

Introduction

Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables is a collection of tables generated using data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Prior to 2002, the survey was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Although the majority of these tables are trend tables presenting estimates from the 2003 and 2004 NSDUHs, a select number of tables present only estimates from the 2004 NSDUH if the same or comparable data are not available from 2003. Also, a select number of tables contain annual averages, which are generated by combining 2 years of data if there are not sufficient data within a single year to produce reliable estimates. This set of tables provides annual averages combining data for 2003 and 2004, as well as 2002 and 2003. Also included are a number of tables that present data from earlier NSDUHs, including several presenting data from 2002 and 2003 and multiyear tables presenting data from 1971 to 2004. A number of tables related to respondents' mental health status were produced based on a subsample of respondents aged 18 or older.¹ Finally, tables were created that present estimates corresponding to the Healthy People 2010 Objectives.²

Due to 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 2004 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 2004. However, it is instructive to compare NSDUH estimates from 1971 to 2004 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 2002-2004. 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 methods changes. Nevertheless, when these data are combined in a single presentation, it often becomes clear that the effects of the methods changes are small compared with the major shifts in substance use prevalence that have occurred over the past three decades.

Subsets of the Detailed Tables are included in Appendices G and H of the report titled *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.³ Tables included in Appendices G and H can be mapped back to these Detailed Tables by using the table number reference included in parentheses in the upper left-hand corner of each table in the appendix (e.g., Table G.1 is the equivalent of Table 8.1N). A few tables included in Appendix H are similar, but not identical, to the 2004 Detailed Tables referenced by number in parentheses. These few tables were revised from the original tables to show 3 years of data instead of 2 years. The abbreviation "REV" has been placed after the table number within the parentheses to

¹ See Sections A.1 and A.3.2 in Appendix A and Sections B.4.4 and B.4.5 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

² Additional information on the Healthy People 2010 Objectives may be obtained at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>.

³ Office of Applied Studies. (2005). *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 05-4062, NSDUH Series H-28). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

identify these revised tables. A description of the survey measurement issues, as well as the sample design and estimation procedures used in the 2004 NSDUH, can be found in technical appendices of this same report.

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. There are multiple table types for each table number.

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

- Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables - 1.1 to 1.132
- Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables - 2.1 to 2.114
- Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables - 3.1 to 3.69
- Section 4: Incidence Tables - 4.1 to 4.50
- Section 5: Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables - 5.1 to 5.99
- Section 6: Mental Health Tables - 6.1 to 6.81
- Section 7: Miscellaneous Tables - 7.1 to 7.129
- Section 8: Sample Size and Population Tables - 8.1 to 8.19

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

Table Type Purpose of the Table

- A: Presents estimates of the numbers of persons who have used the substance(s) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
- B: Presents estimates of the percentages of persons who have used the substance(s) 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 "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 below:

- Section 5 (Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables) and Section 6 (Mental Health Tables) both include tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced. Selected tables within these sections either present estimates for the 2004 NSDUH data only or contain annual average estimates for only 2003 and 2004 NSDUH data combined. In both cases, these select tables are not trend tables; thus, 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, three subsets of tables (4.1 to 4.22, 4.31 to 4.33, and 4.45 to 4.47) include table types A and C. Tables 4.1 to 4.22 present numbers of initiates, mean age, and age-specific rates in table type A and associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type C. Tables 4.31 to 4.33 and 4.45 to 4.47 present the number of past year initiates in table type A and associated standard errors in table type C. The remaining Section 4 tables include only table types B, D, and P. Tables 4.23 to 4.30 and 4.37 to 4.44 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 4.34 to 4.36 and 4.48 to 4.50 present mean age for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors in table type D, and *p* values from tests of differences between years in table type P.
- Section 7 (Miscellaneous Tables) contains two subsets of tables for which only table types B and D are produced (7.7 to 7.12 and 7.128 and 7.129). Tables 7.7 to 7.12 present estimates for the 2004 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable. Additionally for this subset of tables, table type B presents not only estimated percentages, but estimated averages and totals; thus, the associated standard errors for each of these estimates are presented in table type D and table types A and C are not utilized. Tables 7.128 and 7.129 are multiyear tables that present estimated percentages for 1971 to 2004 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, tables types A, C, and P are not utilized.
- 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 2004.

Two methods are available to assist a user in locating and accessing a table of interest within 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 a 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 the user can then 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.

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 matrix of table contents with a key to selected variables and a list of tables. Once the desired table has been located using the reference tools, the user then should follow the directions provided under Subject Matter Sections (above) to access the table.

Please 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 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 to click on the appropriate subject matter bookmark and then select the new group that contains the table of interest.