[a]	8.4	11.1	11.5	8.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	10.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	10.6	10.4	11.0	9.3	10.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	9.0	7.0[b]	7.8	9.8	10.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.7	10.0
AGED 50+	3.8	3.3[b]	3.8	4.0	4.5
California	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.6	1.7[a]	2.8	5.0	3.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.9	3.2[b]	4.3	3.7	4.7

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.13B Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
California	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1[a]	2.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.6
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
AGED 12-17	4.7[b]	4.6[b]	4.0[a]	3.5	3.5
California	5.6	6.4	4.6	3.4	4.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	4.3[b]	4.2[a]	3.8	3.3	3.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	4.6[a]	4.6[a]	4.1	3.0	2.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.9[b]	4.7[b]	3.8	3.7	3.5
AGED 18-25	7.9[b]	7.5[a]	7.8[b]	7.4	6.6
California	9.3	9.4	11.1[a]	8.1	7.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.2[a]	7.5[a]	7.1	6.8	5.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.6	6.5	8.5[a]	8.0	5.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0
AGED 26-49	2.8	2.3[b]	3.0	2.7	2.8
California	2.8	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.6	1.7[a]	2.9	2.9	3.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
AGED 50+	0.6[b]	0.6[b]	0.7[a]	0.7	1.0
California	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2[a]	1.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7	0.7[a]	0.5[a]	0.3[b]	1.7
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	*	0.3	1.2	*	0.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.14B Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	7.1[b]	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.4
California	7.9[a]	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	6.4	5.1	4.8	6.9	6.0
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	7.3	6.6	7.4[a]	6.4	6.6
AGED 12-17	4.6[b]	3.8[b]	3.4[b]	2.8	2.7
California	6.3[b]	5.1[a]	3.6	2.3	3.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	4.6[b]	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.8[b]	4.1[b]	3.2[a]	2.4	2.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	5.0[b]	4.1	2.4	2.8	2.4
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.1[b]	3.6[a]	3.7[a]	3.2	2.8
AGED 18-25	15.7[b]	14.4[b]	14.3[b]	13.0	12.3
California	16.4[a]	16.0[a]	15.7	14.2	12.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	15.2[b]	13.1[a]	14.0[b]	11.3	10.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	16.1[b]	14.8[a]	13.6	14.2	12.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	14.4	13.6	13.5	14.2	12.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	15.9[b]	14.6[b]	14.6[b]	12.8	12.8
AGED 26-49	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.1
California	9.8	7.6	9.2	10.1	7.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.9	8.8	8.7	7.6	8.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	7.5	5.9[a]	5.6[a]	8.6	7.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.8	8.5	9.5[a]	8.7	8.2
AGED 50+	3.3	2.9[b]	3.4	3.5	3.8
California	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.6	2.9	3.3	4.0	3.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.9	3.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.5	2.9[b]	3.9	3.1[a]	4.1

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A1.15B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
California	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.0	0.7[a]	0.9	0.6[a]	1.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
AGED 12-17	0.6	0.6	0.6[a]	0.5	0.4
California	0.4	1.0[a]	0.4	0.2	0.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.6[b]	0.4[a]	0.6[b]	0.4	0.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
AGED 18-25	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
California	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.9[a]	1.9[a]	1.7	1.5	1.4
AGED 26-49	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
California	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.6	0.5[a]	1.4	1.2	1.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5
AGED 50+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
California	*	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1[a]	1.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

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: Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment but did not specify for what substance(s).

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.16B Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	18.1	17.8	18.6	18.5	18.1
California	15.3	16.8	18.7	18.6	17.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	17.4	15.9	18.9[b]	16.9	16.2
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	19.0	17.4	18.7	18.0	18.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	16.4	15.8	16.5	17.9	17.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	19.4	19.8	18.9	19.6	19.3
AGED 18-25	18.1[b]	18.5[b]	19.6	19.4	20.1
California	17.6	19.0	22.3	20.7	19.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	18.2	16.7	17.8	17.6	19.1
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	18.3[a]	18.9	20.3	20.6	20.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	17.3	15.9[a]	17.7	18.6	20.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	18.2[b]	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.6
AGED 26-49	20.9	20.3	21.2	21.5[a]	20.4
California	18.2	16.3	20.6	19.7	17.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	19.7	16.5	21.2[b]	18.8	17.9
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	20.9	21.0	21.9	21.7	21.7
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	19.2	18.9	17.7	20.6	20.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	23.0	23.8[a]	22.2	23.7[a]	22.1
AGED 50+	15.1	15.0	15.8	15.3	15.4
California	11.0[b]	16.6	15.3	16.6	16.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	14.7	15.0	17.0[a]	14.8	13.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	17.4[a]	13.6	15.5	14.0	14.5
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	13.0	12.6	15.0	15.0	14.8
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.8	16.5

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on 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. AMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.17B Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
California	2.9	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.5
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.4	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.2	2.7[b]	3.5	4.5	4.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
AGED 18-25	3.9[b]	3.8[b]	4.1[a]	4.2[a]	4.8
California	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.2
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.7[a]	3.8[a]	4.3	3.2[b]	5.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.7[b]	3.9[b]	4.6	4.5	5.1
AGED 26-49	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.9
California	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.1	3.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	4.0	3.4[a]	3.6	5.8	5.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	6.4[a]	6.2[a]	5.7	5.9	5.3
AGED 50+	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1
California	1.0[b]	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	2.2	1.9	4.0	2.5	2.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.1	1.5	3.2	3.6	2.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.5

*****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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.18B Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	13.8[b]	13.6[b]	14.5	14.6	14.8
California	10.8	10.1[a]	13.6	12.8	12.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	11.8	11.4	12.5	12.3	12.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	14.7	15.2	15.8	15.6	16.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	14.7	13.0	14.8	14.7	15.1
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	15.0[a]	15.4	15.4[a]	16.0	16.4
AGED 18-25	11.0[a]	11.4	12.0	12.2	11.9
California	7.4	9.8	9.1	10.1	9.2
Texas, New York, and Florida	9.8	8.9	10.8	10.7	9.5
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	12.5	12.4	14.2	13.7	14.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	13.1	10.7	10.3	13.3	11.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	11.5[b]	13.0	13.1	12.8	13.4
AGED 26-49	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.5	15.3
California	11.1	9.5	11.8	12.2	10.8
Texas, New York, and Florida	12.0	12.2	11.6	13.2	12.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	15.9	17.1	17.7	16.8	16.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	14.6	14.1	15.8	15.9	15.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	17.2	17.4	17.0	17.1	17.4
AGED 50+	13.6[b]	13.2[b]	14.8	14.6	15.4
California	11.8	10.8	17.4	14.3	14.4
Texas, New York, and Florida	12.3	11.5	13.9	12.1	13.0
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	14.3	14.3	14.5	15.1	16.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	15.3	12.7	15.4	14.1	15.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	14.1[a]	14.4[a]	14.6	16.0	16.4

*****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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling 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.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.19B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
California	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.8	2.7[b]	3.6	4.4	4.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
AGED 18-25	6.7[a]	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.5
California	6.5	6.9	7.4	9.1	7.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.8
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.3
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	6.8	5.8[a]	7.8	6.4	8.2
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	6.3[a]	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4
AGED 26-49	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.0
California	3.4	2.6	4.2	3.2	2.9
Texas, New York, and Florida	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.4
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.6
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.8	3.2[a]	2.8[a]	4.2	4.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.3
AGED 50+	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7
California	1.8	3.3	1.4[a]	2.6	3.3
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.0
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.7	1.2	2.8	3.8	2.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.8

*****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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

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Table A1.20B Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AGED 12-17	8.0[b]	8.2[b]	9.1[b]	10.7	11.4
California	7.1[b]	9.1	9.4	11.3	12.0
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.4[b]	6.7[b]	8.8[b]	10.5	11.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.0[b]	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	8.2	8.0[a]	8.2[a]	10.2	10.9
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.0[b]	8.5[b]	9.2[b]	10.9	11.7
AGED 18-25	8.3[b]	8.3[a]	8.9	8.7	9.3
California	8.0	8.6	10.6	8.2	9.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	8.2	7.3	7.7	8.2	7.6
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.1
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	8.3	7.7	8.8	8.5	9.7
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.0[b]	8.5[a]	8.8	9.1	9.6
AGED 26-49	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2
California	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.6
Texas, New York, and Florida	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.2
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.8
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	6.8	6.4	5.7	8.2	7.5
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	8.2	9.0[a]	8.2	8.3	7.9
AGED 50+	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.2
California	3.7	5.0	4.1	5.8	5.1
Texas, New York, and Florida	5.2	3.9	5.8	5.4	4.3
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	6.3	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.9
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	5.1	4.5	6.7	6.3	6.3
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	6.3	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.4

*****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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Presenting estimates using combined adult and youth data is not recommended due to wording differences between the adult and youth Major Depressive Episode modules.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A2.1 Substance Use and Mental Health Measures, Percentages and Standard Errors of Percentages: 2010-2014

Measure	Domain	2010 Percentage (SE)	2011 Percentage (SE)	2012 Percentage (SE)	2013 Percentage (SE)	2014 Percentage (SE)
Past Month Marijuana Use	12+	6.9[b] (0.16)	7.0[b] (0.16)	7.3[b] (0.17)	7.5[b] (0.17)	8.4 (0.16)
Past Month Marijuana Use	12-17	7.4 (0.25)	7.9 (0.24)	7.2 (0.22)	7.1 (0.23)	7.4 (0.27)
Past Month Marijuana Use	18-25	18.5 (0.38)	19.0 (0.39)	18.7 (0.39)	19.1 (0.39)	19.6 (0.45)
Past Month Marijuana Use	50+	2.2[b] (0.24)	2.7[b] (0.23)	2.9[b] (0.27)	3.0[b] (0.25)	3.9 (0.23)
Past Month Marijuana Use	API, 12+	2.6 (0.47)	3.3 (0.51)	2.8 (0.45)	2.9 (0.45)	3.4 (0.38)
Past Month Marijuana Use	AIAN, 12+	10.1 (1.88)	8.6 (1.56)	9.4 (1.81)	10.8 (1.83)	11.8 (1.79)
Past Month Marijuana Use	Pregnant, 12-44	3.1 (0.48)	5.2 (1.19)	5.4 (1.15)	4.7 (0.99)	3.6 (0.59)
Past Month Pain Reliever Use	18-25	4.4[b] (0.19)	3.6[b] (0.17)	3.8[b] (0.19)	3.3 (0.17)	2.8 (0.16)
Past Month Pain Reliever Use	12+	2.0[b] (0.08)	1.7 (0.07)	1.9[a] (0.08)	1.7 (0.08)	1.6 (0.07)
Past Month Alcohol Use	12+	51.8 (0.39)	51.8 (0.39)	52.1 (0.39)	52.2 (0.41)	52.7 (0.33)
Past Month Alcohol Use	12-20	26.2[b] (0.41)	25.1[b] (0.47)	24.3[a] (0.48)	22.7 (0.40)	22.8 (0.46)
Past Month Alcohol Use	50+	47.9[b] (0.81)	49.1 (0.79)	49.5 (0.76)	49.8 (0.79)	50.5 (0.61)
Past Month Alcohol Use	API, 12+	38.6 (2.02)	40.3 (1.95)	37.6 (1.86)	34.7 (1.95)	38.7 (1.38)
Past Month Alcohol Use	AIAN, 12+	36.6 (3.72)	44.7 (3.78)	41.7 (3.83)	37.3 (3.45)	42.3 (3.47)
Past Month Alcohol Use	Pregnant, 12-44	10.9 (1.62)	7.9 (1.19)	9.0 (1.41)	9.8 (1.68)	8.7 (1.18)
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[1]	18-25	40.5[b] (0.49)	39.8[b] (0.55)	39.5[a] (0.51)	37.9 (0.52)	37.7 (0.57)
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[1]	12+	23.1 (0.30)	22.6 (0.29)	23.0 (0.31)	22.9 (0.31)	23.0 (0.26)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A2.1 Substance Use and Mental Health Measures, Percentages and Standard Errors of Percentages: 2010-2014 (continued)

Measure	Domain	2010 Percentage (SE)	2011 Percentage (SE)	2012 Percentage (SE)	2013 Percentage (SE)	2014 Percentage (SE)
Past Month Cigarette Use	12-17	8.4[b] (0.26)	7.8[b] (0.24)	6.6[b] (0.22)	5.6[a] (0.20)	4.9 (0.21)
Past Month Cigarette Use	12+	23.0[b] (0.31)	22.1[b] (0.32)	22.1[b] (0.32)	21.3 (0.30)	20.8 (0.26)
Past Year Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[2,3]	50+	3.8 (0.29)	3.3[b] (0.25)	3.8 (0.26)	4.0 (0.29)	4.5 (0.24)
Past Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[3]	12+	7.1[b] (0.16)	6.5 (0.15)	6.8 (0.16)	6.6 (0.16)	6.4 (0.14)
Past Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[2,3]	12+	2.8 (0.10)	2.5 (0.08)	2.8 (0.10)	2.6 (0.09)	2.7 (0.08)
Past Year Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility[2,4]	12+	1.0 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)	1.0 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)	1.0 (0.06)
Past Year SMI[5]	18+	4.1 (0.16)	3.9 (0.14)	4.1 (0.14)	4.2 (0.16)	4.1 (0.12)
Past Year MDE[6]	18+	6.8 (0.19)	6.6 (0.18)	6.9 (0.19)	6.7 (0.19)	6.6 (0.15)

AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native (NEWRACE2 = 3); API = Asian combined with Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NEWRACE2 = 4 or 5); MDE = major depressive episode; Pregnant 12-44 (PREG2=1); SE = standard error; SMI = serious mental illness.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[a] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[b] Difference between estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

[4] Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

[5] Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

[6] 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. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A3.1 Substance Use and Mental Health Measures, Relative Standard Errors and Changes in 2014 Relative Standard Errors from Prior Years: 2010-2014

Measure	Domain	2010 RSE	2011 RSE	2012 RSE	2013 RSE	Projected RSE (2014-2017)	2014 RSE	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2010[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2011[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2012[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2013[1]
Past Month Marijuana Use	12+	0.0087	0.0085	0.0087	0.0086	0.0067	0.0077	-11.72	-9.68	-11.62	-10.94
Past Month Marijuana Use	12-17	0.0132	0.0121	0.0116	0.0121	0.0208	0.0140	6.00	15.61	20.41	15.89
Past Month Marijuana Use	18-25	0.0122	0.0125	0.0123	0.0123	0.0129	0.0141	15.51	13.01	14.50	14.76
Past Month Marijuana Use	50+	0.0278	0.0236	0.0260	0.0244	0.0422	0.0186	-33.22	-21.28	-28.62	-23.72
Past Month Marijuana Use	API, 12+	0.0500	0.0447	0.0449	0.0433	0.0762	0.0328	-34.41	-26.57	-26.85	-24.17
Past Month Marijuana Use	AIAN, 12+	0.0810	0.0740	0.0815	0.0764	0.1391	0.0711	-12.26	-4.03	-12.79	-6.97
Past Month Marijuana Use	Pregnant, 12-44	0.0448	0.0774	0.0733	0.0695	0.0128	0.0489	9.04	-36.86	-33.29	-29.70
Past Month Pain Reliever Use	18-25	0.0135	0.0142	0.0152	0.0152	0.0112	0.0163	20.61	14.68	7.55	7.23
Past Month Pain Reliever Use	12+	0.0108	0.0104	0.0109	0.0112	0.0206	0.0098	-9.31	-6.19	-10.39	-12.78
Past Month Alcohol Use	12+	0.0111	0.0111	0.0111	0.0116	0.0372	0.0093	-16.61	-16.67	-16.52	-20.42
Past Month Alcohol Use	12-20	0.0117	0.0135	0.0139	0.0119	0.0224	0.0135	15.41	-0.04	-3.19	13.81
Past Month Alcohol Use	50+	0.0229	0.0226	0.0218	0.0227	0.0816	0.0174	-23.93	-22.96	-19.86	-23.27
Past Month Alcohol Use	API, 12+	0.0549	0.0531	0.0507	0.0530	0.1439	0.0374	-31.88	-29.57	-26.13	-29.33
Past Month Alcohol Use	AIAN, 12+	0.1011	0.1051	0.1049	0.0937	0.1370	0.0955	-5.52	-9.16	-8.99	1.86
Past Month Alcohol Use	Pregnant, 12-44	0.0673	0.0594	0.0649	0.0735	0.2061	0.0555	-17.49	-6.51	-14.51	-24.53
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[2]	18-25	0.0135	0.0151	0.0138	0.0142	0.0357	0.0154	13.87	2.11	11.35	7.94
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[2]	12+	0.0088	0.0085	0.0091	0.0091	0.0125	0.0077	-12.20	-9.17	-15.18	-15.16

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table A3.1 Substance Use and Mental Health Measures, Relative Standard Errors and Changes in 2014 Relative Standard Errors from Prior Years: 2010-2014 (continued)

Measure	Domain	2010 RSE	2011 RSE	2012 RSE	2013 RSE	Projected RSE (2014-2017)	2014 RSE	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2010[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2011[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2012[1]	Relative Change in 2014 RSE from 2013[1]
Past Month Cigarette Use	12-17	0.0125	0.0121	0.0123	0.0126	0.0473	0.0141	13.16	16.16	14.39	12.10
Past Month Cigarette Use	12+	0.0091	0.0095	0.0097	0.0092	0.0368	0.0081	-11.15	-14.94	-16.36	-12.48
Past Year Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[3,4]	50+	0.0235	0.0222	0.0211	0.0224	0.0200	0.0172	-26.67	-22.64	-18.50	-23.17
Past Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[4]	12+	0.0087	0.0083	0.0088	0.0088	0.0279	0.0078	-10.44	-6.10	-11.89	-12.09
Past Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[3,4]	12+	0.0096	0.0085	0.0099	0.0096	0.0653	0.0086	-10.72	1.24	-12.87	-10.23
Past Year Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility[5]	12+	0.0130	0.0137	0.0134	0.0139	0.0558	0.0123	-5.30	-10.00	-8.00	-11.35
Past Year SMI[6]	18+	0.0121	0.0111	0.0111	0.0120	0.0261	0.0091	-24.58	-17.69	-17.78	-23.63
Past Year MDE[7]	18+	0.0104	0.0100	0.0102	0.0104	0.0238	0.0082	-21.75	-18.63	-19.61	-21.79

AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native (NEWRACE2 = 3); API = Asian combined with Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NEWRACE2 = 4 or 5); MDE = major depressive episode; Pregnant 12-44 (PREG2=1); RSE = relative standard error; SMI = serious mental illness.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Projected RSEs were determined using 2014 through 2017 state and age sample allocations in a variance component model.

[1] *Relative Change in RSE* = 100*{[*RSE*(2014) - *RSE*(Prior Year)]/*RSE*(Prior Year)}.

[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.

[3] 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.

[4] Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

[5] Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

[6] Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

[7] 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. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A4.1 Sample Sizes for Key Domains, Relative Sample Sizes, and Changes in 2014 Sample Sizes from Prior Years: 2010-2014

Domain	2010 Sample Size	2011 Sample Size	2012 Sample Size	2013 Sample Size	Expected Sample Size (2014-2017)	2014 Sample Size	Relative Change in 2014 Sample Size[1] from 2010	Relative Change in 2014 Sample Size[1] from 2011	Relative Change in 2014 Sample Size[1] from 2012	Relative Change in 2014 Sample Size[1] from 2013
12+	67,804	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,507	67,901	0.14	-3.15	-0.60	0.09
12-17	21,960	23,510	22,473	22,494	16,877	17,007	-22.55	-27.66	-24.32	-24.39
18+	45,844	46,599	45,836	45,344	50,630	50,894	11.02	9.22	11.03	12.24
18-25	22,793	22,876	22,529	22,214	16,877	16,449	-27.83	-28.09	-26.99	-25.95
50+	6,603	8,031	7,747	7,762	10,126	10,603	60.58	32.03	36.87	36.60
API, 12+	2,648	2,577	2,833	2,950	3,362	3,187	20.35	23.67	12.50	8.03
AIAN, 12+	954	1,016	833	865	714	1,040	9.01	2.36	24.85	20.23
Pregnant, 12-44	1,032	959	910	880	822	888	-13.95	-7.40	-2.42	0.91

API = Asian combined with Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NEWRACE2 = 4 or 5); AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native (NEWRACE2 = 3); Pregnant 12-44 (PREG2=1);

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Relative change in sample size = 100*{[Sample size(2014) – Sample size(Prior year)] ÷ Sample size(Prior year)}.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table A5.1 Actual and Expected Sample Sizes of Kauai County in Hawaii: 2002-2016

3-Year Average Sample Sizes	Aged 12 or Older	Aged 18 or Older
2002-2004		
Actual	36	21
Expected	41	27
2004-2006		
Actual	31	19
Expected	38	25
2006-2008		
Actual	39	27
Expected	38	25
2008-2010		
Actual	53	36
Expected	41	27
2010-2012		
Actual	47	30
Expected	41	27
2012-2014		
Actual	77	50
Expected	66	46
2014-2016		
Actual	--	--
Expected	67	50

-- = not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Appendix B: 12-Month Supplemental Tables for Key Outcome Variables

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Table B1.1D Illicit Drug Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.39	0.33
California	1.51	1.54	1.34	1.40	1.21
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.85	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.72
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.69	0.73	0.66	0.71	0.75
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.52	1.57	1.38	1.72	0.93
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.48
AGED 12-17	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.39	0.43
California	1.55	1.54	1.34	1.39	1.62
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.79	0.92
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.72	0.75	0.76	0.69	0.95
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.72	1.60	1.45	1.48	1.34
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.62
AGED 18-25	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.54
California	1.76	1.72	2.04	1.87	1.93
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.01	1.07	1.00	0.97	1.25
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.13	1.07	0.87	0.86	1.22
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.89	1.92	2.00	1.86	1.45
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.77
AGED 26-49	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.44
California	1.98	2.11	2.07	1.93	1.77
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.06	1.10	1.23	1.34	0.99
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.93	1.00	0.94	1.01	0.95
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.06	2.15	1.88	2.25	1.31
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.84	0.75	0.74	0.81	0.58
AGED 50+	0.80	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.62
California	3.12	3.32	2.99	2.82	2.06
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.71	1.71	1.67	1.57	1.46
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.44	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.45
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.06	3.05	2.66	3.39	1.81
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.04	0.90

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.1P Illicit Drug Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0004	0.0000	0.0184	0.2511	N/A
California	0.3734	0.2080	0.7521	0.4034	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1470	0.0764	0.7396	0.6836	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1362	0.0078	0.1064	0.0419	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7113	0.4324	0.0553	0.8310	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0007	0.0043	0.1636	0.1674	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0002	0.0910	0.9952	N/A
California	0.2558	0.1076	0.5545	0.2113	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1943	0.3919	0.4942	0.4532	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0063	0.0017	0.0206	0.1416	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0868	0.1645	0.4529	0.6282	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0082	0.0668	0.3051	0.6690	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.4714	0.2150	0.8737	0.2296	N/A
California	0.4150	0.1837	0.8665	0.8113	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6295	0.8818	0.1901	0.6925	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8556	0.5148	1.0000	0.4248	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9289	0.9112	0.4553	0.1611	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8944	0.3245	0.4842	0.7793	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.4370	0.4549	0.6547	0.9081	N/A
California	0.3015	0.8333	0.5280	0.6877	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4309	0.3166	0.3517	0.5810	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.9273	0.2445	0.5252	0.5850	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7763	0.9079	0.2169	0.6820	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.9850	0.9962	0.5642	0.6197	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.2320	N/A
California	0.0360	0.1433	0.4383	0.2441	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0084	0.0726	0.1266	0.4485	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0107	0.0015	0.0381	0.0213	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4215	0.1310	0.0869	0.4679	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0231	0.1186	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.2D Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18
California	0.79	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.67
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.37	0.41
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.37	0.38
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.69	0.58	0.67	0.80	0.51
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.26
AGED 12-17	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.30
California	1.17	0.95	0.94	0.96	1.15
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.62	0.57	0.62	0.50	0.64
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.69
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.95	1.07	0.97	0.85	0.79
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.41	0.40	0.35	0.38	0.41
AGED 18-25	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.46
California	1.39	1.51	1.68	1.56	1.53
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.80	0.93	0.74	0.79	0.99
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.83	0.87	0.74	0.81	0.96
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.73	1.63	1.57	1.19	1.29
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.62	0.67
AGED 26-49	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.27
California	1.22	1.08	1.20	1.42	0.99
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.64	0.72	0.73	0.66	0.62
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.55	0.64	0.58	0.65	0.62
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.22	0.85	0.96	1.34	0.87
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.39
AGED 50+	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.29	0.26
California	1.41	1.30	1.53	1.18	1.10
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.67	0.54	0.67	0.57	0.66
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.50	0.55
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.93	0.53	1.10	1.34	0.73
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.39

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.2P Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022	N/A
California	0.0766	0.2116	0.6561	0.3676	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0330	0.0122	0.1141	0.0151	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0508	0.4002	0.4407	0.9173	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2473	0.0022	0.0900	0.5097	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0007	0.0000	0.0004	0.0278	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0741	0.0805	0.7306	0.1397	N/A
California	0.7696	0.7873	0.1328	0.0801	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8278	0.4517	0.9168	0.1810	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1653	0.1763	0.3899	0.8434	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1827	0.2833	0.4138	0.4457	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2692	0.0582	0.3483	0.7913	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.4928	0.3817	0.2964	0.4747	N/A
California	0.8264	0.7890	0.6753	0.7121	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2270	0.3134	0.3714	0.1930	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.9259	0.4561	0.7019	0.8269	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7808	0.4224	0.6782	0.0740	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7820	0.2844	0.1122	0.7606	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0584	N/A
California	0.1950	0.0784	0.7787	0.6848	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1211	0.2584	0.5218	0.3374	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0178	0.2612	0.3225	0.9525	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2021	0.0002	0.0043	0.4275	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0008	0.0000	0.0016	0.0179	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0069	0.0076	N/A
California	0.0748	0.4806	0.6835	0.0595	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0906	0.0129	0.1001	0.0381	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0615	0.5656	0.5955	0.6782	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1323	0.0024	0.5854	0.6084	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0011	0.0031	0.0137	0.1029	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in these comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.3D Marijuana Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.33
California	1.55	1.43	1.39	1.40	1.25
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.71
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.69	0.70	0.66	0.71	0.75
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.50	1.57	1.42	1.68	0.93
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.47
AGED 12-17	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.38
California	1.41	1.41	1.18	1.23	1.53
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.79	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.85
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.64	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.82
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.48	1.42	1.24	1.17	0.99
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.55
AGED 18-25	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.56
California	1.68	1.77	2.13	1.90	2.03
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.02	1.10	0.99	0.96	1.26
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.18	1.12	0.87	0.94	1.23
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.92	2.03	1.92	1.80	1.47
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.78
AGED 26-49	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.59	0.45
California	2.09	2.01	1.98	2.01	1.78
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.09	1.15	1.18	1.27	1.01
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.95	0.98	0.95	1.04	1.00
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.07	2.08	2.01	2.33	1.32
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.83	0.79	0.76	0.81	0.59
AGED 50+	0.79	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.61
California	3.13	3.06	2.98	2.84	2.06
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.74	1.68	1.66	1.55	1.39
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.40	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.45
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.06	3.02	2.63	3.37	1.77
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.05	0.90

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.3P Marijuana Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0048	0.3327	N/A
California	0.2639	0.2097	0.4561	0.6891	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1829	0.0916	0.4589	0.5628	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0362	0.0084	0.1252	0.1334	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9252	0.4790	0.0303	1.0000	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0002	0.1318	0.4461	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.2425	0.0383	0.2975	0.9930	N/A
California	0.7713	0.2072	0.5166	0.0696	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7177	0.8376	0.8525	0.9134	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1718	0.0713	0.0113	0.0409	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0822	0.1895	0.1725	0.8903	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.9205	0.6245	0.9514	0.6805	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.1114	0.3203	0.5543	0.3159	N/A
California	0.4223	0.4562	0.4564	0.8426	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5031	0.9849	0.2716	0.6464	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8458	0.9580	0.2966	0.7804	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.8075	0.8412	0.6437	0.0984	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0971	0.1751	0.1270	0.7089	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.3927	0.2947	0.9608	0.9562	N/A
California	0.3529	0.9167	0.4585	0.8132	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.3766	0.1807	0.9512	0.9936	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8016	0.3540	0.8943	0.8954	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9383	0.9421	0.1168	0.6918	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7546	0.6137	0.5176	0.9192	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.3099	N/A
California	0.0331	0.0725	0.2019	0.4585	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0170	0.1780	0.2085	0.5223	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0008	0.0016	0.0135	0.0208	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.5605	0.2166	0.0506	0.5762	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0382	0.3463	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in these comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.4D Marijuana Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16
California	0.72	0.64	0.74	0.71	0.61
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.33
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.27	0.32	0.27	0.33	0.34
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.68	0.43
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24
AGED 12-17	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.27
California	1.03	0.87	0.83	0.85	1.17
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.54	0.47	0.52	0.44	0.58
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.60
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.88	1.02	0.83	0.78	0.69
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.35	0.36
AGED 18-25	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.45
California	1.30	1.48	1.61	1.47	1.55
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.77	0.89	0.74	0.73	0.98
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.79	0.83	0.70	0.79	0.92
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.14	1.21
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.60	0.65
AGED 26-49	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.25
California	1.06	1.01	1.11	1.16	0.85
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.50	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.53
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.49	0.57	0.52	0.59	0.57
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.04	0.77	0.79	1.24	0.73
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.37
AGED 50+	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.23
California	1.41	1.15	1.36	1.09	1.01
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.51	0.47	0.60	0.46	0.53
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.34	0.46	0.34	0.42	0.50
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.51	0.48	0.93	1.22	0.62
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.36

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.4P Marijuana Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	N/A
California	0.1045	0.4734	0.6192	0.3283	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0028	0.0147	0.0782	0.0265	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0044	0.2053	0.0868	0.6622	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0792	0.0047	0.0298	0.6631	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0019	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.9087	0.1523	0.6864	0.4269	N/A
California	0.5826	0.9859	0.0362	0.0793	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7282	0.4519	0.8330	0.6974	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3087	0.2124	0.2147	0.3220	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1268	0.2670	0.3827	0.3954	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.5633	0.0984	0.9163	0.6513	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0774	0.3621	0.1662	0.4081	N/A
California	0.7301	0.4420	0.4912	0.4295	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1496	0.3009	0.2968	0.0984	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8953	0.6813	0.8370	0.8383	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.8858	0.6014	0.8507	0.0491	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1255	0.1309	0.0267	0.8985	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0086	N/A
California	0.0521	0.1171	0.5038	0.6017	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0058	0.0997	0.0944	0.2710	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0050	0.0825	0.1419	0.7819	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2325	0.0006	0.0045	0.8024	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0022	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0000	0.0002	0.0049	0.0076	N/A
California	0.5170	0.7952	0.8668	0.2319	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1195	0.0737	0.4286	0.1204	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0054	0.4734	0.0388	0.3410	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0028	0.0079	0.3272	0.6237	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0002	0.0023	0.0098	0.0178	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.5D Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.21
California	0.94	0.85	0.91	0.95	0.74
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.46	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.45
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.44
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.79	0.86	0.82	0.93	0.61
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.31
AGED 12-17	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25
California	0.94	0.86	0.92	0.88	0.92
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.56	0.51	0.52	0.47	0.55
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.39	0.55
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.10	0.76	0.80	0.79	0.78
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.36
AGED 18-25	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.42
California	1.40	1.31	1.66	1.33	1.55
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.77	0.77	0.81	0.74	0.96
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.95
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.58	1.47	1.49	1.52	1.12
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.62
AGED 26-49	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.33
California	1.51	1.42	1.52	1.54	1.28
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.74	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.72
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.73	0.80	0.75	0.76	0.67
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.54	1.47	1.42	1.47	0.97
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.47
AGED 50+	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.35
California	1.59	1.56	1.82	1.65	1.30
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.77	0.81
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.73	0.66	0.77	0.62	0.73
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.23	1.31	1.56	1.65	1.05
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.62	0.50

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.5P Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.6126	0.3235	0.0433	0.7945	N/A
California	0.9715	0.3921	0.0885	0.4269	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8157	1.0000	0.3071	0.7036	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8844	0.5098	0.0653	0.3267	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9163	0.3806	0.7121	0.9440	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.3858	0.4279	0.8639	0.3568	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0001	0.0024	0.9936	N/A
California	0.2066	0.5866	0.4192	0.8590	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0725	0.1892	0.3678	0.5547	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0238	0.0010	0.2339	0.6918	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1504	0.8013	0.8986	0.5980	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0004	0.0016	0.3984	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0005	0.0001	0.2409	N/A
California	0.0124	0.2072	0.0052	0.0151	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0839	0.8155	0.0650	0.8173	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0496	0.1236	0.4994	0.8568	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0256	0.8767	0.4756	0.9316	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0002	0.0473	0.8525	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.7102	0.2098	0.0061	0.2860	N/A
California	0.4764	0.9202	0.0280	0.1754	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8188	0.7370	0.0390	0.2317	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4033	0.9319	0.2794	0.8536	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7961	0.8048	0.7634	0.8207	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7245	0.0206	0.5907	0.6035	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0001	0.0064	0.0736	0.0572	N/A
California	0.0288	0.0645	0.3480	0.2737	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1623	0.4117	0.1457	0.6084	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4599	0.5991	0.2446	0.0798	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0852	0.1702	0.9005	0.9621	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0092	0.1442	0.0767	0.2361	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.6D Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07
California	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.23
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.16
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.32	0.20	0.32	0.34	0.21
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09
AGED 12-17	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.13
California	0.47	0.40	0.47	0.50	0.49
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.33
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.28
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.54	0.43	0.44	0.35	0.37
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.18
AGED 18-25	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16
California	0.69	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.57
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.35	0.30	0.37	0.34	0.38
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.42
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.66	0.51	0.90	0.54	0.46
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24
AGED 26-49	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.11
California	0.59	0.51	0.53	0.67	0.41
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.34	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.21
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.26	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.27
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.55	0.34	0.54	0.65	0.36
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.16
AGED 50+	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11
California	*	0.48	0.47	0.36	0.40
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.15	0.33
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.23
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.58	0.21	0.50	0.58	0.38
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.17	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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.6P Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0005	0.2908	0.0230	0.3709	N/A
California	0.8678	0.5115	0.9840	0.4989	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1153	0.7036	0.3673	0.8978	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1613	0.1557	0.1500	0.5246	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7492	0.0484	0.2398	0.6632	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0001	0.0051	0.0914	0.2531	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0017	0.0392	0.0509	0.3296	N/A
California	0.9917	0.6118	0.6001	0.8658	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5207	0.4398	0.8366	0.0567	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0100	0.0042	0.0643	0.8594	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7527	0.8756	0.3124	0.6420	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0009	0.0040	0.0161	0.9140	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0014	0.0001	0.0545	N/A
California	0.2471	0.3877	0.2955	0.4002	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0488	0.8956	0.0734	0.1642	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0017	0.2149	0.8015	0.8060	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0461	0.3986	0.0118	0.3219	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0006	0.0081	0.4229	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0478	0.5269	0.1250	0.2254	N/A
California	0.8225	0.3259	0.8216	0.2951	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0119	0.3979	0.0422	0.0934	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7641	0.3704	0.2314	0.7928	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.8842	0.0312	0.8161	0.4429	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1205	0.0880	0.9140	0.6340	N/A
AGED 50+	0.2219	0.0959	0.4209	0.4541	N/A
California	*	0.7415	0.4674	0.3342	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2588	0.2668	0.1498	0.0395	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.9257	0.6944	0.7645	0.5554	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7045	0.1244	0.9702	0.9112	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7534	0.6221	0.7209	0.4087	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.7D Alcohol Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.31	0.24
California	1.17	1.08	1.00	1.20	0.90
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.56	0.59	0.69	0.65	0.53
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.49
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.13	1.04	0.90	1.26	0.80
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.31
AGED 12-17	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43
California	1.71	1.65	1.42	1.47	1.42
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.03	0.92	0.90	0.94	1.05
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.83	0.81	0.76	0.79	1.08
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.68	1.53	1.75	1.63	1.42
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.62	0.63	0.66	0.64	0.65
AGED 18-25	0.34	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40
California	1.15	1.36	1.25	1.47	1.54
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.81	0.74	0.82	0.79	0.97
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.58	0.89
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.35	1.58	1.48	1.69	1.14
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.59
AGED 26-49	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.26
California	1.29	1.46	1.39	1.31	0.93
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.67	0.73	0.74	0.81	0.62
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.43	0.54	0.53	0.49	0.52
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.33	1.17	1.15	1.60	0.78
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.34
AGED 50+	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.43
California	2.55	2.25	2.07	2.44	1.62
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.30	1.21	1.33	1.21	1.02
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.98	0.96	0.84	0.81	0.88
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.45	2.03	1.96	2.49	1.61
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.87	0.73	0.74	0.79	0.56

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.7P Alcohol Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.3129	0.8606	0.6564	0.0901	N/A
California	0.8279	0.6036	0.7717	0.2594	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.3809	0.2576	0.3411	0.5577	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7348	0.7457	0.8844	0.7870	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6004	0.1442	0.1129	0.1914	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8016	0.4943	0.8631	0.4561	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0585	N/A
California	0.5731	0.0204	0.9923	0.0851	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0000	0.0001	0.0941	0.3196	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0006	0.0005	0.0979	0.2838	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0001	0.0015	0.0735	0.1782	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0424	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.1123	0.0587	0.4537	N/A
California	0.0156	0.6512	0.0357	0.7297	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2132	0.3904	0.2453	0.3622	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0535	0.8104	0.7947	0.7719	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2462	0.8326	0.7506	0.3719	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0103	0.0921	0.5137	0.4358	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.7316	0.5606	0.9873	0.1325	N/A
California	0.6468	0.1582	0.6775	0.3615	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7944	0.4133	0.6393	0.2914	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2115	0.5777	0.8273	0.9267	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.5683	0.0420	0.1482	0.4590	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.5744	0.7288	0.6522	0.6257	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0897	0.2772	0.6002	0.0720	N/A
California	0.9269	0.9360	0.7555	0.4794	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8046	0.0666	0.1386	0.6177	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1648	0.5524	0.8539	0.9388	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9224	0.8922	0.3902	0.2028	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0303	0.8714	0.6544	0.2003	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in these comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.8D Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.33
California	1.47	1.55	1.45	1.44	1.17
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.87	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.80
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.72	0.69	0.74	0.71	0.74
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.49	1.44	1.53	1.74	1.09
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.47
AGED 12-17	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.33
California	1.25	1.08	1.03	0.99	1.17
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.73	0.72	0.64	0.63	0.70
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.57	0.61	0.54	0.51	0.72
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.37	1.16	1.44	1.13	0.96
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48
AGED 18-25	0.50	0.54	0.49	0.53	0.56
California	1.71	1.68	1.83	1.70	1.96
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.02	1.13	1.08	1.14	1.26
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.91	0.99	0.89	0.86	1.32
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.93	2.31	2.04	2.26	1.84
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.76	0.75	0.68	0.74	0.79
AGED 26-49	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.43
California	1.81	2.00	2.11	2.02	1.59
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.15	1.10	1.13	1.19	0.99
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.96	2.17	2.43	2.26	1.24
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.78	0.73	0.75	0.80	0.62
AGED 50+	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.61
California	3.17	3.35	2.94	3.00	1.97
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.80	1.73	1.63	1.61	1.51
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.42	1.30	1.46	1.40	1.42
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	3.06	2.71	2.78	3.36	2.03
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.22	1.15	1.13	1.13	0.90

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.8P Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0832	0.0767	0.2565	0.3203	N/A
California	0.1543	0.1465	0.1207	0.1842	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5113	0.8198	0.2903	0.3052	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2219	0.2087	0.6155	0.5939	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6625	0.3954	0.7752	0.4149	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2993	0.6215	0.9087	0.6711	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0001	0.0028	0.9818	N/A
California	0.4641	0.3894	0.3888	0.3047	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0314	0.0705	0.0423	0.5882	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0461	0.0026	0.0138	0.3093	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3053	0.2572	0.4644	0.8491	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0002	0.0243	0.0144	1.0000	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0162	0.1579	0.3979	0.9625	N/A
California	0.5984	0.3763	0.9452	0.3116	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0539	0.0953	0.1822	0.6961	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0431	0.8783	0.1809	0.2671	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1841	0.2876	0.9688	0.5013	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8525	0.3567	0.7434	0.6555	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0675	0.0103	0.1303	0.3298	N/A
California	0.9880	0.8948	0.3453	0.5307	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0294	0.0145	0.0671	0.0828	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2599	0.0793	0.1885	0.4703	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4749	0.2824	0.8997	0.9444	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1548	0.3940	0.7540	0.5695	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0091	0.1475	0.2925	0.5027	N/A
California	0.0273	0.0927	0.2000	0.3424	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7699	0.5319	0.4491	0.7359	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0611	0.3591	0.6545	0.4819	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6039	0.3789	0.7236	0.3829	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2109	0.5067	0.7698	0.9532	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in these comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.9D Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.26
California	1.15	0.95	1.15	1.00	0.91
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.60
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.62	0.58
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.28	0.71
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.37
AGED 12-17	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24
California	0.94	0.85	0.75	0.77	0.88
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.45	0.55
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.44	0.46	0.38	0.40	0.55
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.89	0.80	0.94	0.93	0.71
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.37	0.30	0.33	0.31	0.34
AGED 18-25	0.49	0.55	0.51	0.52	0.57
California	1.61	1.65	1.72	1.87	1.92
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.99	1.05	1.13	1.10	1.29
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.04	1.03	0.87	0.89	1.33
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.21	2.63	2.30	1.87	1.72
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.76	0.71	0.67	0.74	0.80
AGED 26-49	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.39
California	1.78	1.66	1.68	1.73	1.43
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.95	1.05	1.11	1.09	0.90
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.92
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.72	1.83	1.71	1.92	1.08
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.73	0.68	0.72	0.71	0.55
AGED 50+	0.54	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.41
California	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.80	1.40
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.13	1.17	1.22	1.09	0.98
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.99	0.91	0.96	0.98	0.95
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.77	1.49	1.71	2.42	1.18
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.88	0.70	0.74	0.77	0.58

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. 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, 2010-2014.

Table B1.9P Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.8122	0.3812	0.9304	0.8131	N/A
California	0.8072	0.0710	0.0882	0.2188	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8252	0.8235	0.4905	0.3397	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4554	0.1338	0.7342	0.6497	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.9646	0.3894	0.1418	0.9255	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2864	0.3315	0.0981	0.1751	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0001	0.0006	0.5992	N/A
California	0.3276	0.3361	0.5129	0.6876	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0926	0.2863	0.0958	0.4918	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0051	0.0018	0.0374	0.3469	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3971	0.1268	0.4608	0.6174	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0092	0.0005	0.3727	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0003	0.0092	0.0209	0.8263	N/A
California	0.4419	0.5473	0.3112	0.6733	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0179	0.0292	0.0180	0.7342	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1117	0.6584	0.1607	0.8243	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0767	0.3726	0.6652	0.4288	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1083	0.0137	0.0679	0.4066	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.5048	0.0601	0.5303	0.6701	N/A
California	0.2184	0.4910	0.3457	0.4778	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0979	0.2315	0.9624	0.2472	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7624	0.0588	0.5706	0.8765	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6000	0.8136	0.1636	0.6207	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2567	0.5611	0.3834	0.3870	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0177	0.0571	0.1926	0.2786	N/A
California	0.0171	0.0419	0.1388	0.0128	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6365	0.8531	0.8529	0.5920	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0106	0.1343	0.3279	0.4040	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0689	0.0256	0.1617	0.8968	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.6849	0.8372	0.7080	0.4443	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. 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, 2010-2014.

Table B1.10D Cigarette Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.32
California	1.28	1.39	1.34	1.40	1.12
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.82	0.80	0.83	0.81	0.75
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.66	0.73
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.27	1.34	1.26	1.43	0.93
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.43
AGED 12-17	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.36
California	1.39	1.22	1.17	1.02	1.27
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.83	0.73	0.70	0.65	0.78
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.62	0.87
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.59	1.46	1.38	1.21	0.99
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.53	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.54
AGED 18-25	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.57
California	1.77	1.77	1.87	1.98	1.84
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.08	1.11	0.97	0.98	1.33
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.01	1.09	0.87	0.86	1.22
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.17	1.75	1.87	1.81	1.54
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.85
AGED 26-49	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.41
California	1.77	1.68	1.90	1.95	1.48
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.02	1.14	1.10	1.06	0.95
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.84	0.90	0.86	0.88	0.87
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.78	2.08	2.12	2.19	1.25
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.73	0.54
AGED 50+	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.62
California	2.91	3.07	2.86	2.86	2.21
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.61	1.53	1.63	1.60	1.47
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.29	1.25	1.19	1.30	1.36
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.63	2.56	2.37	2.96	1.75
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	1.00	1.02	0.97	1.00	0.79

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.10P Cigarette Use in the Lifetime among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0000	0.0002	0.0628	0.1151	N/A
California	0.0584	0.1836	0.4683	0.9778	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0000	0.0274	0.1653	0.3891	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0162	0.2626	0.5143	0.3278	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0296	0.7814	0.6955	0.5750	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0004	0.0045	0.1520	0.2594	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	N/A
California	0.0034	0.0001	0.3050	0.9888	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0000	0.0013	0.0063	0.6408	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0098	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0000	0.0004	0.0158	0.3274	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0076	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0190	N/A
California	0.0713	0.0310	0.2135	0.4041	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0001	0.0047	0.0011	0.6072	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0005	0.0132	0.0720	0.8454	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0017	0.0115	0.0787	0.2381	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0266	0.0316	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0000	0.0060	0.2072	0.0342	N/A
California	0.0489	0.0479	0.6515	0.4871	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0007	0.5211	0.9775	0.6146	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0213	0.8092	0.2557	0.1331	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1214	0.8996	0.7785	0.6870	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0002	0.0035	0.1117	0.0874	N/A
AGED 50+	0.1683	0.6614	0.9057	0.8678	N/A
California	0.6924	0.6916	0.7279	0.4964	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0098	0.1267	0.4125	0.4907	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.9891	0.7719	0.4740	0.9309	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7840	0.4402	0.2925	0.9384	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7638	0.8932	0.8656	0.6137	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.11D Cigarette Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.26
California	0.96	0.97	1.09	0.93	0.72
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.63	0.66	0.70	0.65	0.64
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.60	0.59	0.64	0.58	0.63
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.21	1.19	1.10	1.26	0.80
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.40
AGED 12-17	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.21
California	0.81	0.72	0.68	0.64	0.63
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.50	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.46
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.51	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.48
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.18	0.87	0.86	0.77	0.58
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.37	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.33
AGED 18-25	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.53
California	1.73	1.69	1.58	1.72	1.51
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.97	0.90	0.94	0.94	1.31
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.88	1.03	0.86	0.85	1.09
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.94	1.80	1.66	1.66	1.42
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.82
AGED 26-49	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.40
California	1.45	1.58	1.64	1.67	1.25
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.02	0.88
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.94	0.92	1.02	0.96	0.91
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.84	1.83	1.91	1.91	1.20
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.71	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.56
AGED 50+	0.60	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.44
California	2.01	1.51	2.22	1.72	1.15
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.19	1.21	1.18	1.13	1.12
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.04	0.98	1.02	0.96	1.06
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.46	1.91	1.76	2.19	1.42
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.91	0.82	0.84	0.81	0.65

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.11P Cigarette Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0000	0.0032	0.0021	0.2954	N/A
California	0.0164	0.4742	0.1158	0.4371	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0984	0.3819	0.5833	0.5352	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0727	0.2140	0.0154	0.5229	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1157	0.8756	0.9059	0.8206	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0002	0.0034	0.0019	0.2232	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0115	N/A
California	0.0008	0.0012	0.1776	0.6386	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0000	0.0031	0.0193	0.3102	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0802	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0009	0.0000	0.0177	0.1503	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0022	0.2039	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	N/A
California	0.0265	0.0107	0.1296	0.0606	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0087	0.0220	0.0409	0.5811	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0000	0.0001	0.0025	0.0819	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0000	0.0137	0.0037	0.1428	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0191	0.0572	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.0003	0.0823	0.0055	0.0639	N/A
California	0.0925	0.5585	0.5755	0.6613	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6605	0.6583	0.8189	0.8738	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1480	0.4411	0.0006	0.1721	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.5191	0.5495	0.6177	0.4996	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0005	0.1811	0.0147	0.1147	N/A
AGED 50+	0.8674	0.3694	0.8043	0.1251	N/A
California	0.5773	0.2529	0.2759	0.8971	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7462	0.7951	0.1034	0.1825	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3275	0.4276	0.5752	0.3663	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.8396	0.0932	0.1117	0.4263	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8316	0.4484	0.1765	0.7044	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.12D Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.15
California	0.69	0.56	0.62	0.65	0.47
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.35	0.32
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.60	0.48	0.65	0.76	0.44
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.21
AGED 12-17	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.22
California	1.01	1.01	0.87	0.67	0.83
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.51	0.42	0.51	0.42	0.49
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.40	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.49
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.94	0.85	0.72	0.73	0.58
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.32
AGED 18-25	0.41	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.38
California	1.50	1.35	1.63	1.29	1.37
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.81	0.75	0.66	0.71	0.92
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.72	0.71	0.65	0.66	0.88
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.68	1.53	1.52	1.71	1.05
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.56	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.56
AGED 26-49	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.25
California	1.04	1.06	1.14	1.27	0.79
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.68	0.75
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.56	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.56
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.14	0.80	1.16	1.15	0.74
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.50	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.34
AGED 50+	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.24
California	1.13	0.83	0.90	0.93	0.74
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.61	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.64
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.53	0.59	0.50	0.57	0.55
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.90	0.59	1.01	1.42	0.72
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.46	0.35	0.42	0.37	0.35

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.12P Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0052	0.6319	0.0654	0.6153	N/A
California	0.0185	0.4732	0.1218	0.3619	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7265	0.5433	0.8263	0.7338	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1347	0.2445	0.3534	0.7085	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.0000	0.0342	0.3938	0.3988	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0566	0.8500	0.0458	0.9757	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.5021	N/A
California	0.0394	0.0469	0.9116	0.0866	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0016	0.1546	0.0433	0.5830	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0003	0.0003	0.0285	0.4848	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0076	0.0078	0.1161	0.3954	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0003	0.0220	0.2436	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0749	N/A
California	0.0520	0.0649	0.0913	0.7986	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0003	0.0160	0.0014	0.3394	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0006	0.0558	0.1471	0.1657	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1456	0.3298	0.1786	0.3244	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0001	0.0302	0.0075	0.4585	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.5774	0.1701	0.1899	0.3682	N/A
California	0.0438	0.8344	0.0760	0.0548	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2363	0.3904	0.8757	0.7142	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8221	0.9624	0.4230	0.1743	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4513	0.0048	0.1085	0.8372	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.3706	0.8082	0.0656	0.2533	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0568	0.0007	0.0540	0.1894	N/A
California	0.9373	0.5687	0.4194	0.4540	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4087	0.1249	0.1692	0.4757	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3698	0.9220	0.4916	0.8713	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3257	0.0303	0.4785	0.4403	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1779	0.0041	0.5064	0.0640	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.13D Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08
California	0.38	0.29	0.33	0.28	0.30
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.24
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.17
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.29	0.25	0.43	0.46	0.24
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.11
AGED 12-17	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18
California	0.71	0.80	0.74	0.56	0.76
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.37	0.34	0.41	0.36	0.41
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.38
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.66	0.76	0.62	0.57	0.48
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.25
AGED 18-25	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26
California	1.00	0.97	1.27	0.88	1.02
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.59
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.48	0.60
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.89	0.89	0.94	1.02	0.64
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.36
AGED 26-49	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.14
California	0.59	0.47	0.62	0.55	0.45
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.33	0.32
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.29	0.35	0.37	0.33	0.30
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.64	0.44	0.87	0.72	0.51
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.28	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.19
AGED 50+	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.12
California	0.62	0.36	0.24	0.21	0.43
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.42
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.29	0.24
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	*	0.19	0.66	*	0.29
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.13P Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.2489	0.2429	0.2714	0.6367	N/A
California	0.4257	0.7593	0.3004	0.4820	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8126	0.3782	0.6555	0.0208	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2842	0.5770	0.1687	0.5319	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.8654	0.1481	0.2840	0.5289	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2327	0.7027	0.9664	0.4267	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0494	0.9051	N/A
California	0.5065	0.1869	0.7637	0.1125	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1049	0.4329	0.2061	0.6329	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0063	0.0118	0.0712	0.4598	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0228	0.0357	0.0823	0.6685	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0003	0.0016	0.4609	0.5994	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0008	0.0160	0.0018	0.0515	N/A
California	0.2436	0.1977	0.0352	0.7193	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0430	0.0168	0.0522	0.1381	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1426	0.5488	0.7261	0.6895	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1260	0.5979	0.0251	0.0938	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1020	0.5963	0.6198	0.5041	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.8664	0.0058	0.5383	0.5018	N/A
California	0.6595	0.1196	0.3239	0.6482	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8334	0.2458	0.9021	0.0873	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.7981	0.6862	0.1028	0.9447	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3893	0.0144	0.6335	0.6023	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7667	0.2234	0.8860	0.8064	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0067	0.0022	0.0330	0.1229	N/A
California	0.6815	0.3713	0.0568	0.0443	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0660	0.0488	0.0163	0.0015	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.8175	0.2148	0.5495	0.6842	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	*	0.2220	0.4326	*	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1098	0.1952	0.5306	0.7339	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.14D Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.14
California	0.62	0.51	0.58	0.62	0.41
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.38
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.31
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.55	0.46	0.53	0.68	0.40
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.19
AGED 12-17	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.17
California	0.86	0.70	0.60	0.47	0.55
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.43	0.33	0.35	0.27	0.40
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.33
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.83	0.74	0.43	0.53	0.45
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.26
AGED 18-25	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.34
California	1.31	1.18	1.23	1.19	1.22
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.75	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.84
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.66	0.63	0.56	0.58	0.80
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.59	1.50	1.42	1.64	0.96
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.50
AGED 26-49	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.23
California	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.23	0.69
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.63	0.71
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.52	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.49
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.03	0.74	0.95	1.12	0.65
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.31
AGED 50+	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.22
California	0.97	0.78	0.90	0.93	0.62
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.60
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.47	0.58	0.47	0.53	0.53
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.90	0.57	0.81	1.14	0.68
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.43	0.33	0.39	0.33	0.32

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.14P Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0015	0.7572	0.0575	0.3824	N/A
California	0.0101	0.2213	0.0743	0.0904	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6159	0.6867	0.6787	0.9226	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1304	0.0728	0.5870	0.8908	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6531	0.1082	0.0671	0.2617	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0554	0.9768	0.0158	0.5203	N/A
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0024	0.7517	N/A
California	0.0016	0.0191	0.4645	0.3086	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0099	0.8918	0.3403	0.3082	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0004	0.0000	0.0147	0.5151	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0056	0.0524	0.9445	0.4948	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0001	0.0219	0.0103	0.2122	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1249	N/A
California	0.0246	0.0332	0.0544	0.2820	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0001	0.0345	0.0034	0.6722	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0006	0.0203	0.2592	0.0794	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3053	0.5507	0.5596	0.3865	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0092	0.0098	0.9545	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.3513	0.7743	0.1871	0.1908	N/A
California	0.0534	0.8845	0.1657	0.0626	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2296	0.6800	0.9105	0.9924	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4762	0.6269	0.6956	0.2260	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7580	0.0463	0.0429	0.5880	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2967	0.5026	0.0158	0.3324	N/A
AGED 50+	0.1514	0.0076	0.2150	0.3405	N/A
California	0.9677	0.8723	1.0000	0.9654	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6815	0.2170	0.4800	0.9380	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3144	0.6991	0.5905	0.9426	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.6723	0.0902	0.2213	0.5242	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2345	0.0062	0.6971	0.0240	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.16D Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.23
California	0.97	1.10	1.07	1.14	0.74
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.64	0.62	0.71	0.64	0.53
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.56	0.51	0.56	0.57	0.57
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.10	0.92	1.07	1.22	0.73
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.36
AGED 18-25	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.39
California	1.36	1.42	1.37	1.43	1.28
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.77	1.01
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.62	0.73	0.66	0.64	0.91
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.37	1.36	1.27	1.26	1.16
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.50	0.57
AGED 26-49	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.34
California	1.34	1.52	1.55	1.50	1.05
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.87	0.85	0.95	0.92	0.70
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.78	0.84
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.51	1.61	1.72	1.77	1.05
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.61	0.65	0.61	0.66	0.50
AGED 50+	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.52	0.40
California	1.69	2.05	2.10	2.07	1.35
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.16	1.20	1.28	1.16	1.02
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	1.06	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.95	1.73	1.83	2.17	1.26
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.87	0.77	0.75	0.79	0.64

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on 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. AMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.16P Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.8667	0.3692	0.2300	0.3871	N/A
California	0.0582	0.5388	0.3915	0.4810	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1547	0.7429	0.0020	0.3834	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3255	0.2848	0.5061	0.7632	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2317	0.0679	0.2784	0.9644	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.9361	0.4482	0.4776	0.6480	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0001	0.0041	0.3482	0.2159	N/A
California	0.4102	0.9376	0.0911	0.4190	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4482	0.0561	0.3122	0.2341	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0255	0.1142	0.6473	0.8653	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.1273	0.0196	0.1647	0.3800	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0015	0.3453	0.3404	0.2558	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.2926	0.9292	0.1374	0.0437	N/A
California	0.8046	0.4117	0.1374	0.2967	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.1030	0.2121	0.0044	0.4027	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4826	0.5500	0.8986	0.9600	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4836	0.3948	0.1608	0.9543	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.2411	0.0319	0.8359	0.0415	N/A
AGED 50+	0.6583	0.5658	0.6276	0.8346	N/A
California	0.0070	0.8900	0.5289	0.9009	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4906	0.3704	0.0374	0.4399	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0410	0.5164	0.4354	0.7149	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4242	0.3003	0.9393	0.9491	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7794	0.5533	0.3448	0.4876	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on 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. AMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.17D Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12
California	0.38	0.52	0.49	0.63	0.40
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.31	0.25
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.28
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.52	0.39	0.54	0.69	0.33
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.19
AGED 18-25	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.21
California	0.63	0.71	0.53	0.72	0.69
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.39	0.42
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.50
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.67	0.61	0.65	0.59	0.72
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.33
AGED 26-49	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.18
California	0.65	0.75	0.90	0.82	0.51
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.44	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.40
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.39
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.79	0.62	0.71	1.02	0.60
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.29
AGED 50+	0.27	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.19
California	0.47	0.89	0.76	1.18	0.74
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.45	0.41	0.75	0.47	0.41
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.44
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.86	0.63	0.90	1.29	0.55
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.50	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.30

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.17P Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.9299	0.2433	0.9219	0.5162	N/A
California	0.2471	0.7711	0.8483	0.4620	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7245	0.2104	0.1800	0.8978	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.9826	0.5474	0.6623	0.6013	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0742	0.0021	0.2262	0.8220	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1189	0.5228	0.6545	0.6031	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0011	0.0002	0.0106	0.0321	N/A
California	0.8461	0.4644	0.4550	0.9116	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5220	0.4129	0.3042	0.9139	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0717	0.1047	0.1808	0.6766	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0290	0.0313	0.1145	0.0045	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0012	0.0042	0.2139	0.1294	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.2900	0.5912	0.3555	0.1861	N/A
California	0.3948	0.6563	0.0994	0.4429	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7703	0.5993	0.8240	0.7536	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.5393	0.9715	0.7768	0.4572	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2252	0.0377	0.0725	0.6485	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0183	0.0406	0.2746	0.1566	N/A
AGED 50+	0.6667	0.2297	0.7313	0.7851	N/A
California	0.0069	0.7913	0.2116	0.7133	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5686	0.2443	0.0894	0.9076	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.4408	0.6001	0.5602	0.9595	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4422	0.1089	0.7518	0.6111	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.4082	0.8024	0.1701	0.8673	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2010 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.18D Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.23
California	0.95	0.76	1.05	0.98	0.65
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.50
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.59
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.04	0.92	1.04	1.21	0.72
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.45	0.35
AGED 18-25	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.34
California	0.88	0.95	1.07	1.13	0.94
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.59	0.54	0.59	0.63	0.73
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.51	0.52	0.61	0.56	0.83
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.16	1.17	1.08	1.29	1.01
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.39	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.52
AGED 26-49	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.28
California	1.18	1.07	1.21	1.24	0.85
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.65	0.81	0.73	0.77	0.68
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.67
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.30	1.36	1.65	1.66	0.93
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.45
AGED 50+	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.42
California	2.01	1.59	2.11	2.06	1.23
Texas, New York, and Florida	1.14	1.06	1.12	1.05	0.90
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.93	1.04
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	2.09	1.65	1.91	2.28	1.36
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.78	0.75	0.68	0.80	0.65

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling 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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.18P Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.0025	0.0005	0.4191	0.5805	N/A
California	0.2742	0.0454	0.2073	0.5692	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4593	0.2137	0.9017	0.9602	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0838	0.2407	0.6740	0.5454	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7425	0.0780	0.8403	0.8092	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0113	0.0726	0.0446	0.4653	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0291	0.2612	0.9482	0.5177	N/A
California	0.1728	0.6563	0.9317	0.5618	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7765	0.5261	0.1671	0.2177	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1095	0.0939	0.8716	0.7345	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2347	0.7426	0.5197	0.2105	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0028	0.5382	0.6015	0.3875	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.3950	0.3884	0.8051	0.6656	N/A
California	0.8406	0.3170	0.5006	0.3573	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.5117	0.6680	0.2969	0.6164	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.3033	0.8536	0.4527	0.9239	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.5849	0.3932	0.8722	0.8257	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.7620	0.9590	0.5086	0.6897	N/A
AGED 50+	0.0090	0.0005	0.4101	0.2658	N/A
California	0.2615	0.0742	0.2295	0.9647	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6017	0.2662	0.5641	0.4833	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2395	0.2240	0.2941	0.5450	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7927	0.1313	0.8101	0.4851	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0189	0.0364	0.0521	0.6551	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling 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.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.19D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12
California	0.42	0.48	0.42	0.55	0.38
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.25	0.24
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.30
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.50	0.38	0.49	0.64	0.34
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.18
AGED 18-25	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.25
California	0.79	1.02	0.84	1.00	0.85
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.58
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.60
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.88	0.89	0.95	0.89	0.72
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.38
AGED 26-49	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.17
California	0.66	0.54	0.83	0.66	0.52
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.42	0.38	0.45	0.39	0.33
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.74	0.62	0.64	0.89	0.56
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.26
AGED 50+	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.18
California	0.72	0.90	0.61	1.03	0.65
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.39	0.52	0.60	0.42	0.41
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.51	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.51
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.92	0.52	0.86	1.35	0.49
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.34	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.27

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.19P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL 12+	0.4733	0.1350	0.5959	0.9167	N/A
California	0.4719	0.8253	0.8319	0.7795	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.8045	0.5419	0.4305	0.3609	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.5862	0.2095	0.2628	0.3157	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.4546	0.0031	0.2672	0.8421	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8630	0.6711	0.9573	0.5650	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0162	0.0725	0.5097	0.9305	N/A
California	0.6145	0.8738	0.8227	0.1469	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.7041	0.4676	0.1700	0.3534	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1067	0.2638	0.7193	0.9343	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2355	0.0372	0.7874	0.1321	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0205	0.6156	0.9267	0.7334	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.9066	0.1260	0.6736	0.7986	N/A
California	0.4961	0.6946	0.1932	0.7059	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.6547	0.4494	0.3261	0.6481	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1703	0.9277	0.8125	0.3369	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.2511	0.0437	0.0197	0.5328	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.4169	0.6649	0.5787	0.6056	N/A
AGED 50+	0.5779	0.7617	0.2927	0.9763	N/A
California	0.1277	0.9655	0.0423	0.6107	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2603	0.9618	0.5025	0.6199	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.5535	0.1421	0.1967	0.5179	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.7384	0.1200	0.6035	0.2949	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.8977	0.3194	0.4494	0.8637	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimate used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.20D Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Adults Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2010-2014

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AGED 12-17	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.32
California	0.81	1.03	0.92	1.07	1.04
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.59	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.72
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.72
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.98	0.82	0.89	1.13	0.94
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.46
AGED 18-25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.29
California	1.00	1.00	1.14	0.96	1.04
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.54	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.66
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.65
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.00	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.95
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.40
AGED 26-49	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.21
California	0.81	0.95	0.94	1.03	0.57
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.45
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.47	0.49
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.03	0.97	0.91	1.11	0.69
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.45	0.34
AGED 50+	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.31	0.24
California	1.11	1.04	1.15	1.38	0.85
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.69	0.65	0.96	0.71	0.56
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.66	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.56
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	1.26	1.06	1.31	1.54	0.82
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.56	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.36

*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 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Presenting estimates using combined adult and youth data is not recommended due to wording differences between the adult and youth Major Depressive Episode modules.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Table B1.20P Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Adults Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and State Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2014 Versus 2010-2013

Age Group/State Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AGED 12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1022	N/A
California	0.0003	0.0519	0.0673	0.6553	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.0020	0.0000	0.0063	0.4122	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.0042	0.1147	0.2580	0.5304	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.0529	0.0210	0.0413	0.6247	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2327	N/A
AGED 18-25	0.0094	0.0114	0.3400	0.1610	N/A
California	0.2599	0.4667	0.5245	0.3015	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.4939	0.6481	0.9261	0.5025	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.2486	0.4587	0.4350	0.2246	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3083	0.1119	0.4621	0.3690	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.0045	0.0419	0.1463	0.3622	N/A
AGED 26-49	0.3176	0.1030	0.2420	0.2562	N/A
California	0.6275	0.3934	0.1558	0.3812	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.2392	0.5828	0.1580	0.6117	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.6978	0.7144	0.5028	0.6362	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.5719	0.3329	0.1155	0.6442	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.5170	0.0343	0.5392	0.4528	N/A
AGED 50+	0.2744	0.3763	0.4229	0.9207	N/A
California	0.3037	0.9406	0.4920	0.6676	N/A
Texas, New York, and Florida	0.3004	0.6041	0.1821	0.2085	N/A
Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan	0.1003	0.7248	0.8155	0.2686	N/A
Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Virginia	0.3920	0.1612	0.8136	0.9834	N/A
Remaining 38 States and District of Columbia	0.1956	0.9466	0.7632	0.3362	N/A

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*).

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. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Presenting estimates using combined adult and youth data is not recommended due to wording differences between the adult and youth Major Depressive Episode modules.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2014.

Appendix C: Linear Trend Analysis of Key Outcome Variables

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Results of 2014 Linear Trend Analysis for 2014 Sample Redesign

Models are fit and documented for the 20 outcomes analyzed for the 12-month draft report (see Figures C.1 to C.28). The model descriptions and results are included below.

Models at the national 12+, 12-17 (for YMDEYR), or 18+ level take the following form:

model <OUTCOME> = YR14IND YEAR7YR;

YR14IND: 1 = In 2014, 2 = Not in 2014
YEAR7YR = Continuous year (limited to 2008 to 2014)

Models with age group include CATAG4 for substance use variables and CATAGMH for mental health variables as well as the interactions listed below.

CATAG4: 1 = 12-17, 2 = 18-25, 3 = 26-49, 4 = 50+
CATAGMH: 2 = 18-25, 3 = 26-49, 4 = 50+

CATAG4(or CATAGMH) × YR14IND
CATAG4(or CATAGMH) × YEAR7YR

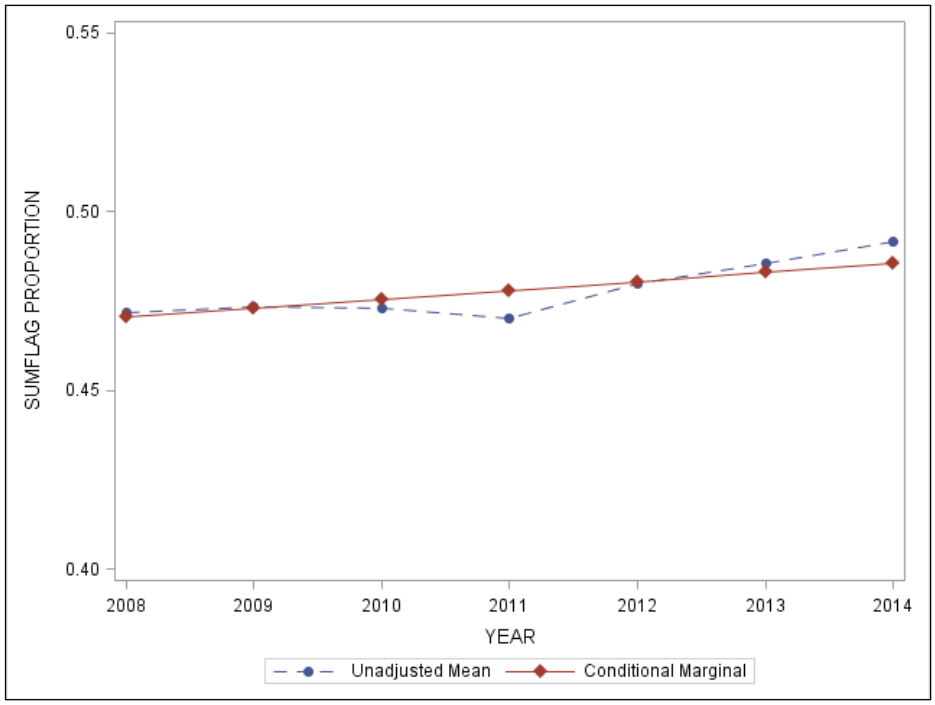
Models with state group include STATEGRP as well as the interactions listed below.

STATEGRP: 1 = CA; 2 = TX, NY, and FL; 3 = IL, PA, OH, and MI; 4 = GA, NC, NJ, and VA; 5 = All remaining 38 states

STATEGRP × YR14IND
STATEGRP × YEAR7YR

OUTCOME = ILLICIT DRUG USE IN LIFETIME

Figure C.1 Lifetime Illicit Drug Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Model among 12+

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable SUMFLAG: Summary Flag
by: Contrast.
```

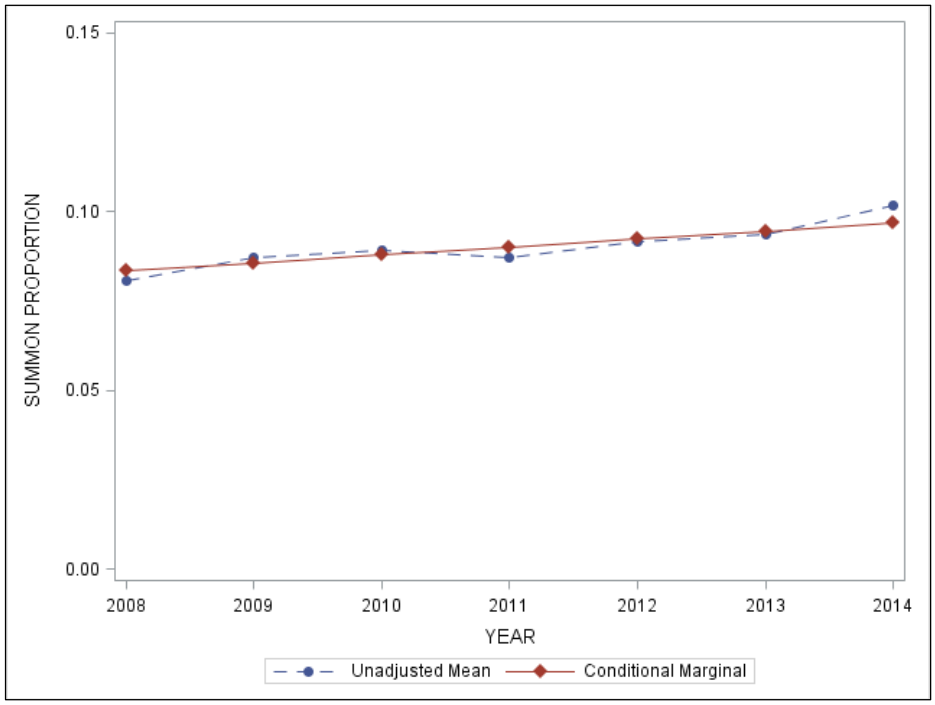
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	80.605390	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	12.747014	0.000003
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	2.100120	0.147636
YEAR7YR	1	6.743413	0.009563

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = ILLICIT DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH

Figure C.2 Past Year Illicit Drug Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Model among 12+

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable SUMMON: Summary Month
by: Contrast.
```

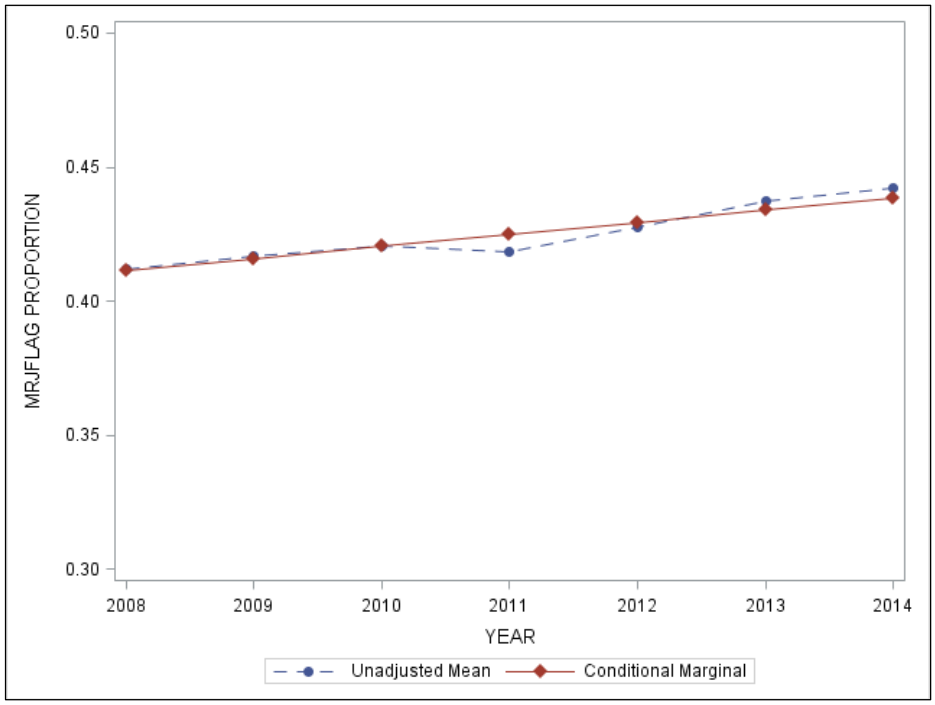
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	23531.796419	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	37.390769	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	4.669964	0.030958
YEAR7YR	1	24.291484	0.000001

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group. Although these interactions were not significant, the indicator was assessed within each age and state group to determine if a certain group was driving the significance. The indicator was not significant in any age group, and it was not significant in any state group other than the remaining 38-state group.

OUTCOME = MARIJUANA USE IN LIFETIME

Figure C.3 Lifetime Marijuana Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Model among 12+

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable MRJFLAG: Marijuana Flag
by: Contrast.
```

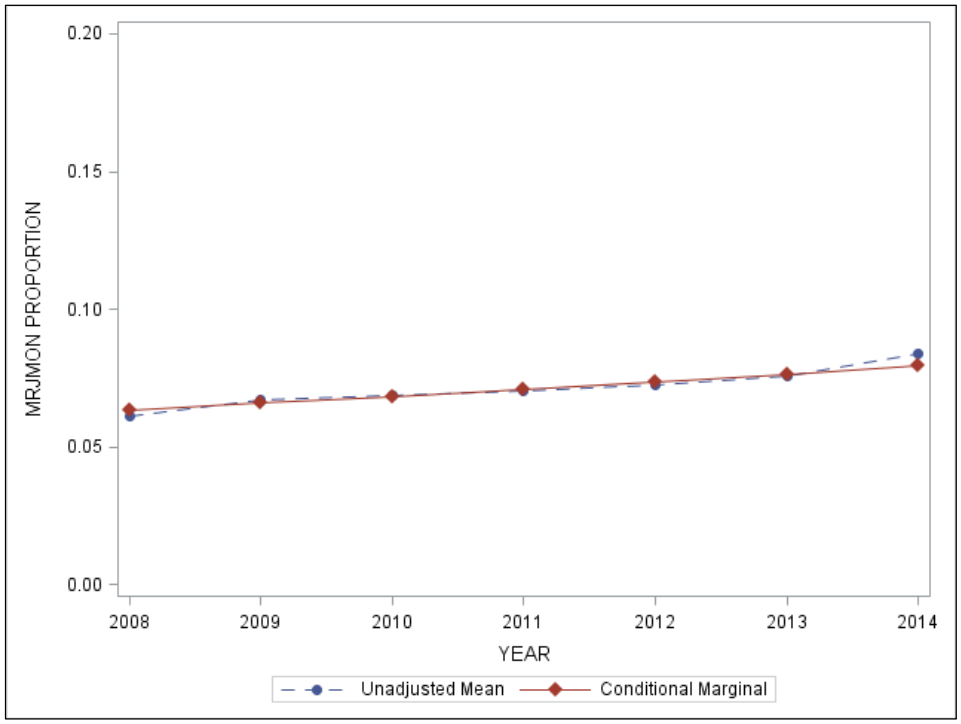
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	847.264631	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	26.190771	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.662427	0.415920
YEAR7YR	1	22.319366	0.000003

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH

Figure C.4 Past Month Marijuana Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Model among 12+

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable MRJMON: Marijuana Month
For Subpopulation: ( 1 = 1 )
by: Contrast.
```

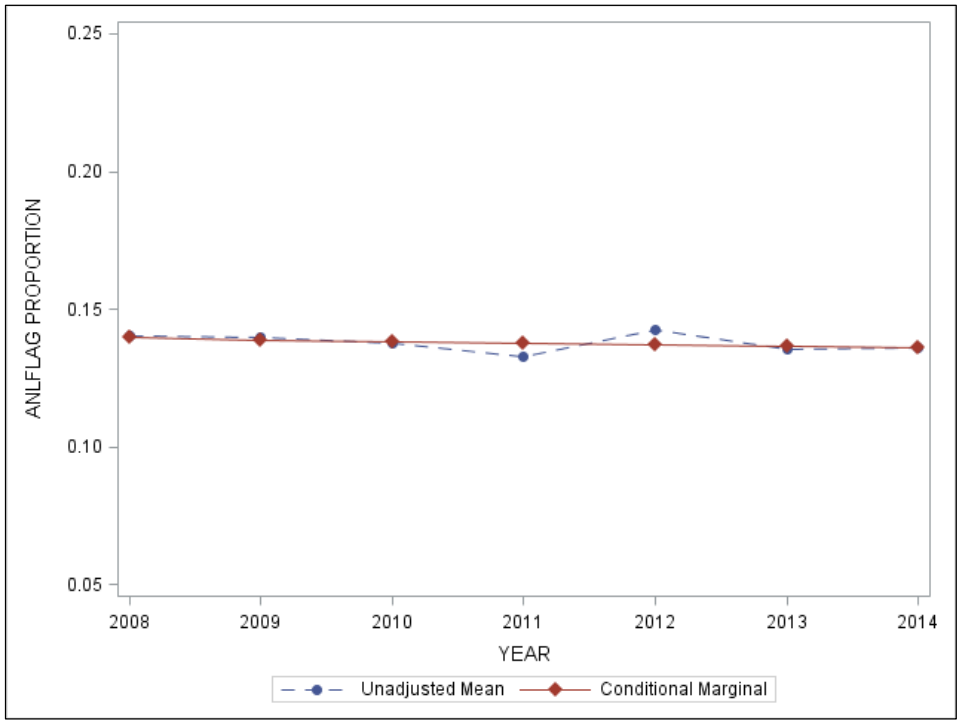
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	24998.857930	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	59.196464	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	4.860736	0.027727
YEAR7YR	1	42.580569	0.000000

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group. Similar to past month illicit drugs, although these interactions were not significant, the indicator was assessed within each age and state group to determine if a certain group was driving the significance. The indicator was not significant in any age group, and it was not significant in any state group other than the remaining 38-state group.

OUTCOME = NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS IN LIFETIME

Figure C.5 Lifetime Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Model among 12+

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ANLFLAG: analgesics Flag
by: Contrast.
```

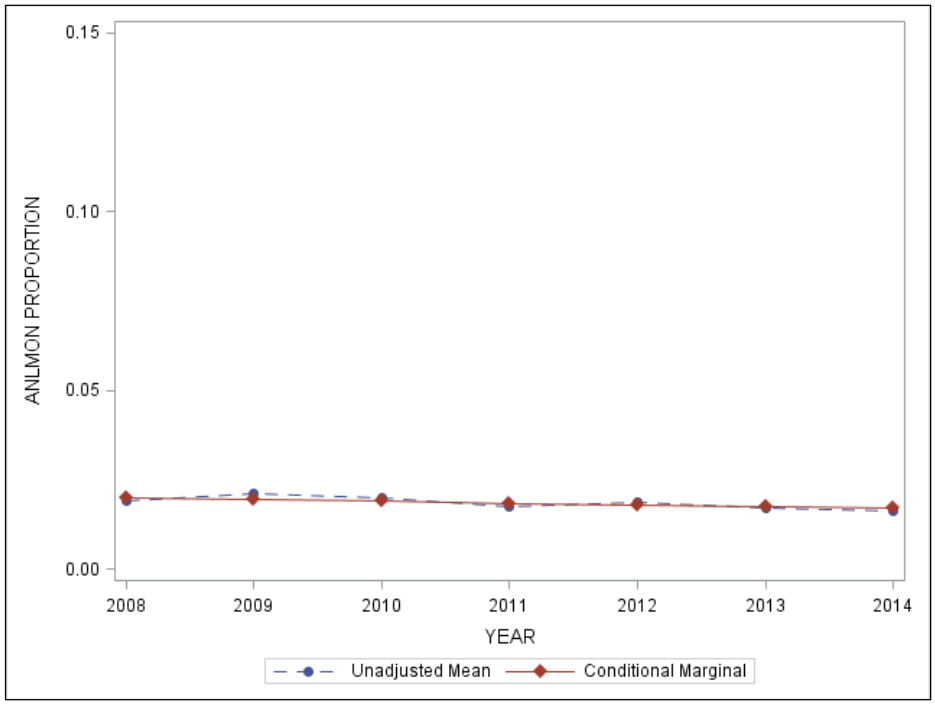
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	19607.072924	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	0.871364	0.418733
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.000964	0.975241
YEAR7YR	1	0.998565	0.317927

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS IN PAST MONTH

Figure C.6 Past Month Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ANLMON: analgesics Month
by: Contrast.

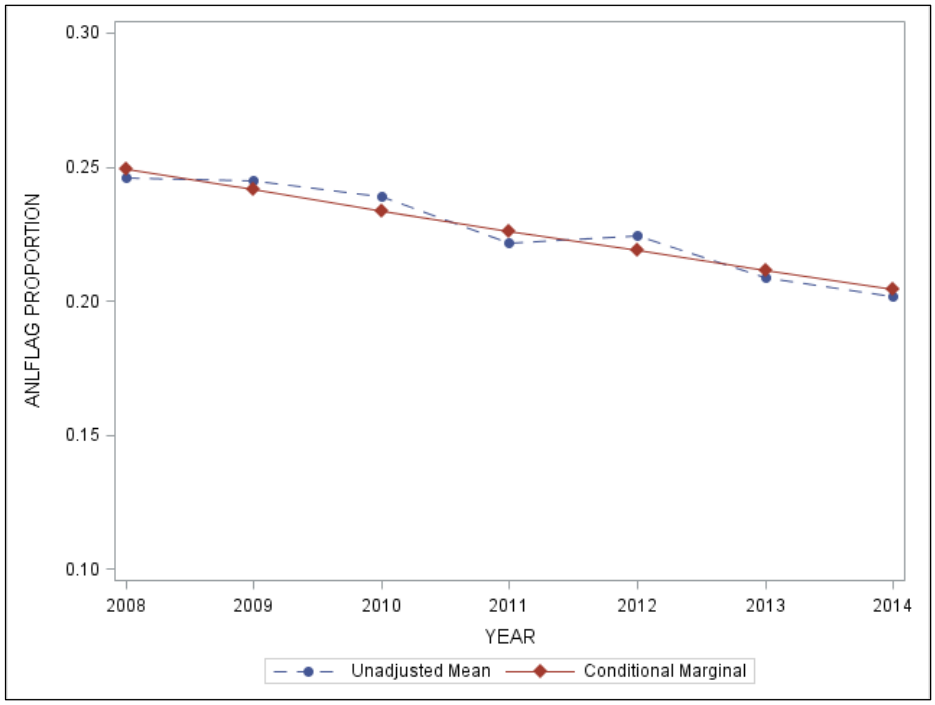
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	20332.395988	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	9.262476	0.000104
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.721267	0.395954
YEAR7YR	1	7.333520	0.006896

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = ALCOHOL USE IN LIFETIME

Figure C.7 Lifetime Alcohol Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ALCFLAG: Alcohol Flag
by: Contrast.
```

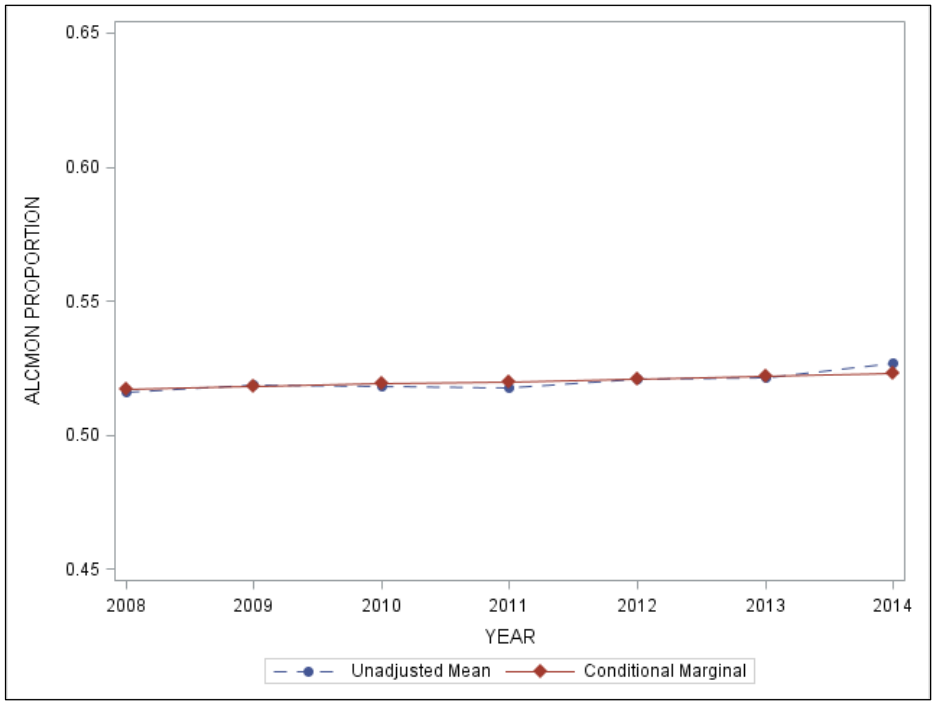
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	15345.612935	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	2.873944	0.056994
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	1.576930	0.209529
YEAR7YR	1	5.549269	0.018702

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH

Figure C.8 Past Month Alcohol Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ALCMON: Alcohol Month
by: Contrast.
```

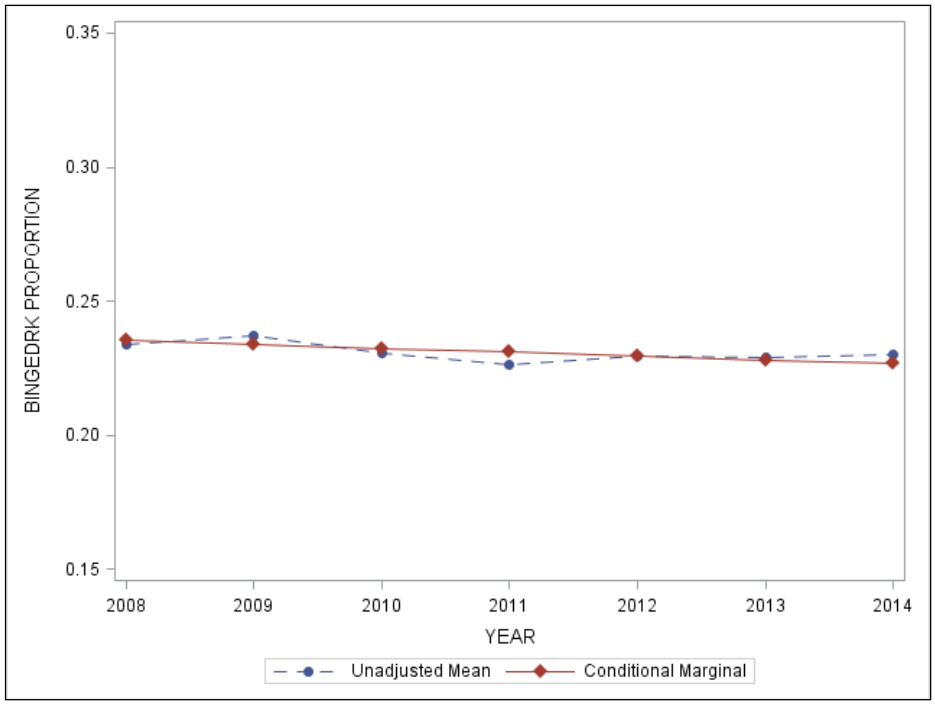
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	62.908132	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	2.838742	0.059023
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.768790	0.380826
YEAR7YR	1	1.011691	0.314768

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = BINGE DRINKING IN PAST MONTH

Figure C.9 Past Month Binge Drinking among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

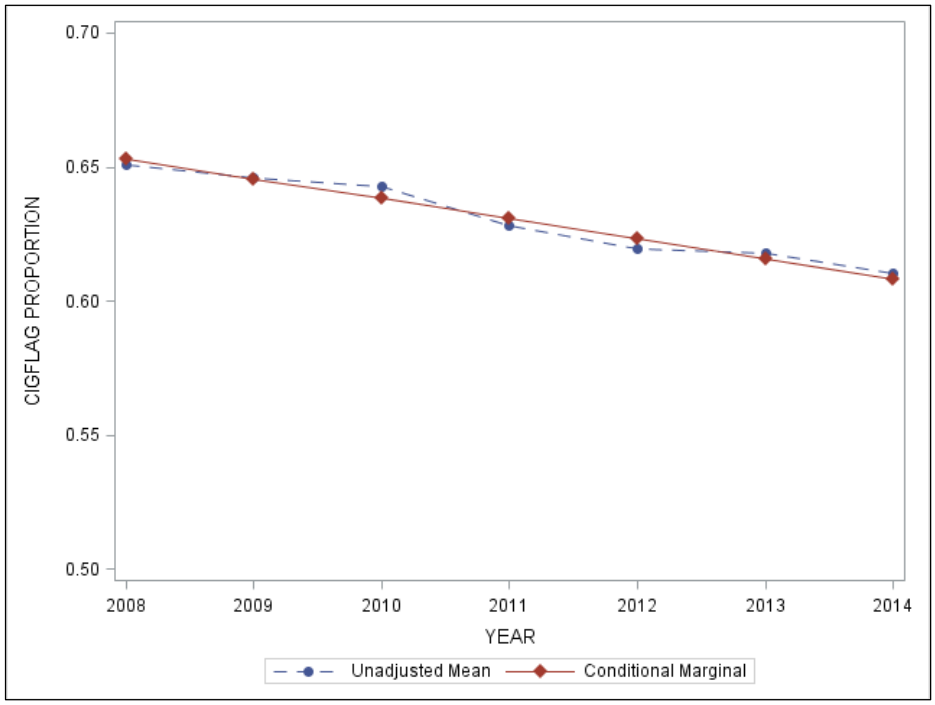
```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable BINGEDRK: Binge Alcohol Use Past 30 Days
by: Contrast.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL               3        11710.020709             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                 2            2.030394             0.131885
INTERCEPT                   .                .                    .
YR14IND                     1            0.973066             0.324182
YEAR7YR                     1            3.871811             0.049410
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = CIGARETTE USE IN LIFETIME

Figure C.10 Lifetime Cigarette Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable CIGFLAG: Cigarettes Flag
by: Contrast.

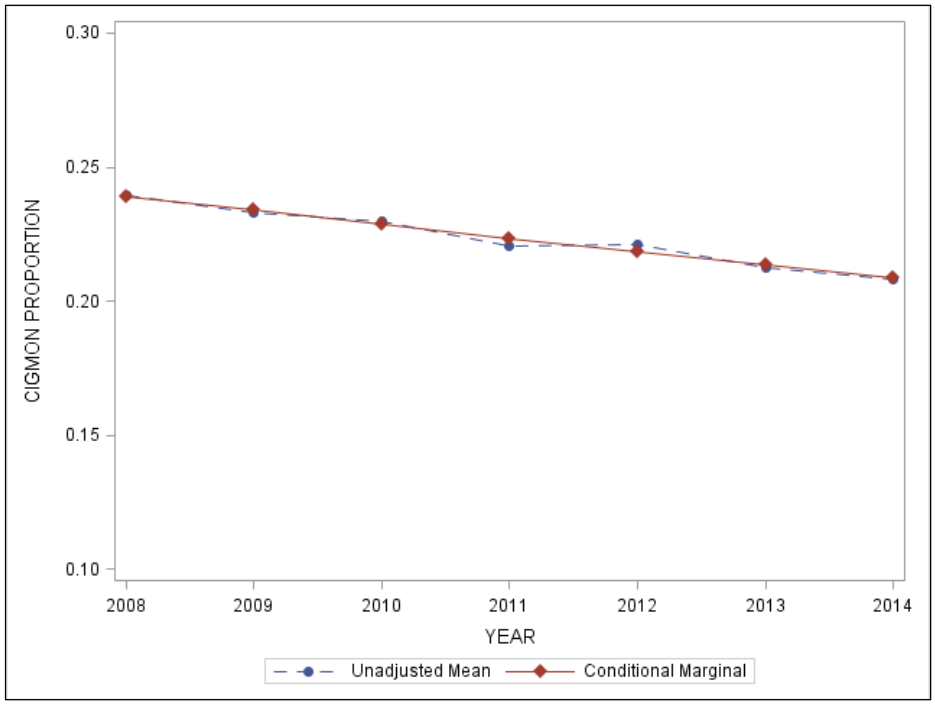
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	2772.723696	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	56.853494	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.241333	0.623365
YEAR7YR	1	67.580186	0.000000

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = CIGARETTE USE IN THE PAST MONTH

Figure C.11 Past Month Cigarette Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable CIGMON: Cigarettes Month
For Subpopulation: (1 = 1)
by: Contrast.

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	10528.978090	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	39.906485	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.002499	0.960140
YEAR7YR	1	43.944271	0.000000

Age/state group interactions:
The 2014 indicator interacted with state group was not significant, but the indicator interacted with age group was significant. The results by age group are shown below:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable CIGMON: Cigarettes Month
by: Contrast.

------------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
------------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL              12         4882.995905             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                11         1487.748984             0.000000
INTERCEPT                   .                   .                    .
YR14IND                     .                   .                    .
CATAG4                      .                   .                    .
YEAR7YR                     .                   .                    .
YR14IND * CATAG4            3            3.060397             0.027489
YEAR7YR * CATAG4            3           27.754540             0.000000
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 12-17        1            4.446491             0.035249
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 18-25        1            4.924525             0.026727
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 26-49        1            1.412582             0.234942
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 50+          1            2.815538             0.093703
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Figure C.12 Past Month Cigarette Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs

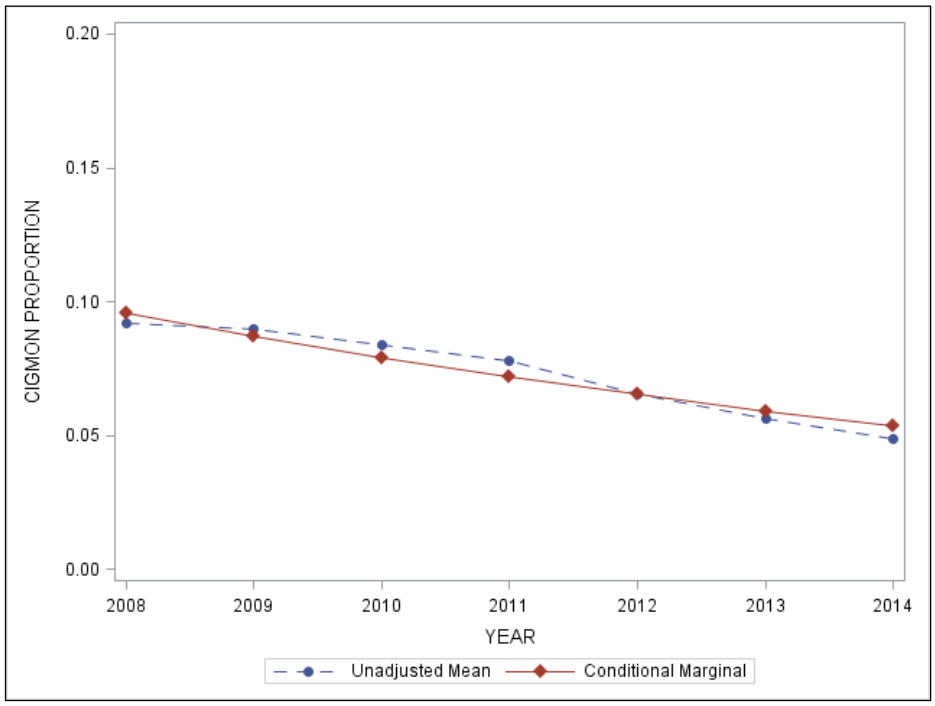


Figure C.13 Past Month Cigarette Use among Young Adults Aged 18 to 25, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs

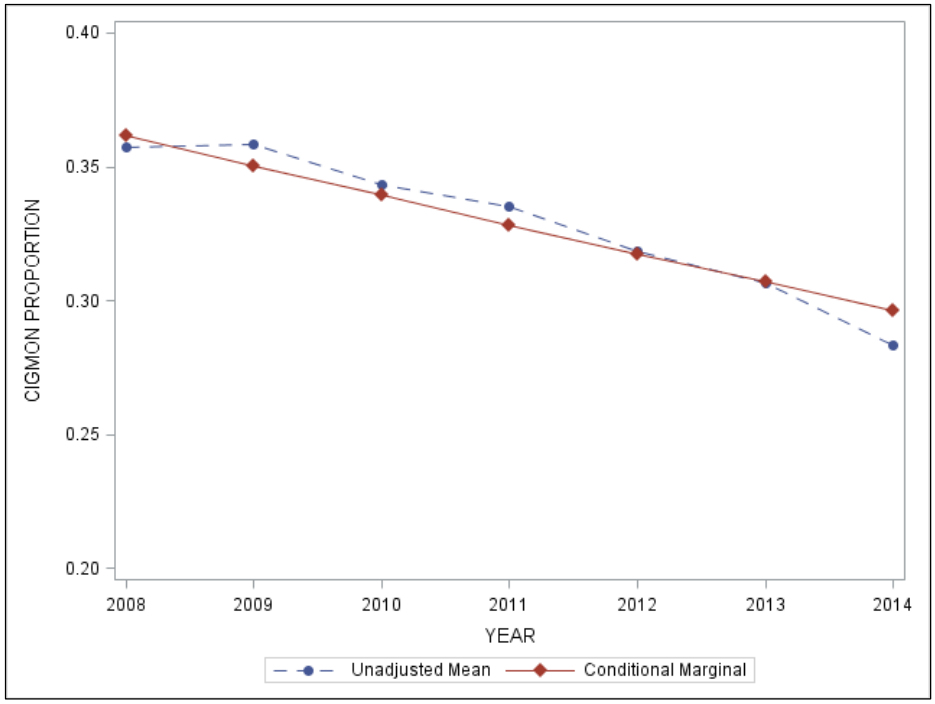


Figure C.14 Past Month Cigarette Use among Adults Aged 26 to 49, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs

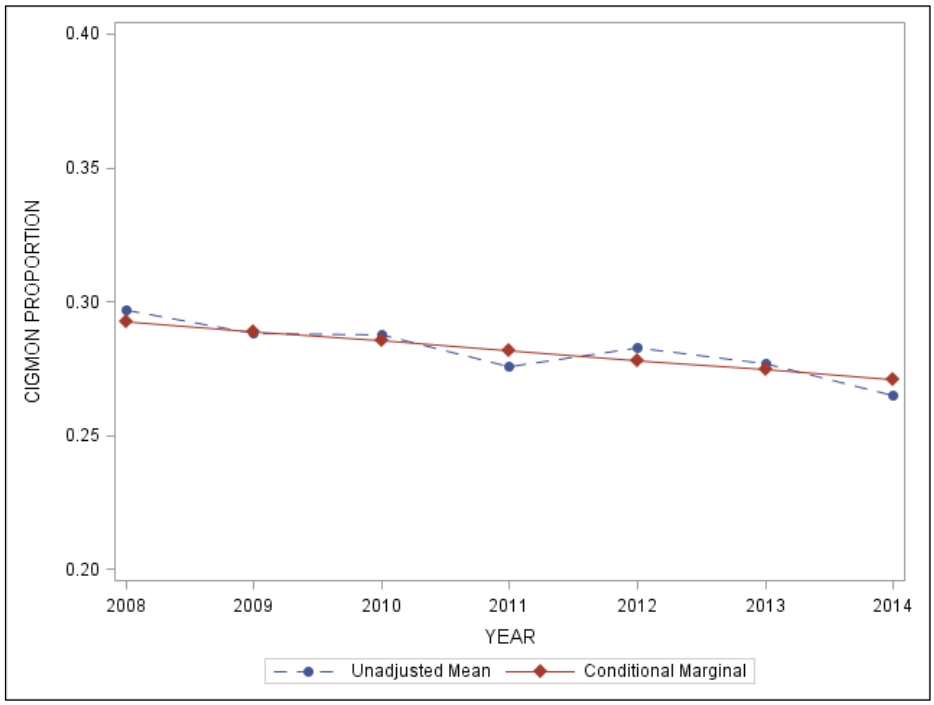
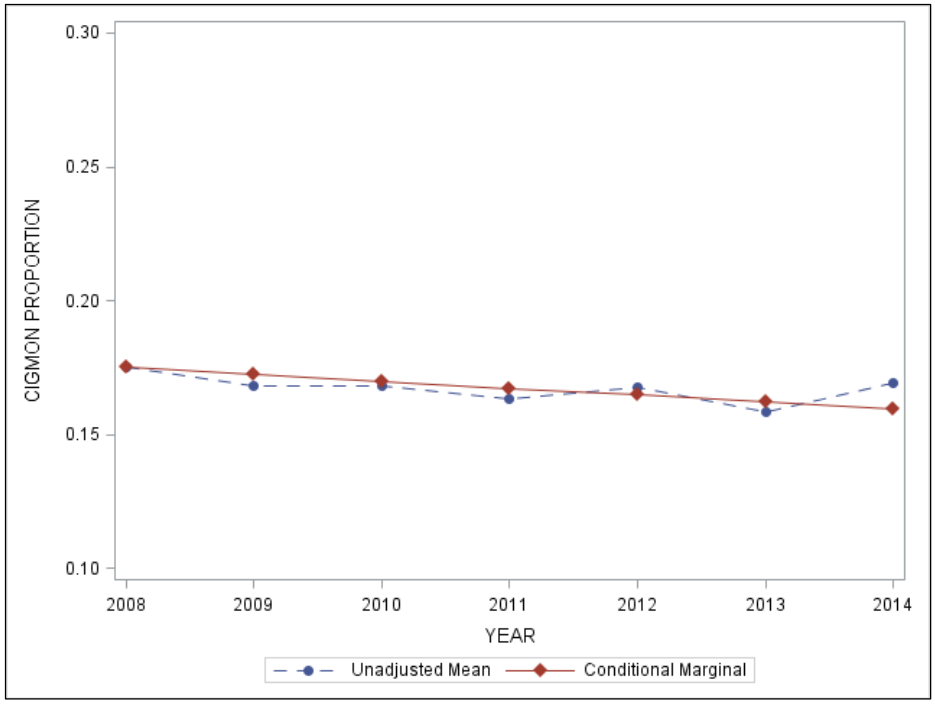
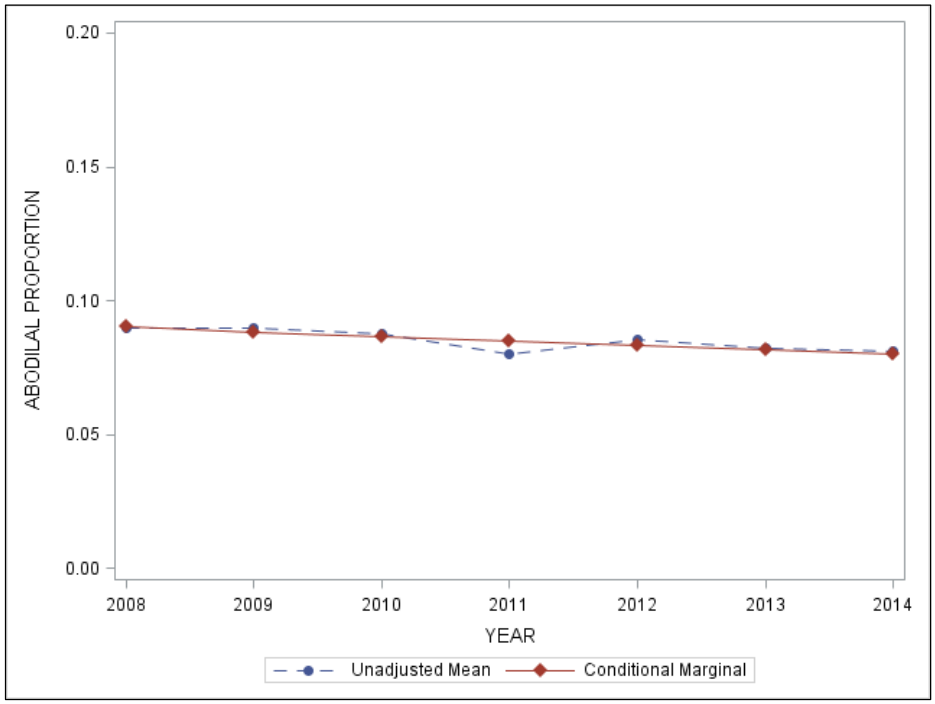


Figure C.15 Past Month Cigarette Use among Adults Aged 50 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



OUTCOME = PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE OF ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Figure C.16 Past Year Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ABODILAL: ILLICIT DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE OR DEP - PST YR
by: Contrast.

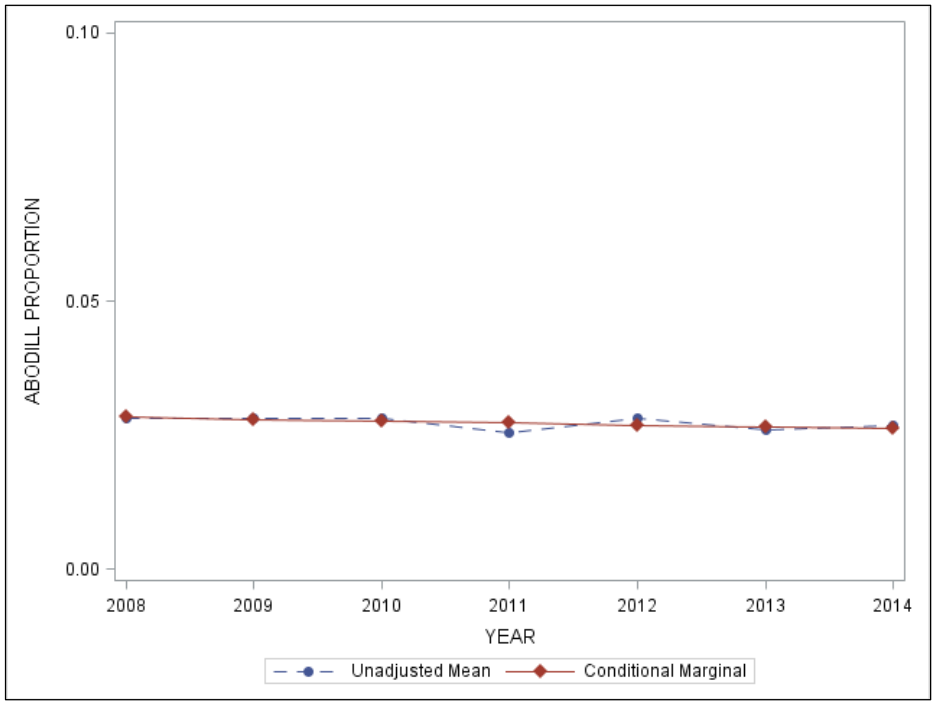
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	25606.702693	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	11.636145	0.000010
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.198349	0.656164
YEAR7YR	1	15.178431	0.000105

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Figure C.17 Past Year Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ABODILL: ILLICIT DRUG ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE - PAST YEAR
by: Contrast.

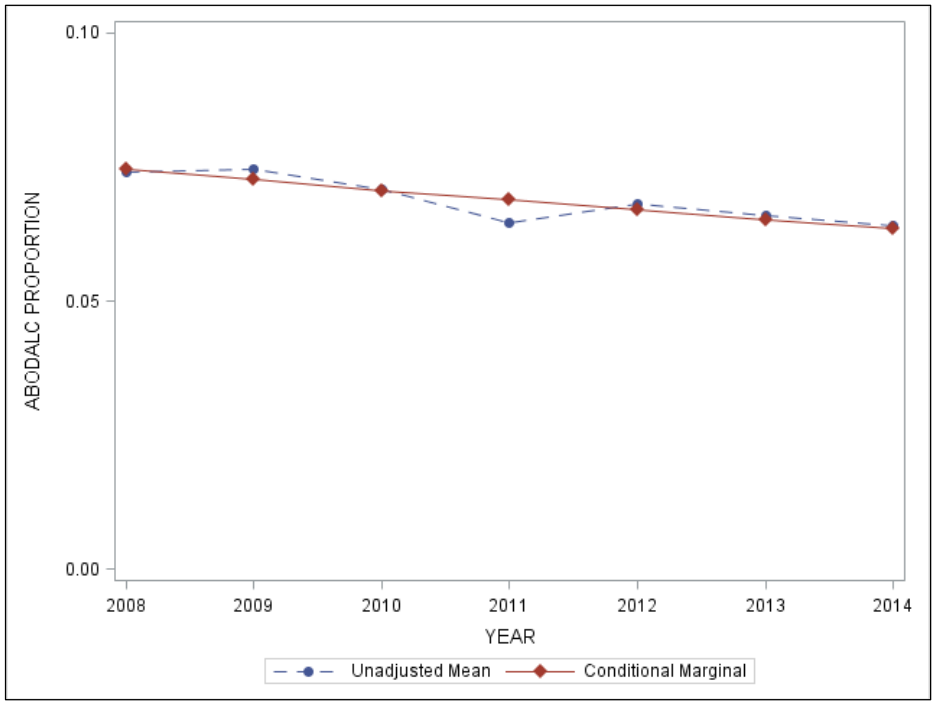
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	24798.274002	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	1.719560	0.179733
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.289734	0.590524
YEAR7YR	1	2.938765	0.086821

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE OF ALCOHOL

Figure C.18 Past Year Dependence or Abuse of Alcohol among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable ABODALC: ALCOHOL ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE - PAST YEAR
by: Contrast.
```

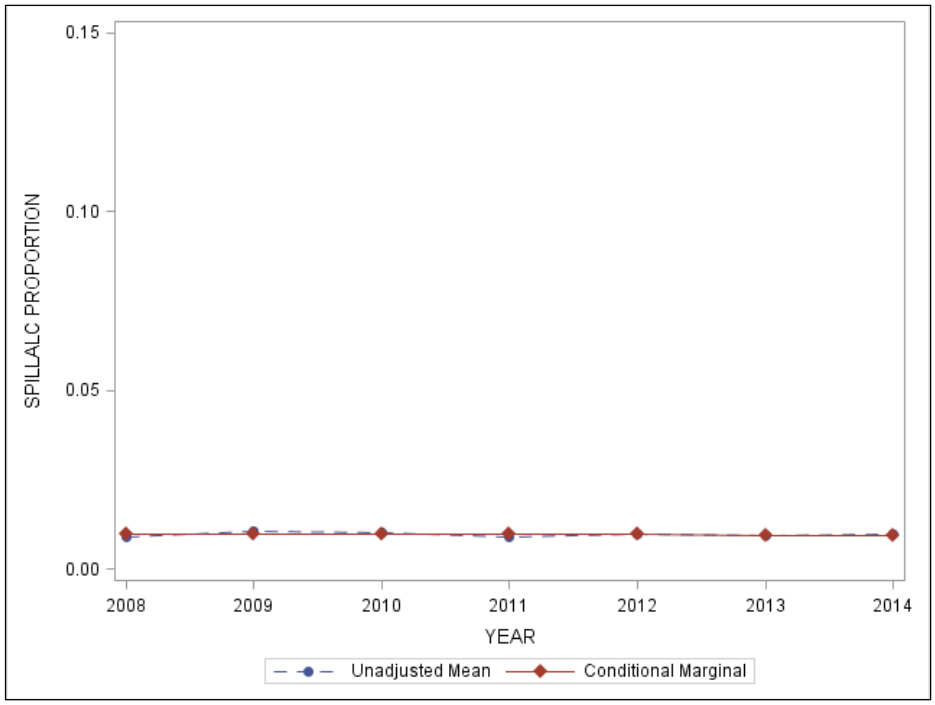
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	25628.033553	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	17.886587	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.142859	0.705544
YEAR7YR	1	22.864024	0.000002

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR SPECIALTY TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE USE

Figure C.19 Past Year Specialty Treatment of Substance Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

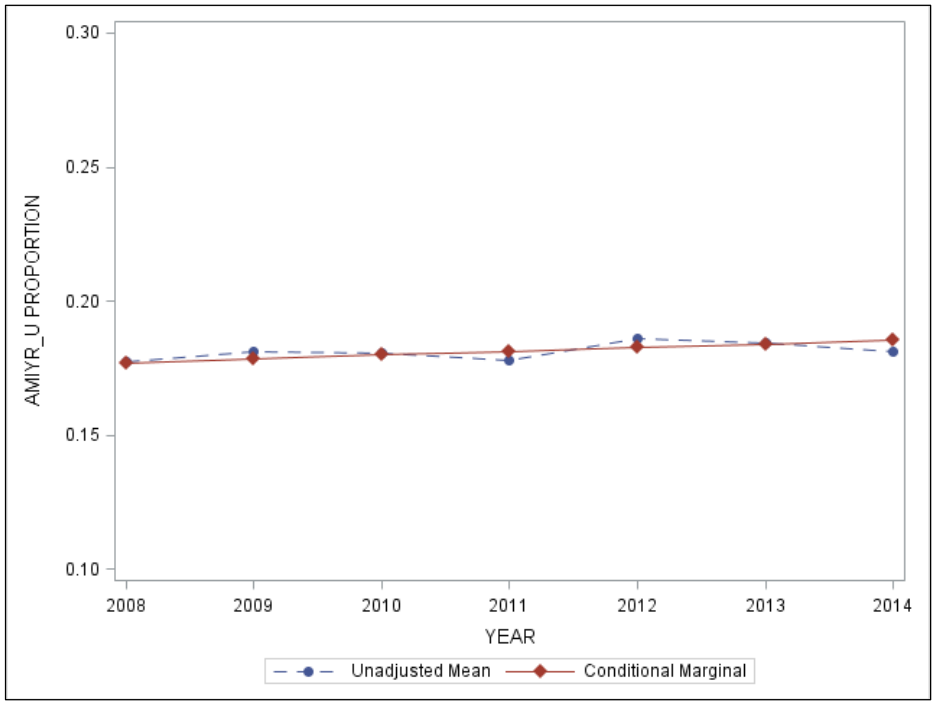
```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable SPILLALC: RCVD TRMT AT SPEC FAC FOR ILL DRG OR ALC-PST YR
For Subpopulation: ( 1 = 1 )
by: Contrast.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
----------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL               3        12809.064533             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                 2            0.170110             0.843599
INTERCEPT                   .                   .                    .
YR14IND                     1            0.316437             0.573897
YEAR7YR                     1            0.239486             0.624697
----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR ANY MENTAL ILLNESS

Figure C.20 Past Year Any Mental Illness among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable AMIYR_U: AMI IND (1/0) BASED ON REVISED PREDICTED SMI PROB
For Subpopulation: (AGE >= 18)
by: Contrast.

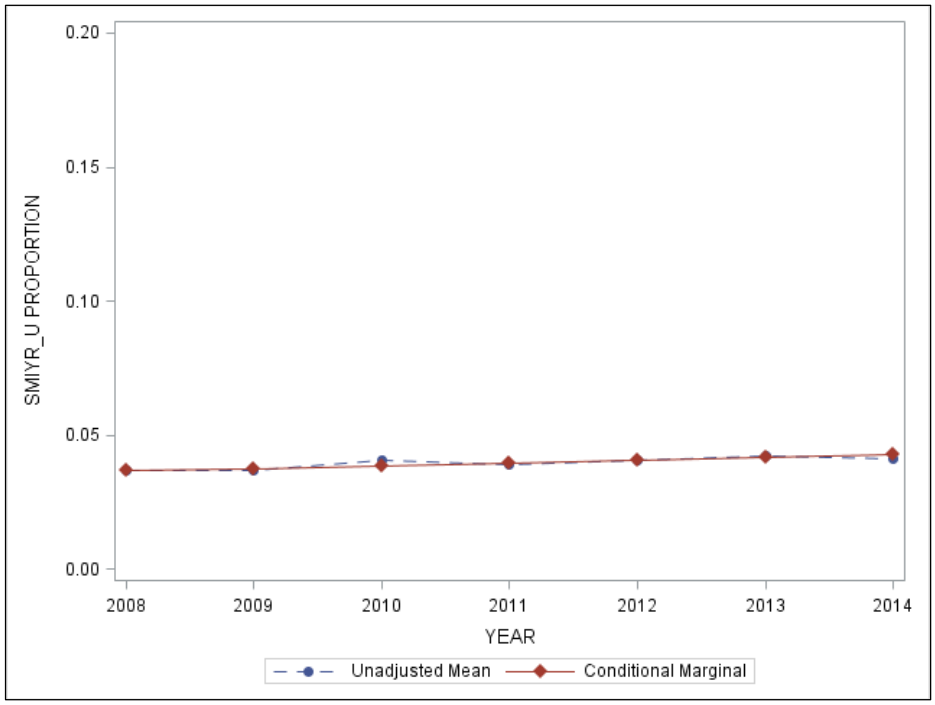
Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	13820.154236	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	1.892771	0.151253
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	1.745742	0.186749
YEAR7YR	1	3.784110	0.052052

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

Figure C.21 Past Year Serious Mental Illness among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable SMIYR_U: SMI IND (1/0) BASED ON REVISED PREDICTED SMI PROB
For Subpopulation: (AGE >= 18)
by: Contrast.

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	16878.262725	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	4.507297	0.011278
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	1.255716	0.262762
YEAR7YR	1	7.840834	0.005217

Age/state group interactions:
The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was significant (p = 0.0361), and the indicator interacted with state group was not significant. No effect is significant among age group, which can be seen in the results shown below:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable SMIYR_U: SMI IND (1/0) BASED ON REVISED PREDICTED SMI PROB
by: Contrast.

----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL                9          7970.639225             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                  8            39.006934             0.000000
INTERCEPT                    .                 .                    .
YR14IND                      .                 .                    .
CATAG4                       .                 .                    .
YEAR7YR                      .                 .                    .
YR14IND * CATAG4             2             3.334087             0.036088
YEAR7YR * CATAG4             2             0.851882             0.426955
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 18-25         1             3.240790             0.072161
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 26-49         1             3.143729             0.076557
2014 INDICATOR
  EFFECT AMONG 50+           1             0.398045             0.528261
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Figure C.22 Past Year Serious Mental Illness among Young Adults Aged 18 to 25, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs

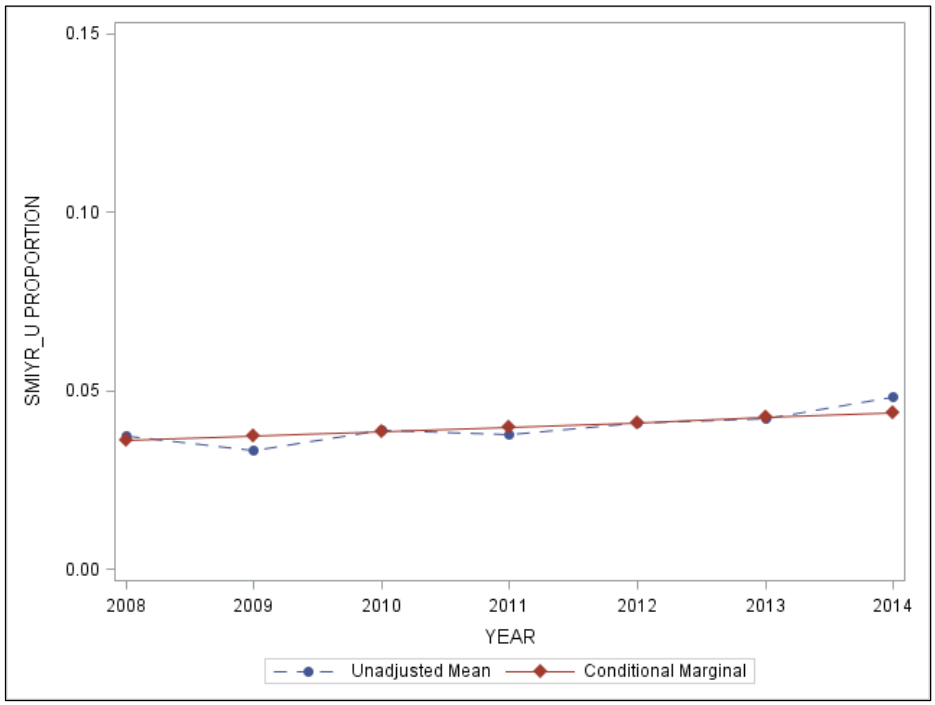


Figure C.23 Past Year Serious Mental Illness among Adults Aged 26 to 49, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs

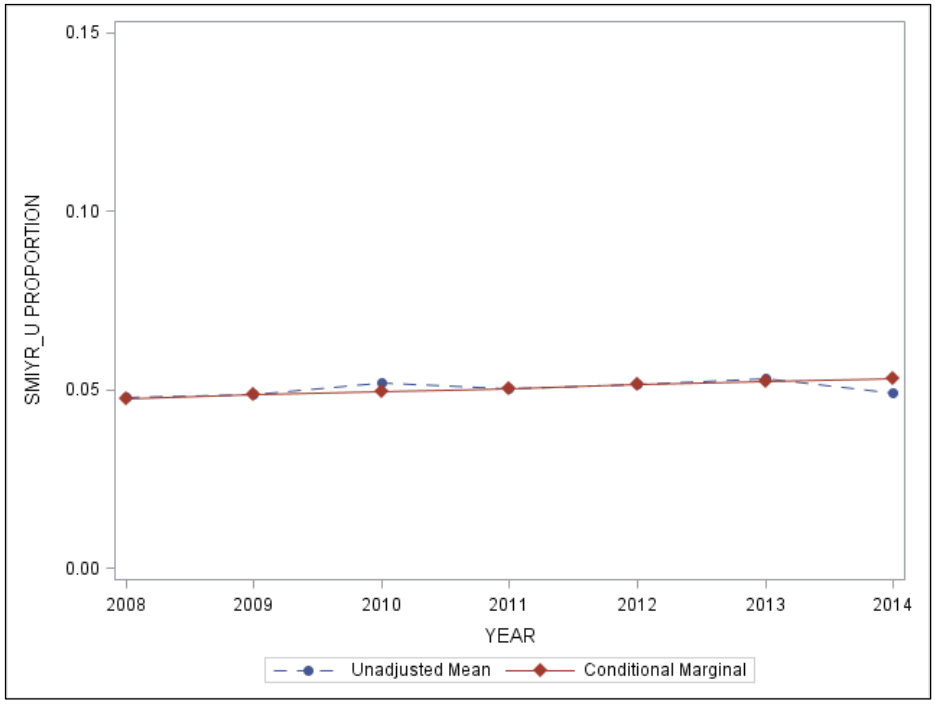
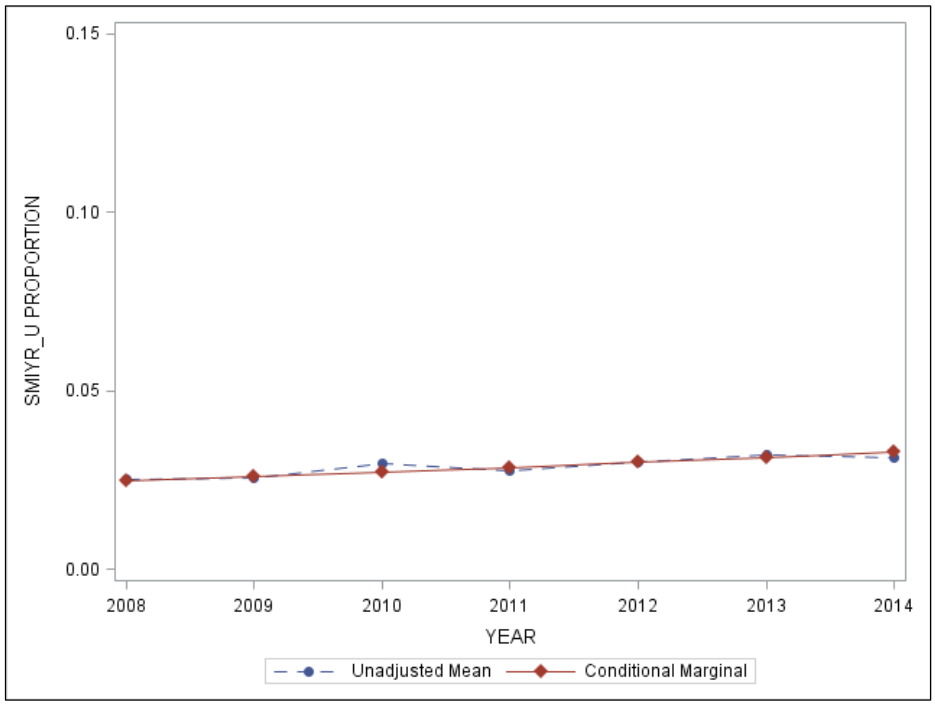
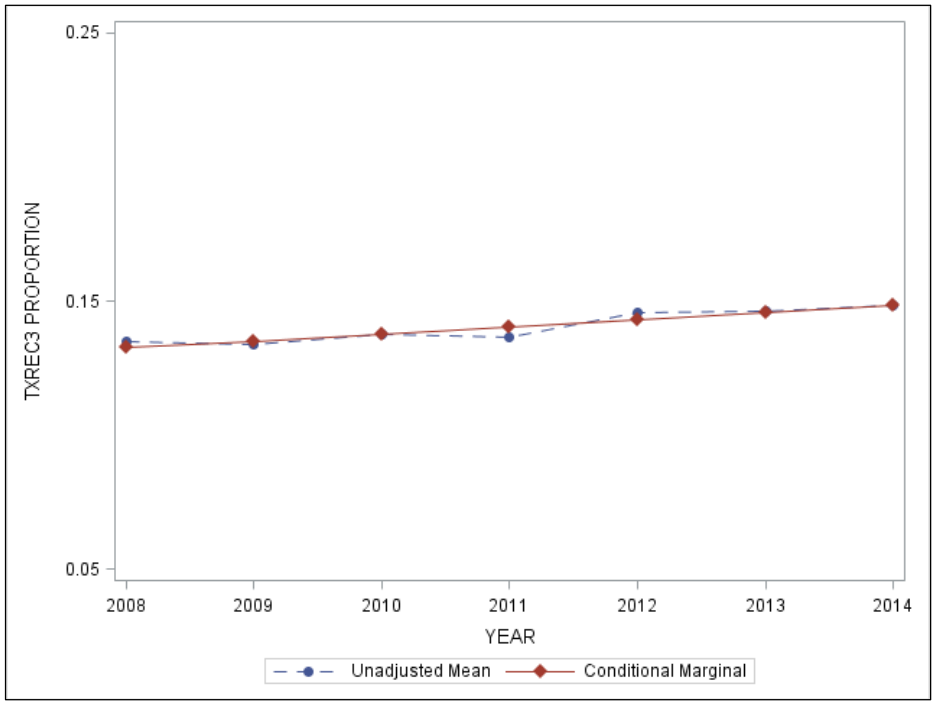


Figure C.24 Past Year Serious Mental Illness among Adults Aged 50 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



OUTCOME = PAST YEAR MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

Figure C.25 Past Year Mental Health Treatment among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

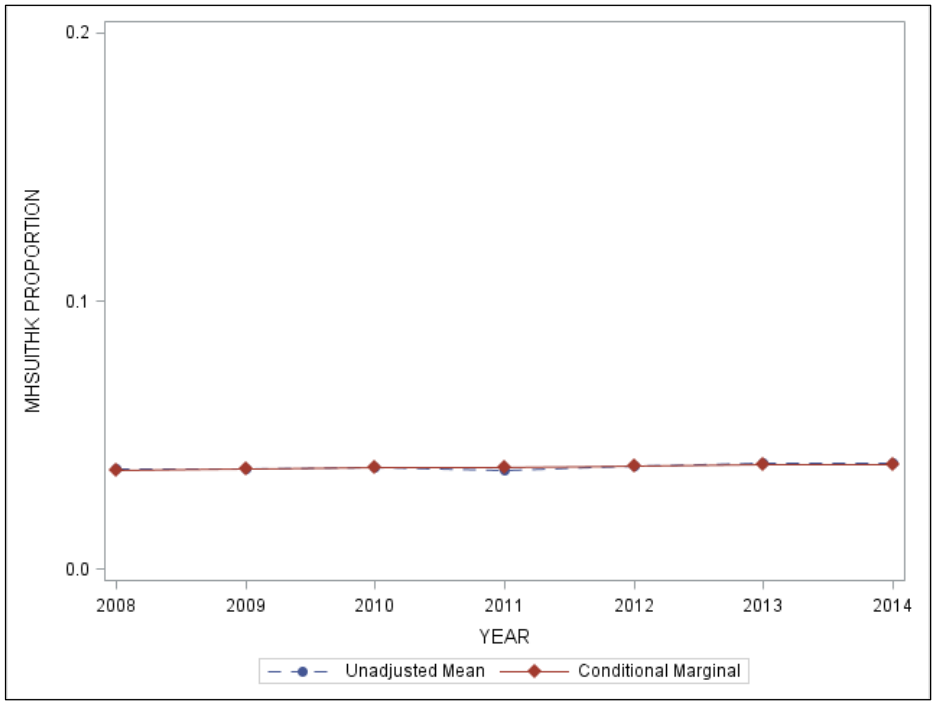
```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable TXREC3: Recvd Any Mh Trt/Counseling in Pst Yr, Recode
For Subpopulation: ( 1 = 1 )
by: Contrast.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
----------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL               3        15416.301397             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                 2           13.550519             0.000002
INTERCEPT                   .                 .                    .
YR14IND                     1            0.001335             0.970861
YEAR7YR                     1           13.678991             0.000230
----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = PAST YEAR THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE

Figure C.26 Past Year Thoughts of Suicide among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

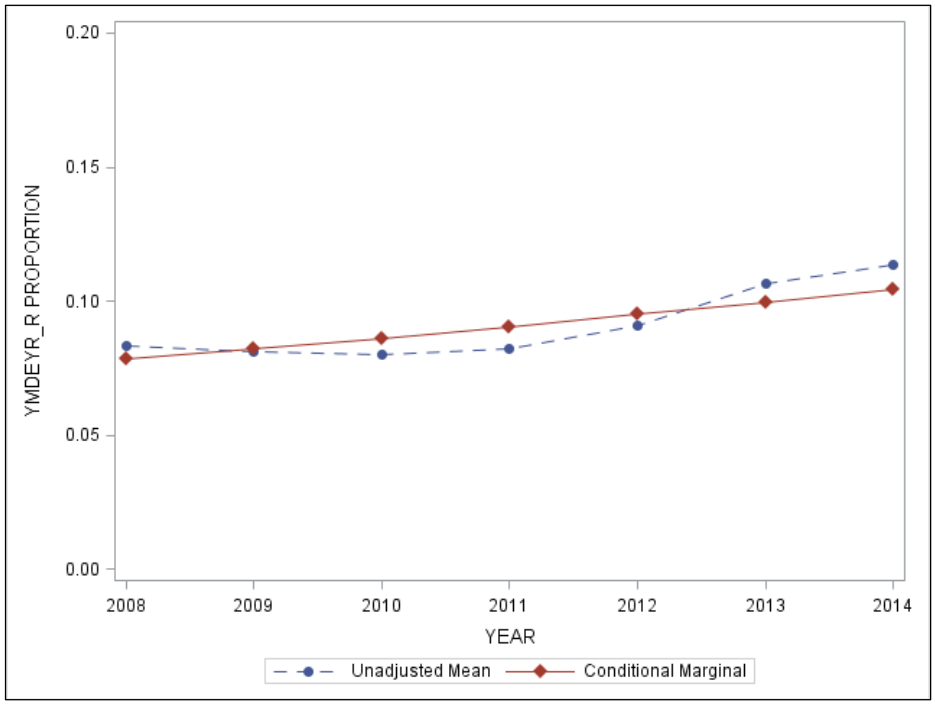
```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable MHSUITHK: SERIOUSLY THOUGHT ABOUT KILLING SELF IN PAST YEAR
by: Contrast.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL               3        18813.004829             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                 2            1.342089             0.261822
INTERCEPT                   .                   .                    .
YR14IND                     1            0.025765             0.872512
YEAR7YR                     1            1.182799             0.277078
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

OUTCOME = MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE IN THE PAST YEAR (YOUTHS)

Figure C.27 Past Year Major Depressive Episode among Youths Aged 12 to 17, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable YMDEYR_R: YMDEYR_R
For Subpopulation: ( AGE >= 12 AND AGE <= 17 )
by: Contrast.
```

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	12210.294588	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	57.958718	0.000000
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	6.188923	0.013035
YEAR7YR	1	42.334384	0.000000

The 2014 indicator was significant with a *p* value of 0.013; however, when the 2008 year was eliminated from the model, the linear trend was more pronounced, and the 2014 indicator was no longer significant. This was true when the years were limited to 2010-2014 and 2011-2014 as well. The results for the 2009-2014 model are shown as follows.

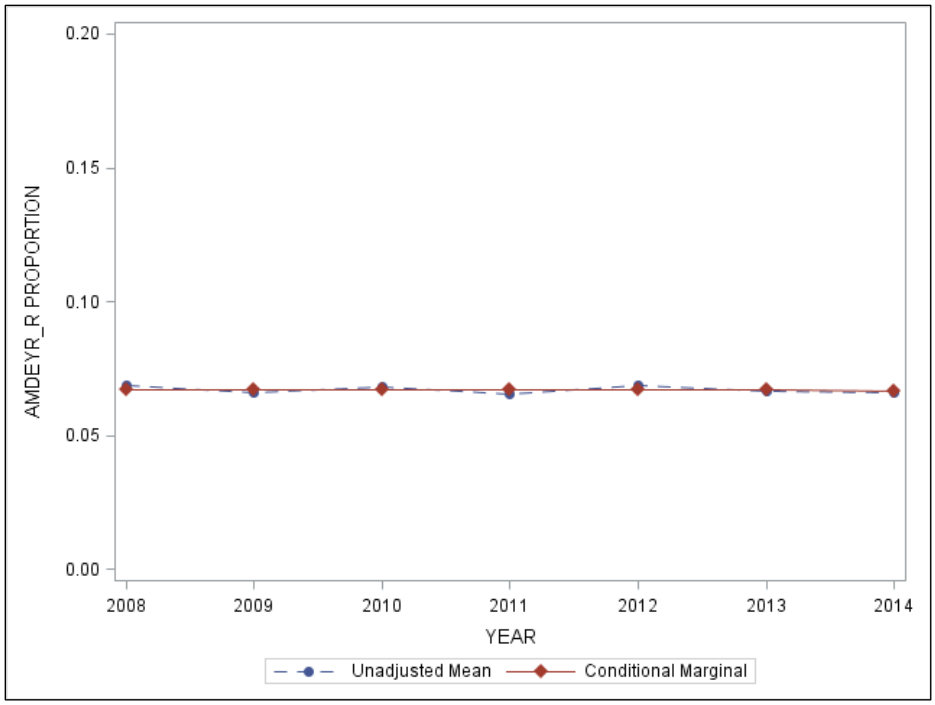
```
Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable YMDEYR_R: YMDEYR_R
For Subpopulation: ( AGE >= 12 AND AGE <= 17 AND YEAR >= 9 )
by: Contrast.

------------------------------------------------------------------------

Contrast              Degrees
                      of
                      Freedom              Wald F       P-value Wald F
------------------------------------------------------------------------
OVERALL MODEL               3        10176.658450             0.000000
MODEL MINUS
  INTERCEPT                 2           58.471335             0.000000
INTERCEPT                   .             .                    .
YR14IND                     1            1.495917             0.221621
YEAR7YR                     1           51.156607             0.000000
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with state group was not significant.

OUTCOME = MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE IN THE PAST YEAR (ADULTS)

Figure C.28 Past Year Major Depressive Episode among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Proportions: 2008 to 2014 NSDUHs



Overall model:

Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (WR)
SE Method: Robust (Binder, 1983)
Working Correlations: Independent
Link Function: Logit
Response variable AMDEYR_R: AMDEYR_R
For Subpopulation: (AGE >= 18)
by: Contrast.

Contrast	Degrees of Freedom	Wald F	P-value Wald F
OVERALL MODEL	3	19653.844914	0.000000
MODEL MINUS INTERCEPT	2	0.393990	0.674477
INTERCEPT	.	.	.
YR14IND	1	0.240873	0.623696
YEAR7YR	1	0.038923	0.843647

Age/state group interactions:

The 2014 indicator interacted with age group was not significant, nor was the 2014 indicator interacted with state group.

Appendix D: Tables for Context Effects Analyses

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Table D1 Medical Marijuana Use among Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older: Weighted Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and *P* Values from Chi-Square (χ^2) Test and Test of Differences of Percentages, 2013 and 2014

	DENOMINATOR USED IN QUESTIONNAIRE SKIP LOGIC			DENOMINATOR EXCLUDING BLUNT USE[1]		
Questionnaire Responses	**2013 Number in Thousands (%)**	**2014 Number in Thousands (%)**	***P* Value from Difference of Weighted Means**	**2013 Number in Thousands (%)**	**2014 Number in Thousands (%)**	***P* Value from Difference of Weighted Means**
Any Marijuana Use Recommended by a Health Care Professional[2]			**χ^2=0.0004**			**χ^2=.**
Yes	2,844 (8.5)	3,378 (9.4)	0.1730	2,844 (8.6)	3,350 (9.5)	0.1973
No	30,076 (89.7)	32,329 (90.3)	0.3722	30,076 (91.2)	31,702 (90.2)	0.2045
Blank	530 (1.6)	9 (0.0)	<0.0001	0 (0.0)	9 (0.0)	0.3180
DK/REF	76 (0.2)	68 (0.2)	0.6227	76 (0.2)	68 (0.2)	0.6277
All Marijuana Use Recommended by Health Care Professional[3]			**χ^2=0.2701**			**χ^2=0.2856**
Yes	1,763 (5.3)	2,121 (5.9)	0.2541	1,763 (5.3)	2,109 (6.0)	0.2667
No	1,076 (3.2)	1,226 (3.4)	0.5707	1,076 (3.3)	1,211 (3.4)	0.6342
Blank	30,682 (91.5)	32,407 (90.6)	0.1730	30,151 (91.4)	31,779 (90.5)	0.1973
DK/REF	6 (0.0)	31 (0.1)	0.2997	6 (0.0)	31 (0.1)	0.2994

DK = don't know; REF = refused.

NOTE: *P* values resulting from the chi-square (χ^2) are preceded by "χ^2:" All other *p* values result from *t*-tests of differences of percentages at the individual level.

NOTE: If the chi-square (χ^2) test is significant, then significance can be examined at the individual *t*-test level; however, if the chi-square test is not significant, then any significant *t*-test results should be ignored to protect against inflating Type-I errors.

[1] Estimates are among respondents who satisfy the following requirement: [IF (MJLAST3 = 1 - 2 OR MJRECDK = 1 - 2 OR MJRECRE = 1 - 2) OR (BL03 = 2) OR ((MJ01 = 2 OR MJREF = 2) AND BL02=2)].

[2] Estimates are based on question MJMM01: "[IF (MJLAST3 = 1 - 2 OR MJRECDK = 1 - 2 OR MJRECRE = 1 - 2) OR (BL03 = 2) OR (BL04 = 2) OR ((MJ01 = 2 OR MJREF = 2) AND BL02=2) OR ((MJLAST3 = 3 OR MJRECDK = 3 OR MJRECRE = 3) AND BL02 = 2)] Earlier, you reported using marijuana in the past year. Was **any** of your marijuana use in the past 12 months recommended by a doctor or other health care professional?"

[3] Estimates are based on question MJMM02: "[IF MJMM01=1] Was **all** of your marijuana use in the past 12 months recommended by a doctor or other health care professional?"

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013 and 2014.

Table D2 Unweighted Distribution of Question BL04: Unweighted Numbers and Percentages, 2014

BL04[1]	Number	Percent
I last used marijuana or hashish in MJRECFILL	107	47.8
I smoked part or all of a cigar with marijuana in it in the past 30 days	117	52.2

[1] Estimates are based on question BL04: "[IF (MJLAST3 = 2 or 3 OR MJRECDK = 2 or 3 OR MJRECRE = 2 or 3) AND BL02=1]. The answer to the last question and the earlier question disagree. Which is correct?"

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014.

Table D3 Distribution of Pounds and Kilograms from Combined Responses to Questions HLTH12 through HLTH15: Unweighted and Weighted Quantiles, Means, and *P* Values from Differences of Weighted Means, 2013 and 2014

	POUNDS					KILOGRAMS				
	Unweighted		Weighted		*P* Value from Difference of Weighted Means	Unweighted		Weighted		*P* Value from Difference of Weighted Means
Statistics	2013	2014	2013	2014		2013	2014	2013	2014	
100% Max	550	999	550	999	N/A	275	961	275	961	N/A
99%	307	315	320	320	N/A	246	282	250	290	N/A
95%	250	260	260	265	N/A	170	150	180	150	N/A
90%	225	234	235	240	N/A	130	110	125	105	N/A
75% Q3	189	195	200	200	N/A	85	82	84	83	N/A
50% Median	155	160	170	170	N/A	70	68	73	69	N/A
25% Q1	130	133	140	140	N/A	58	57	63	59	N/A
10%	110	115	120	120	N/A	50	50	53	52	N/A
5%	100	103	110	110	N/A	43	45	50	48	N/A
1%	81	82	92	90	N/A	24	23	39	40	N/A
0% Min	50	40	50	40	N/A	22	18	22	18	N/A
Mean	162.9	168.5	175.3	176.3	0.0438	80.7	78.7	82.9	79.8	0.3490
Missing[1]	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Max = maximum; Min = minimum; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

[1] Missing percentages represent all people with missing responses for weight, regardless of whether they chose to answer in pounds or kilograms.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013 and 2014.

Table D4 Distribution of Responses to Question HLTH18: Unweighted Numbers and Weighted Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and *P*-values from Chi-Square (χ^2) Tests and Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2013 and 2014

HLTH18/HPQTTOB[1]	UNWEIGHTED NUMBERS (%)		WEIGHTED NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS (%)		*P* Value from Difference of Weighted Percentages
	2013[1]	2014	2013[1]	2014	
					χ^2=<0.0001
Yes	7,299 (10.8)	7,831 (11.5)	31,509 (12.0)	33,618 (12.7)	0.0266
No	9,795 (14.4)	9,096 (13.4)	31,047 (11.8)	30,252 (11.4)	0.1316
DK/REF	359 (0.5)	62 (0.1)	648 (0.2)	162 (0.1)	<0.0001
Blank (including logically skipped)	50,385 (74.3)	50,912 (75.0)	199,187 (75.9)	201,091 (75.8)	0.8714

DK = don't know; REF = refused.

NOTE: *P* values resulting from the chi-square (χ^2) are preceded by "χ^2:" All other *p* values result from *t*-tests of differences of percentages at the individual level.

NOTE: If the chi-square (χ^2) test is significant, then significance can be examined at the individual *t*-test level; however, if the chi-square test is not significant, then any significant *t*-test results should be ignored to protect against inflating Type-I errors.

[1] The 2014 estimates are based on question HLTH18: "During the past 12 months, did any doctor or other health care professional advise you to quit smoking cigarettes or quit using any other tobacco products?" The 2013 estimates are based on an edited version to match 2014 routing logic (HPQTTOB).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013 and 2014.

Appendix E: Tables for Timing Data

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Table E1.1 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.79	1.62	1.71	1.55	1.66	1.48
Core Demographics	2.24	1.85	2.23	1.85	2.22	1.83
Calendar	1.67	1.50	1.65	1.48	1.65	1.48
Beginning ACASI	2.40	2.18	2.36	2.15	2.34	2.12
Tutorial	3.50	3.30	3.49	3.28	3.49	3.28
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.47	11.27	12.30	11.02	12.28	10.98
Tobacco	2.00	1.70	1.96	1.65	1.95	1.65
Alcohol	2.17	2.00	2.14	1.97	2.19	2.00
Marijuana	0.50	0.37	0.49	0.37	0.49	0.35
Cocaine and Crack	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.13
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.84	0.65	0.83	0.63	0.82	0.62
Inhalants	1.19	0.92	1.17	0.92	1.16	0.88
Total Prescription Drugs	5.44	4.85	5.38	4.77	5.35	4.72
Pain Relievers	2.11	1.92	2.08	1.88	2.05	1.85
Tranquilizers	1.17	1.00	1.16	0.98	1.16	0.98
Stimulants	1.19	0.98	1.18	0.97	1.18	0.97
Sedatives	0.97	0.77	0.96	0.77	0.96	0.77
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	22.04	20.28	23.54	21.73	23.33	21.43
Special Drugs	1.63	1.47	1.62	1.45	1.60	1.43
Risk/Availability	3.00	2.70	3.00	2.68	3.02	2.68
Blunts	0.27	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.16	1.55	2.08	1.50	2.12	1.63
Special Topics	1.17	1.02	1.16	1.00	1.16	1.00
Market Information for Marijuana	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.23	0.93	1.20	0.90	1.27	0.98
Drug Treatment	0.47	0.33	0.46	0.32	0.49	0.35
Health Care	1.31	1.10	2.97	2.63	2.99	2.62
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.82	0.65	0.79	0.62	0.91	0.72
Social Environment	0.99	1.02	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.08

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.1 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.20	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.73	0.00	2.67	0.00	1.99	0.00
Mental Health	2.15	1.82	2.07	1.72	2.33	2.05
Adult Depression	1.12	0.32	1.08	0.30	1.21	0.37
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.63	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.46	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.56	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.44	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.54	0.45	0.52	0.43	0.54	0.47
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.53	4.50	4.35	4.33	4.49	4.57
Education	0.59	0.47	0.58	0.47	0.48	0.27
Employment	3.58	3.77	3.49	3.68	3.74	4.02
Household Roster	1.70	1.45	1.69	1.43	1.59	1.35
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.57	0.33	0.60	0.35	0.54	0.32
Health Insurance	1.40	1.28	1.38	1.27	1.36	1.25
Income	3.68	3.25	3.53	3.12	3.42	3.08
Verification	3.16	2.68	3.36	2.87	3.48	2.95
Administrative Residual	0.71	N/A	0.40	N/A	0.42	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	61.85	58.78	62.60	59.27	62.28	59.08

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.2 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 to 17)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 TO 17					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.84	1.72	1.76	1.60	1.59	1.42
Core Demographics	2.12	1.77	2.08	1.75	2.02	1.73
Calendar	1.65	1.50	1.65	1.50	1.62	1.48
Beginning ACASI	2.40	2.23	2.38	2.20	2.33	2.17
Tutorial	3.70	3.60	3.71	3.60	3.69	3.60
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	11.99	11.03	11.78	10.75	11.53	10.63
Tobacco	1.73	1.47	1.69	1.43	1.63	1.38
Alcohol	1.61	1.37	1.55	1.28	1.50	1.23
Marijuana	0.46	0.33	0.46	0.32	0.45	0.32
Cocaine and Crack	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.13
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.89	0.73	0.87	0.72	0.85	0.70
Inhalants	1.38	1.13	1.34	1.10	1.31	1.08
Total Prescription Drugs	5.66	5.17	5.60	5.07	5.52	5.05
Pain Relievers	2.18	2.03	2.15	2.02	2.12	1.98
Tranquilizers	1.21	1.08	1.20	1.05	1.18	1.05
Stimulants	1.24	1.07	1.22	1.03	1.20	1.03
Sedatives	1.03	0.85	1.03	0.83	1.02	0.83
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	22.32	20.90	23.75	22.38	23.32	22.10
Special Drugs	1.69	1.60	1.68	1.58	1.65	1.55
Risk/Availability	3.02	2.80	3.02	2.78	2.97	2.75
Blunts	0.25	0.20	0.28	0.20	0.27	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.74	0.00
Special Topics	1.13	1.00	1.11	0.98	1.10	0.98
Market Information for Marijuana	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.00
Prior Substance Use	0.57	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.00
Drug Treatment	0.24	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.21	0.00
Health Care	1.34	1.17	2.98	2.72	2.96	2.70
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.2 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 to 17) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 TO 17					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth Experiences	8.28	7.85	8.03	7.62	7.92	7.53
Mental Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	1.91	1.60	1.85	1.57	1.84	1.55
Adolescent Depression	1.69	0.65	1.72	0.65	1.76	0.63
Consumption of Alcohol	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.24	0.00
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	2.54	1.75	2.42	1.65	2.39	1.65
Education	0.89	0.83	0.90	0.83	0.89	0.83
Employment	1.33	0.27	1.30	0.18	1.28	0.32
Household Roster	2.18	1.90	2.17	1.90	2.14	1.92
Proxy Information/ Decision	1.01	0.77	1.04	0.80	1.05	0.83
Health Insurance	1.40	1.28	1.38	1.27	1.37	1.25
Income	3.90	3.47	3.67	3.30	3.54	3.23
Verification	3.23	2.75	3.44	2.97	3.57	3.02
Administrative Residual	0.55	N/A	0.35	N/A	0.36	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	60.83	58.68	61.57	59.13	60.52	58.70

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.3 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 18 to 25)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 18 TO 25					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.67	1.57	1.61	1.52	1.53	1.43
Core Demographics	2.17	1.82	2.13	1.80	2.08	1.77
Calendar	1.65	1.48	1.62	1.47	1.64	1.48
Beginning ACASI	2.30	2.12	2.26	2.07	2.22	2.03
Tutorial	3.04	2.85	3.02	2.83	2.96	2.78
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	11.72	10.55	11.51	10.38	11.07	9.98
Tobacco	2.01	1.70	1.95	1.63	1.86	1.55
Alcohol	2.28	2.10	2.24	2.05	2.16	2.00
Marijuana	0.54	0.38	0.54	0.37	0.53	0.37
Cocaine and Crack	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.19	0.10
Heroin	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.07
Hallucinogens	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.52	0.70	0.50
Inhalants	0.95	0.75	0.93	0.72	0.88	0.68
Total Prescription Drugs	4.91	4.38	4.83	4.27	4.65	4.17
Pain Relievers	1.99	1.77	1.95	1.73	1.87	1.67
Tranquilizers	1.05	0.88	1.04	0.87	1.00	0.85
Stimulants	1.06	0.87	1.04	0.85	1.01	0.82
Sedatives	0.81	0.65	0.81	0.65	0.77	0.63
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	20.33	18.63	21.47	19.75	20.70	19.12
Special Drugs	1.47	1.32	1.44	1.28	1.38	1.23
Risk/Availability	2.61	2.37	2.59	2.33	2.52	2.30
Blunts	0.31	0.22	0.36	0.23	0.36	0.23
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.97	2.35	2.86	2.25	2.72	2.15
Special Topics	1.12	0.95	1.10	0.93	1.07	0.92
Market Information for Marijuana	0.45	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.45	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.45	1.17	1.40	1.12	1.36	1.10
Drug Treatment	0.50	0.33	0.49	0.33	0.47	0.32
Health Care	1.04	0.90	2.49	2.27	2.39	2.18
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	1.06	0.82	1.01	0.77	0.98	0.75
Social Environment	1.32	1.18	1.28	1.15	1.24	1.13

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.3 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 18 to 25) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 18 TO 25					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Youth Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	2.93	2.70	2.82	2.60	2.74	2.52
Adult Depression	1.54	0.48	1.48	0.45	1.45	0.43
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumption of Alcohol	0.70	0.58	0.68	0.57	0.66	0.55
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	5.80	5.67	5.64	5.52	5.59	5.52
Education	0.67	0.55	0.65	0.53	0.63	0.52
Employment	4.70	4.68	4.61	4.60	4.58	4.60
Household Roster	1.59	1.35	1.59	1.33	1.58	1.33
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.40	0.25	0.44	0.27	0.45	0.27
Health Insurance	1.42	1.33	1.40	1.30	1.38	1.28
Income	3.61	3.22	3.49	3.12	3.38	3.08
Verification	3.05	2.67	3.28	2.85	3.39	2.92
Administrative Residual	0.63	N/A	0.37	N/A	0.37	NA
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	59.38	56.45	59.83	56.80	58.33	55.62

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.4 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 26 to 34)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 26 TO 34					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.79	1.60	1.64	1.53	1.63	1.48
Core Demographics	2.26	1.87	2.29	1.88	2.21	1.83
Calendar	1.68	1.48	1.65	1.47	1.65	1.47
Beginning ACASI	2.33	2.12	2.29	2.07	2.27	2.05
Tutorial	3.19	2.90	3.17	2.90	3.10	2.83
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.23	10.87	12.05	10.70	11.67	10.43
Tobacco	2.05	1.80	2.03	1.77	1.92	1.67
Alcohol	2.38	2.13	2.34	2.10	2.29	2.07
Marijuana	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.35	0.46	0.33
Cocaine and Crack	0.24	0.13	0.23	0.13	0.22	0.12
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.07
Hallucinogens	0.79	0.58	0.78	0.58	0.75	0.55
Inhalants	1.03	0.80	1.01	0.78	0.97	0.77
Total Prescription Drugs	5.16	4.53	5.08	4.47	4.96	4.42
Pain Relievers	2.06	1.80	2.00	1.78	1.98	1.73
Tranquilizers	1.11	0.92	1.10	0.93	1.07	0.92
Stimulants	1.12	0.92	1.11	0.92	1.08	0.90
Sedatives	0.88	0.70	0.86	0.68	0.83	0.68
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	21.50	19.52	22.98	20.95	22.07	20.20
Special Drugs	1.59	1.38	1.57	1.35	1.52	1.33
Risk/Availability	2.87	2.55	2.88	2.53	2.79	2.48
Blunts	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.23
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.92	2.33	2.95	2.37	2.77	2.22
Special Topics	1.18	1.01	1.17	0.98	1.13	0.97
Market Information for Marijuana	0.28	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.29	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.65	1.35	1.63	1.33	1.56	1.27
Drug Treatment	0.62	0.40	0.61	0.38	0.59	0.38
Health Care	1.16	0.98	2.71	2.42	2.61	2.33
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	1.18	0.90	1.12	0.85	1.10	0.85
Social Environment	1.41	1.23	1.37	1.22	1.35	1.20

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.4 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 26 to 34) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 26 TO 34					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.21	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.18	0.00
Youth Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	3.05	2.77	2.91	2.62	2.85	2.60
Adult Depression	1.65	0.50	1.62	0.48	1.49	0.48
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumption of Alcohol	0.62	0.55	0.60	0.53	0.59	0.53
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	5.68	5.53	5.50	5.35	5.47	5.38
Education	0.26	0.15	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.15
Employment	5.01	4.92	4.88	4.80	4.86	4.82
Household Roster	1.54	1.28	1.49	1.25	1.45	1.25
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.32	0.22	0.33	0.22	0.33	0.23
Health Insurance	1.36	1.25	1.34	1.23	1.34	1.23
Income	3.56	3.10	3.52	2.97	3.38	3.03
Verification	3.04	2.58	3.31	2.72	3.32	2.83
Administrative Residual	0.85	N/A	0.39	N/A	0.42	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	61.32	57.82	61.95	58.15	60.32	57.08

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.5 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 35 to 49)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 35 TO 49					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.82	1.60	1.74	1.55	1.74	1.53
Core Demographics	2.40	1.98	2.44	1.98	2.34	1.92
Calendar	1.66	1.47	1.65	1.45	1.65	1.45
Beginning ACASI	2.37	2.13	2.34	2.10	2.30	2.05
Tutorial	3.57	3.35	3.55	3.32	3.46	3.22
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.95	11.65	12.92	11.42	12.54	11.12
Tobacco	2.15	1.85	2.14	1.85	2.05	1.78
Alcohol	2.53	2.28	2.55	2.28	2.46	2.22
Marijuana	0.47	0.35	0.46	0.35	0.46	0.33
Cocaine and Crack	0.26	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.13
Heroin	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.82	0.63	0.82	0.63	0.80	0.62
Inhalants	1.16	0.92	1.16	0.92	1.13	0.87
Total Prescription Drugs	5.45	4.82	5.43	4.72	5.28	4.60
Pain Relievers	2.06	1.85	2.07	1.82	2.01	1.77
Tranquilizers	1.20	1.00	1.18	0.98	1.15	0.97
Stimulants	1.21	1.00	1.21	0.98	1.17	0.95
Sedatives	0.98	0.78	0.98	0.77	0.95	0.75
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	23.08	20.97	24.91	22.45	24.04	21.74
Special Drugs	1.66	1.47	1.67	1.45	1.62	1.42
Risk/Availability	3.18	2.85	3.23	2.85	3.11	2.75
Blunts	0.24	0.18	0.26	0.18	0.26	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.64	2.12	2.63	2.12	2.52	2.05
Special Topics	1.23	1.03	1.24	1.03	1.19	1.02
Market Information for Marijuana	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.18	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.63	1.33	1.64	1.33	1.57	1.30
Drug Treatment	0.66	0.45	0.67	0.43	0.62	0.42
Health Care	1.38	1.18	3.14	2.80	3.02	2.67
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	1.34	1.02	1.31	0.98	1.28	0.97
Social Environment	1.53	1.35	1.50	1.32	1.47	1.28

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.5 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 35 to 49) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 35 TO 49					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.80	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.71	0.00
Youth Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	3.31	3.05	3.23	2.92	3.13	2.83
Adult Depression	1.84	0.55	1.76	0.53	1.76	0.53
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumption of Alcohol	0.64	0.58	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.57
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	5.60	5.40	5.38	5.22	5.40	5.25
Education	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.13
Employment	5.07	4.93	4.95	4.85	4.97	4.87
Household Roster	1.48	1.27	1.44	1.23	1.44	1.25
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.31	0.22	0.34	0.23	0.33	0.23
Health Insurance	1.34	1.22	1.33	1.20	1.32	1.20
Income	3.43	2.98	3.30	2.90	3.26	2.92
Verification	3.04	2.55	3.20	2.70	3.35	2.82
Administrative Residual	0.96	N/A	0.48	N/A	0.47	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	64.02	60.43	65.02	60.73	63.65	59.87

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.6 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 50 to 64)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 50 TO 64					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.94	1.67	1.89	1.58	1.82	1.58
Core Demographics	2.44	1.97	2.53	2.02	2.46	1.98
Calendar	1.73	1.52	1.70	1.50	1.68	1.50
Beginning ACASI	2.58	2.30	2.50	2.20	2.49	2.22
Tutorial	4.16	4.08	4.12	4.02	4.05	3.95
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	14.53	13.08	14.46	12.98	14.38	12.82
Tobacco	2.39	1.99	2.36	2.00	2.33	1.98
Alcohol	2.77	2.53	2.75	2.52	2.72	2.48
Marijuana	0.53	0.43	0.53	0.43	0.54	0.42
Cocaine and Crack	0.30	0.18	0.31	0.18	0.31	0.20
Heroin	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12
Hallucinogens	0.95	0.73	0.96	0.73	0.95	0.72
Inhalants	1.34	1.05	1.34	1.03	1.32	1.02
Total Prescription Drugs	6.11	5.45	6.07	5.35	6.08	5.40
Pain Relievers	2.22	2.02	2.20	1.97	2.22	1.98
Tranquilizers	1.34	1.16	1.32	1.13	1.34	1.15
Stimulants	1.38	1.15	1.38	1.15	1.37	1.15
Sedatives	1.16	0.95	1.16	0.95	1.15	0.93
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	24.47	22.03	26.67	24.07	26.49	23.87
Special Drugs	1.80	1.58	1.84	1.58	1.81	1.58
Risk/Availability	3.55	3.20	3.57	3.22	3.56	3.22
Blunts	0.22	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.51	2.07	2.47	2.07	2.49	2.07
Special Topics	1.30	1.10	1.31	1.10	1.29	1.10
Market Information for Marijuana	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.16	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.79	1.48	1.81	1.47	1.83	1.48
Drug Treatment	0.72	0.52	0.72	0.50	0.73	0.50
Health Care	1.76	1.50	3.82	3.42	3.72	3.32
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	1.48	1.12	1.50	1.12	1.48	1.10
Social Environment	1.71	1.52	1.67	1.48	1.67	1.47

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.6 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 50 to 64) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 50 TO 64					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.29	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.31	0.00
Youth Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	3.69	3.35	3.56	3.23	3.57	3.22
Adult Depression	2.04	0.60	1.99	0.59	1.96	0.58
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumption of Alcohol	0.67	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.60
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	5.23	5.13	4.93	4.90	4.86	4.90
Education	0.19	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12
Employment	4.75	4.73	4.62	4.65	4.53	4.60
Household Roster	1.15	0.92	1.10	0.88	1.11	0.90
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.23
Health Insurance	1.37	1.23	1.40	1.22	1.36	1.22
Income	3.51	3.03	3.45	2.93	3.34	2.97
Verification	3.33	2.70	3.43	2.88	3.65	3.02
Administrative Residual	1.03	N/A	0.50	N/A	0.49	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	67.77	63.78	69.01	64.88	68.52	64.20

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E1.7 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 65 or Older)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 65 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.93	1.68	1.93	1.67	1.99	1.67
Core Demographics	2.72	2.19	2.97	2.47	2.87	2.37
Calendar	1.86	1.62	1.84	1.60	1.84	1.60
Beginning ACASI	3.02	2.67	2.96	2.58	2.95	2.58
Tutorial	4.90	4.77	4.89	4.73	4.89	4.73
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	17.43	15.98	17.21	15.73	17.47	16.01
Tobacco	2.85	2.35	2.75	2.28	2.76	2.27
Alcohol	3.15	2.91	3.15	2.87	3.19	2.92
Marijuana	0.48	0.44	0.50	0.43	0.52	0.48
Cocaine and Crack	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.23
Heroin	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.15
Hallucinogens	1.22	0.95	1.18	0.92	1.21	0.95
Inhalants	1.91	1.48	1.86	1.45	1.89	1.47
Total Prescription Drugs	7.38	6.65	7.33	6.60	7.45	6.68
Pain Relievers	2.50	2.33	2.53	2.33	2.53	2.33
Tranquilizers	1.65	1.48	1.63	1.45	1.67	1.47
Stimulants	1.70	1.45	1.67	1.40	1.70	1.47
Sedatives	1.54	1.28	1.51	1.27	1.55	1.32
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	27.02	24.79	29.36	27.00	29.58	26.97
Special Drugs	2.10	1.90	2.08	1.87	2.12	1.90
Risk/Availability	4.64	4.07	4.52	3.97	4.58	4.03
Blunts	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.22
Substance Dependence and Abuse	1.79	1.07	1.84	1.47	1.87	1.53
Special Topics	1.51	1.30	1.46	1.28	1.48	1.28
Market Information for Marijuana	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.57	1.32	1.56	1.27	1.61	1.33
Drug Treatment	0.72	0.58	0.70	0.57	0.73	0.58
Health Care	2.53	2.17	5.19	4.63	5.11	4.58
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	1.80	1.37	1.72	1.32	1.82	1.35
Social Environment	2.28	2.02	2.21	1.95	2.21	1.92

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E1.7 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 65 or Older) (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 65 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Youth Experiences	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mental Health	4.61	4.11	4.43	3.87	4.39	3.82
Adult Depression	1.62	0.67	1.55	0.65	1.55	0.65
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Depression	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumption of Alcohol	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.63
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	3.01	1.83	2.77	1.67	2.83	1.70
Education	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.12
Employment	2.56	1.40	2.49	1.37	2.54	1.37
Household Roster	0.92	0.67	0.85	0.65	0.90	0.68
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.32	0.20	0.36	0.20	0.35	0.22
Health Insurance	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.32	1.43	1.28
Income	3.82	3.32	3.74	3.20	3.75	3.23
Verification	3.94	3.10	3.92	3.22	4.09	3.42
Administrative Residual	1.00	N/A	0.58	N/A	0.55	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	73.38	69.43	74.87	70.82	75.49	71.56

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E2.1 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): California

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.46	1.32	1.43	1.28	1.28	1.02
Core Demographics	2.42	1.98	2.37	2.00	2.35	1.98
Calendar	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.53	1.62	1.48
Beginning ACASI	2.29	2.12	2.29	2.05	2.33	2.08
Tutorial	3.55	3.40	3.59	3.40	3.64	3.43
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.75	11.56	12.82	11.50	12.96	11.42
Tobacco	1.82	1.57	1.86	1.55	1.86	1.58
Alcohol	2.24	2.03	2.23	1.98	2.35	2.10
Marijuana	0.51	0.38	0.53	0.38	0.52	0.38
Cocaine and Crack	0.23	0.13	0.23	0.15	0.24	0.15
Heroin	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.89	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.68
Inhalants	1.26	0.97	1.28	1.00	1.28	0.95
Total Prescription Drugs	5.70	5.05	5.69	5.08	5.69	4.92
Pain Relievers	2.19	1.98	2.18	1.98	2.15	1.93
Tranquilizers	1.22	1.04	1.23	1.05	1.23	1.03
Stimulants	1.26	1.05	1.25	1.03	1.27	1.03
Sedatives	1.03	0.82	1.03	0.82	1.04	0.80
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	22.64	20.90	24.23	22.25	24.20	21.89
Special Drugs	1.71	1.55	1.73	1.53	1.72	1.50
Risk/Availability	3.18	2.85	3.22	2.87	3.25	2.88
Blunts	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.22	0.31	0.22
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.01	1.32	1.96	0.98	2.00	1.51
Special Topics	1.22	1.04	1.22	1.03	1.21	1.03
Market Information for Marijuana	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.27	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.23	0.92	1.18	0.85	1.28	0.98
Drug Treatment	0.48	0.33	0.46	0.30	0.50	0.35
Health Care	1.30	1.10	3.03	2.65	3.12	2.65
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.85	0.68	0.79	0.62	1.00	0.75
Social Environment	1.06	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.21	1.15

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E2.1 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): California (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.20	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.25	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.74	0.00	2.78	0.00	1.90	0.00
Mental Health	2.24	1.80	2.12	1.70	2.49	2.08
Adult Depression	1.10	0.33	0.96	0.30	1.22	0.38
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.61	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.43	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.58	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.45	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.54	0.42	0.51	0.38	0.56	0.47
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.34	4.08	4.11	3.68	4.27	4.30
Education	0.62	0.50	0.61	0.52	0.49	0.30
Employment	3.37	3.30	3.23	2.98	3.53	3.75
Household Roster	1.85	1.55	1.87	1.60	1.71	1.48
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.68	0.35	0.67	0.40	0.57	0.33
Health Insurance	1.45	1.30	1.44	1.30	1.37	1.25
Income	3.94	3.32	3.64	3.18	3.44	3.08
Verification	3.45	2.65	3.59	2.85	3.53	2.97
Administrative Residual	0.89	N/A	0.46	N/A	0.48	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	63.40	59.86	64.20	60.58	63.73	59.70

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E2.2 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Florida, New York, and Texas

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.58	1.40	1.52	1.37	1.48	1.33
Core Demographics	2.48	2.00	2.43	1.98	2.45	1.97
Calendar	1.70	1.48	1.64	1.45	1.64	1.43
Beginning ACASI	2.40	2.15	2.32	2.12	2.32	2.07
Tutorial	3.56	3.33	3.56	3.37	3.47	3.25
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.56	11.32	12.39	11.05	12.07	10.78
Tobacco	1.95	1.65	1.90	1.60	1.85	1.55
Alcohol	2.25	2.07	2.23	2.02	2.23	2.03
Marijuana	0.50	0.37	0.49	0.35	0.48	0.33
Cocaine and Crack	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.13
Heroin	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.87	0.67	0.86	0.65	0.83	0.63
Inhalants	1.24	0.93	1.22	0.92	1.16	0.88
Total Prescription Drugs	5.42	4.80	5.36	4.70	5.20	4.60
Pain Relievers	2.09	1.90	2.07	1.88	1.99	1.80
Tranquilizers	1.19	0.98	1.17	0.98	1.14	0.97
Stimulants	1.18	0.97	1.17	0.95	1.14	0.92
Sedatives	0.96	0.75	0.96	0.73	0.93	0.73
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	22.20	20.43	23.69	21.82	23.09	21.37
Special Drugs	1.65	1.47	1.65	1.47	1.59	1.40
Risk/Availability	3.08	2.75	3.11	2.75	3.08	2.72
Blunts	0.28	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.29	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.07	1.42	1.97	1.33	2.05	1.53
Special Topics	1.21	1.02	1.19	1.02	1.16	1.00
Market Information for Marijuana	0.26	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.16	0.85	1.14	0.83	1.19	0.92
Drug Treatment	0.44	0.32	0.45	0.32	0.45	0.33
Health Care	1.31	1.08	3.03	2.65	3.00	2.63
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.79	0.62	0.79	0.60	0.87	0.68
Social Environment	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.11	1.10

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E2.2 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Florida, New York, and Texas (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.21	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.82	0.00	2.68	0.00	2.06	0.00
Mental Health	2.16	1.67	2.07	1.57	2.25	1.92
Adult Depression	1.02	0.30	1.01	0.30	1.09	0.35
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.64	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.46	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.58	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.45	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.54	0.43	0.52	0.42	0.53	0.45
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.43	4.23	4.18	4.02	4.39	4.43
Education	0.61	0.48	0.58	0.43	0.49	0.28
Employment	3.45	3.47	3.33	3.35	3.64	3.87
Household Roster	1.71	1.42	1.68	1.40	1.62	1.38
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.56	0.32	0.60	0.35	0.54	0.32
Health Insurance	1.36	1.23	1.35	1.20	1.38	1.23
Income	4.23	3.32	4.11	3.17	3.87	3.18
Verification	3.18	2.68	3.51	2.83	3.50	2.97
Administrative Residual	0.79	N/A	0.45	N/A	0.46	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	62.73	59.47	63.43	59.95	62.29	59.42

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E2.3 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	2.03	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.98	1.67
Core Demographics	2.09	1.75	2.09	1.73	2.09	1.73
Calendar	1.69	1.52	1.66	1.50	1.66	1.50
Beginning ACASI	2.38	2.20	2.34	2.13	2.35	2.13
Tutorial	3.48	3.30	3.45	3.27	3.45	3.23
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.33	11.15	12.16	10.88	12.29	11.00
Tobacco	2.01	1.72	1.97	1.65	2.00	1.70
Alcohol	2.18	2.02	2.15	1.98	2.20	2.03
Marijuana	0.50	0.37	0.49	0.35	0.48	0.35
Cocaine and Crack	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.13	0.21	0.13
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.81	0.63	0.80	0.62	0.81	0.62
Inhalants	1.17	0.92	1.14	0.90	1.16	0.90
Total Prescription Drugs	5.35	4.78	5.30	4.68	5.33	4.70
Pain Relievers	2.08	1.90	2.06	1.87	2.05	1.85
Tranquilizers	1.16	0.98	1.14	0.98	1.16	0.98
Stimulants	1.16	0.97	1.16	0.97	1.16	0.95
Sedatives	0.95	0.77	0.94	0.75	0.96	0.75
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	21.92	20.18	23.40	21.63	23.39	21.53
Special Drugs	1.60	1.45	1.58	1.42	1.59	1.42
Risk/Availability	2.97	2.68	2.96	2.65	2.99	2.68
Blunts	0.27	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.23	1.63	2.17	1.63	2.23	1.73
Special Topics	1.17	1.00	1.16	0.98	1.16	0.98
Market Information for Marijuana	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.22	0.95	1.20	0.92	1.28	1.02
Drug Treatment	0.47	0.33	0.46	0.33	0.50	0.35
Health Care	1.32	1.10	2.97	2.62	2.99	2.62
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.82	0.65	0.80	0.63	0.91	0.70
Social Environment	0.97	1.02	0.94	0.98	1.07	1.07

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E2.3 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.19	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.72	0.00	2.60	0.00	1.96	0.00
Mental Health	2.13	1.82	2.08	1.79	2.35	2.10
Adult Depression	1.14	0.32	1.09	0.32	1.21	0.37
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.63	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.47	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.56	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.44	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.55	0.47	0.54	0.45	0.55	0.50
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.52	4.52	4.37	4.35	4.49	4.47
Education	0.59	0.47	0.58	0.47	0.46	0.25
Employment	3.60	3.80	3.54	3.73	3.78	3.98
Household Roster	1.69	1.43	1.63	1.38	1.49	1.27
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.55	0.33	0.58	0.33	0.51	0.30
Health Insurance	1.43	1.32	1.40	1.28	1.34	1.22
Income	3.44	3.22	3.28	3.07	3.24	3.03
Verification	3.35	2.77	3.57	2.93	3.66	3.05
Administrative Residual	0.70	N/A	0.40	N/A	0.42	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	61.59	58.73	62.23	58.90	62.36	59.26

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E2.4 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.51	1.38	1.58	1.48	1.45	1.32
Core Demographics	2.18	1.87	2.17	1.83	2.18	1.85
Calendar	1.56	1.42	1.63	1.48	1.69	1.55
Beginning ACASI	2.35	2.20	2.25	2.08	2.29	2.10
Tutorial	3.51	3.30	3.40	3.20	3.50	3.30
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.27	11.04	11.88	10.52	12.13	10.82
Tobacco	1.92	1.62	1.85	1.53	1.87	1.57
Alcohol	2.12	1.95	2.04	1.85	2.18	2.02
Marijuana	0.48	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.48	0.33
Cocaine and Crack	0.20	0.13	0.20	0.13	0.21	0.13
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.84	0.63	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.60
Inhalants	1.21	0.91	1.14	0.88	1.15	0.88
Total Prescription Drugs	5.39	4.82	5.28	4.67	5.35	4.70
Pain Relievers	2.09	1.88	2.03	1.83	2.03	1.83
Tranquilizers	1.16	1.00	1.15	0.98	1.16	0.98
Stimulants	1.18	0.97	1.15	0.95	1.18	0.97
Sedatives	0.96	0.77	0.95	0.75	0.97	0.77
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	21.85	20.05	22.83	21.03	23.03	21.18
Special Drugs	1.62	1.45	1.58	1.42	1.58	1.42
Risk/Availability	3.02	2.67	2.94	2.63	3.03	2.70
Blunts	0.27	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.02	1.43	1.96	1.37	2.00	1.53
Special Topics	1.16	1.00	1.14	0.98	1.16	1.00
Market Information for Marijuana	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.23	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.17	0.85	1.14	0.85	1.21	0.92
Drug Treatment	0.43	0.32	0.41	0.30	0.47	0.33
Health Care	1.31	1.07	2.91	2.58	2.98	2.62
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.78	0.63	0.77	0.62	0.90	0.70
Social Environment	0.99	1.02	0.96	1.00	1.11	1.10

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E2.4 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.19	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.76	0.00	2.55	0.00	1.95	0.00
Mental Health	2.13	1.74	2.03	1.65	2.35	2.05
Adult Depression	1.06	0.28	1.04	0.30	1.18	0.37
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.62	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.43	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.54	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.45	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.53	0.42	0.47	0.38	0.52	0.45
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.40	4.25	4.44	4.35	4.44	4.45
Education	0.61	0.48	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.30
Employment	3.45	3.47	3.56	3.68	3.68	3.92
Household Roster	1.71	1.48	1.72	1.43	1.58	1.35
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.57	0.35	0.61	0.38	0.57	0.32
Health Insurance	1.38	1.28	1.38	1.28	1.37	1.25
Income	3.45	3.18	3.35	3.12	3.28	3.03
Verification	3.09	2.68	3.34	2.98	3.50	3.02
Administrative Residual	0.73	N/A	0.41	N/A	0.44	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	60.55	57.56	60.98	57.35	61.46	58.25

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Table E2.5 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): 38 Other States and District of Columbia

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Introduction	1.81	1.63	1.74	1.58	1.71	1.53
Core Demographics	2.21	1.85	2.22	1.85	2.19	1.82
Calendar	1.66	1.50	1.65	1.48	1.65	1.48
Beginning ACASI	2.42	2.20	2.40	2.17	2.35	2.13
Tutorial	3.49	3.30	3.48	3.28	3.48	3.27
TOTAL CORE SUBSTANCES	12.49	11.28	12.31	11.07	12.28	11.00
Tobacco	2.04	1.73	2.00	1.70	1.99	1.68
Alcohol	2.15	1.98	2.11	1.95	2.16	1.98
Marijuana	0.50	0.37	0.49	0.37	0.49	0.35
Cocaine and Crack	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.13
Heroin	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.84	0.63	0.83	0.63	0.82	0.62
Inhalants	1.18	0.92	1.17	0.90	1.14	0.88
Total Prescription Drugs	5.47	4.88	5.40	4.80	5.36	4.73
Pain Relievers	2.12	1.92	2.09	1.88	2.06	1.85
Tranquilizers	1.17	1.02	1.16	1.00	1.16	0.98
Stimulants	1.20	1.00	1.19	0.98	1.18	0.97
Sedatives	0.97	0.78	0.97	0.77	0.96	0.77
Special Drugs to Consumption of Alcohol	22.00	20.22	23.55	21.78	23.33	21.42
Special Drugs	1.63	1.47	1.62	1.45	1.60	1.43
Risk/Availability	2.97	2.67	2.96	2.67	2.98	2.67
Blunts	0.27	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.20
Substance Dependence and Abuse	2.18	1.58	2.10	1.52	2.14	1.65
Special Topics	1.16	1.00	1.15	0.98	1.15	0.98
Market Information for Marijuana	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.26	0.00
Prior Substance Use	1.27	0.97	1.23	0.93	1.31	1.02
Drug Treatment	0.49	0.33	0.47	0.32	0.50	0.35
Health Care	1.31	1.10	2.95	2.62	2.97	2.60
Adult Mental Health Service Utilization	0.83	0.67	0.79	0.62	0.92	0.72
Social Environment	0.98	1.02	0.95	0.98	1.08	1.08

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E2.5 Overall and Module Mean/Median Timing Data for Respondents in Minutes (All Respondents Aged 12 or Older): 38 Other States and District of Columbia (continued)

Questionnaire Module	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 12 OR OLDER					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Parenting Experiences	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.20	0.00
Youth Experiences	2.69	0.00	2.69	0.00	1.99	0.00
Mental Health	2.15	1.87	2.07	1.75	2.32	2.07
Adult Depression	1.15	0.32	1.11	0.30	1.25	0.37
Youth Mental Health Service Utilization	0.63	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.47	0.00
Adolescent Depression	0.55	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.44	0.00
Consumption of Alcohol	0.54	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.54	0.48
Back-End Demographics (Moves, Born in U.S., Disability, Education, and Employment)	4.59	4.63	4.41	4.47	4.55	4.67
Education	0.58	0.47	0.58	0.47	0.48	0.27
Employment	3.65	3.90	3.54	3.80	3.79	4.10
Household Roster	1.69	1.45	1.68	1.43	1.59	1.35
Proxy Information/ Decision	0.57	0.33	0.61	0.37	0.54	0.32
Health Insurance	1.39	1.28	1.38	1.27	1.36	1.25
Income	3.60	3.25	3.47	3.13	3.36	3.07
Verification	3.06	2.67	3.21	2.83	3.43	2.90
Administrative Residual	0.68	N/A	0.38	N/A	0.40	N/A
OVERALL QUESTIONNAIRE	61.67	58.60	62.50	59.30	62.21	59.00

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; N/A = not applicable; Q = quarter.

NOTE: Analysis excludes extreme records that have an interview length of less than 30 minutes or more than 240 minutes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014.

Appendix F: Comparative Analyses among Youths and Young Adults Using Data from Other Sources

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Comparative Analyses among Youths and Young Adults Using Data from Other Sources

This appendix provides a set of tables and figures comparing prevalence estimates (all in percentages) of the use of selected substances among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 between the following surveys: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Monitoring the Future (MTF), and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The purpose of these comparative analyses is to see whether any changes in the 2014 NSDUH prevalence estimates were broadly similar across the MTF and YRBS.

The following general points need to be taken into account when making comparisons between the different surveys:

- Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates among youths and young adults may differ from previously published estimates because of updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2015b).
- In some comparisons, MTF data for youths are represented by simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders, and in other comparisons they are represented by estimates for 12th graders only. Footnotes in each of the tables representing youth estimates state exactly how the MTF estimates have been derived. Further details about MTF data for 8th and 10th graders and design effects used for variance estimation are reported in Miech, Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015); further details about MTF data for 12th graders and design effects used for variance estimation are reported in Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015).
- For some variables in the MTF (e.g., perceived great risk variables), design effects are not published. In these cases, design effects for comparisons between nonadjacent years along with an adjustment factor to use when comparisons are made between adjacent years were obtained from the co-principal investigator of this survey (Patrick O'Malley, personal communication, February, 3, 2016) based on the average of the 3 most recent years.
- MTF data for young adults were calculated for adults aged 19 to 24 using simple averages of modal age groups 19 and 20, 21 and 22, and 23 and 24 (source data are available at http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html). Estimates may differ from those published previously due to rounding. For the 19 to 24 age group in the MTF data, significance tests were performed assuming independent samples between years an odd number of years apart because two distinct cohorts a year apart were monitored longitudinally at 2-year intervals. Although appropriate for comparisons of 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 estimates with 2014 estimates, this assumption results in conservative tests for comparisons of 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 data with 2014 estimates because it does not take into account covariances that are associated with repeated observations from the longitudinal samples. Estimates of covariances were not available.

- Statistical tests for the YRBS were conducted using the "Youth Online" tool at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/. Results of testing for statistical significance in this table may differ from published YRBS reports of change.

F.1 Comparison of Prevalence Estimates among Youths

Table F.1 presents lifetime prevalence estimates of the use of seven substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, and cigarettes) among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS (where available).

Table F.2 presents past year prevalence estimates of the use of seven substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, and cigarettes) among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF (where available); no prevalence estimates for these measures were available for YRBS. Trends appeared to be broadly similar across the different surveys (where comparisons could be made). Table F.3 presents past year prevalence estimates of nonmedical pain reliever use among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF. Figure F.1 displays all of the prevalence estimates contained in Table F.3. The 2014 estimates from NSDUH and MTF shown in Figure F.1 appeared to be going in different directions, but this may largely be due to the fact that NSDUH estimates are based on youths aged 12 to 17, whereas MTF estimates are based on 12th graders only.

Table F.4 presents past month prevalence estimates of the use of seven substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, and cigarettes) among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS (where available). In addition, Figure F.2 displays past month prevalence estimates of alcohol use among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF. Figure F.3 displays past month prevalence estimates of cigarette use among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF. Figure F.4 displays past month prevalence estimates of marijuana use among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF.

Table F.5 presents past month prevalence estimates of marijuana use among youths from 1971 to 2014 for NSDUH, MTF (8th and 10th grades combined and 12th grade), and YRBS (where available). Figure F.5 displays all of the prevalence estimates contained in Table F.6.

F.2 Comparison of Prevalence Estimates among Young Adults

Table F.6 presents lifetime prevalence estimates of the use of eight substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, cigarettes, and nonmedical pain relievers) among young adults from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF (where available).

Table F.7 presents past year prevalence estimates of the use of eight substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, cigarettes, and nonmedical pain relievers) among young adults from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF. In addition, Figure F.6 displays past year prevalence estimates of nonmedical pain reliever use among young adults from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF.

Table F.8 presents past month prevalence estimates of the use of eight substances (marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, inhalants, alcohol, cigarettes, and nonmedical pain relievers) among young adults from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF (where available).

F.3 Comparison of Risk Estimates among Youths

Table F.9 presents a comparison of three risk behaviors among youths from 2002 to 2014 for NSDUH and MTF. The three risk behaviors include the perceived great risk from (1) smoking marijuana once or twice a week/regularly, (2) smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, and (3) having five or more drinks once or twice a week. Figures F.7 to F.9 display the comparison of the three risk behaviors, respectively.

The results presented in Table F.9 and Figures F.7 to F.9 indicate that the overall trend patterns of the three risk behaviors are very similar between NSDUH and MTF.

Table F.1 Comparison of NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS Lifetime Prevalence Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	20.6[a]	19.6[a]	19.0[a]	17.4	17.3	16.2	16.6[a]	17.1	17.1	17.5[a]	17.0	16.4	16.4
MTF	29.0[a]	27.0[a]	25.7	25.3	23.8	22.6[a]	22.3[a]	24.0	25.4	25.5	24.5	26.2	24.7
YRBS	--	40.2	--	38.4	--	38.1	--	36.8	--	39.9	--	40.7	--
Cocaine													
NSDUH	2.7[a]	2.6[a]	2.4[a]	2.3[a]	2.2[a]	2.2[a]	1.9[a]	1.6[a]	1.5[a]	1.3[a]	1.1	0.9	0.9
MTF	4.9[a]	4.4[a]	4.4[a]	4.5[a]	4.1[a]	4.2[a]	3.8[a]	3.6[a]	3.2[a]	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
YRBS	--	8.7	--	7.6	--	7.2	--	6.4	--	6.8	--	5.5	--
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	3.3[a]	2.4[a]	2.1[a]	1.6[a]	1.9[a]	1.8[a]	2.1[a]	2.3[a]	2.5[a]	2.4[a]	2.0[a]	1.5[a]	1.2
MTF	5.5[a]	4.3[a]	3.6[a]	3.4	3.5[a]	3.8[a]	3.4[a]	3.9[a]	4.9[a]	4.6[a]	3.5[a]	3.8[a]	2.6
YRBS	--	11.1	--	6.3	--	5.8	--	6.7	--	8.2	--	6.6	--
LSD													
NSDUH	2.7[a]	1.6[a]	1.2	1.1	0.9[a]	0.8[a]	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9[a]	1.2
MTF	3.8[a]	2.8[a]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalants													
NSDUH	10.5[a]	10.7[a]	11.0[a]	10.5[a]	10.1[a]	9.6[a]	9.3[a]	9.3[a]	8.3[a]	7.5[a]	6.5[a]	5.3	5.3
MTF	14.4[a]	14.3[a]	14.9[a]	15.1[a]	14.7[a]	14.6[a]	14.3[a]	13.6[a]	13.3[a]	11.6[a]	10.9[a]	9.8	9.8
YRBS	--	12.1	--	12.4	--	13.3	--	11.7	--	11.4	--	8.9	--
Alcohol													
NSDUH	43.4[a]	42.9[a]	42.0[a]	40.6[a]	40.4[a]	39.5[a]	38.6[a]	38.4[a]	35.4[a]	34.5[a]	32.4[a]	30.8	29.6
MTF	57.0[a]	55.8[a]	54.1[a]	52.1[a]	51.0[a]	50.3[a]	48.6[a]	47.9[a]	47.0[a]	44.6[a]	41.8[a]	40.0[a]	38.1
YRBS	--	74.9	--	74.3	--	75.0	--	72.5	--	70.8	--	66.2	--
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	33.3[a]	31.0[a]	29.2[a]	26.7[a]	25.9[a]	23.7[a]	23.1[a]	22.3[a]	20.5[a]	19.1[a]	17.4[a]	15.7[a]	14.2
MTF	39.4[a]	35.7[a]	34.3[a]	32.4[a]	30.4[a]	28.4[a]	26.1[a]	26.4[a]	26.5[a]	24.4[a]	21.6[a]	20.3[a]	18.1
YRBS	--	58.4	--	54.3	--	50.3	--	46.3	--	44.7	--	41.1	--

-- = not available; MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data are simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders. MTF data for 8th and 10th graders are reported in Miech, Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015), as are the MTF design effects used for variance estimation.

NOTE: Statistical tests for the YRBS were conducted using the "Youth Online" tool at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/. Results of testing for statistical significance in this table may differ from published YRBS reports of change.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

Table F.2 Comparison of NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS Past Year Prevalence Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	15.8[a]	15.0[a]	14.5[a]	13.3	13.2	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.2[a]	13.5	13.4	13.1
MTF	22.5[a]	20.5	19.7	19.4	18.5	17.5[a]	17.4[a]	19.3	20.6	20.7	19.7	21.3[a]	19.5
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocaine													
NSDUH	2.1[a]	1.8[a]	1.6[a]	1.7[a]	1.6[a]	1.5[a]	1.2[a]	1.0[a]	1.0[a]	0.9[a]	0.7	0.5	0.7
MTF	3.2[a]	2.8[a]	2.9[a]	2.9[a]	2.6[a]	2.7[a]	2.4[a]	2.2[a]	1.9[a]	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	2.2[a]	1.3[a]	1.2[a]	1.0[a]	1.2[a]	1.3[a]	1.4[a]	1.7[a]	1.9[a]	1.7[a]	1.2[a]	0.9	0.7
MTF	3.9[a]	2.6[a]	2.1	2.2[a]	2.1[a]	2.5[a]	2.3[a]	2.5[a]	3.6[a]	3.1[a]	2.1	2.4[a]	1.6
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LSD													
NSDUH	1.3[a]	0.6[a]	0.6[a]	0.6[a]	0.4[a]	0.5[a]	0.7	0.6[a]	0.6[a]	0.6	0.6[a]	0.6[a]	0.9
MTF	2.1[a]	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalants													
NSDUH	4.4[a]	4.5[a]	4.6[a]	4.5[a]	4.4[a]	3.9[a]	4.0[a]	3.9[a]	3.6[a]	3.3[a]	2.6[a]	1.9	2.1
MTF	6.8[a]	7.1[a]	7.8[a]	7.8[a]	7.8[a]	7.5[a]	7.4[a]	7.1[a]	6.9[a]	5.8[a]	5.2[a]	4.4	4.3
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alcohol													
NSDUH	34.6[a]	34.3[a]	33.9[a]	33.3[a]	33.0[a]	31.9[a]	31.0[a]	30.5[a]	28.7[a]	27.8[a]	26.3[a]	24.6	24.0
MTF	49.4[a]	48.3[a]	47.5[a]	45.3[a]	44.7[a]	44.1[a]	42.3[a]	41.6[a]	40.7[a]	38.4[a]	36.1[a]	34.6[a]	32.4
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	20.3[a]	19.0[a]	18.4[a]	17.3[a]	17.0[a]	15.7[a]	15.1[a]	15.1[a]	14.2[a]	13.2[a]	11.8[a]	10.3[a]	8.9
MTF	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- = not available; MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data are simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders. MTF data for 8th and 10th graders are reported in Miech, Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015), as are the MTF design effects used for variance estimation.

NOTE: Statistical tests for the YRBS were conducted using the "Youth Online" tool at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/. Results of testing for statistical significance in this table may differ from published YRBS reports of change.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

Table F.3 Comparison of NSDUH and MTF Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Prevalence Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pain Reliever[1]													
NSDUH	7.6[a]	7.7[a]	7.4[a]	6.9[a]	7.2[a]	6.7[a]	6.5[a]	6.6[a]	6.3[a]	5.9[a]	5.3[a]	4.6	4.7
MTF	9.4[a]	9.3[a]	9.5[a]	9.0[a]	9.0[a]	9.2[a]	9.1[a]	9.2[a]	8.7[a]	8.7[a]	7.9[a]	7.1[a]	6.1

MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

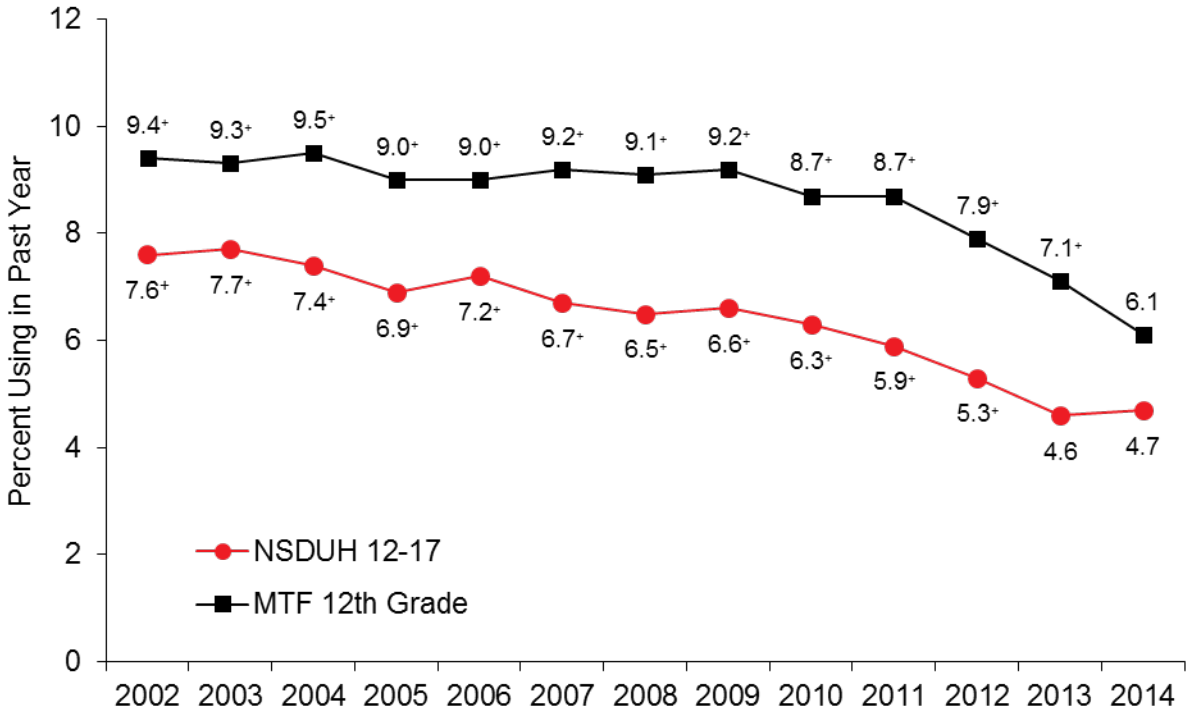
NOTE: MTF data for 12th graders are reported in Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015), as are the MTF design effects used for variance estimation.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[1] MTF data are for "narcotics other than heroin."

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.

Figure F.1 Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Data for MTF are for "narcotics other than heroin."

+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level

Table F.4 Comparison of NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS Past Month Prevalence Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	8.2[a]	7.9	7.6	6.8	6.7[a]	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.4
MTF	13.1[a]	12.3	11.2	10.9	10.4[a]	10.0[a]	9.8[a]	11.2	12.4	12.4	11.8	12.5	11.6
YRBS	--	22.4	--	20.2	--	19.7	--	20.8	--	23.1	--	23.4	--
Cocaine													
NSDUH	0.6[a]	0.6[a]	0.5[a]	0.6[a]	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
MTF	1.4[a]	1.1[a]	1.3[a]	1.3[a]	1.3[a]	1.1[a]	1.0[a]	0.9[a]	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
YRBS	--	4.1	--	3.4	--	3.3	--	2.8	--	3.0	--	--	--
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	0.5[a]	0.4[a]	0.3[a]	0.3[a]	0.3[a]	0.3	0.4[a]	0.5[a]	0.5[a]	0.4[a]	0.3[a]	0.2	0.2
MTF	1.6[a]	0.9[a]	0.8	0.8	1.0[a]	0.9[a]	1.0[a]	1.0[a]	1.5[a]	1.1[a]	0.8	0.9[a]	0.6
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LSD													
NSDUH	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1[a]	0.1[a]	0.1[a]	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1[a]	0.2	0.3
MTF	0.7[a]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalants													
NSDUH	1.2[a]	1.3[a]	1.2[a]	1.2[a]	1.3[a]	1.2[a]	1.1[a]	1.0[a]	1.1[a]	0.9[a]	0.8	0.5	0.6
MTF	3.1[a]	3.2[a]	3.5[a]	3.2[a]	3.2[a]	3.2[a]	3.1[a]	3.0[a]	2.8[a]	2.5[a]	2.1[a]	1.8	1.7
YRBS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alcohol													
NSDUH	17.6[a]	17.7[a]	17.6[a]	16.5[a]	16.7[a]	16.0[a]	14.7[a]	14.8[a]	13.6[a]	13.3[a]	12.9[a]	11.6	11.5
MTF	27.5[a]	27.6[a]	26.9[a]	25.2[a]	25.5[a]	24.7[a]	22.4[a]	22.7[a]	21.4[a]	20.0[a]	19.3[a]	18.0[a]	16.3
YRBS	--	44.9	--	43.3	--	44.7	--	41.8	--	38.7	--	34.9	--
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	13.0[a]	12.2[a]	11.9[a]	10.8[a]	10.4[a]	9.9[a]	9.2[a]	9.0[a]	8.4[a]	7.8[a]	6.6[a]	5.6[a]	4.9
MTF	14.2[a]	13.5[a]	12.6[a]	12.1[a]	11.6[a]	10.6[a]	9.6[a]	9.8[a]	10.4[a]	9.0[a]	7.9[a]	6.8[a]	5.6
YRBS	--	21.9	--	23.0	--	20.0	--	19.5	--	18.1	--	15.7	--

-- = not available; MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

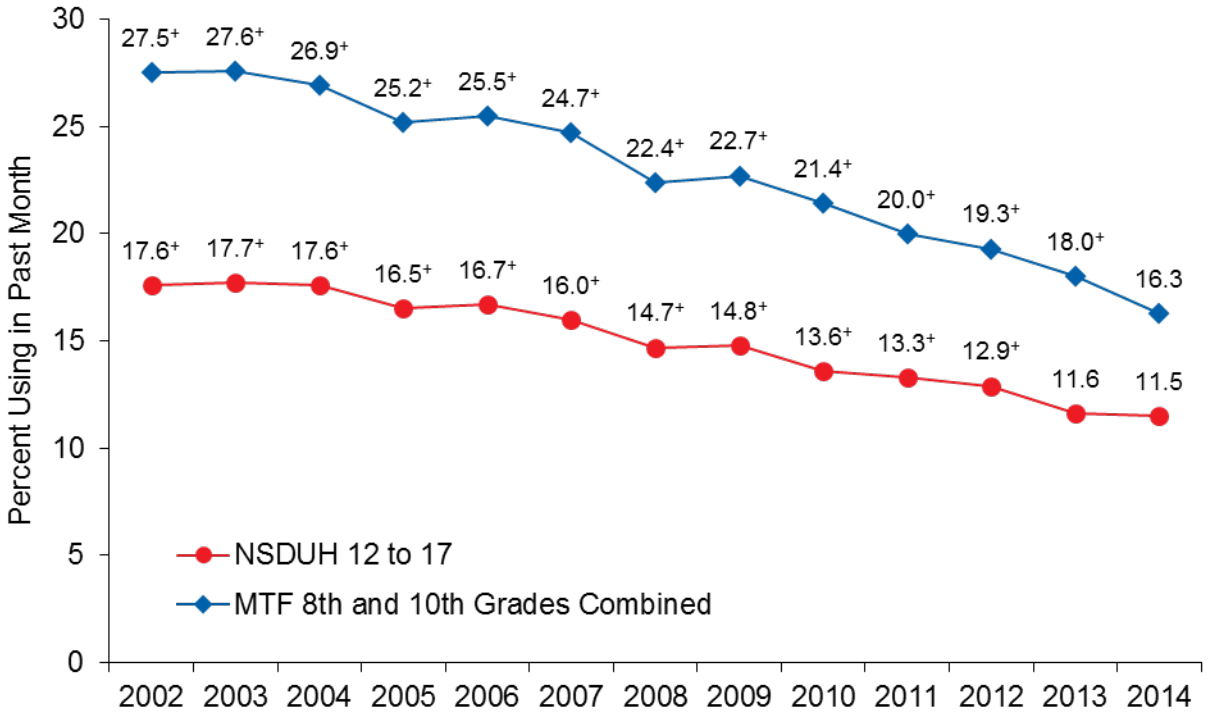
NOTE: MTF data are simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders. MTF data for 8th and 10th graders are reported in Miech, Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015), as are the MTF design effects used for variance estimation.

NOTE: Statistical tests for the YRBS were conducted using the "Youth Online" tool at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/. Results of testing for statistical significance in this table may differ from published YRBS reports of change.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014.
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

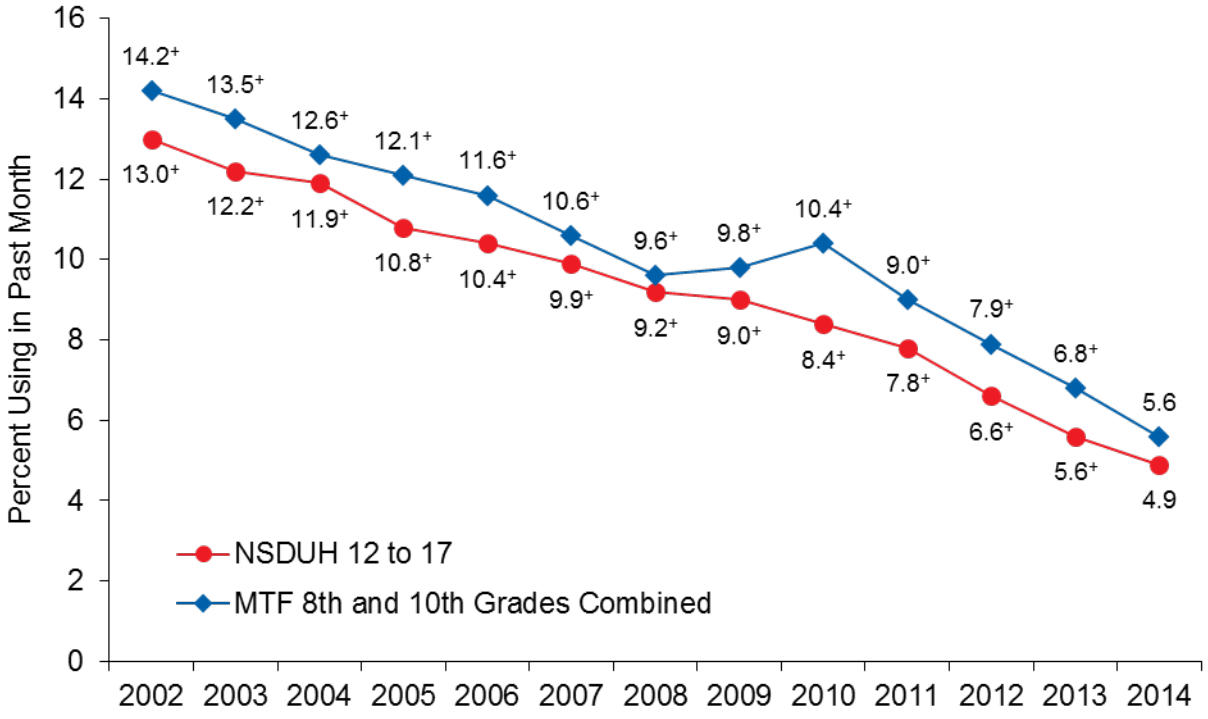
Figure F.2 Past Month Alcohol Use among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

+ Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

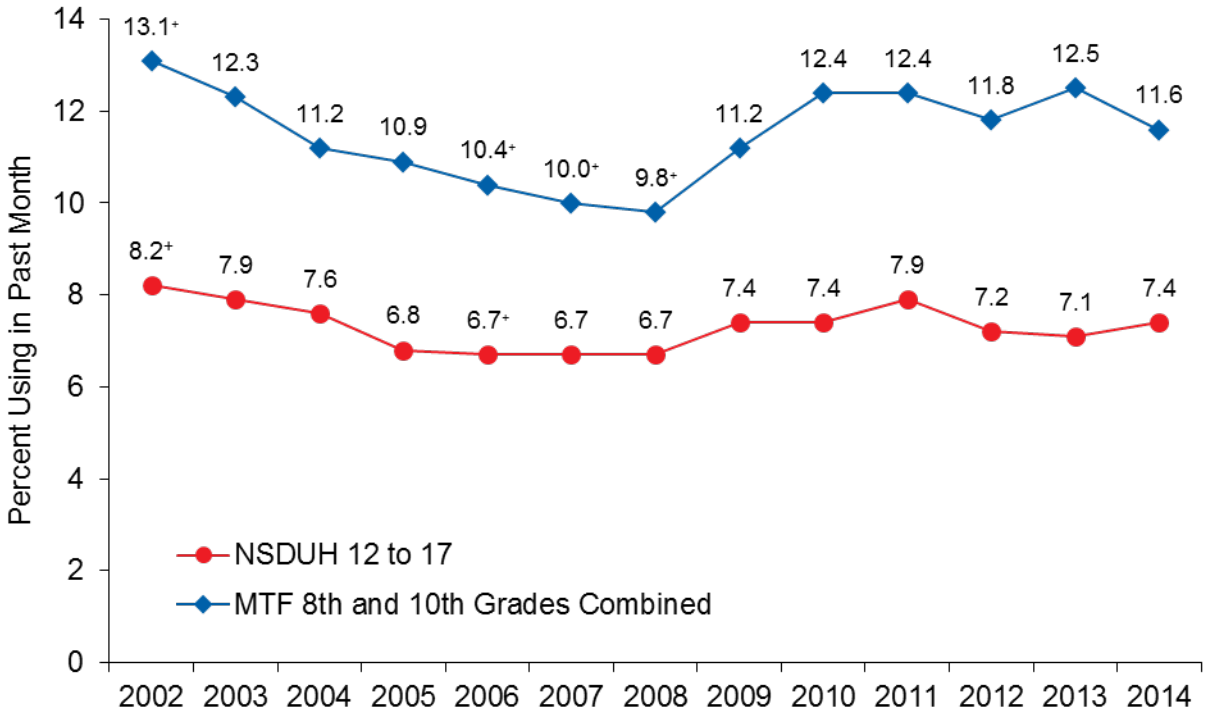
Figure F.3 Past Month Cigarette Use among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure F.4 Past Month Marijuana Use among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level

Table F.5 Comparison of NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS Past Month Marijuana Prevalence Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 1971 2014

Year	NSDUH	MTF 8th and 10th Grades Combined	MTF 12th Grade	YRBS
1971	5.1	--	--	--
1972	6.0	--	--	--
1973	--	--	--	--
1974	10.2	--	--	--
1975	--	--	27.1	--
1976	10.5	--	32.2	--
1977	14.1	--	35.4	--
1978	--	--	37.1	--
1979	14.2	--	36.5	--
1980	--	--	33.7	--
1981	--	--	31.6	--
1982	9.9	--	28.5	--
1983	--	--	27.0	--
1984	--	--	25.2	--
1985	10.2	--	25.7	--
1986	--	--	23.4	--
1987	--	--	21.0	--
1988	5.4	--	18.0	--
1989	--	--	16.7	--
1990	4.4	--	14.0	--
1991	3.6	6.0	13.8	14.7
1992	3.4	5.9	11.9	--
1993	4.0	8.0	15.5	17.7
1994	6.0	11.8	19.0	--
1995	8.2	13.2	21.2	25.3
1996	7.1	15.9	21.9	--
1997	9.4	15.4	23.7	26.2
1998	8.3	14.2	22.8	--
1999	--	14.6	23.1	26.7
2000	--	14.4	21.6	--
2001	--	14.5	22.4	23.9
2002	8.2	13.1	21.5	--
2003	7.9	12.3	21.2	22.4
2004	7.6	11.2	19.9	--
2005	6.8	10.9	19.8	20.2
2006	6.7	10.4	18.3	--
2007	6.7	10.0	18.8	19.7
2008	6.7	9.8	19.4	--
2009	7.4	11.2	20.6	20.8
2010	7.4	12.4	21.4	--
2011	7.9	12.4	22.6	23.1
2012	7.2	11.8	22.9	--
2013	7.1	12.5	22.7	23.4
2014	7.4	11.6	21.2	--

-- = not available; MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

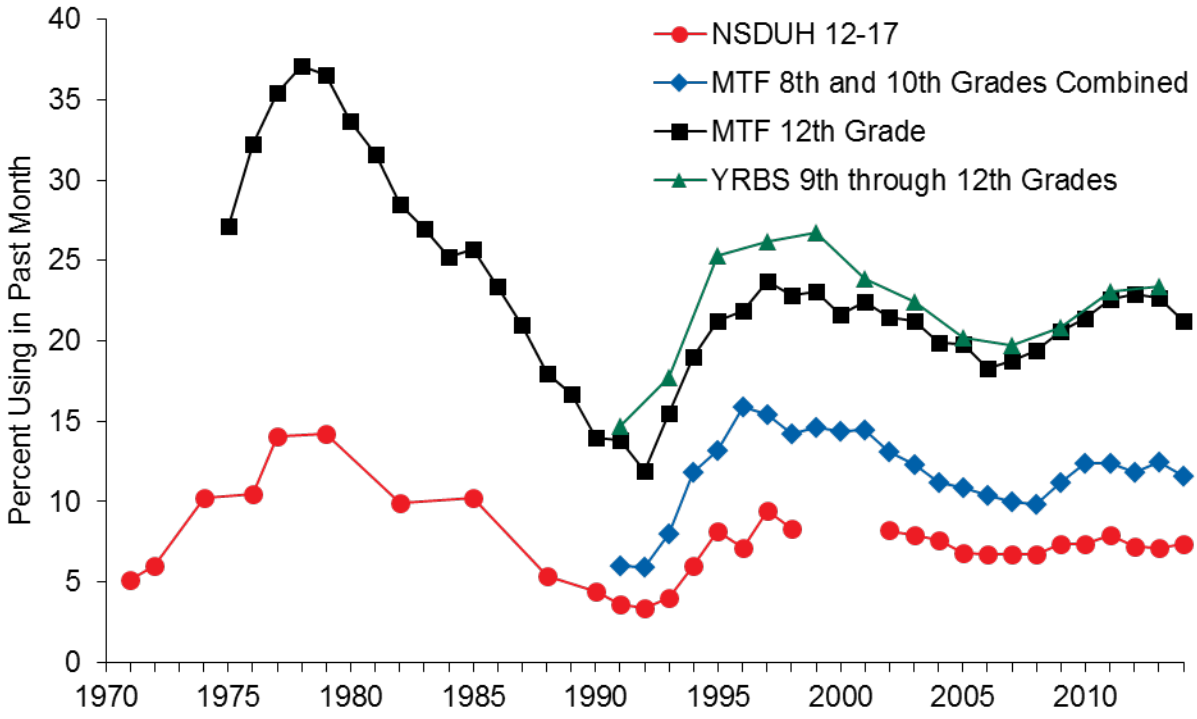
NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17, which are not presented for 1999 to 2001 because of design changes in the survey. These design changes preclude direct comparisons of estimates from 2002 to 2014 with estimates prior to 1999. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data are reported in Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015), as are the MTF design effects used for variance estimation. MTF data for 8th and 10th graders are simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders.

NOTE: Statistical tests for the YRBS were conducted using the "Youth Online" tool at http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/. Results of testing for statistical significance in this table may differ from published YRBS reports of change.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1990-1998, and 2002-2014.
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 1975-2014.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

Figure F.5 Past Month Marijuana Use among Youths in NSDUH, MTF, and YRBS: 1971-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; YRBS = Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

NOTE: NSDUH data for youths aged 12 to 17 are not presented for 1999 to 2001 because of design changes in the survey. These design changes preclude direct comparisons of estimates from 2002 to 2014 with estimates prior to 1999.

Table F.6 Comparison of NSDUH and MTF Lifetime Prevalence Estimates among Young Adults: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	53.8	53.9	52.8	52.4	52.5	50.9[a]	50.8[a]	52.6	51.4	51.9	52.2	51.9	52.6
MTF	56.1	56.4	55.6	54.4	53.8	53.9	53.0	53.8	53.2	53.1	53.0	53.3	54.3
Cocaine													
NSDUH	15.4[a]	15.0[a]	15.2[a]	15.1[a]	15.7[a]	15.0[a]	14.5[a]	14.9[a]	13.4[a]	12.4[a]	12.3[a]	11.6	11.1
MTF	12.9[a]	14.5[a]	14.3[a]	12.6[a]	13.6[a]	12.4[a]	12.2[a]	12.2[a]	10.9[a]	10.3[a]	9.2	8.7	8.8
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	15.1[a]	14.8[a]	13.8[a]	13.7[a]	13.4[a]	12.8	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.8	12.0
MTF	16.0[a]	16.6[a]	14.9[a]	12.4	11.5	9.5	10.1	9.3	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.6
LSD													
NSDUH	15.9[a]	14.0[a]	12.1[a]	10.5[a]	9.0[a]	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.0[a]	5.9[a]	6.5	7.0
MTF	13.9[a]	13.8[a]	10.4[a]	7.9[a]	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.7[a]	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.9
Inhalants													
NSDUH	15.7[a]	14.9[a]	14.0[a]	13.3[a]	12.5[a]	11.3[a]	10.5[a]	10.8[a]	10.0[a]	9.1[a]	8.4[a]	7.5	7.0
MTF	11.7[a]	11.4[a]	10.6[a]	9.3[a]	9.7[a]	7.5	8.4[a]	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.3
Alcohol													
NSDUH	86.7[a]	87.1[a]	86.2[a]	85.7[a]	86.5[a]	85.2[a]	85.6[a]	85.8[a]	85.7[a]	84.3	84.4	83.8	83.4
MTF	88.4[a]	87.6[a]	87.2[a]	87.1[a]	87.0[a]	86.0[a]	86.4[a]	85.7[a]	84.9[a]	84.4[a]	82.5	82.0	82.5
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	71.2[a]	70.2[a]	68.7[a]	67.3[a]	66.6[a]	64.8[a]	64.4[a]	63.8[a]	62.3[a]	61.0[a]	59.5[a]	57.9[a]	56.1
MTF	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pain Relievers[1]													
NSDUH	22.1[a]	23.7[a]	24.3[a]	25.5[a]	25.5[a]	24.9[a]	24.6[a]	24.5[a]	23.9[a]	22.2[a]	22.4[a]	20.8	20.2
MTF	--	17.3[a]	17.7[a]	16.9[a]	17.9[a]	17.8[a]	17.8[a]	17.2[a]	16.6[a]	16.0[a]	14.7	14.5	13.7

-- = not available; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; MTF = Monitoring the Future.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for young adults aged 18 to 25. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data were calculated for adults aged 19 to 24 using simple averages of modal age groups 19-20, 21-22, and 23-24 (source data at http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html). Estimates may differ from those published previously due to rounding. For the 19 to 24 age group in the MTF data, significance tests were performed assuming independent samples between years an odd number of years apart because two distinct cohorts a year apart were monitored longitudinally at 2-year intervals. Although appropriate for comparisons of 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 estimates with 2014 estimates, this assumption results in conservative tests for comparisons of 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 data with 2014 estimates because it does not take into account covariances that are associated with repeated observations from the longitudinal samples. Estimates of covariances were not available.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[1] MTF data are for "narcotics other than heroin."

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.

Table F.7 Comparison of NSDUH and MTF Past Year Prevalence Estimates among Young Adults: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	29.8[a]	28.5[a]	27.8[a]	28.0[a]	28.1[a]	27.5[a]	27.8[a]	30.8	30.0[a]	30.8	31.5	31.6	31.9
MTF	34.2	33.0	31.6	31.4[a]	30.9[a]	31.0[a]	30.9[a]	32.2	31.7[a]	33.7	32.8	35.5	34.4
Cocaine													
NSDUH	6.7[a]	6.6[a]	6.6[a]	6.9[a]	6.9[a]	6.4[a]	5.6[a]	5.3[a]	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
MTF	6.5[a]	7.3[a]	7.8[a]	6.9[a]	7.0[a]	6.3[a]	6.0[a]	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.7
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	5.8[a]	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.3[a]	4.4[a]	4.1[a]	4.1[a]	4.0	3.5
MTF	8.0[a]	5.3	3.3[a]	3.4[a]	3.6[a]	2.8[a]	3.8	3.5[a]	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.3
LSD													
NSDUH	1.8[a]	1.1[a]	1.0[a]	1.0[a]	1.2[a]	1.1[a]	1.5[a]	1.6[a]	1.6[a]	1.7[a]	1.8[a]	2.0	2.3
MTF	2.4	1.5[a]	1.2[a]	1.1[a]	1.5[a]	1.4[a]	1.9[a]	2.1	1.8[a]	2.2	1.9[a]	2.6	2.8
Inhalants													
NSDUH	2.2[a]	2.1[a]	2.1[a]	2.1[a]	1.8[a]	1.6[a]	1.6[a]	1.9[a]	1.8[a]	1.5[a]	1.4	1.4	1.1
MTF	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.3
Alcohol													
NSDUH	77.9[a]	78.1[a]	78.0[a]	77.9[a]	78.8[a]	77.9[a]	78.0[a]	78.7[a]	78.6[a]	77.0	77.4	76.8	76.5
MTF	83.9[a]	82.3[a]	83.1[a]	82.8[a]	83.2[a]	82.8[a]	82.5[a]	82.0[a]	80.5	80.6	79.0	78.6	78.9
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	49.0[a]	47.6[a]	47.5[a]	47.2[a]	47.0[a]	45.2[a]	45.1[a]	45.3[a]	43.2[a]	42.3[a]	41.0[a]	39.5[a]	37.7
MTF	41.8[a]	40.8[a]	41.4[a]	40.2[a]	37.1[a]	36.2[a]	35.4[a]	35.0[a]	33.0[a]	32.6[a]	29.3	30.4[a]	27.7
Pain Relievers[1]													
NSDUH	11.4[a]	12.0[a]	11.9[a]	12.4[a]	12.5[a]	12.2[a]	12.0[a]	12.0[a]	11.1[a]	9.8[a]	10.1[a]	8.8[a]	7.8
MTF	8.5[a]	9.7[a]	9.7[a]	9.2[a]	9.9[a]	9.0[a]	9.2[a]	8.5[a]	9.1[a]	7.7[a]	7.1	7.1	5.9

NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; MTF = Monitoring the Future.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for young adults aged 18 to 25. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

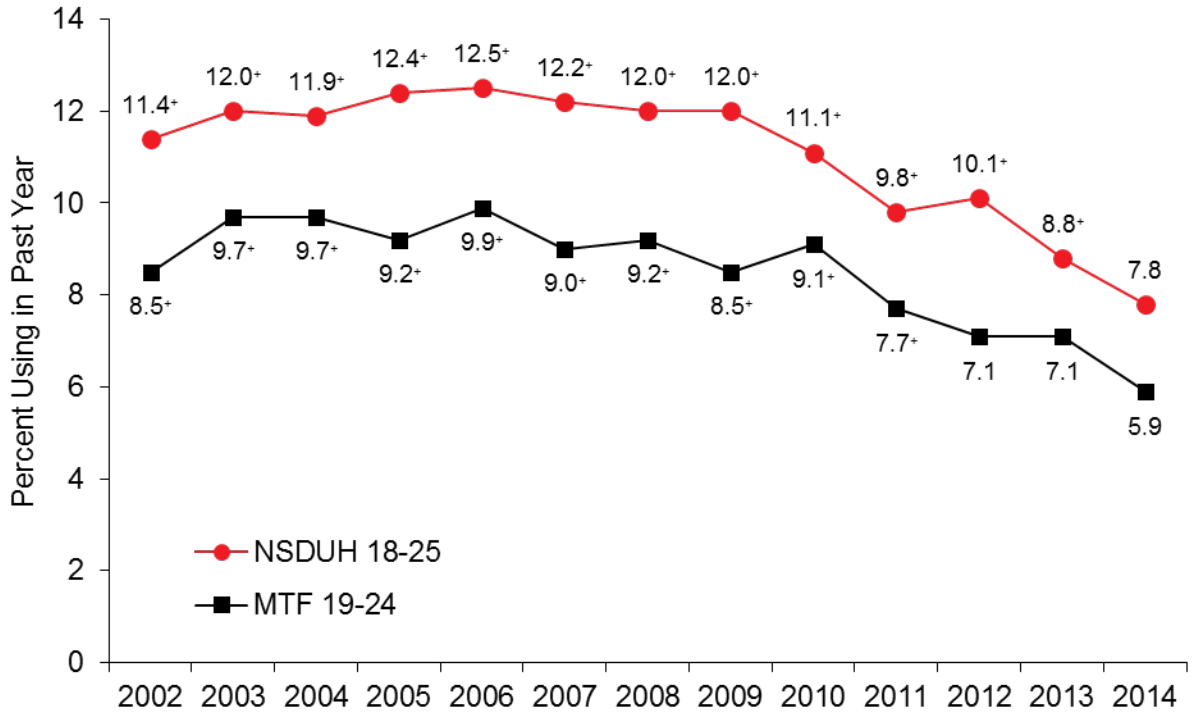
NOTE: MTF data were calculated for adults aged 19 to 24 using simple averages of modal age groups 19-20, 21-22, and 23-24 (source data at http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html). Estimates may differ from those published previously due to rounding. For the 19 to 24 age group in the MTF data, significance tests were performed assuming independent samples between years an odd number of years apart because two distinct cohorts a year apart were monitored longitudinally at 2-year intervals. Although appropriate for comparisons of 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 estimates with 2014 estimates, this assumption results in conservative tests for comparisons of 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 data with 2014 estimates because it does not take into account covariances that are associated with repeated observations from the longitudinal samples. Estimates of covariances were not available.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[1] MTF data are for "narcotics other than heroin." In 2002, MTF question text was changed in half of the sample by updating the example list of narcotics other than heroin. To be consistent with MTF data for 2003 and later years, MTF data for 2002 past year use of narcotics other than heroin are based on the half sample that received the new question text.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.

Figure F.6 Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use among Young Adults in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Data for MTF are for "narcotics other than heroin."

+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table F.8 Comparison of NSDUH and MTF Past Month Prevalence Estimates among Young Adults: Percentages, 2002-2014

Substance/ Survey	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana													
NSDUH	17.3[a]	17.0[a]	16.1[a]	16.6[a]	16.3[a]	16.5[a]	16.6[a]	18.2[a]	18.5	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.6
MTF	19.8	19.9	18.2[a]	17.0[a]	17.0[a]	17.5[a]	17.3[a]	18.5[a]	17.8[a]	20.1	19.8	21.6	21.1
Cocaine													
NSDUH	2.0[a]	2.2[a]	2.1[a]	2.6[a]	2.2[a]	1.7[a]	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4
MTF	2.5[a]	2.6[a]	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7
Ecstasy													
NSDUH	1.1[a]	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1[a]	1.2[a]	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
MTF	1.6	1.0	0.8[a]	0.6[a]	0.9	0.3[a]	0.9	0.7[a]	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7
LSD													
NSDUH	0.1[a]	0.2	0.3	0.2[a]	0.2[a]	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MTF	0.4	0.2[a]	0.2[a]	0.2[a]	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Inhalants													
NSDUH	0.5[a]	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.5[a]	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.3	0.4[a]	0.4[a]	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
MTF	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Alcohol													
NSDUH	60.5	61.4[a]	60.5	60.9	62.0[a]	61.3[a]	61.1[a]	61.8[a]	61.4[a]	60.7	60.2	59.6	59.6
MTF	67.7[a]	66.3	67.3[a]	66.8[a]	67.0[a]	67.4[a]	67.4[a]	68.1[a]	65.8	65.8	66.0	64.9	64.0
Cigarettes													
NSDUH	40.8[a]	40.2[a]	39.5[a]	39.0[a]	38.5[a]	36.2[a]	35.7[a]	35.8[a]	34.3[a]	33.5[a]	31.8[a]	30.6[a]	28.4
MTF	31.4[a]	29.5[a]	30.2[a]	28.7[a]	26.7[a]	25.7[a]	24.3[a]	23.5[a]	21.8[a]	21.3[a]	18.7	20.2[a]	17.7
Pain Relievers[1]													
NSDUH	4.1[a]	4.7[a]	4.7[a]	4.7[a]	5.0[a]	4.6[a]	4.5[a]	4.8[a]	4.4[a]	3.6[a]	3.8[a]	3.3	2.8
MTF	--	3.4[a]	3.4[a]	3.7[a]	3.6[a]	3.5[a]	3.7[a]	3.2[a]	3.5[a]	2.9[a]	2.9[a]	2.7	1.9

-- = not available; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; MTF = Monitoring the Future.

NOTE: NSDUH data are for young adults aged 18 to 25. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data were calculated for adults aged 19 to 24 using simple averages of modal age groups 19-20, 21-22, and 23-24 (source data at http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html). Estimates may differ from those published previously due to rounding. For the 19 to 24 age group in the MTF data, significance tests were performed assuming independent samples between years an odd number of years apart because two distinct cohorts a year apart were monitored longitudinally at 2-year intervals. Although appropriate for comparisons of 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 estimates with 2014 estimates, this assumption results in conservative tests for comparisons of 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 data with 2014 estimates because it does not take into account covariances that are associated with repeated observations from the longitudinal samples. Estimates of covariances were not available.

[a] Difference between this estimate and 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

[1] MTF data are for "narcotics other than heroin."

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.

Table F.9 Comparison of NSDUH and MTF Risk Estimates among Youths: Percentages, 2002-2014

Risk Behaviors	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Perceived Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice a Week/ Regularly													
NSDUH	51.5[a]	54.4[a]	54.7[a]	55.0[a]	54.2[a]	54.6[a]	52.8[a]	49.0[a]	47.2[a]	44.8[a]	43.6[a]	39.5[a]	37.4
MTF	66.3[a]	69.1[a]	70.9[a]	69.7[a]	69.1[a]	69.4[a]	68.4[a]	64.7[a]	62.6[a]	61.8[a]	58.9[a]	53.8	52.2
Perceived Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day													
NSDUH	63.1[a]	64.2[a]	67.5[a]	68.3[a]	68.7[a]	68.8[a]	69.5[a]	65.5	65.3	66.2	65.7	64.3[a]	66.3
MTF	60.9[a]	61.7[a]	65.4	64.8	63.6[a]	64.7	64.5[a]	63.2[a]	64.1[a]	66.2	67.1	66.6	67.1
Perceived Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week													
NSDUH	38.2	38.5	38.1	38.4	39.3	39.3	40.0	39.6	40.4	40.7[a]	39.7	39.0	39.2
MTF	54.1	54.1	54.3	55.3	54.4	56.0[a]	56.8[a]	55.0	55.9	57.0[a]	55.5	54.0	54.2

-- = not available; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; MTF = Monitoring the Future.

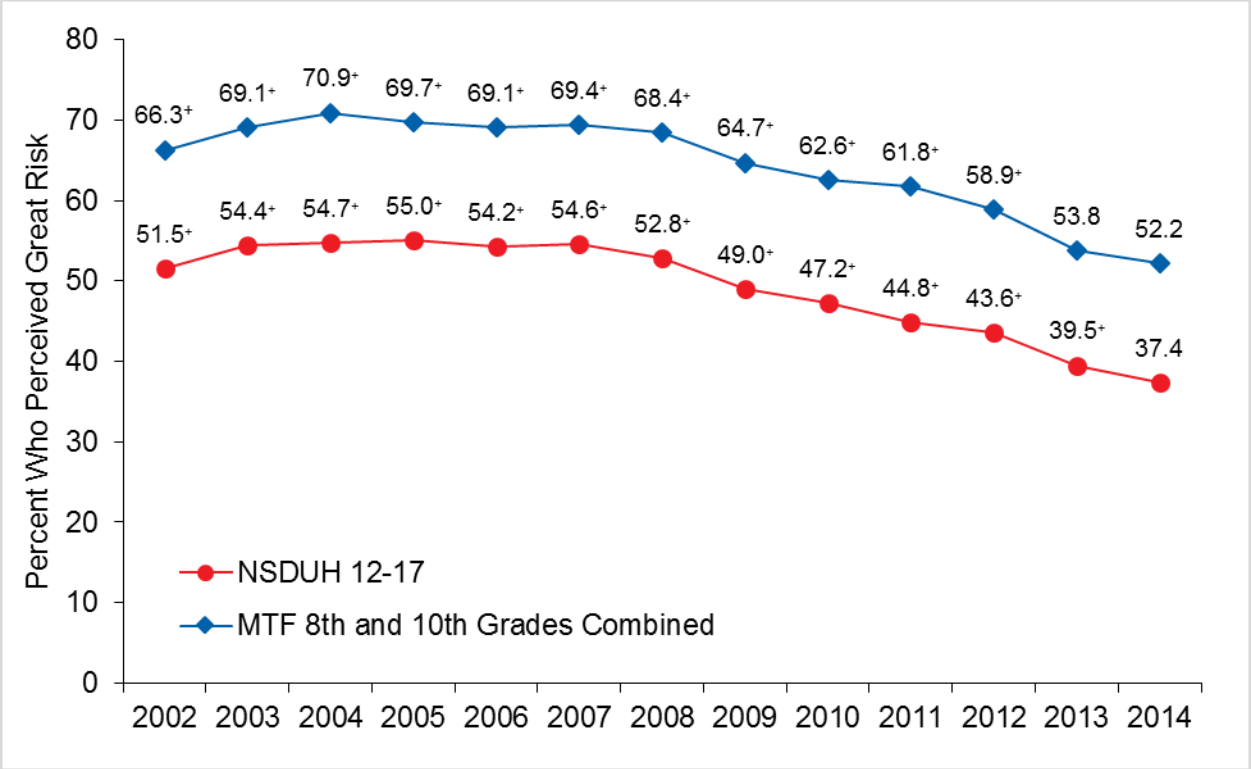
NOTE: NSDUH data are for youths aged 12 to 17. Some 2006 to 2010 NSDUH estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates. See Section B.3.5 in 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions (CBHSQ, 2015b).

NOTE: MTF data are simple averages of estimates for 8th and 10th graders. MTF data for 8th and 10th graders are reported in Miech, Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, and Schulenberg (2015). The corresponding MTF design effects are not publicly available, but design effects for comparisons between nonadjacent years along with an adjustment factor to use when comparisons are made between adjacent years were obtained from the co-principal investigator of this survey (Patrick O'Malley, personal communication, February, 3, 2016) based on the average of the three most recent years. The design effects obtained for the three risk behaviors are listed as follows: (1) perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once or twice a week/regularly: 6.7 for 8th graders and 3.9 for 10th graders; (2) perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day: 3.7 for 8th graders and 3.7 for 10th graders; and (3) perceived great risk from having five or more drinks once or twice a week: 4.2 for 8th graders and 3.6 for 10th graders. Design effects for comparisons between adjacent years were not available, but were approximated by applying a multiplicative factor of 0.7 to the corresponding design effects intended for comparisons between nonadjacent years; the reason for this approximation is based on typical ratios of design effects observed between those intended for comparisons between adjacent versus nonadjacent years.

[a] Difference between this NSDUH estimate and 2014 NSDUH estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

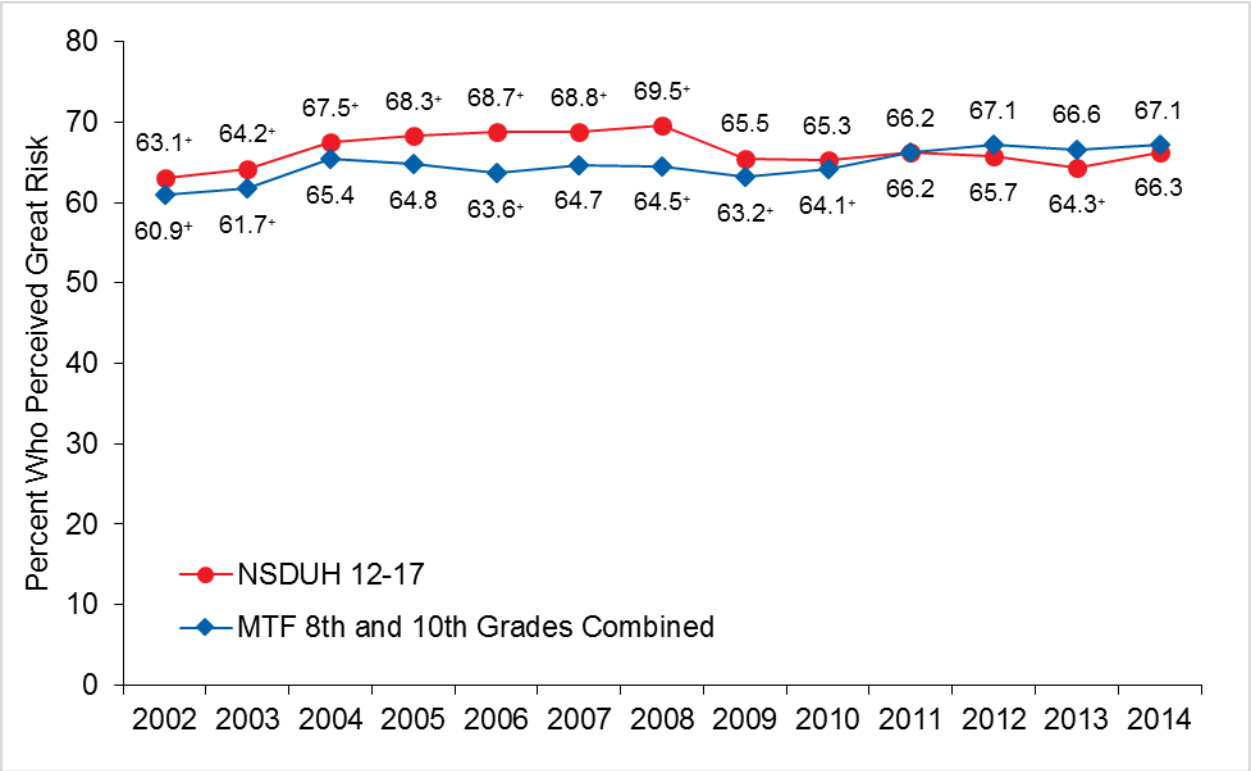
Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, University of Michigan, 2002-2014.

Figure F.7 Perceived Great Risk in Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice a Week/Regularly among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



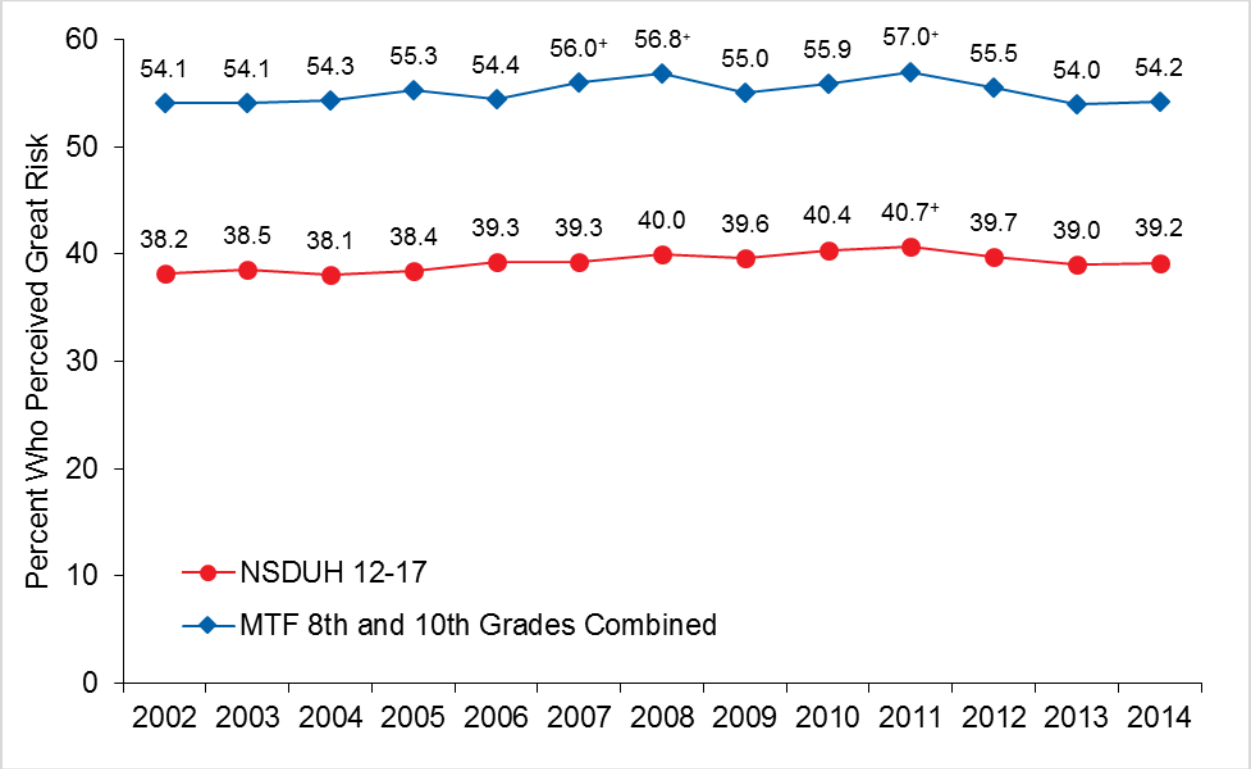
MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure F.8 Perceived Great Risk in Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Figure F.9 Perception of Great Risk in Having Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week among Youths in NSDUH and MTF: 2002-2014



MTF = Monitoring the Future; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
+Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

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Appendix G: Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables

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Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables

This appendix provides a summary of the results of an analysis of the nonkey outcome variables[8] in Table G.1. Statistical tests (typically, *t*-tests) were conducted to compare estimates from 2014 with corresponding estimates from each of the years from 2002 (or some other year for certain variables) to 2013. The linear trend analysis described in Section 3.2.1.1 was *not* applied to these variables. There was little evidence that estimates from 2014 represented any changes in trends that could be explained by design or questionnaire changes in 2014.

[8] The nonkey outcome variables include all of the variables described in four 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) first release reports (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2015c, 2015d, 2015e, 2015f), excluding the following 20 key outcome variables (which are also listed in the first footnote in Table 3.8.3): (1) lifetime illicit drug use, (2) past month illicit drug use, (3) lifetime marijuana use, (4) past month marijuana use, (5) lifetime nonmedical use of pain relievers, (6) past month nonmedical use of pain relievers, (7) lifetime alcohol use, (8) past month alcohol use, (9) past month binge alcohol use, (10) lifetime cigarette use, (11) past month cigarette use, (12) past year illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse, (13) past year illicit drug dependence or abuse, (14) past year alcohol dependence or abuse, (15) received substance use treatment at a specialty facility in the past year, (16) any mental illness (AMI) in the past year, (17) serious mental illness (SMI) in the past year, (18) received mental health treatment/counseling in the past year, (19) serious thoughts of suicide in the past year, and (20) major depressive episode in the past year.

Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
1. Heroin Use in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older	• For age groups (18 to 25 and 26 or older), there seemed to be an increase of use in the 4 to 6 years prior to 2014.
2. Tobacco Product in the Past Month among Individuals	• There was a decline in *cigarette use* overall, while the use of *other tobacco products* remained somewhat steady if not slightly decreased over the 3 years prior to 2014. • For youths aged 12 to 17, *overall tobacco products use* appeared to be decreasing, especially with *cigarette use*, while other forms remained rather constant. • For young adults aged 18 to 25, *overall tobacco products use* appeared to be decreasing, especially with *cigarette use*, while other forms remained rather constant, with the exception of *smokeless tobacco*, which appeared to slightly increase over time. • For adults aged 26 or older, *overall tobacco products use* appeared to be decreasing, especially with *cigarette use*, while other forms remained rather constant.
3. Substance Dependence or Abuse for Specific Substances in the Past Year	• Combinatory *use of illicit drugs and alcohol* decreased over time, overall and for individual age subgroups.
4. Level of Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group	• Reports of *mental illness* remained steady, with minor fluctuations across time. • Within almost each category of *mental illness*, the 26 to 49 age group tended to have a greater percentage reported. There did appear to be an increasing trend among 18 to 25 year olds reporting *any mental illness* excluding *serious mental illness*.
5. Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	• There were increases in the percentage of episodes among those in both *substance use disorder* statuses.
6. Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode Status	• There was a decrease in the percentage of *substance use* among those in both *major depressive episode* statuses.
7. Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Mental Illness Status in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group	• Trends for the combination of *substance use disorder* and *mental illness status* remained steadfast with minor fluctuations.
8. Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Past Year Major Depressive Episode and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode with Severe Impairment in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• Trends for both combinations of *substance use disorder* and *major depressive episodes* remained steadfast with minor fluctuations.
9. Substance Use in the Past Year and Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode	• There did not appear to be major differences in *past year use of illicit drugs*, regardless of which type, and with the exception of *LSD*, among those reporting and not reporting any *major depressive episodes*. • Similar trend can be said of *cigarette* and *heavy alcohol use in the past month*.
10. Made Any Suicide Plans in the Past Year	• The 18 to 25 group appeared to have the highest percentage out of all age groups. • Percentages for male and females remained comparable over time, with females holding a slightly higher percentage. • By age group and gender, females aged 18 to 25 had the highest percentage among all group combinations.

(continued)

Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
11. Attempted Suicide in the Past Year	• The overall proportion of *suicide attempts* remained constant. • By age group and gender, females aged 18 to 25 held the highest proportion of *attempted suicides*. • By age group and gender, the proportion of *suicide attempts* appeared to decrease as age increased, irrespective of gender.
12. Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Alcohol Use in the Past Month	• Of those reporting *past month alcohol use*, *binge alcohol use, and heavy alcohol use*, a greater percentage had *serious thoughts* versus *making plans* or *attempting suicide*. • *Having serious thoughts of suicide* seemed to increase compared with the total for those with *heavy alcohol use* in the past month. • The proportion for those *making plans* or *attempting suicide* among those with *alcohol use* and the total were comparable.
13. Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year and Alcohol Use in the Past Year	• Whether having *serious thoughts of suicide, making suicide plans*, or *attempting suicide*, the *use of illicit drugs and/or alcohol* versus overall appeared to yield a greater percentage in each category. • The highest proportion of *suicidal thoughts* and or *suicidal planning* appeared among users of *nonmedical sedatives*.
14. Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Service Use, Substance Use Disorder, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in the Past Year	• Those reporting a *major depressive episode* had the highest percentage of *serious suicidal thoughts* and *making suicide plans* versus other classifications. • *Substance use treatment at a specialty facility* had the highest percentage of *attempted suicide* compared with the other classification groups.
15. Attempted Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Age Group	• The 18 to 25 age group had the highest percentage of *attempted suicides* compared with the other age groups and the overall total. • The aforementioned age group also had a greater percentage *receiving medical attention after a suicide attempt* as compared with other age groups, although it had a lower percentage than the overall total. • The same results were evident when looking at those *staying overnight or longer in a hospital for said suicide attempt*.
16. Mental Health Service Use and Perceived Need among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year	• Among those *utilizing mental health services*, there was a slightly higher percentage of those with *suicidal thoughts* versus those who did not have suicidal thoughts. • A greater percentage of those with *suicidal thoughts* was found among those with *no perceived need* than among those with a *perceived need* for mental health services.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
17. Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year	• The overall *receipt of treatment* fluctuated across time. Of those *receiving treatment for substance use*, those *receiving treatment for alcohol* had the highest numbers across all years. • The number of those *receiving treatment* remained steadfast for most substances, except for those *seeking treatment for pain relievers* and *sedatives*. • For all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 and older), the number of those *receiving treatment* remained steadfast for most substances. • Among those aged 12 to 17, 18 to 25 , and 26 or older who were *receiving treatment for substance use,* those *receiving treatment for alcohol* and *marijuana* yielded the highest numbers across all years. • Among youths aged 12 to 17, youths in 2014 appeared to report the lowest number of those *seeking treatment* for some substances, such as *hallucinogens, pain relievers, and alcohol*. The lowest number of those *seeking treatment* resided with those *seeking treatment for heroin and sedatives*. • Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the lowest number of those *seeking treatment* resided with those *seeking treatment for sedatives*. • Among adults aged 26 or older, the number of those *receiving treatment* remained steady for some substances, while others tended to increase within the 3 to 4 years prior to 2014, such as *heroin, stimulants, and sedatives*. The lowest number of those *seeking treatment* resided with those *seeking treatment for inhalants*.
18. Locations Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment or Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment or Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year	• For those *receiving treatment*, it appeared that *self-help groups* and *outpatient rehabilitation facilities* were the most popular locations, with a steadfast number of those receiving treatments across time. • Treatment locations retaining the lowest count were *prisons and/or jails*.
19. Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older	• For those *needing treatment for drug and/or alcohol use*, the majority did not *receive treatment at a specialty facility*. This trend continued over time, with the number of those receiving or not *receiving treatment at a specialty facility* remaining steady as well. • Among youths aged 12 to 17, note that within the 2 years prior to 2014 and including 2014, there appeared to be a decrease in those *needing treatment for illicit drug use and/or alcohol* in general. • Among young adults aged 18 to 25 *needing treatment for drug and/or alcohol use*, the majority did not receive *treatment at a specialty facility*. This trend continued over time, with the *number of those receiving or not receiving treatment at a specialty facility* remaining steady as well. • Among adults aged 26 or older needing *treatment for drug and/or alcohol use*, the majority did not receive *treatment at a specialty facility*. This trend continued over time, with the number of those *receiving or not receiving treatment at a specialty facility* remaining steady as well. • Among adults aged 26 or older, note that the number of those *needing treatment for alcohol or drug use* slightly increased, irrespective of where treatment was received for 2012 through 2014.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
20. Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment, by Age Group	• For those *receiving treatment at a specialty facility for drugs or alcohol* (or both), the 26 or older age group had the largest percentage across time. • All age groups had minor fluctuations across time, regardless of what the treatment was received for. There were higher percentages of those *seeking treatment for illicit drug use* versus *alcohol use* or *drug and alcohol use* in combination.
21. Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Use Treatment or Alcohol Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem or Alcohol Use Problem, by Age Group	• The highest *perceived need status* was among *those who did not feel the need for treatment*. Of *those who felt a need for treatment*, a larger number of adults aged 26 or older made no effort to get treatment, while roughly half of youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 made an effort.
22. Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Use Problem, by Age Group	• The highest *perceived need status* was among those who *did not feel the need for treatment*. *Of those who felt a need for treatment*, a larger number of young adults aged 18 to 25 and adults aged 26 or older made no effort to get treatment, while a larger number of youths aged 12 to 17 made an effort to get treatment.
23. Perceived Need for Alcohol Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Use Problem, by Age Group	• The highest *perceived need status* was among those *who did not feel the need for treatment*. Of those who *felt a need for treatment*, a larger number of young adults aged 18 to 25 and adults aged 26 or older made no effort to get treatment.
24. Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in the Past Year	• Irrespective of drug and/or alcohol use, a felt need for treatment, and/or making an effort to get treatment, the most popular reasons for *not receiving treatment* were due to *no health coverage and could not afford cost* and *not ready to stop using*. • The least popular responses across all categories included *not feeling the need for treatment* or *the belief that treatment would not help*.
25. Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Health Insurance Type	• The percentage of *those receiving mental health treatment/counseling* remained steady across time and was also comparable between age groups. Of those with health insurance, those on Medicaid had the highest proportion of those *receiving mental health treatment/counseling*, which remained steady across time. • Those with no insurance coverage had the lowest proportion as compared with others across time.
26. Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• The age group 50 or older had the greatest proportion, across time, *receiving mental health help*, regardless of having *any mental illness* or a *serious mental illness*. • As compared with all those with *any mental illness*, those with a *serious mental illness* had a higher proportion of people *receiving mental health* help across age groups and time.
27. Number of Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Services Received in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Age Group	• Of those *receiving mental health treatment/counseling services*, the majority received only one type of treatment, with a decreasing percentage as the number of treatments increased. This finding remained consistent across age groups and time. • The proportion receiving any *amount of treatment type* remained consistent over time, with minor fluctuations. Regarding the *amount of treatment type* received, the age group proportions remained comparable.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
28. Type of Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Received in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group	• *Prescription medication* retained the highest proportion across age groups for the type of medication received across time. • Overall, there appeared to be an increase in the proportion of those receiving *prescription medication* over the 2 to 3 years prior to and including 2014 as compared with 2002. • Age group proportions were comparable across time within each type of treatment received.
29. Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year	• For *outpatient mental health treatment*, most adults aged 18 or older received treatment at the offices of mental health providers that were not a part of clinic. Additionally, a majority of respondents also listed doctors' offices not a part of clinics and mental health clinics as locations for treatment. This trend remained consistent across all time periods.
30. Number of Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Services Received in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• Similar to the overall table for those *receiving mental health help*, those receiving only one treatment type made up the majority across age groups, mental illness severity, and time.
31. Type of Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Received in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• Among those with *any mental illness*, the proportions remained constant, with respect to time, across the types of treatment and age groups. • For any illness where *prescription medication* was the treatment received, those aged 50 or older consistently had higher estimates than other age groups across time. The same trend occurred with respect to *serious mental illness*.
32. Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group	• The *perception of unmet need* appeared greater among young adults aged 18 to 25 and the least among adults aged 50 or older. Estimates appeared to remain consistent over time.
33. Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• Young adults aged 18 to 25 reported greater *perceived unmet need* as compared with their counterparts across time. • For those with *any mental illness*, among young adults aged 18 to 25, the proportion reporting *unmet need* appeared to decrease over time.
34. Did Not Receive Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• For those with a *perception of unmet need*, regardless of level of mental illness, young adults aged 18 to 25 reported greater proportions of *not receiving mental health* help as opposed to other age groups. • This difference among the age groups continued across time, although the estimates decreased for the 18 to 25 age group.
35. Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Treatment/Counseling Who Did Not Receive Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness	• The most popular reason for *not receiving mental health treatment* despite a *perception of unmet need* appeared to be *cost*, with the next proportion of reasons stemming from feeling *they could handle it without treatment* and *not knowing where to go*. • This order was reflected both in those with *any mental illness* and among those with a *serious mental illness.*
36. Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling and/or Illicit Drug Use Treatment or Alcohol Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group	• *Use of substance use treatment* at a specialty facility remained the lowest proportion among all age groups and level of mental illness combinations. • *Mental health/substance use treatment at a special facility* or *mental health counseling* had higher estimates of use.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
37. Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling and/or Illicit Drug Use Treatment or Alcohol Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Illicit Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness	• Estimates for *treatment received* remained consistent across time with respect to the level of mental illness, type of mental health treatment, and substance use treatment facilities.
38. Sources of Mental Health Services in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• Estimates for *sources of mental health services* remained consistent over time, with slight fluctuations.
39. Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service and Number of Overnight Stays in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Specialty Mental Health Services in the Past Year	• Reasons with highest percentages for *receiving mental health services* included feeling very depressed as well as feeling afraid and tense, breaking rules, and problems with family. The greatest proportion of *number of overnight stays for specialty health services* appeared to be around 3 to 6 night or 7 to 24 nights.
40. Receipt of Treatment for Depression in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in the Past Year	• Estimates for *receipt of treatment for depression* remained consistent with slight fluctuations, irrespective of major depressive episode severity impairment. Nearly a third or more reported receipt of treatment.
41. Type of Treatment Received in the Past Year for Depression among Youths Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	• Of the *treatment received for depression*, the least used option across the years appeared to be using medication and not talking to a health professional. • The percentage of those *talking to a health professional* or *taking medication* (or both) remained consistent across time, with slight fluctuations.
42. Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling among Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Age Group	• Among all age groups, the *sources of payment for services* came mostly from self/family member in household and private health insurance. • A larger percentage of young adults aged 18 to 25 relied on free treatment as compared with those in other age groups. A larger percentage of adults aged 50 or older relied on Medicare as compared with those in other age groups.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
43. Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Individuals Aged 12 or Older	• *Perception of risk* was lowest among marijuana users across time as compared with users of other substances. Heroin use garnered the highest percentage of risk perception. Risk perception remained constant across time. • *Perception of ease of availability* also remained constant across time, with marijuana being the substance with the highest perceived availability. • For youths aged 12 to 17, the *perception of risk* was lowest among marijuana users across time and highest for heroin and LSD users. • For youths aged 12 to 17, there appeared to be a greater disparity in *perception of risk*, in comparison with the total population, in the frequency of drug use (i.e., try once vs. use once/twice a week per substance) and that this disparity remained over time. Marijuana also led in *perceived availability*. *Perception of availability* across all substances appeared to decrease over time. • For young adults aged 18 to 25, the *perception of risk* was lowest among marijuana users across time and highest for heroin, cocaine, and LSD users. • For young adults aged 18 to 25, there appeared to be greater disparity, in comparison with the total population, in the *perception of risk* in frequency of drug use (i.e., try once vs. use once/twice a week per substance) and that this disparity remained over time. Marijuana also led in *perceived availability. Perception of availability* across all substances appeared to decrease over time. • For adults aged 26 or older, the *perception of risk* was lowest among marijuana users across time and highest for heroin, cocaine, and LSD users. *Risk perception* appeared to decrease over time for LSD and cocaine for all frequency of use categories. • For adults age 26 or older, marijuana led in *perceived availability*. *Perception of availability* across all substances appeared to decrease over time for crack and cocaine, but remained steady for all other substances.
44. Substance Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group	• Alcohol and cigarettes led *substance use* for the past month among all age groups across time. *Substance use* regardless of substance or age group appeared to remain steadfast across time.
45. Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Substance Use Behaviors among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• Across time, a large percentage (consistently over 85 percent) of youths aged 12 to 17 *felt their parents would strongly disapprove* of substance use behaviors for cigarette, marijuana, and alcohol use. These high percentages remained consistent over time.
46. Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• Across time, a large percentage (consistently over 75 percent) of youths aged 12 to 17 *felt their peers would strongly disapprove* of substance use behaviors for cigarette, marijuana, and alcohol use. • These high percentages remained consistent over time. Substance and frequency of use disapproval were comparable.
47. Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in the Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• The percentage of *youths reporting seeing drug-related messages outside of school* appeared to decrease over time, although this group had the highest proportion compared with other methods of exposure.
48. Past Month Substance Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in the Past Year	• The percentages of *youths with substance use in the past month* remained comparable despite exposure to prevention programs across time. Use of marijuana appeared to remain the lowest among the drugs used and regardless of prevention program as well as across time.

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Table G.1 Summary of Results of Analysis of Nonkey Outcome Variables (continued)

Outcome Variable	12-Month Analysis
49. Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Individuals Aged 12 or Older	• *Overall initiation* appeared to remain somewhat steady, with slight fluctuations over time. There was a decrease in the *initiation to pain relievers* over time. A slight uptick appeared in *alcohol initiation* and use over the course of time.
50. Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Youths Aged 12 to 17	• *Overall initiation* appeared to remain somewhat steady, with slight fluctuations over time. There appeared a slight decrease over time, especially within the 2 to 3 years prior to 2014, for crack, cigarettes, and cigars.
51. Past Year Initiation of Substance Use	• For youths aged 12 to 17, *overall initiation* appeared to remain somewhat steady, with slight fluctuations over time. There appeared a slight decrease over time, especially within the 2 to 3 years prior to 2014, for crack, cigarettes, and cigars. • For young adults aged 18 to 25, *overall initiation* appeared to remain somewhat increasing over time, with slight fluctuations. Specifically, the number of those starting to use hallucinogens, alcohol, and cigarettes appeared to increase over time. • For adults aged 26 or older, *overall initiation* appeared to remain steady over time, with slight fluctuations. With respect to specific drugs, the estimates remained relatively consistent, with slight fluctuations.
52. Mean Age at First Use among Past Year Initiates of Substance Use Aged 12 to 49	• *Overall mean age of initiation* increased over time.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2014.

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