

# Introduction

*Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables* is a collection of tables presenting national estimates from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). These tables present information on drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, as well as drug and alcohol dependence and abuse and treatment. Measures of these behaviors and characteristics are presented by a variety of demographic, geographic, and other variables. The estimates in the tables include rates of the behaviors, numbers of persons engaging in these behaviors, and other measures.

Although the majority of these tables are trend tables presenting estimates from the 2009 and 2010 NSDUHs, some tables include only estimates from the 2010 NSDUH. Also, a number of tables contain annual averages that are generated by combining multiple years of data if sufficient data within a single year are unavailable to produce reliable estimates. These tables may provide annual averages combining data for (a) 2009 and 2010; (b) 2007 and 2008; and (c) 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. Also included are a number of tables that present data from earlier surveys in the series, including a section of tables mainly presenting data from 2002 to 2010 and a couple of tables within that section presenting data from 1971 to 2010.

Because of survey improvements in the 2002 NSDUH, the 2002 data constitute a new baseline for tracking trends in substance use and other measures. Therefore, estimates from the 2002 through 2010 surveys should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 or earlier surveys to examine changes over time. Methodology changes throughout NSDUH's history make it difficult to assess long-term trends from tables presenting data from 1971 to 2010. However, it is instructive to compare NSDUH estimates from 1971 to 2010 by "piecing together" the data from time periods for which data are comparable. Specifically, valid trend comparisons can be made for 1971-1998, 1999-2001, and 2002-2010. With this approach, comparisons between 1998 and 1999, and between 2001 and 2002, should be made with caution because they are potentially biased due to changes in methods. Nevertheless, when these data are combined in a single presentation, it often becomes clear that the effects of the changes in methods are small compared with the major shifts in substance use prevalence that have occurred over the past four decades.

A description of the survey measurement issues and the sample design and estimation procedures used in the 2010 NSDUH can be found in technical appendices of the *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*.<sup>1</sup> Definitions for many of the measures and terms used in these detailed tables and in the national findings report can be located in the glossary that is provided with these detailed tables.<sup>2</sup> Where relevant, the glossary provides cross-references between terms and specific question wording for clarity.

---

<sup>1</sup> Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2011). *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings* (HHS Publication No. SMA 11-4658, NSDUH Series H-41). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to the 2010 NSDUH, a glossary of key definitions appeared as an appendix in each year's national findings report.

Tables presenting the prevalence of mental health problems, related treatment, and the co-occurrence of substance use and mental health problems have been released separately as the *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Detailed Tables*.<sup>3</sup> This set of tables and a report on *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*<sup>4</sup> are available at [http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10MH\\_Findings/index.aspx](http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10MH_Findings/index.aspx).

## Table Revisions

As of May 2012, tables containing estimates for the mid-Atlantic division and the Northeast region and Tables 5.54 to 5.56 have been revised. These tables have been denoted with the word "(REVISED)" placed between the table's number and title. In addition, a note appears with each revised table to briefly explain the reason for the corrected data. In general, previously published estimates for the mid-Atlantic division and Northeast region were incorrect because of data errors. Previously published versions of Tables 5.54 to 5.56 contained estimates of reasons for not receiving past year treatment (illicit drug, alcohol, or illicit drug or alcohol, respectively) that were overreported by including an additional year of data than was specified and without factoring the additional year into the weight adjustment.

More specifically, during regular data collection and processing checks for the 2011 NSDUH, data errors were identified. These errors affected the data for Pennsylvania (2006-2010) and Maryland (2008-2009). Cases with erroneous data were removed from the data files, and the remaining cases were reweighted to provide representative estimates. The errors had minimal impact on the national estimates and no effect on direct estimates for the other 48 States and the District of Columbia. In reports where model-based small area estimation techniques are used, estimates for all States may be affected, even though the errors were concentrated in only two States. In reports that do not use model-based estimates, the only estimates appreciably affected are estimates for Pennsylvania, Maryland, the mid-Atlantic division, and the Northeast region. The 2010 detailed tables and 2010 national findings report do not include State-level or model-based estimates. However, they do include estimates for the mid-Atlantic division and the Northeast region. Thus, tables containing estimates for these geographic regions have been revised using the corrected data. Because only a limited set of tables use revised data, there exist some minor differences in the marginal estimates (i.e., the estimates in the row described as "TOTAL" between the revised and nonrevised tables).

Caution is advised when comparing data from older reports with data from more recent reports that are based on corrected data files. As discussed above, comparisons of estimates for Pennsylvania, Maryland, the mid-Atlantic division, and the Northeast region are of most concern, while comparisons of national data or data for other States and regions are essentially still valid. The Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration does not recommend making comparisons between

---

<sup>3</sup> Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012). *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental health detailed tables*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

<sup>4</sup> Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012). *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental health findings* (HHS Publication No. SMA 11-4667, NSDUH Series H-42). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

unrevised 2006-2010 estimates and estimates based on 2011 data for the areas of greatest concern.

Using an extra year of data and erroneous weights in the estimation process caused the errors in Tables 5.54 to 5.56. These tables were meant to reflect, as indicated, estimates based on 4 years of NSDUH data (2007-2010). However, the estimates were erroneously based on 5 years of NSDUH data (2006-2010). In addition, when data from more than 1 year is combined for estimation purposes, the analysis weights from each annual file should be divided by the total number of years being combined. Because 5 years of data were used in these estimates, they should have been adjusted by a factor of five. However, an adjustment factor of four was used in error, leading to an overestimation of the totals. The revised tables contain estimates based on combining 4 years of NSDUH data (2007-2010) and adjusting the weights by a factor of four.

## **Table Numbering**

The detailed tables are numbered using a three-part numbering scheme (e.g., 1.15A). The first part of the table number (1.15A) is the subject matter section to which a particular table belongs. The second part (1.15A) is the number of the table within a particular section. The third part (1.15A) is a table type indicator, an alphabetic letter appended to the table number. Each table number, as explained below, has multiple table types. Tables are numbered sequentially within each subject matter section. To the extent possible, identical tables are assigned the same table number each year except in the case where specific tables are removed or added.

The eight subject matter sections and the number of tables per section are as follows:

- Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables - 1.1 to 1.92
- Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables - 2.1 to 2.84
- Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables - 3.1 to 3.25
- Section 4: Incidence Tables - 4.1 to 4.16
- Section 5: Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables - 5.1 to 5.56
- Section 6: Miscellaneous Tables - 6.1 to 6.107
- Section 7: Trend Tables - 7.1 to 7.45
- Section 8: Sample Size and Population Tables - 8.1 to 8.13

The table type indicators are primarily defined as follows; however, some exceptions do exist and are noted in subsequent bullets.

### **Table Type    Purpose of the Table**

- A:        Presents estimates of the numbers of persons exhibiting the specified behavior or characteristic (e.g., substance use) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
- B:        Presents estimates of the percentages of persons exhibiting the specified behavior or characteristic (e.g., substance use) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
- C:        Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "A" tables.

- D: Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "B" tables.
- N: Presents the number of cases in the specified NSDUH sample with the characteristics defined by the column and row headings.
- P: Presents the  $p$  values from tests of the statistical significance of differences between columns in the "B" tables.

The majority of tables within the detailed tables contain five table types (A, B, C, D, and P) as defined above. Note that table type N is used exclusively within Section 8 to display the sample size counts. Exceptions to this organization are noted as follows:

- Section 3 (Risk and Protective Factor Tables) includes tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced (Tables 3.19 to 3.25). These tables present estimates for the 2010 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 4 (Incidence Tables) contains both tables for which only table types A and C are produced and tables for which only table types B, D, and P are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables (Tables 4.9 to 4.12) includes table types A and C. This subset of tables presents the number of past year initiates in table type A and the associated standard errors in table type C. The remaining Section 4 tables include only table types B, D, and P. Tables 4.1 to 4.8 present numbers and percentages of past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type D, and  $p$  values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P. Tables 4.13 to 4.16 present the mean age for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors in table type D, and  $p$  values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P.
- Section 5 (Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables) includes tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced (Tables 5.54 to 5.56). These tables present annual averages based on combined 2007-2010 NSDUH data; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 7 (Trend Tables) contains one subset of tables for which only table types B and D are produced and one subset of tables for which only table types B, D, and P are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables (Tables 7.44 and 7.45) are multiyear tables that present estimated percentages for 1971 to 2010 in table type B and associated standard errors in table type D. The estimated total number of users and associated standard errors are not presented, nor are between-year significance tests implemented; thus, table types A, C, and P are not utilized. The other subset of tables (Tables 7.38 and 7.39) are multiyear tables that include only table types B, D, and P. Tables 7.38 and 7.39 present the number of past year initiates, percentages of past year initiates, and the mean age for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type D, and  $p$  values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P.
- Section 8 (Sample Size and Population Tables) contains only table types A, C, and N. Population counts, standard errors, and sample sizes are displayed in table types A, C, and N,

respectively. Percentages of the population and associated standard error tables are not provided in this section.

## **Locating and Accessing a Table**

The detailed tables consist of prevalence estimates (table types A and B), standard errors and  $p$  values (table types C, D, and P), and sample sizes (table type N). The tables (all types) are organized by subject matter sections. Eight subject matter sections are available for 2010, and two methods can be used to locate and access a table of interest within the PDF version of the detailed tables.

## **Subject Matter Sections**

If a user knows which of the eight subject matter sections is of interest, then he or she can click directly on the bookmark for that subject matter section. This will take the user to the index of tables for that section. This index can be used to identify the group of tables in which the desired table is likely to be located. Clicking on the appropriate link will take the user directly to the first table in the specified group where he or she then can scroll through the tables to locate the table of interest. The group links will provide the user access to the prevalence estimate tables. To access the corresponding standard error and  $p$  value tables, a user must click on the "SE" link associated with that group link. The eight subject matter sections are as follows:

Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables

Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables

Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables

Section 4: Incidence Tables

Section 5: Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables

Section 6: Miscellaneous Tables

Section 7: Trend Tables

Section 8: Sample Size and Population Tables

## **Reference Tools**

If a user needs more detailed information on which subject matter section to enter, he or she can click on the "Reference Tools" bookmark to learn about various other tools available for locating a specific table of interest. These tools include a key to selected variables, a glossary, and a list of tables. The key to selected variables defines key topics (e.g., demographics) used throughout the 2010 detailed tables. The glossary defines and cross-references key measures used in the 2010 detailed tables and the 2010 national findings report. Both the key and glossary may be helpful when used in conjunction with the table index in identifying tables that contain information for selected measures. However, not all measures and terms listed in the key and glossary are specifically mentioned in the table index. The list of tables can be used to identify a specific table for one of the subject matter sections. Once the desired table has been located using the reference tools, the user then should follow the directions provided earlier in the section on the "Subject Matter Sections" to access the table.

Note that once a link is used to access a table, only the tables within the same group as the one accessed will appear in the user's window. In addition, once a group of prevalence estimate tables is accessed, there is no direct link to the corresponding standard error and  $p$  value tables (and vice versa). If the user wishes to see a table not included in the current group, or to see the corresponding prevalence estimate, standard error and  $p$  value, or sample size and population tables, it will be necessary first to click on the appropriate subject matter bookmark, then to select the new group that contains the table of interest.