

STATE-LEVEL COMPARISONS OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES FROM THE NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH (NSDUH) AND THE BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)

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

July 2017

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Contract Nos. HHSS283201300001C & HHSS283201000003C
RTI Project Nos. 0213757.004.107.008.002.012, 0212800.002.120.008.002.001,
0212800.001.112.008.009.001, & 0213984.100.001.012

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July 2017

Recommended Citation: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. *State-level comparisons of mental health issues from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Acknowledgments

This publication was developed with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), by RTI International (a registered trademark and a trade name of Research Triangle Institute), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. At RTI, Richard S. Straw copyedited the report, and Debbie F. Bond formatted it. Other significant contributors include Peggy Barker (formerly with SAMHSA) and Lisa Colpe from the National Institute of Mental Health. SAMHSA would like to thank Fang Xu from the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for providing substantive comments on this report. One of the RTI authors, Greta Kilmer Miller, is now with the CDC, and one of the SAMHSA authors, Arthur Hughes, has retired from SAMHSA.

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Executive Summary

This report compares state-level mental health prevalence estimates generated from the 2008 to 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) with estimates of similar measures from the 2006 to 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). It also describes the methodologies of these two surveys, such as survey mode and questionnaire design, and discusses how methodological differences may have contributed to differences in estimates.

The mental health measures compared at the state level include past 30-day serious psychological distress (SPD) and lifetime doctor diagnoses of depression or anxiety. Lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression or anxiety in NSDUH and BRFSS was based on self-reported questionnaire responses to whether a doctor or other medical professional had ever told the respondent that he or she had the condition. Two other measures were also compared: (1) past year major depressive disorder (MDE) from NSDUH and current depression from BRFSS, and (2) past year mental health service utilization from NSDUH and current mental health treatment (i.e., mental health care or services) from BRFSS.

Statistically significant differences in estimates were often found between the two data sources:

- Estimates of past 30-day SPD from BRFSS were generally lower than the NSDUH estimates.
- Estimates of lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression from BRFSS (measured with a single question assessing depression specifically) were mostly higher than the NSDUH estimates (measured with a checklist of chronic health conditions, from which depression was selected).
- Lifetime doctor-diagnosed anxiety estimates were higher from BRFSS (measured with a single question assessing anxiety specifically) than from NSDUH (measured with a checklist of chronic health conditions, from which anxiety was selected).
- Current depression estimates from BRFSS (based on a score of 10 or more when 8 depression symptoms were assessed) were higher when compared with estimates of past year MDE from NSDUH (based on criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition).
- Estimates of current mental health treatment were lower from BRFSS when compared with estimates of past year mental health service utilization from NSDUH.

The purpose of this report is not to reach conclusions regarding whether the mental health estimates from NSDUH and BRFSS are "correct"; rather, it is to document the substantial methodological differences between the two surveys regarding the estimation of mental health estimates. Regardless of differences in estimates, results from these studies can be used to monitor state-level mental health outcomes in the United States.

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1. Introduction and Purpose

This report includes comparisons of the mental health measures included in the 2008 to 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) and the 2006 to 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Both NSDUH and BRFSS are annual household surveys of the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population, and during the time period covered by this study both surveys administered questions assessing depression, psychological distress, mental health care or services, and lifetime doctor diagnosis of anxiety and depression. However, the surveys used different methodologies (including different sample designs, data collection methods, survey questions, and post-data collection adjustments). The purpose of this report is to examine the different methodologies used in each survey and assess the comparability of estimates produced by these surveys. Differences in data collection features, such as questionnaire design (wording and placement), sample design, and coverage, are examined as potential sources of differences in mental health estimates. Hedden et al. (2012) summarized the comparability of mental health measures between many national data sources, including NSDUH and BRFSS. This report expands on that earlier discussion by directly comparing more specific aspects and additional mental health measures of NSDUH and BRFSS, including state-level mental health prevalence estimates between the two surveys.

The remainder of this report includes five chapters, five appendices, and a list of the cited references. Chapters 2 and 3 focus on the NSDUH methodology and the BRFSS methodology and their mental health measures. Chapter 4 provides further details on both surveys' mental health measures, and Chapter 5 discusses how the context and placement of the questions within the surveys may affect the estimates. Chapter 6 offers overall conclusions regarding the differences in estimates of mental health problems included in NSDUH and BRFSS. Five appendices provide further information on the NSDUH and BRFSS response rates (Appendix A), a comparison of the surveys' methodologies (Appendix B), information regarding state participation in each survey (Appendix C), detailed tables comparing NSDUH and BRFSS mental health results (Appendix D), and an analysis of BRFSS telephone service interruption (Appendix E).

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2. NSDUH Methodology and Mental Health Measures

The 2008 to 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) were national face-to-face surveys sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that used a multistage sampling of households in all 50 states and the District of Columbia to collect data on the drug use and mental health of noninstitutionalized civilians aged 12 or older. Questions regarding drug use and mental health were administered using audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI); less sensitive items were administered by interviewers using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). About 45,000 adults aged 18 or older were interviewed each year. From 2009 to 2011, the household screening response rate was 87.9 percent, and the interview response rate among adults was 77.4 percent; for further details, see Appendix A in this report and Appendix B of the 2010 NSDUH national findings report (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2011).

Additional information on NSDUH's methodology (including questionnaires, construction of mental health measures, sampling, and weighting) are available on SAMHSA's website at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>. NSDUH data can be analyzed using public use files, which are available in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA) website at <https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/>, which also can be accessed from SAMHSA's website.

2.1. Psychological Distress

Questions assessing specific mental health issues were added to NSDUH starting in 2004. From 2004 to 2007, the Kessler-6 (K6) scale, which includes six questions assessing symptoms of nonspecific psychological distress (Kessler et al., 2003), was administered to adult respondents to assess past year serious psychological distress (SPD). Beginning with the 2008 NSDUH, the K6 scale was expanded to two sets of six questions to assess past 30-day SPD in addition to past year SPD.

2.2. Diagnosed Anxiety and Depression

NSDUH included questions from 2005 to 2015 on the respondents' lifetime and past year history of various chronic health conditions. All respondents were given a list of 20 health conditions, which included "anxiety disorder" and "depression," and were asked to select those conditions that a doctor or other medical professional had told them they had in their lifetime. A similar checklist was given to assess any diagnosis of these conditions within the past year.

2.3. Major Depression

Beginning in 2004, adult respondents in NSDUH were asked questions to assess the following:

- lifetime symptoms of depression and

- lifetime and past year major depressive episode (MDE) based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).

Beginning in 2008, further mental health measures were added to NSDUH on suicidality, any mental illness (AMI), and serious mental illness (SMI):

- The suicidality measures included past year serious suicidal thoughts, suicide plans, and suicide attempts for adults aged 18 or older.
- NSDUH estimates of AMI and SMI are for adults aged 18 or older. AMI was defined as an individual having any mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder in the past year that met DSM-IV criteria (excluding developmental and substance use disorders). Adults were defined as having SMI if they had any such disorder that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. In order to generate estimates of mental illness in the United States, SAMHSA designed and implemented the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS). Each year from 2008 to 2012, a subsample of adults was selected from the main study to participate in a follow-up telephone interview that obtained a detailed mental health assessment administered by a trained mental health clinician. The MHSS interview used the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders, Research Version, Non-patient Edition (SCID-I/NP) (First, Spitzer, Gibbon, & Williams, 2002). A prediction model created from the clinical interview data that were collected from 2008 to 2012 was applied to data from the 2008 to 2013 NSDUHs to produce model-based estimates of AMI and SMI for the entire NSDUH adult sample in these years.

2.4. Mental Health Care or Services

Beginning in 2000, several NSDUH questions assessed different types of treatment or counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health (excluding treatment for alcohol or drug use) received in the past 12 months among adults aged 18 or older:

- inpatient treatment, including overnight stays in private or public psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric or medical units in general hospitals, other types of hospitals, residential treatment centers, or other types of facilities; and
- outpatient treatment, including outpatient mental health clinics or centers, private therapists, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, doctor's offices, outpatient medical clinics, and partial day hospital or day treatment programs.

Beginning in 2001, a question assessing prescription medication treatment was added.

3. BRFSS Methodology and Mental Health Measures

The 2006 to 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was an annual state-based telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 or older and was sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In the core questionnaire modules, BRFSS collected data on health risk behaviors (including cigarette and alcohol use), preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) design. More than 450,000 adults were interviewed each year. In 2010, the state-level median screening completion rate was 68.2 percent (defined similarly as the screening response rate in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health [NSDUH]), and the state-level median cooperation rate was 76.9 percent (defined similarly as the interview response rate in NSDUH). For more details, see this report's Appendix A and the 2010 BRFSS data quality report (CDC, 2011).

In addition to questions administered from the core modules, BRFSS included optional modules consisting of sets of questions on specific topics that states may have elected to use. Module topics included survey items on smokeless tobacco, oral health, cardiovascular disease, firearms, and topics related to mental health. From 2006 to 2013, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provided funds to CDC via Interagency Agreements in support of the inclusion of optional mental health modules in BRFSS, including a module assessing anxiety and depression and a module assessing mental illness and stigma.¹

New in 2011 to BRFSS was the introduction of two methodological changes: (1) the inclusion of cellular telephone-only households in the sample, and (2) the incorporation of iterative proportional fitting (also referred to as "raking") in the production of the final BRFSS weights, replacing the use of poststratification.

Cellular telephone-only households were added to improve survey coverage of the telephone population and addressed differences in characteristics found between cellular telephone-only and landline telephone populations. Raking incorporates the desired population variables one at a time in an iterative process rather than making adjustments in a single process. As a result, more variables can be used as the raking margins (i.e., controls) versus poststratification. In addition to the standard demographic variables of age, gender, race, and ethnicity within each state, BRFSS included education level, marital status, renter or owner status, and source of telephone (cellular telephone only, landline only, cellular and landline). As a result, the methodology change improved the representativeness of the BRFSS data.

Since 2011, the proportion of cellular telephone interviews increased, while the proportion of landline-only telephone interviews decreased. If a respondent had a landline telephone in the cellular telephone frame in 2011, he or she was not eligible to participate in the

¹ For details, see the following report: *Attitudes toward Mental Illness: Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (CDC et al., 2012).

survey. In the 2012 and 2013 survey, if a respondent from the cellular telephone frame answered calls at least 90 percent of the time from his or her cellular telephone, he or she was eligible to participate. These changes may also have affected the estimates to a certain degree. Detailed information can be found in the overview and comparability documents in the annual survey data and documentation on the BRFSS website at https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/data_documentation/.

As a result of these methodological changes, the CDC reported small increases in various health risk indicators. For more details about the methodological changes introduced in 2011 and their impact on BRFSS prevalence estimates, see <https://www.cdc.gov/surveillancepractice/reports/brfss/brfss.html>.

BRFSS public use data are available on the CDC website for 1984 through 2015, along with questionnaires and information on methodology: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm (CDC, 2016). Appendix B summarizes the methodological differences between NSDUH and BRFSS.

3.1. Mental Illness and Stigma Module

In 2007, a mental illness and stigma module was administered in 36 states, then again in 2009 (16 states), 2012 (13 states), and 2013 (10 states). The mental illness and stigma module contained questions assessing past month psychological distress (Kessler-6 [K6]), current mental health treatment, and mental illness stigma (attitudes toward mental illness and its treatment).

3.2. Anxiety and Depression Module

BRFSS began including an optional anxiety and depression module in 2006, with 39 states participating; this module was subsequently administered in 2008 (16 states), 2010 (20 states), and 2011 (12 states). The anxiety and depression module contained questions assessing current depression (eight questions assessing *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition [DSM-IV], symptoms in the past 2 weeks, known as the Patient Health Questionnaire-8 [PHQ-8]) and lifetime doctor-diagnosed anxiety and depression (two individual questions assessing each of these conditions). In 2011, the question for diagnosed depression was removed from the module and placed in the core questionnaire; therefore, this measure was available in all states starting in 2011.

4. Description of Mental Health Measures

The specific wording of questions is a key component of how respondents perceive the meaning of questions. For instance, the inclusion of specific examples or descriptions added to ensure that the respondent understood the questions may influence the respondent to narrow or broaden the meaning of the question. Question format also can affect how a respondent interprets questions. As an example, complex questions that cover multiple ideas may not be answered as thoroughly as simpler questions that cover only one idea (Tourangeau, Rips, & Rasinski, 2000). Variations in question wording and format affect estimates produced by surveys and reduce the ability to determine the nature of any differences in estimates between data sources. Variations in the recall period of questions between surveys (e.g., reporting on current symptoms, symptoms in the past month, or symptoms in the past year) cause differences in estimates that are difficult to reconcile.

In this chapter, the mental health measures common to the 2008 to 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) and the 2006 to 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) are described in detail. The chapter focuses on differences in question wording, format, and recall periods between the surveys. Note that to increase the comparability of NSDUH and BRFSS estimates, the NSDUH estimates are based only on the states that selected the optional BRFSS module that contained the relevant questions. As a result, the estimates from both NSDUH and BRFSS are not nationally representative.

4.1. Serious Psychological Distress

In both NSDUH and BRFSS, past month serious psychological distress (SPD) was assessed using the Kessler-6 (K6) scale (see [Exhibit 1](#) at the end of this chapter). The K6 consists of six questions that ask respondents how frequently they experience symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. To create a score, the six items on the K6 scale were coded from 0 to 4 so that "all of the time" = 4, "most of the time" = 3, "some of the time" = 2, "a little of the time" = 1, and "none of the time" = 0. Summing across the transformed responses resulted in a score with a range from 0 to 24. Respondents in both surveys with a total score of 13 or greater were classified as having past month SPD.

Although both surveys used the K6 to assess past month psychological distress and the same cutoff score for SPD, there were some variations in question wording between the surveys:

- Each NSDUH question asked "how often" individuals felt distress, whereas the BRFSS questions asked "about how often" individuals felt distress. It is not clear how this difference might have affected SPD estimates between the surveys.
- In the BRFSS questionnaires, the interviewer received computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) notes indicating that the introductory phrase, "During the past 30 days," may be repeated for each question; however, if the interview progressed smoothly, this introduction was typically not repeated. In the NSDUH questionnaire, the reference period was repeated in each question.

- NSDUH asked, "...how often did you feel so *sad or* depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" BRFSS asked, "...*about* how often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" (no mention of feeling sad). The addition of feeling "sad" in NSDUH may have resulted in more respondents indicating that they felt this way in the past month.
- NSDUH asked, "...how often did you feel *down on yourself, no good, or* worthless?" BRFSS asked, "...*about* how often did you feel worthless?" (no mention of feeling down on yourself or no good). The addition of feeling "down on yourself or no good" in NSDUH may have resulted in more respondents indicating that they felt this way in the past month.

The 2009 NSDUH estimate of past month SPD was 4.6 percent, while the 2007 BRFSS estimate (including Puerto Rico) was 4.0 percent (Hedden et al., 2012). It may be that the higher rate of past month SPD in NSDUH is at least partially explained by the broader set of feelings included in the NSDUH questions.

In summary, although both NSDUH and BRFSS included the K6 scale, variations in the question wording, as well as differences in survey mode, indicate that differences in estimates of SPD from NSDUH and BRFSS may be due to multiple methodological differences between the two surveys. [Tables D.1](#) through [D.8](#) in Appendix D compare BRFSS and NSDUH estimates of SPD. Three years of NSDUH data were pooled; however, because NSDUH measures of past 30-day SPD were not available until 2008, estimates from only the 2007 BRFSS could be compared with estimates from the 2008-2010 NSDUHs. Note that the estimates for both NSDUH and BRFSS are based only on the states that selected the optional BRFSS module that contained the SPD assessment questions; therefore, these estimates are not nationally representative.

The majority of states showed a lower prevalence of SPD from BRFSS compared with NSDUH, although many of these differences were not statistically significant. The percent difference between the total prevalence estimates was statistically significant when comparing the 2007 BRFSS with the 2008-2010 NSDUHs (-16.2 percent; $p < 0.01$; [Table D.2](#)), but the percent difference was not statistically significant when comparing the 2009 BRFSS with the 2008-2010 NSDUHs (-9.5 percent; $p = 0.06$; [Table D.4](#)). In later years, the percent difference between the total prevalence estimates (i.e., across all states in common between the two surveys) was statistically significant when comparing the 2012 BRFSS with the 2011-2013 NSDUHs (-18.4 percent; $p < 0.01$; [Table D.6](#)) and when comparing the 2013 BRFSS with the 2012-2014 NSDUHs (-11.6 percent; $p = 0.02$; [Table D.8](#)).

[Tables D.9](#) through [D.14](#) in Appendix D compare BRFSS and NSDUH estimates for each of the K6 questions. For these comparisons, the 2007 BRFSS estimates are presented because participation dropped from 36 states in 2007 to only 16 states in 2009, 13 states in 2012, and 10 states in 2013. Once again, 3 years of NSDUH data were pooled beginning with the first year that data were available (i.e., 2008-2010).

A majority of states showed a higher BRFSS estimate compared with NSDUH for the first K6 question regarding nervous feelings, but many differences were not statistically

significant. Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 5.66 percent was significantly higher than the NSDUH estimate of 4.85 percent (Table D.9).

For the second K6 question regarding hopeless feelings, a majority of states showed a lower BRFSS estimate than the NSDUH estimate, but some of these differences were not significant. Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 2.59 percent was significantly lower than the NSDUH estimate of 3.38 percent (Table D.10).

For the third K6 question regarding restless or fidgety feelings, the BRFSS estimates were higher than the NSDUH estimates in 30 of 36 states (22 of these differences were significant). Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 6.97 percent was significantly higher than the NSDUH estimate of 4.88 percent (Table D.11).

The fourth K6 question asked about depressed feelings for BRFSS and a "sad or depressed" feeling for NSDUH. The BRFSS estimates were lower than the NSDUH estimates in 30 of 36 states (17 of these differences were significant). Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 2.33 percent was significantly lower than the NSDUH estimate of 3.13 percent (Table D.12).

For the fifth K6 question regarding feelings that everything was an effort, only 5 of the 36 states had significantly different estimates for BRFSS compared with NSDUH. Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 8.24 percent was no different than the NSDUH estimate of 8.32 percent ($p = 0.71$, Table D.13).

The final K6 question asked about worthless feeling for BRFSS and "down on yourself, no good, or worthless" feelings for NSDUH. The BRFSS estimates were lower than the NSDUH estimates in 35 of 36 states (17 of these differences were significant). Overall, the BRFSS estimate of 2.57 percent was significantly lower than the NSDUH estimate of 3.52 percent (Table D.14).

4.2. Prevalence of Doctor-Diagnosed Depression and Anxiety

Lifetime history of doctor-diagnosed depression or anxiety was assessed in NSDUH from 2005 to 2015 as part of a checklist of 20 health conditions. All respondents aged 12 or older were read the following statement:

The following is a list of health conditions. Please read the list, and type in the numbers of any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had.

Anxiety disorder	Pancreatitis
Asthma	Pneumonia
Bronchitis	Sexually transmitted disease, such as chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes or syphilis
Cirrhosis of the liver	Sinusitis
Depression	Sleep apnea
Diabetes	Stroke
Heart disease	Tinnitus
Hepatitis	Tuberculosis
High blood pressure	Ulcer or ulcers
HIV/AIDS	
Lung cancer	

None of the above - I have never
had any of these conditions

Questions regarding lifetime diagnoses of anxiety and depression follow the Patient Health Questionnaire-8 (PHQ-8) questions within the BRFSS depression module:

Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)? (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")

Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)? (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")

Beginning in 2011, the question assessing diagnosed depression was removed from the BRFSS depression module and placed in the core questionnaire within a group of questions inquiring about various chronic health conditions, such as coronary heart disease and diabetes. The question regarding diagnosed anxiety remained within the depression module.

A comparison of wording and format between these two sets of questions provides the following similarities and differences:

- The recall period was the same for both NSDUH and BRFSS, with respondents from both surveys asked to recall a diagnosis at any time in their life.
- NSDUH asked about being told by "a doctor or *medical professional*," whereas BRFSS asked about being told by a "doctor or *healthcare provider*." It is not clear how this difference might affect comparisons between the surveys.
- NSDUH simply listed the names of the conditions (anxiety disorder and depression), whereas BRFSS provided multiple examples of each condition. The examples given in BRFSS may have resulted in more accurate responses from BRFSS than from NSDUH.
- The checklist format in NSDUH also may have elicited different responses from the two separate questions in BRFSS (Rasinski, Mingay, & Bradburn, 1994). Multifaceted questions may not be answered as thoroughly as questions that cover only one topic.

In summary, although there were similarities in recall format between NSDUH and BRFSS on lifetime doctor-diagnosed anxiety and depression, comparisons between estimates from these data sources should denote the differences in wording and question format. The NSDUH checklist item was asked of all respondents; therefore, comparisons of the prevalence of these diagnosed conditions between NSDUH and BRFSS should be restricted to adult respondents.

Tables D.15 through D.26 in Appendix D compare BRFSS and NSDUH estimates of doctor-diagnosed depression. Note that the estimates for both NSDUH and BRFSS are based only on the states that selected the optional BRFSS module that contained the depression

questions; therefore, these estimates are not nationally representative. In these tables, 1 year of BRFSS data is again compared with multiple years of pooled NSDUH data to reduce standard error and improve the stability of state estimates. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of doctor-diagnosed depression from BRFSS compared with NSDUH, and most of these differences were statistically significant. The percent difference between the total prevalence estimates was statistically significant each year: 36.2 percent when comparing the 2006 BRFSS with the 2005-2007 NSDUHs (Table D.16), 39.7 percent when comparing the 2008 BRFSS with the 2007-2009 NSDUHs (Table D.18), and 39.5 percent when comparing the 2010 BRFSS with the 2009-2011 NSDUHs (Table D.20). Beginning in 2011, the BRFSS estimates were nationally representative, and the differences continued to be statistically significant: 39.8 percent when comparing the 2011 BRFSS with the 2010-2012 NSDUHs (Table D.22), 36.6 percent when comparing the 2012 BRFSS with the 2011-2013 NSDUHs (Table D.24), and 40.8 percent when comparing the 2013 BRFSS with the 2012-2014 NSDUHs (Table D.26).

Tables D.27 through D.34 in Appendix D compare BRFSS and NSDUH estimates of doctor-diagnosed anxiety. Note that the estimates for both NSDUH and BRFSS are based only on the states that selected the optional BRFSS module that contained the anxiety questions; therefore, these estimates are not nationally representative. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of doctor-diagnosed anxiety from BRFSS compared with NSDUH, and most of these differences were statistically significant. The percent difference between the total prevalence estimates was statistically significant each year: 73.2 percent when comparing the 2006 BRFSS with the 2005-2007 NSDUHs (Table D.28), 64.7 percent when comparing the 2008 BRFSS with the 2007-2009 NSDUHs (Table D.30), 64.7 percent when comparing the 2010 BRFSS with the 2009-2011 NSDUHs (Table D.32), and 69.5 percent when comparing the 2011 BRFSS with the 2010-2012 NSDUHs (Table D.34).

4.3. Depression

To measure the past year occurrence of major depressive episode (MDE), NSDUH first asked respondents if they had ever experienced a set of depressive symptoms in their lifetime for a period of 2 weeks or more (see Exhibit 2 at the end of this chapter). This allowed for NSDUH to determine if the individual has had MDE in his or her lifetime. According to criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV) (Kessler et al., 2003), a person is defined as having had MDE in his or her lifetime if he or she has had at least five or more of the following nine symptoms nearly every day in the same 2-week period, where at least one of the symptoms is a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities:

1. depressed mood most of the day;
2. markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all or almost all activities most of the day;
3. significant weight loss when not sick or dieting, or weight gain when not pregnant or growing, or decrease or increase in appetite;
4. insomnia or hypersomnia;
5. psychomotor agitation or retardation;
6. fatigue or loss of energy;

7. feelings of worthlessness;
8. diminished ability to think or concentrate or indecisiveness; and
9. recurrent thoughts of death or suicidal ideation.

Respondents who were classified as having a lifetime MDE were then asked whether they had had a period of depressive symptoms in the past year, which allowed for classification of past year MDE (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2014d).

The BRFSS anxiety and depression module included a measure of current depression, meaning depressive symptoms in the past 2 weeks (see [Exhibit 2](#) at the end of this chapter). BRFSS addressed the first eight DSM-IV symptoms using the PHQ-8, a validated measure of current depression in population-based studies that excludes questions assessing suicidal ideation (Kroenke et al., 2009). Only one question for each set of symptoms was asked, and respondents were asked to report the number of days they experienced each symptom in the past 2 weeks. The number of days then was converted into scores: 0 to 1 day = 0; 2 to 6 days = 1; 7 to 11 days = 2; and 12 to 14 days = 3. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. BRFSS did not include any measures of lifetime or past year depression.

Variation in question wording and recall periods in the depression questions exists between NSDUH and BRFSS. Specifically, the following differences are noted:

1. NSDUH included measures of lifetime and past year MDE for all adults, whereas the optional anxiety and depression module in BRFSS included current (past 2 weeks) depression.
2. NSDUH included a series of questions to address each symptom, whereas BRFSS included only one question per symptom.
3. NSDUH included questions related to suicide, whereas BRFSS did not.

Kroenke et al. (2009) showed that because suicidal ideation is rare in the population, it has little impact on the overall prevalence of depressive symptoms.

In summary, there were differences in survey mode, recall period, and question wording, indicating that differences in estimates of depression measures included in NSDUH and BRFSS may be due to any of a wide variety of methodological differences between the two surveys. [Tables D.35](#) through [D.42](#) in Appendix D show BRFSS estimates of current depression and NSDUH estimates of past year MDE. Note that the estimates for both NSDUH and BRFSS are based only on the states that selected the optional BRFSS module that contained the depression assessment questions; therefore, these estimates are not nationally representative. In these tables, 1 year of BRFSS data is again compared with multiple pooled years of NSDUH data to reduce standard error and improve the stability of state estimates. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of current depression from BRFSS compared with estimates of past year MDE from NSDUH. The percent difference between the total prevalence estimates was 29.0 percent when comparing the 2006 BRFSS with the 2005-2007 NSDUHs ([Table D.36](#)), 26.0 percent when comparing the 2008 BRFSS with the 2007-2009 NSDUHs ([Table D.38](#)), 42.4 percent when

comparing the 2010 BRFSS with the 2009-2011 NSDUHs (Table D.40), and 54.1 percent when comparing the 2011 BRFSS with the 2010-2012 NSDUHs (Table D.42).

4.4. Mental Health Treatment, Care, or Services

NSDUH asked adult respondents about several different types of mental health care or services received in the past year: inpatient, outpatient, and prescription medication. Three separate questions were used:

1. During the past 12 months, have you stayed **overnight or longer** in a hospital or other facility to receive treatment or counseling for any problem you were having with your emotions, nerves, or mental health? Please do not include treatment for alcohol or drug use. (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")
2. The list below includes some of the places where people can get **outpatient** treatment or counseling for problems with their emotions, nerves, or mental health. During the past 12 months, did you receive any **outpatient** treatment or counseling for any problem you were having with your emotions, nerves, or mental health at any of the places listed below? Please do not include treatment for alcohol or drug use.
 - An outpatient mental health clinic or center
 - The office of a private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor that was not part of a clinic
 - A doctor's office that was not part of a clinic
 - An outpatient medical clinic
 - A partial day hospital or day treatment program
 - Some other place (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")
3. During the past 12 months, did you take any **prescription medication** that was prescribed for you to treat a mental or emotional condition? (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")

These three questions from NSDUH were combined into one variable indicating mental health care or services in the past year.

BRFSS asked one question regarding current mental health treatment in its mental health module:

Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem? (Response options: "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse")

Comparing measures of mental health care or services between NSDUH and BRFSS is problematic for several reasons:

- BRFSS addressed current treatment only, whereas NSDUH encompassed the past year.

- NSDUH specifically excluded treatment for alcohol or drug use, while BRFSS specified no such restriction.
- NSDUH gave examples of treatment facilities and providers, while the BRFSS wording was more general: "doctor or other health professional."

Tables D.43 through D.46 in Appendix D compare BRFSS and NSDUH estimates of mental health care or services. In these tables, 1 year of BRFSS data is again compared with 3 years of pooled NSDUH data. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of current mental health treatment from BRFSS compared with estimates of past year mental health service utilization from NSDUH. The percent difference between the total prevalence estimates was -18.8 percent when comparing the 2007 BRFSS with the 2006-2008 NSDUHs (Table D.44) and -15.7 percent when comparing the 2009 BRFSS with the 2008-2010 NSDUHs (Table D.46).

Exhibit 1. Psychological Distress Questions on the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2008-2012	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2007, 2009, 2012, and 2013
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel nervous? 1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 Some of the time 4 A little of the time 5 None of the time DK/REF	About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous— <i>would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?</i> 1 All 2 Most 3 Some 4 A little 5 None 7 Don't know / Not sure 9 Refused
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel hopeless?	<i>During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel hopeless?</i>
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel restless or fidgety?	...about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel so sad or depressed that nothing could cheer you up?	...about how often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel that everything was an effort?	...about how often did you feel that everything was an effort?
During the past 30 days, how often did you feel down on yourself, no good, or worthless?	...about how often did you feel worthless?

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2007, 2009, 2012, and 2013.

Exhibit 2. Comparison of Depression Questions in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2013	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011
<p><i>Lifetime major depressive episode (MDE)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have you ever in your life had a period of time lasting several days or longer when most of the day you felt sad, empty or depressed? 2. Have you ever had a period of time lasting several days or longer when most of the day you were very discouraged about how things were going in your life? 3. Have you ever had a period of time lasting several days or longer when you lost interest in most things you usually enjoy like work, hobbies, and personal relationships? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. During times when you felt sad, empty, or depressed most of the day, did you ever feel discouraged about how things were going in your life? b. During the times when you felt sad, empty, or depressed, did you ever lose interest in most things like work, hobbies, and other things you usually enjoy? c. During the times when you felt sad, empty, or depressed, did you ever lose interest in most things like work, hobbies, and other things you usually enjoy? d. During times when you felt discouraged about how things were going in your life, did you ever lose interest in most things like work, hobbies, and other things you usually enjoy? e. Did you ever have a period of time like this that lasted most of the day nearly every day for two weeks or longer? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Think of times lasting two weeks or longer when [this/these problem(s)] with your mood [was/were] most severe and frequent. During those times, how long did your [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] usually last? ii. Still thinking of times lasting two weeks or longer when [this/these problem(s)] with your mood [was/were] most severe and frequent, how severe was your emotional distress during those times? iii. Again, think of times lasting two weeks or longer when [this/these problem(s)] with your mood [was/were] most severe and frequent. How often, during those times, was your emotional distress so severe that nothing could cheer you up? iv. Once again, please think of times lasting two weeks or longer when [this/these problem(s)] with your mood [was/were] most severe and frequent. How often, during those times, was your emotional distress so severe that you could not carry out your daily activities? 	<p>No questions assessing lifetime MDE were included in BRFSS.</p>

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Exhibit 2. Comparison of Depression Questions in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire (continued)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2013	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. People who have problems with their mood often have other problems at the same time. These problems may include things like changes in: sleep, appetite, energy, the ability to concentrate and remember, feelings of low self-worth. Did you ever have any of these problems during a period of time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] for two weeks or longer? vi. Think again about these other problems we just mentioned. They include things like changes in sleep, appetite, energy, the ability to concentrate and remember, feelings of low self-worth. Please think of a time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] for two weeks or longer and you also had the largest number of these other problems at the same time. Is there one particular time like this that stands out in your mind as the worst one you ever had? vii. How old were you when that worst period of time started? viii. Then think of the most recent time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] for two weeks or longer and you also had the largest number of these other problems at the same time. How old were you when that time started? 	
<p><i>Depressed mood most of the day</i> In answering the next questions, think about the period of time when your [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] and other problems were the worst. – OR – In answering the next questions, think about the most recent period of time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] and had other problems at the same time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. During that time, did you feel sad, empty, or depressed most of the day nearly every day? b. During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you feel discouraged about how things were going in your life most of the day nearly every day? 	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt down, depressed <u>or</u> hopeless?</p>
<p><i>Markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all or almost all activities most of the day</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you lose interest in almost all things like work and hobbies and things you like to do for fun? b. During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you lose the ability to take pleasure in having good things happen to you, like winning something or being praised or complimented? 	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had little interest or pleasure in doing things?</p>

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Exhibit 2. Comparison of Depression Questions in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire (continued)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2013	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011
<p><i>Weight</i> The next questions are about changes in appetite and weight. In answering the next questions, think about the period of time when your [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] and other problems were the worst. – OR – In answering the next questions, think about the most recent period of time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] and had other problems at the same time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Did you have a much smaller appetite than usual nearly every day during that time? b. Did you have a much larger appetite than usual nearly every day? c. Did you gain weight without trying to during that [worst/most recent] period of time? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ... because you were growing? ii. ... because you were pregnant? d. How many pounds did you gain? e. Did you lose weight without trying to? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ... because you were sick or on a diet? f. How many pounds did you lose? <p>(A respondent was assigned a positive response to this symptom if he or she answered "yes" to questions "a" or "b" above, or the answer to either question "d" or "f" was greater than or equal to 10. Note that "d" was only asked if "ci" and "cii" were not "yes," and "f" was only asked if "ei" was not "yes.")</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had a poor appetite <u>or</u> eaten too much?</p>
<p><i>Insomnia or hypersomnia</i> Again, please think about the period of time when your [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] and other problems were the worst. – OR – Again, please think about the most recent period of time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] and had other problems at the same time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Did you have a lot more trouble than usual falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking too early nearly every night during that [worst/most recent] period of time? b. During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you sleep a lot more than usual nearly every night? <p>(A respondent was assigned a positive response to this symptom if he or she answered "yes" to either of the above questions.)</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had trouble falling asleep <u>or</u> staying asleep <u>or</u> sleeping too much?</p>

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Exhibit 2. Comparison of Depression Questions in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire (continued)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2013	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011
<p><i>Fatigue or loss of energy</i></p> <p>a. During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you feel tired or low in energy nearly every day even when you had not been working very hard?</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt tired <u>or</u> had little energy?</p>
<p><i>Psychomotor agitation or retardation</i></p> <p>a. Did you talk or move more slowly than is normal for you nearly every day?</p> <p>i. Did anyone else notice that you were talking or moving slowly?</p> <p>b. Were you so restless or jittery nearly every day that you paced up and down or couldn't sit still?</p> <p>i. Did anyone else notice that you were restless?</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you moved or spoken so slowly that other people could have noticed? <u>Or the opposite</u> – being so fidgety or restless that you were moving around a lot more than usual?</p>
<p><i>Diminished ability to think or concentrate or indecisiveness</i></p> <p>The next questions are about changes in your ability to concentrate, and your feelings about yourself.</p> <p>Again, in answering the next questions, think about the period of time when your [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] and other problems were the worst. – OR –</p> <p>Again, in answering the next questions, think about the most recent period of time when you [were sad, were discouraged, lost interest] and had other problems at the same time.</p> <p>a. During that [worst/most recent] time period, did your thoughts come much more slowly than usual or seem confused nearly every day?</p> <p>b. Did you have a lot more trouble concentrating than usual nearly every day?</p> <p>c. Were you unable to make decisions about things you ordinarily have no trouble deciding about?</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper <u>or</u> watching the TV?</p>
<p><i>Feelings of worthlessness</i></p> <p>a. Did you feel that you were not as good as other people nearly every day?</p> <p>b. Did you feel totally worthless nearly every day?</p>	<p>Over the last 2 weeks, how many days have you felt bad about yourself <u>or</u> that you were a failure or had let yourself or your family down?</p>

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Exhibit 2. Comparison of Depression Questions in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health Questionnaire and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire (continued)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2004-2013	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011
<p><i>Suicidal thoughts</i> The next questions are about thoughts of death or suicide.</p> <p>During that [worst/most recent] period of time, did you often think a lot about death, either your own, someone else's, or death in general? During that period, did you ever think that it would be better if you were dead? Did you think about committing suicide? Did you make a suicide plan? Did you make a suicide attempt? (The response options for these questions are "Yes," "No," "Don't know," and "Refuse.")</p>	<p>No questions assessing suicidal thoughts were included in BRFSS.</p>
<p><i>Past year MDE</i> In the past 12 months, did you have a period of time when you felt [sadness, discouragement, lack of interest] for two weeks or longer while also having some of the other problems we asked about?</p>	<p>No questions assessing past year MDE were included in BRFSS.</p>

Note: The verbatim response categories for NSDUH were as follows: 1 = Yes, 2 = No, 94 = DON'T KNOW, and 97 = REFUSED. The verbatim response categories for BRFSS were as follows: 01-14 = 01-14 days, 88 = None, 77 = Don't know / Not sure, and 99 = Refused.

Sources: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2013. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011.

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5. Context, Placement of Questions, and Item Nonresponse

Previous chapters have described how estimates from selected years of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) could have been affected by methodological differences, such as variations in the mode of the survey (audio computer-assisted self-interviewing [ACASI] for NSDUH, telephone interviewing for BRFSS), variations in specific question wording, and variations in recall periods. Another important possible variation to consider is how the context of survey questions between surveys may have influenced how respondents answered certain questions. In the survey years studied, NSDUH had extensive questions regarding drug use and other stigmatized behaviors, whereas BRFSS included questions related to a variety of general health issues. Health behaviors (e.g., health screenings and physical activity) were measured in BRFSS, but use of illicit substances was not included. It is not known how these overall contextual differences between surveys affected how respondents reacted to the mental health questions.

Even small variations in the placement of questions, or in the content of questions that precede a question of interest, may have affected the response to a question. A study of serious psychological distress (SPD) questions in the 2004 NSDUH split sample showed that SPD prevalence estimates were higher, especially for young adults aged 18 to 25, when various other mental health questions were included prior to the Kessler-6 (K6) scale (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ], 2005). Later, the 2008 NSDUH split sample overestimated any mental illness (AMI) and serious mental illness (SMI) among young adults (CBHSQ, 2014c).

Placement of questions also could have influenced the amount of time a respondent devoted to a question. As the interview progresses, respondents may lose interest or become fatigued, causing them to answer questions more quickly in order to reach the end of the interview. NSDUH mental health questions were asked after approximately half of the interview had been completed. BRFSS included mental health questions in a module at the end of its survey, except for the question assessing lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression, which was placed near the beginning of the questionnaire (in Section 6 of the core) beginning in 2011. Some respondents may have ended the BRFSS interview prior to or during the module. For BRFSS, the item nonresponse rates for the K6 measures ranged from 8.4 to 9.4 percent, while the NSDUH rates were 2 percent or less (RTI International, 2012). It is not known how question placement and mode affects item nonresponse or how differences in item nonresponse rates affected overall estimates for mental health measures. In addition, it is not known if any biases due to item nonresponse and how missing data were handled from the two surveys may have affected the estimates.

In NSDUH, depression questions were placed after questions regarding social environment (for all adult respondents) and parenting experiences (administered only to parents who were part of a sampled parent-child pair). For BRFSS, the optional modules that included the depression questions were always placed after the core questions. Module placement may vary depending on which other modules a state selects in a given year. The module numbers for

the BRFSS mental health modules, as well as the total number of modules included in those survey years, are shown in [Exhibit 3](#).

Exhibit 3. Mental Health Modules Included in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Questionnaire, 2006-2013

Survey Year	Optional Questionnaire Module	Module Number	Total Number of Modules
2006	Anxiety and Depression (Includes the PHQ-8)	14	17
2007	Mental Illness and Stigma (Includes the K6)	16	19
2008	Anxiety and Depression (Includes the PHQ-8)	13	17
2009	Mental Illness and Stigma (Includes the K6)	21	29
2010	Anxiety and Depression (Includes the PHQ-8)	17	26
2011	Anxiety and Depression (Includes the PHQ-8)	26	34
2012	Mental Illness and Stigma (Includes the K6)	17	27
2013	Mental Illness and Stigma (Includes the K6)	17	22

K6 = Kessler-6, a six-item psychological distress scale; PHQ-8 = Patient Health Questionnaire-8.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2006-2013.

6. Conclusions

The main objective of this report is to compare estimates of mental health measures between the 2008 to 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) and the 2006 to 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and to better understand how methodological differences between the two national surveys may have affected estimates of serious psychological distress (SPD), major depressive episode (MDE), mental health care or services, and lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression and anxiety. These sources of data provide unique perspectives about how each survey's sampling design, data collection methods, survey questions, and post-data collection adjustments could result in differences in mental health estimates. Because of the many methodological variations between these surveys, it is not possible to determine which specific variations may have accounted for the differences found in the mental health estimates between the surveys.

In the years studied, NSDUH was the primary source of national data collected on substance use behaviors and mental health issues and was administered as a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) survey in respondents' homes, with sensitive questions asked using audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI). BRFSS was a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) survey primarily used to collect data on chronic health problems and related behaviors, and individual states were funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to add mental health modules from 2006 to 2013. BRFSS had a larger sample size than NSDUH; therefore, BRFSS had greater capability for providing state-specific estimates with low sampling error. However, NSDUH could provide national estimates because not all states had implemented the BRFSS mental health modules annually.

The questionnaire instrument used to measure current depression in BRFSS covered similar topics as those used to measure lifetime and past year MDE in NSDUH. However, the BRFSS instrument was briefer than NSDUH's and directed respondents to think about the past 2 weeks rather than their lifetime or the past year. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of current depression from BRFSS compared with estimates of past year MDE from NSDUH.

Both NSDUH and BRFSS asked questions about lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression and anxiety disorder; however, NSDUH used a health condition checklist, while BRFSS used individual questions with detailed definitions of each condition. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence from BRFSS than NSDUH for both conditions.

The Kessler-6 (K6) scale was used to measure SPD in both NSDUH and BRFSS, with slight changes in question wording. While BRFSS ascertained only past 30-day SPD, NSDUH used the K6 to measure past year SPD and later included past 30-day symptoms. The majority of states showed a lower prevalence of SPD from BRFSS compared with NSDUH, but many of these differences failed to reach statistical significance in this study.

NSDUH asked adult respondents three questions about different types of mental health care or services received in the past year, while BRFSS asked one question about current mental health treatment. The majority of states showed a higher prevalence of current mental health

treatment from BRFSS compared with estimates of past year mental health service utilization from NSDUH.

Understanding the differences in methodology, survey mode, and specific measures used to assess different mental health indicators from NSDUH and BRFSS can help to provide context for understanding and interpreting the various prevalence estimates provided by these surveys. Researchers and policy makers can use this information to improve survey designs that provide efficient and accurate methods for measuring mental health in the United States.

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Appendix A: Response Rates

Table A.1 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Unweighted Response Rates among Adults Aged 18 or Older

Year	Household Screening Response Rate ¹ (%)	Adult Interview Response Rate ² (%)	Overall Adult Response Rate (Screening × Interview) (%)
2005-2007 Annual Average	90.1	77.3	69.6
2006-2008 Annual Average	89.3	76.6	68.3
2007-2009 Annual Average	88.7	76.9	68.2
2008-2010 Annual Average	88.5	77.4	68.5
2009-2011 Annual Average	87.9	77.4	68.0
2010-2012 Annual Average	87.1	76.7	66.8
2011-2013 Annual Average	85.8	75.6	64.8
2012-2014 Annual Average	84.4	74.0	62.5

¹ Defined as the number of successfully screened households divided by the number of eligible households.

² Defined as the number of respondents divided by the number of selected persons.

Table A.2 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Unweighted Response Rates

Year	Screening Completion Rate ¹ (%)	Cooperation Rate ² (%)	BRFSS Overall Response Rate ³ (%)	NSDUH Defined Overall Response Rate (Screening Completion × Cooperation) ⁴ (%)
2006 State Median	66.9	74.5	35.4	49.8
2007 State Median	64.4	72.1	33.5	46.4
2008 State Median	65.5	75.0	34.4	49.1
2009 State Median	62.7	75.0	34.9	47.0
2010 State Median	68.2	76.9	35.8	52.4
2011 State Median	--	Landline: 77.0 Cellular: 76.6	Landline: 32.9 Cellular: --	--
2012 State Median	--	--	Landline: 49.1 Cellular: 35.3 Combined: 45.2	--
2013 State Median	--	--	Landline: 49.6 Cellular: 37.8 Combined: 46.4	--

-- not available; BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

¹ Defined as the proportion of all known households in which the presence or absence of an eligible respondent has been determined and in which, for eligible households, an interviewer actually spoke to the selected respondent (similar to the NSDUH definition of screening response rate). This was not published in 2011.

² Defined as the proportion of all respondents interviewed of all eligible units in which a respondent was selected and actually contacted (similar to the NSDUH definition of interview response rate).

³ Prior to 2012, the BRFSS overall response rate assumed that all likely households are households and that 98 percent of known or probable households contain an adult who uses the telephone number. For 2012 and 2013, response rates for BRFSS were calculated using standards set by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) response rate formula #4 (AAPOR, 2016, p. 62). For detailed information see the BRFSS 2013 summary data quality report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014b).

⁴ The cooperation rate was multiplied by the screening completion rate to calculate an overall response rate similar to the NSDUH definition of overall response rate.

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Appendix B: Comparison of Methodologies between NSDUH and BRFSS

Table B.1 Comparison of Methodologies between NSDUH and BRFSS

Methodology	SAMHSA's NSDUH	CDC's BRFSS
Purpose	To provide current data on substance use and mental illness prevalence for the U.S. population and each state	To collect uniform, state-based data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors
Sampling Design	Household, multistage, state-based probability sample of the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 years old or older	Household, multistage, state-based random digit dialing sample of U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 years old or older
Sample	45,344 adults aged 18 or older and 22,494 adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2013	483,865 adults aged 18 or older from 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2013, with no adolescents sampled
Mode	CAPI; ACASI for sensitive topics	CATI
Mental Health Measures Included	Specific health conditions General rating of health Health care utilization	Specific health conditions General rating of health
Weighting	Final annual weights used	Final annual weights used for full samples; appropriate split-sample weights used when necessary
Item Nonresponse for Mental Health Measures	Responses such as don't know, refusal, and not sure recoded as missing and excluded from estimates	None. Responses such as don't know, refusal, and not sure recoded as missing and excluded from estimates

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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Appendix C: Participation in NSDUH and BRFSS

In the survey years studied, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) used a state-based sample that provided direct estimates for the 8 largest states (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) and estimates for the remaining 43 states (including the District of Columbia) using small area estimation (SAE). State-level comparisons could be made between the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and NSDUH for states participating in BRFSS in a given year. County-based substate areas also may be compared between the surveys provided the sample size is adequate. In the survey years studied, BRFSS provided direct estimates for measures included on the core questionnaire for over 230 counties and approximately 145 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (MMSAs) each year (Kilmer et al., 2008). NSDUH typically combined 2 or more years of data in order to produce small area estimates for state and substate areas (see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2014a, 2014b).

Because states were able to choose whether they would include mental health modules, national BRFSS statistics were not representative of the nation as a whole. The number of states that utilized these optional modules in the years that they were available are presented in [Table C.1](#). By combining survey years, national estimates of current depression and lifetime history of doctor-diagnosed anxiety or depression could be generated using 47 states (using data from 2006, 2008, and 2010), and national estimates of past month serious psychological distress (SPD) and current mental health treatment could be generated using 37 states (using data from 2007 and 2009). In 2011, 12 states included the anxiety and depression module in BRFSS (the question for lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression was removed from the module and placed in the core section of the questionnaire beginning in 2011) (see [Table C.2](#)). In 2012, 10 states included the mental illness and stigma module, and 9 states were expected to include the mental illness and stigma module in 2013 (see [Table C.3](#)).

In order to include all of the states that selected modules for BRFSS, additional public use datasets must be accessed each year for states that employed a split sample. In these states, the state sample was randomly divided, and different versions of the questionnaire were administered to each subsample. All versions of the questionnaire must contain the core questionnaire, but different modules could be used on each version. [Table C.4](#) lists the states using split samples and specifies the version of the questionnaire in which the mental health module was included. Because these states administered the module to a subsample, corresponding weights were required when analyzing the modules. For details, see the online documentation provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014a).

Table C.1 Mental Health Questions in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Survey Year	Number of Participating States ¹
<i>Current Depression and Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety and Depression (Anxiety and Depression Module)</i>	
2006	39
2008	16
2010	20
<i>Combined 2006, 2008, and 2010</i>	47
2011 ²	12
<i>Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression (Core Module)</i>	
2011 ²	51
2012	51
2013	51
<i>SPD and Mental Health Treatment (Mental Illness and Stigma Module)</i>	
2007	36
2009	16
<i>Combined 2007 and 2009</i>	37
2012	13
2013	10

SPD = serious psychological distress.

¹ Excludes territories and, for counting purposes, treats the District of Columbia as a state.

² Beginning in 2011, the question for lifetime doctor-diagnosed depression was removed from the Anxiety and Depression optional module and placed in the core.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2006-2013.

Table C.2 BRFSS States Administering the Anxiety and Depression Module (Includes the PHQ-8)

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	•							
Alaska	•				•			
Arizona			•					
Arkansas	•							
California	•				•			
Colorado			•					
Connecticut	•							
Delaware	•							
District of Columbia	•							
Florida	•							
Georgia	•				•			
Hawaii	•		•		•			
Idaho			•					
Illinois			•					
Indiana	•				•			
Iowa	•							
Kansas	•		•		•	•		
Kentucky								
Louisiana	•		•		•	•		
Maine	•		•		•	•		
Maryland	•							
Massachusetts			•		•			
Michigan	•				•			
Minnesota	•							
Mississippi	•		•		•	•		
Missouri	•				•			
Montana	•							
Nebraska	•		•		•	•		
Nevada	•				•	•		
New Hampshire	•					•		
New Jersey					•	•		
New Mexico	•					•		
New York			•			•		
North Carolina								
North Dakota	•		•					
Ohio			•		•	•		
Oklahoma	•							
Oregon	•					•		
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island	•							
South Carolina	•				•			
South Dakota								
Tennessee	•							
Texas	•							
Utah	•							
Vermont	•		•		•			
Virginia	•							
Washington	•		•					
West Virginia	•							
Wisconsin	•				•			
Wyoming	•				•			
Total Number of States	39		16		20	12		

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; PHQ-8 = Patient Health Questionnaire-8.

Note: Shaded empty cells mean that the module was not available in that year.

Table C.3 BRFSS States Administering the Mental Illness and Stigma Module (Includes the K6)

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama								
Alaska		•						
Arizona								
Arkansas		•						
California		•		•				
Colorado		•						•
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia		•						
Florida								
Georgia		•		•				
Hawaii		•		•				
Idaho								
Illinois		•					•	
Indiana		•						
Iowa		•					•	
Kansas		•		•			•	•
Kentucky		•						
Louisiana		•						
Maine		•						
Maryland								
Massachusetts		•		•				
Michigan		•		•				
Minnesota		•					•	•
Mississippi		•		•				
Missouri		•		•			•	
Montana		•					•	
Nebraska		•		•			•	
Nevada		•		•			•	•
New Hampshire		•						
New Jersey							•	•
New Mexico		•					•	
New York							•	•
North Carolina								•
North Dakota								
Ohio		•						•
Oklahoma		•						
Oregon		•					•	
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island		•						
South Carolina		•		•				
South Dakota								
Tennessee				•				•
Texas		•						
Utah				•				
Vermont		•		•				
Virginia		•						
Washington		•		•			•	•
West Virginia		•						
Wisconsin		•						
Wyoming		•		•				
Total Number of States		36		16			13	10

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; K6 = Kessler-6, a six-item psychological distress scale.

Note: Shaded empty cells mean that the module was not available in that year.

Table C.4 States Using a Split Questionnaire for Mental Health Modules in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2013

Survey Year	States Using a Split Sample (Version Number) ¹
2006	Connecticut (1), Kansas (2), Maryland (1), Nebraska (1), Washington (1)
2007	Colorado (2), Maine (1), Massachusetts (2), Michigan (2), Nebraska (1), Ohio (1), Oregon (2), Texas (1), Washington (1), Wisconsin (1)
2008	Colorado (2), Kansas (2), Maine (1), Massachusetts (2), Nebraska (1), New York (1), Ohio (1), Washington (1)
2009	California (2), Kansas (2), Massachusetts (3), Michigan (1), Nebraska (1), Tennessee (2), Utah (3), Washington (1)
2010	California (2), Kansas (2), Maine (1), Massachusetts (2), Michigan (1 and 2), Nebraska (1), New Jersey (1), Ohio (1 and 2)
2011 ²	Kansas (2), Maine (1), Nebraska (2 and 3), New Jersey (1), New York (1), Ohio (2)
2012	Kansas (2), Nebraska (1), New Jersey (3)
2013	Colorado (2), Kansas (2), New Jersey (3), New York (1), North Carolina (2), Ohio (1)

¹ Different versions of the questionnaire were administered to randomly divided state samples. All versions of the questionnaire contained the core questionnaire, but different modules were used in each version. The version numbers given indicate the version of the questionnaire that included the mental health module.

² In 2011, questions for split samples were administered only to respondents with landline telephones. In 2012 and 2013, split samples were administered to both cellular telephone and landline telephone samples.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2006-2013.

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Appendix D: Detailed Tables Comparing NSDUH and BRFSS Mental Health Measures

Table D.1 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	199,320	5,417	136	94,200	7,073	157	-23.4	<0.01
Alaska	2,329	11	3	1,800	19	3	-42.8	0.06
Arkansas	5,242	100	8	1,800	175	17	-42.8	<0.01
California	5,169	854	85	7,500	1,108	76	-22.9	0.03
Colorado	5,460	103	11	1,900	164	23	-37.2	0.02
Connecticut	6,844	65	7	1,900	138	26	-52.6	0.01
District of Columbia	3,545	10	1	1,900	15	2	-31.1	0.03
Georgia	6,872	306	27	1,800	245	35	24.9	0.17
Hawaii	6,288	23	3	1,900	41	6	-44.7	0.01
Illinois	5,043	277	28	7,500	458	32	-39.4	<0.01
Indiana	5,473	150	13	1,800	256	32	-41.2	<0.01
Iowa	4,891	47	5	1,900	109	22	-56.8	0.01
Kansas	4,034	50	6	1,800	67	8	-24.8	0.10
Kentucky	6,049	184	13	1,800	204	28	-9.8	0.52
Louisiana	5,865	151	11	1,800	196	25	-23.0	0.10
Maine	3,884	37	4	1,900	49	7	-24.4	0.14
Massachusetts	4,394	139	17	1,900	174	27	-20.0	0.28
Michigan	4,194	275	28	7,400	416	29	-33.8	<0.01
Minnesota	4,716	105	13	1,800	164	24	-36.4	0.03
Mississippi	7,173	132	9	1,800	115	14	14.0	0.33
Missouri	4,842	207	19	1,800	208	28	-0.2	0.99
Montana	5,628	24	2	1,800	30	4	-18.7	0.21
Nebraska	5,103	31	4	1,800	56	8	-44.6	0.01
Nevada	3,858	70	9	1,900	96	14	-26.6	0.12
New Hampshire	5,613	31	3	1,900	56	9	-45.0	0.01
New Mexico	5,972	53	5	1,800	69	9	-22.8	0.13
Ohio	5,065	361	33	7,300	500	34	-27.8	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,793	132	9	1,800	126	19	4.9	0.77
Oregon	1,875	78	11	1,900	143	18	-45.1	<0.01
Rhode Island	3,976	34	3	1,800	66	10	-48.9	<0.01
South Carolina	9,583	152	11	1,900	135	25	12.3	0.54
Texas	7,673	780	72	7,300	774	57	0.7	0.95
Vermont	6,592	16	2	1,800	24	4	-33.3	0.08
Virginia	5,689	173	17	1,800	281	34	-38.3	<0.01
Washington	13,317	138	10	1,800	202	35	-31.8	0.08
Wisconsin	4,538	105	13	1,800	184	26	-42.7	0.01
Wyoming	5,738	12	1	1,900	13	2	-11.0	0.51
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		150			196		-26.8	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		187			222		20.0	
<i>Minimum</i>		10			13		-56.8	
<i>Maximum</i>		854			1,108		24.9	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		124.1			112.8		-74.7	
<i>No. of States</i>			36					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			5					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			31					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			18					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.95					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.2 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	199,320	3.91	0.10	94,200	4.66	0.10	-16.2	<0.01
Alaska	2,329	2.42	0.61	1,800	3.87	0.64	-37.4	0.10
Arkansas	5,242	5.13	0.41	1,800	8.23	0.80	-37.6	<0.01
California	5,169	3.50	0.35	7,500	4.10	0.28	-14.6	0.18
Colorado	5,460	3.15	0.32	1,900	4.42	0.63	-28.7	0.07
Connecticut	6,844	2.66	0.28	1,900	5.20	0.99	-48.9	0.01
District of Columbia	3,545	2.56	0.36	1,900	3.19	0.43	-19.8	0.26
Georgia	6,872	5.00	0.44	1,800	3.49	0.49	43.3	0.02
Hawaii	6,288	2.39	0.27	1,900	4.25	0.61	-43.8	0.01
Illinois	5,043	3.03	0.30	7,500	4.79	0.34	-36.8	<0.01
Indiana	5,473	3.48	0.30	1,800	5.40	0.67	-35.6	0.01
Iowa	4,891	2.25	0.25	1,900	4.85	0.96	-53.5	0.01
Kansas	4,034	2.55	0.32	1,800	3.25	0.39	-21.5	0.17
Kentucky	6,049	6.46	0.46	1,800	6.34	0.86	2.0	0.90
Louisiana	5,865	5.29	0.38	1,800	6.02	0.77	-12.1	0.39
Maine	3,884	3.78	0.41	1,900	4.74	0.68	-20.1	0.23
Massachusetts	4,394	3.06	0.37	1,900	3.45	0.53	-11.2	0.55
Michigan	4,194	3.81	0.39	7,400	5.55	0.39	-31.3	<0.01
Minnesota	4,716	2.67	0.32	1,800	4.18	0.62	-36.0	0.03
Mississippi	7,173	6.59	0.45	1,800	5.46	0.67	20.7	0.16
Missouri	4,842	5.00	0.46	1,800	4.68	0.64	6.8	0.68
Montana	5,628	3.46	0.34	1,800	4.01	0.59	-13.6	0.42
Nebraska	5,103	2.50	0.35	1,800	4.25	0.63	-41.2	0.02
Nevada	3,858	4.02	0.49	1,900	4.99	0.75	-19.3	0.28
New Hampshire	5,613	3.21	0.30	1,900	5.48	0.85	-41.4	0.01
New Mexico	5,972	4.06	0.37	1,800	4.69	0.64	-13.5	0.39
Ohio	5,065	4.57	0.42	7,300	5.79	0.39	-21.1	0.03
Oklahoma	6,793	5.31	0.37	1,800	4.69	0.71	13.2	0.44
Oregon	1,875	2.89	0.40	1,900	4.90	0.62	-41.0	0.01
Rhode Island	3,976	4.65	0.45	1,800	8.12	1.25	-42.8	0.01
South Carolina	9,583	5.02	0.37	1,900	4.02	0.73	25.1	0.22
Texas	7,673	5.17	0.48	7,300	4.45	0.33	16.4	0.21
Vermont	6,592	3.33	0.38	1,800	4.82	0.89	-30.9	0.12
Virginia	5,689	3.26	0.32	1,800	4.85	0.59	-32.7	0.02
Washington	13,317	2.94	0.22	1,800	4.06	0.70	-27.4	0.13
Wisconsin	4,538	2.68	0.34	1,800	4.31	0.61	-37.8	0.02
Wyoming	5,738	3.18	0.32	1,900	3.31	0.52	-3.8	0.84
Mean ⁶		3.75			4.78		-20.2	
Standard Deviation ⁷		1.17			1.13		23.0	
Minimum		2.25			3.19		-53.5	
Maximum		6.59			8.23		43.3	
% CV ⁸		31.32			23.73		-113.6	
No. of States				36				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹				7				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹				29				
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹				16				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.45				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.3 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2009) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2009)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	87,992	2,606	102	40,800	3,255	113	-19.9	<0.01
California	4,784	784	76	7,500	1,108	76	-29.3	<0.01
Georgia	5,243	203	23	1,800	245	35	-17.4	0.31
Hawaii	6,204	44	5	1,900	41	6	7.4	0.70
Kansas	8,617	49	5	1,800	67	8	-26.1	0.06
Massachusetts	4,738	144	17	1,900	174	27	-17.3	0.35
Michigan	2,779	247	36	7,400	416	29	-40.6	<0.01
Mississippi	10,113	138	8	1,800	115	14	19.5	0.16
Missouri	4,555	182	21	1,800	208	28	-12.4	0.46
Nebraska	4,933	32	6	1,800	56	8	-42.0	0.02
Nevada	3,536	70	9	1,900	96	14	-26.9	0.12
South Carolina	8,843	138	11	1,900	135	25	2.0	0.92
Tennessee	2,216	379	39	1,900	259	35	46.2	0.02
Utah	2,446	35	5	1,900	96	11	-63.9	<0.01
Vermont	6,278	14	1	1,800	24	4	-40.0	0.02
Washington	7,062	138	13	1,800	202	35	-31.9	0.08
Wyoming	5,645	10	1	1,900	13	2	-27.0	0.11
Mean ⁶		163			203		-18.7	
Standard Deviation ⁷		193			263		26.9	
Minimum		10			13		-63.9	
Maximum		784			1,108		46.2	
% CV ⁸		118.4			129.4		-143.5	
No. of States			16					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			4					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			12					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			6					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.96					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2009 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.4 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2009) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2009)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	87,992	3.92	0.15	40,800	4.33	0.15	-9.5	0.06
California	4,784	3.67	0.36	7,500	4.10	0.28	-10.5	0.34
Georgia	5,243	3.14	0.35	1,800	3.49	0.49	-10.2	0.56
Hawaii	6,204	2.36	0.25	1,900	4.25	0.61	-44.5	<0.01
Kansas	8,617	2.49	0.24	1,800	3.25	0.39	-23.3	0.10
Massachusetts	4,738	3.32	0.40	1,900	3.45	0.53	-3.7	0.85
Michigan	2,779	3.48	0.50	7,400	5.55	0.39	-37.3	<0.01
Mississippi	10,113	7.05	0.42	1,800	5.46	0.67	29.3	0.04
Missouri	4,555	4.54	0.52	1,800	4.68	0.64	-3.0	0.86
Nebraska	4,933	2.63	0.47	1,800	4.25	0.63	-38.1	0.04
Nevada	3,536	3.95	0.53	1,900	4.99	0.75	-20.8	0.26
South Carolina	8,843	4.43	0.36	1,900	4.02	0.73	10.2	0.61
Tennessee	2,216	9.44	0.98	1,900	5.51	0.74	71.2	<0.01
Utah	2,446	1.93	0.30	1,900	5.06	0.60	-61.8	<0.01
Vermont	6,278	3.06	0.31	1,800	4.82	0.89	-36.4	0.06
Washington	7,062	2.91	0.27	1,800	4.06	0.70	-28.4	0.13
Wyoming	5,645	2.57	0.37	1,900	3.31	0.52	-22.3	0.25
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		3.81			4.39		-14.3	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		1.93			0.79		31.8	
<i>Minimum</i>		1.93			3.25		-61.8	
<i>Maximum</i>		9.44			5.55		71.2	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		50.53			17.99		-222.0	
<i>No. of States</i>				16				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹				3				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹				13				
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹				6				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.40				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2009 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.5 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	90,198	1,792	75	34,700	2,749	100	-34.8	<0.01
Illinois	5,141	320	43	7,200	422	31	-24.1	0.06
Iowa	6,435	65	6	1,800	105	16	-37.9	0.02
Kansas	5,617	36	4	1,800	75	11	-52.5	<0.01
Minnesota	11,091	92	8	1,800	159	26	-42.2	0.01
Missouri	6,179	206	17	1,800	273	35	-24.3	0.09
Montana	8,097	28	2	1,800	29	5	-5.6	0.76
Nebraska	6,555	15	2	1,900	72	10	-79.8	<0.01
Nevada	4,331	87	9	1,900	96	14	-9.3	0.59
New Jersey	4,677	75	8	1,800	192	24	-60.8	<0.01
New Mexico	7,912	72	5	1,900	98	14	-25.9	0.09
New York	5,166	488	54	7,200	742	57	-34.3	<0.01
Oregon	4,703	105	11	1,800	172	22	-38.5	0.01
Washington	14,294	202	13	1,900	315	45	-35.6	0.02
Mean ⁶		138			211		-36.2	
Standard Deviation ⁷		136			194		20.2	
Minimum		15			29		-79.8	
Maximum		488			742		-5.6	
% CV ⁸		98.59			91.97		-55.66	
No. of States			13					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			0					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			13					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			8					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.92					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2012 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2012. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2011-2013.

Table D.6 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	90,198	3.84	0.16	34,700	4.71	0.17	-18.4	<0.01
Illinois	5,141	3.64	0.48	7,200	4.38	0.33	-16.9	0.20
Iowa	6,435	3.09	0.29	1,800	4.53	0.67	-31.8	0.05
Kansas	5,617	3.46	0.36	1,800	3.58	0.52	-3.2	0.86
Minnesota	11,091	2.51	0.21	1,800	3.93	0.65	-36.0	0.04
Missouri	6,179	4.96	0.42	1,800	6.04	0.77	-17.8	0.22
Montana	8,097	3.82	0.31	1,800	3.83	0.62	-0.3	0.99
Nebraska	6,555	2.93	0.33	1,900	5.31	0.75	-44.8	<0.01
Nevada	4,331	4.81	0.49	1,900	4.66	0.69	3.1	0.86
New Jersey	4,677	3.65	0.37	1,800	2.86	0.36	27.6	0.12
New Mexico	7,912	5.09	0.33	1,900	6.37	0.90	-20.1	0.18
New York	5,166	3.79	0.42	7,200	4.93	0.38	-23.1	0.04
Oregon	4,703	4.03	0.41	1,800	5.71	0.73	-29.4	0.05
Washington	14,294	4.17	0.26	1,900	6.04	0.86	-31.1	0.04
Mean ⁶		3.84			4.78		-17.2	
Standard Deviation ⁷		0.78			1.08		19.6	
Minimum		2.51			2.86		-44.8	
Maximum		5.09			6.37		27.6	
% CV ⁸		20.26			22.50		-114.1	
No. of States			13					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			2					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			11					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			6					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.6					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2012 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2012. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2011-2013.

Table D.7 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	65,619	1,425	50	30,300	2,989	113	-52.3	<0.01
Colorado	5,802	47	5	2,000	142	21	-66.7	<0.01
Kansas	9,854	30	2	1,900	80	12	-62.5	<0.01
Minnesota	12,512	84	9	1,900	168	27	-50.2	<0.01
Nevada	4,431	85	13	2,000	106	13	-20.6	0.23
New Jersey	3,753	57	7	2,400	265	33	-78.6	<0.01
New York	3,656	248	30	7,300	755	57	-67.2	<0.01
North Carolina	3,863	153	15	2,400	346	48	-55.7	<0.01
Ohio	7,189	260	20	6,600	522	31	-50.2	<0.01
Tennessee	4,613	265	21	2,000	303	40	-12.6	0.40
Washington	9,946	197	14	2,000	301	42	-34.6	0.02
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		142			299		-49.9	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		94			208		21.3	
<i>Minimum</i>		30			80		-78.6	
<i>Maximum</i>		265			755		-12.6	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		65.67			69.46		-42.68	
<i>No. of States</i>			10					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			10					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			8					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.81					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2013 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2013. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2012-2014.

Table D.8 Comparison of Past 30-Day Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	65,619	4.37	0.15	30,300	4.95	0.19	-11.6	0.02
Colorado	5,802	2.87	0.31	2,000	3.62	0.54	-20.7	0.23
Kansas	9,854	3.34	0.24	1,900	3.80	0.55	-12.1	0.44
Minnesota	12,512	2.45	0.25	1,900	4.12	0.67	-40.6	0.02
Nevada	4,431	4.86	0.75	2,000	5.08	0.62	-4.3	0.82
New Jersey	3,753	3.04	0.40	2,400	3.90	0.49	-22.1	0.17
New York	3,656	4.05	0.49	7,300	4.98	0.37	-18.7	0.13
North Carolina	3,863	4.87	0.47	2,400	4.71	0.66	3.2	0.85
Ohio	7,189	4.99	0.38	6,600	5.96	0.36	-16.2	0.06
Tennessee	4,613	6.75	0.54	2,000	6.18	0.82	9.2	0.56
Washington	9,946	4.24	0.31	2,000	5.71	0.79	-25.7	0.09
Mean ⁶		4.15			4.81		-14.8	
Standard Deviation ⁷		1.29			0.94		14.6	
Minimum		2.45			3.62		-40.6	
Maximum		6.75			6.18		9.2	
% CV ⁸		31.10			19.46		-98.4	
No. of States				10				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹				2				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹				8				
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹				1				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.83				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2013 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2013. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2012-2014.

Table D.9 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Nervous Feelings Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	203,708	5.66	0.11	93,900	4.85	0.11	16.6	<0.01
Alaska	2,404	3.89	0.74	1,800	3.62	0.61	7.4	0.78
Arkansas	5,391	7.04	0.49	1,800	8.47	0.87	-16.9	0.15
California	5,215	4.75	0.41	7,500	4.88	0.32	-2.5	0.81
Colorado	5,554	3.92	0.32	1,900	3.56	0.47	10.3	0.52
Connecticut	6,976	4.36	0.33	1,900	5.03	0.73	-13.2	0.40
District of Columbia	3,607	4.62	0.48	1,900	3.83	0.54	20.6	0.28
Georgia	7,047	6.92	0.45	1,800	4.07	0.66	70.0	<0.01
Hawaii	6,384	3.33	0.31	1,900	4.70	0.67	-29.1	0.06
Illinois	5,089	4.09	0.34	7,400	4.93	0.37	-16.9	0.10
Indiana	5,602	6.05	0.41	1,800	5.26	0.65	15.0	0.30
Iowa	4,984	4.32	0.40	1,900	4.45	0.64	-3.0	0.86
Kansas	4,112	5.17	0.45	1,800	3.70	0.49	39.7	0.03
Kentucky	6,211	10.33	0.55	1,800	6.71	0.87	53.8	<0.01
Louisiana	6,191	8.67	0.46	1,800	5.89	0.66	47.2	<0.01
Maine	3,960	4.77	0.44	1,900	5.80	0.70	-17.8	0.21
Massachusetts	4,490	5.88	0.51	1,900	4.00	0.55	47.0	0.01
Michigan	4,311	5.97	0.49	7,300	5.18	0.37	15.3	0.20
Minnesota	4,745	4.59	0.41	1,800	4.16	0.45	10.3	0.48
Mississippi	7,400	7.86	0.42	1,800	5.46	0.56	44.0	<0.01
Missouri	4,913	7.53	0.57	1,800	5.26	0.53	43.1	<0.01
Montana	5,744	5.54	0.44	1,800	4.63	0.71	19.7	0.27
Nebraska	5,197	5.01	0.57	1,800	4.08	0.53	22.9	0.23
Nevada	3,927	5.07	0.52	1,900	5.39	0.78	-5.9	0.74
New Hampshire	5,691	5.10	0.38	1,900	5.87	0.85	-13.2	0.41
New Mexico	6,067	6.12	0.47	1,800	5.62	0.90	8.8	0.62
Ohio	5,187	6.07	0.46	7,300	5.59	0.39	8.6	0.42
Oklahoma	6,978	7.58	0.43	1,800	5.11	0.72	48.3	<0.01
Oregon	1,907	5.10	0.65	1,900	4.87	0.77	4.8	0.82
Rhode Island	4,063	6.67	0.54	1,800	9.23	1.33	-27.7	0.08
South Carolina	9,931	6.30	0.38	1,900	4.64	0.77	35.9	0.05
Texas	7,918	6.77	0.46	7,300	4.37	0.34	54.9	<0.01
Vermont	6,691	4.70	0.41	1,800	4.96	0.80	-5.1	0.78
Virginia	5,818	5.03	0.44	1,800	3.66	0.56	37.3	0.06
Washington	13,563	4.64	0.27	1,800	4.81	0.72	-3.6	0.82
Wisconsin	4,590	3.52	0.36	1,800	4.45	0.61	-21.0	0.19
Wyoming	5,850	4.63	0.37	1,900	4.31	0.58	7.6	0.63
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		5.61			5.02		13.8	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		1.52			1.20		26.4	
<i>Minimum</i>		3.33			3.56		-29.1	
<i>Maximum</i>		10.33			9.23		70.0	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		27.06			23.95		191.6	
<i>No. of States</i>			36					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			23					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			13					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			9					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.53					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" NSDUH estimates are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel nervous?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.10 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Hopeless Feelings Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	203,696	2.59	0.08	93,900	3.38	0.09	-23.4	<0.01
Alaska	2,411	1.48	0.29	1,800	3.58	0.74	-58.6	0.01
Arkansas	5,376	2.78	0.35	1,800	5.55	0.59	-49.9	<0.01
California	5,210	2.65	0.32	7,500	3.12	0.26	-15.1	0.26
Colorado	5,563	2.28	0.28	1,900	2.75	0.45	-17.2	0.37
Connecticut	6,980	2.02	0.24	1,900	3.28	0.64	-38.4	0.07
District of Columbia	3,610	1.69	0.25	1,900	2.66	0.48	-36.5	0.07
Georgia	7,033	3.43	0.38	1,800	2.94	0.44	16.6	0.40
Hawaii	6,385	1.83	0.24	1,900	2.66	0.55	-31.3	0.17
Illinois	5,092	2.21	0.27	7,400	3.84	0.36	-42.6	<0.01
Indiana	5,603	2.27	0.29	1,800	3.93	0.61	-42.2	0.01
Iowa	4,972	1.88	0.30	1,900	3.77	0.83	-50.1	0.03
Kansas	4,119	1.73	0.25	1,800	2.16	0.38	-19.9	0.34
Kentucky	6,208	3.79	0.37	1,800	3.53	0.59	7.6	0.70
Louisiana	6,215	3.52	0.30	1,800	3.65	0.54	-3.5	0.84
Maine	3,964	2.45	0.33	1,900	3.15	0.54	-22.3	0.27
Massachusetts	4,488	2.49	0.33	1,900	2.14	0.38	16.7	0.48
Michigan	4,305	2.80	0.34	7,300	4.14	0.34	-32.2	0.01
Minnesota	4,743	2.01	0.35	1,800	2.94	0.49	-31.8	0.12
Mississippi	7,390	4.16	0.32	1,800	3.70	0.53	12.5	0.46
Missouri	4,915	2.38	0.31	1,800	2.86	0.59	-17.0	0.46
Montana	5,747	2.14	0.25	1,800	2.47	0.40	-13.3	0.49
Nebraska	5,196	1.63	0.29	1,800	3.99	0.90	-59.2	0.01
Nevada	3,923	2.67	0.44	1,900	3.45	0.60	-22.7	0.29
New Hampshire	5,692	2.01	0.23	1,900	3.62	0.69	-44.4	0.03
New Mexico	6,062	2.98	0.37	1,800	3.45	0.51	-13.8	0.45
Ohio	5,192	2.40	0.25	7,300	3.72	0.34	-35.6	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,978	3.60	0.31	1,800	3.61	0.56	-0.4	0.98
Oregon	1,909	1.87	0.37	1,900	4.33	0.77	-56.8	<0.01
Rhode Island	4,061	2.93	0.35	1,800	5.71	1.08	-48.7	0.01
South Carolina	9,938	2.91	0.28	1,900	3.92	0.77	-25.8	0.22
Texas	7,912	3.14	0.39	7,300	3.37	0.30	-6.8	0.64
Vermont	6,695	1.88	0.35	1,800	2.97	0.51	-36.7	0.08
Virginia	5,812	2.19	0.29	1,800	3.87	0.64	-43.3	0.02
Washington	13,566	1.86	0.15	1,800	2.70	0.48	-31.1	0.10
Wisconsin	4,588	1.71	0.30	1,800	2.75	0.59	-38.0	0.11
Wyoming	5,843	1.82	0.25	1,900	1.90	0.42	-4.3	0.87
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		2.43			3.39		-26.0	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		0.67			0.81		21.1	
<i>Minimum</i>		1.48			1.90		-59.2	
<i>Maximum</i>		4.16			5.71		16.7	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		27.73			23.86		-81.2	
<i>No. of States</i>			36					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			4					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			32					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			12					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.32					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel hopeless — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" NSDUH estimates are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel hopeless?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.11 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Restless or Fidgety Feelings Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	203,083	6.97	0.13	93,800	4.88	0.11	42.8	<0.01
Alaska	2,392	4.71	0.64	1,800	5.11	0.63	-7.8	0.66
Arkansas	5,351	7.88	0.51	1,800	8.09	0.84	-2.6	0.83
California	5,209	5.25	0.41	7,500	4.38	0.32	19.9	0.09
Colorado	5,539	6.23	0.49	1,900	4.49	0.46	38.9	0.01
Connecticut	6,964	4.97	0.41	1,900	5.24	0.88	-5.0	0.79
District of Columbia	3,598	5.73	0.53	1,900	3.39	0.52	69.1	<0.01
Georgia	7,025	8.05	0.48	1,800	4.01	0.57	100.9	<0.01
Hawaii	6,364	6.22	0.46	1,900	4.38	0.66	41.9	0.02
Illinois	5,083	6.05	0.45	7,400	4.58	0.33	32.1	0.01
Indiana	5,566	7.18	0.44	1,800	6.00	0.65	19.6	0.13
Iowa	4,966	5.53	0.44	1,900	4.74	0.89	16.7	0.42
Kansas	4,096	6.83	0.54	1,800	3.61	0.54	89.0	<0.01
Kentucky	6,195	11.84	0.65	1,800	6.70	0.79	76.7	<0.01
Louisiana	6,179	10.57	0.56	1,800	5.94	0.76	77.8	<0.01
Maine	3,944	7.65	0.62	1,900	5.73	0.80	33.6	0.06
Massachusetts	4,473	6.09	0.61	1,900	4.09	0.52	48.9	0.01
Michigan	4,289	7.83	0.59	7,300	5.55	0.35	41.1	<0.01
Minnesota	4,746	6.10	0.53	1,800	4.49	0.54	35.7	0.03
Mississippi	7,379	10.47	0.54	1,800	5.82	0.82	80.0	<0.01
Missouri	4,915	8.43	0.67	1,800	4.92	0.62	71.2	<0.01
Montana	5,737	5.92	0.45	1,800	4.38	0.58	35.1	0.04
Nebraska	5,185	4.34	0.57	1,800	4.71	0.70	-7.9	0.68
Nevada	3,913	7.27	0.68	1,900	4.70	0.53	54.5	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,678	6.30	0.44	1,900	5.57	0.73	13.1	0.39
New Mexico	6,062	6.52	0.49	1,800	5.40	0.83	20.6	0.25
Ohio	5,171	7.84	0.54	7,300	5.74	0.32	36.7	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,953	9.30	0.49	1,800	4.87	0.55	91.1	<0.01
Oregon	1,901	5.23	0.66	1,900	5.57	0.66	-6.2	0.71
Rhode Island	4,048	6.92	0.60	1,800	8.06	1.11	-14.1	0.36
South Carolina	9,902	8.09	0.45	1,900	4.67	0.72	73.2	<0.01
Texas	7,880	8.61	0.58	7,300	4.38	0.32	96.5	<0.01
Vermont	6,680	6.10	0.46	1,800	3.84	0.61	58.7	<0.01
Virginia	5,797	5.96	0.47	1,800	5.55	0.75	7.4	0.64
Washington	13,503	6.38	0.31	1,800	4.70	0.66	35.7	0.02
Wisconsin	4,574	5.10	0.49	1,800	4.36	0.58	16.9	0.33
Wyoming	5,826	7.25	0.61	1,900	3.95	0.58	83.6	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		6.96			5.05		40.9	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		1.70			1.05		33.6	
<i>Minimum</i>		4.34			3.39		-14.1	
<i>Maximum</i>		11.84			8.09		100.9	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		24.40			20.83		82.1	
<i>No. of States</i>				36				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹				30				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹				6				
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹				22				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.34				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel restless or fidgety — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel restless or fidgety?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.12 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Depressed Feelings Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	203,556	2.33	0.09	93,900	3.13	0.09	-25.6	<0.01
Alaska	2,409	0.99	0.21	1,800	2.76	0.59	-64.2	<0.01
Arkansas	5,376	3.20	0.34	1,800	5.80	0.68	-44.9	<0.01
California	5,204	2.13	0.30	7,500	3.08	0.25	-30.6	0.02
Colorado	5,554	1.43	0.19	1,900	3.03	0.50	-52.7	<0.01
Connecticut	6,976	1.58	0.20	1,900	4.18	0.94	-62.1	0.01
District of Columbia	3,604	2.11	0.32	1,900	2.11	0.38	-0.1	1.00
Georgia	7,034	2.48	0.30	1,800	2.38	0.44	4.1	0.85
Hawaii	6,375	1.28	0.18	1,900	2.35	0.46	-45.6	0.03
Illinois	5,086	1.83	0.23	7,400	2.82	0.21	-35.3	<0.01
Indiana	5,589	1.88	0.21	1,800	3.94	0.65	-52.2	<0.01
Iowa	4,973	1.10	0.17	1,900	3.34	0.83	-67.1	0.01
Kansas	4,119	1.22	0.22	1,800	1.65	0.25	-26.4	0.19
Kentucky	6,204	3.33	0.35	1,800	4.13	0.81	-19.5	0.36
Louisiana	6,186	4.10	0.35	1,800	2.90	0.34	41.4	0.01
Maine	3,959	1.93	0.28	1,900	3.18	0.54	-39.5	0.04
Massachusetts	4,490	1.97	0.31	1,900	2.46	0.42	-20.1	0.34
Michigan	4,306	2.59	0.32	7,300	3.55	0.31	-27.2	0.03
Minnesota	4,748	1.32	0.23	1,800	2.18	0.44	-39.6	0.09
Mississippi	7,397	4.57	0.41	1,800	3.58	0.52	27.7	0.13
Missouri	4,918	2.63	0.36	1,800	3.15	0.57	-16.4	0.44
Montana	5,736	1.46	0.21	1,800	2.17	0.39	-32.7	0.11
Nebraska	5,193	0.80	0.14	1,800	3.20	0.51	-75.0	<0.01
Nevada	3,928	2.64	0.45	1,900	3.83	0.60	-31.1	0.11
New Hampshire	5,690	1.73	0.22	1,900	2.73	0.57	-36.7	0.10
New Mexico	6,063	2.58	0.31	1,800	2.61	0.42	-1.5	0.94
Ohio	5,184	2.27	0.26	7,300	3.69	0.30	-38.5	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,979	3.33	0.32	1,800	2.93	0.70	13.4	0.61
Oregon	1,910	1.63	0.31	1,900	3.04	0.61	-46.4	0.04
Rhode Island	4,056	2.53	0.32	1,800	6.78	1.29	-62.6	<0.01
South Carolina	9,940	2.73	0.27	1,900	2.68	0.58	1.9	0.94
Texas	7,890	3.70	0.47	7,300	3.06	0.28	21.1	0.24
Vermont	6,702	1.74	0.32	1,800	2.79	0.56	-37.6	0.11
Virginia	5,801	1.99	0.29	1,800	3.19	0.61	-37.8	0.08
Washington	13,556	1.43	0.14	1,800	3.58	0.71	-60.0	<0.01
Wisconsin	4,577	1.48	0.27	1,800	2.38	0.43	-37.6	0.08
Wyoming	5,844	1.58	0.26	1,900	1.92	0.36	-17.6	0.45
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		2.15			3.14		-29.1	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		0.89			0.99		27.9	
<i>Minimum</i>		0.80			1.65		-75.0	
<i>Maximum</i>		4.57			6.78		41.4	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		41.28			31.56		-95.6	
<i>No. of States</i>			36					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			6					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			30					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			17					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.34					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel so sad or depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.13 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Feelings That Everything Was an Effort Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	201,787	8.24	0.14	93,500	8.32	0.16	-0.9	0.71
Alaska	2,377	6.42	0.83	1,800	6.98	0.74	-8.1	0.61
Arkansas	5,303	10.29	0.60	1,800	11.28	1.03	-8.8	0.41
California	5,193	7.44	0.52	7,400	8.50	0.45	-12.5	0.12
Colorado	5,519	6.17	0.46	1,900	6.56	0.67	-6.0	0.63
Connecticut	6,920	5.40	0.40	1,900	6.56	1.03	-17.7	0.29
District of Columbia	3,581	8.48	0.68	1,900	10.76	1.04	-21.3	0.06
Georgia	6,952	10.47	0.59	1,700	6.88	0.71	52.1	<0.01
Hawaii	6,347	9.96	0.60	1,900	10.43	0.95	-4.5	0.68
Illinois	5,062	7.54	0.56	7,400	8.37	0.47	-10.0	0.25
Indiana	5,541	7.93	0.54	1,800	8.18	0.87	-3.1	0.80
Iowa	4,947	5.50	0.44	1,900	7.10	0.96	-22.6	0.13
Kansas	4,093	5.05	0.42	1,800	5.72	0.68	-11.7	0.40
Kentucky	6,136	9.56	0.55	1,800	10.48	1.15	-8.8	0.47
Louisiana	6,044	11.72	0.64	1,800	12.21	1.23	-4.0	0.73
Maine	3,932	6.69	0.53	1,900	7.03	0.86	-4.8	0.74
Massachusetts	4,446	6.41	0.57	1,900	6.61	0.81	-3.1	0.83
Michigan	4,250	9.02	0.61	7,300	8.53	0.48	5.7	0.53
Minnesota	4,742	5.49	0.51	1,800	5.97	0.68	-8.1	0.57
Mississippi	7,286	15.46	0.68	1,800	10.65	0.97	45.1	<0.01
Missouri	4,889	8.81	0.64	1,800	8.24	0.85	7.0	0.59
Montana	5,699	6.95	0.50	1,800	6.40	0.70	8.5	0.53
Nebraska	5,160	5.73	0.69	1,800	5.75	0.71	-0.4	0.98
Nevada	3,900	9.15	0.78	1,900	9.59	1.00	-4.5	0.73
New Hampshire	5,668	5.79	0.41	1,900	5.08	0.71	14.0	0.38
New Mexico	6,021	8.80	0.59	1,800	8.15	0.91	8.0	0.55
Ohio	5,142	7.93	0.53	7,300	8.36	0.45	-5.2	0.53
Oklahoma	6,917	10.76	0.51	1,800	7.11	0.86	51.3	<0.01
Oregon	1,898	5.67	0.66	1,900	7.27	0.98	-22.0	0.18
Rhode Island	4,026	7.02	0.53	1,800	9.80	1.30	-28.3	0.05
South Carolina	9,731	11.42	0.53	1,900	11.97	1.45	-4.6	0.72
Texas	7,781	11.24	0.66	7,200	9.39	0.53	19.7	0.03
Vermont	6,672	6.11	0.47	1,800	6.38	0.74	-4.2	0.76
Virginia	5,755	6.94	0.49	1,800	8.79	0.94	-21.1	0.08
Washington	13,493	6.26	0.32	1,800	7.79	0.93	-19.7	0.12
Wisconsin	4,559	5.55	0.50	1,800	6.08	0.85	-8.8	0.59
Wyoming	5,805	6.30	0.48	1,900	5.91	0.73	6.4	0.66
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		7.93			8.08		-1.5	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.35			1.91		18.9	
<i>Minimum</i>		5.05			5.08		-28.3	
<i>Maximum</i>		15.46			12.21		52.1	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		29.65			23.62		-1,218.9	
<i>No. of States</i>				36				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹				10				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹				26				
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹				5				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.79				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel that everything was an effort — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" NSDUH estimates are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel that everything was an effort?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.14 Comparison of Past 30-Day Prevalence of Worthless Feelings Most or All of the Time among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2007) and NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	203,191	2.57	0.09	93,900	3.52	0.09	-27.1	<0.01
Alaska	2,409	1.23	0.26	1,800	3.26	0.60	-62.3	<0.01
Arkansas	5,374	2.96	0.28	1,800	6.38	0.71	-53.6	<0.01
California	5,191	2.42	0.31	7,500	3.05	0.23	-20.7	0.10
Colorado	5,546	1.71	0.21	1,900	3.00	0.53	-43.1	0.02
Connecticut	6,960	1.75	0.25	1,900	2.96	0.63	-40.9	0.07
District of Columbia	3,598	1.14	0.19	1,900	2.32	0.31	-50.6	<0.01
Georgia	7,019	2.98	0.36	1,800	3.10	0.47	-4.0	0.84
Hawaii	6,376	1.26	0.18	1,900	2.94	0.52	-57.1	<0.01
Illinois	5,085	2.44	0.34	7,400	3.90	0.31	-37.4	<0.01
Indiana	5,574	2.19	0.24	1,800	4.56	0.66	-51.9	<0.01
Iowa	4,961	1.59	0.20	1,900	3.75	0.88	-57.5	0.02
Kansas	4,103	1.33	0.18	1,800	2.93	0.41	-54.7	<0.01
Kentucky	6,189	3.69	0.36	1,800	4.32	0.76	-14.4	0.46
Louisiana	6,162	3.10	0.27	1,800	3.77	0.50	-17.8	0.24
Maine	3,953	1.96	0.26	1,900	4.45	0.62	-56.1	<0.01
Massachusetts	4,474	1.97	0.31	1,900	2.91	0.51	-32.5	0.11
Michigan	4,291	2.47	0.29	7,300	3.80	0.33	-35.1	<0.01
Minnesota	4,742	2.04	0.29	1,800	2.91	0.40	-30.1	0.08
Mississippi	7,377	3.78	0.30	1,800	3.92	0.59	-3.6	0.83
Missouri	4,918	2.89	0.33	1,800	3.54	0.60	-18.3	0.35
Montana	5,727	1.66	0.20	1,800	3.52	0.44	-52.7	<0.01
Nebraska	5,176	2.06	0.31	1,800	3.16	0.49	-34.8	0.06
Nevada	3,917	2.51	0.39	1,900	4.24	0.68	-40.9	0.03
New Hampshire	5,677	2.05	0.24	1,900	3.41	0.65	-39.8	0.05
New Mexico	6,051	2.81	0.32	1,800	3.53	0.60	-20.5	0.29
Ohio	5,172	2.61	0.30	7,300	4.23	0.36	-38.4	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,967	3.24	0.26	1,800	3.62	0.67	-10.6	0.59
Oregon	1,905	2.25	0.37	1,900	3.98	0.63	-43.5	0.02
Rhode Island	4,043	2.88	0.36	1,800	5.48	0.95	-47.6	0.01
South Carolina	9,922	3.04	0.27	1,900	3.21	0.72	-5.4	0.82
Texas	7,877	3.90	0.47	7,300	3.49	0.30	11.8	0.46
Vermont	6,696	1.93	0.33	1,800	3.12	0.54	-38.1	0.06
Virginia	5,791	2.08	0.26	1,800	3.43	0.67	-39.4	0.06
Washington	13,556	2.18	0.19	1,800	2.97	0.51	-26.7	0.15
Wisconsin	4,574	1.48	0.25	1,800	3.59	0.54	-58.8	<0.01
Wyoming	5,838	2.43	0.28	1,900	2.65	0.42	-8.3	0.66
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		2.33			3.60		-34.3	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		0.72			0.79		19.0	
<i>Minimum</i>		1.14			2.32		-62.3	
<i>Maximum</i>		3.90			6.38		11.8	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		30.84			21.84		-55.2	
<i>No. of States</i>				36				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹				1				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹				35				
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹				17				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.49				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on the question, "About how often during the past 30 days did you feel worthless — would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?" NSDUH estimates are based on the question "During the past 30 days, how often did you feel down on yourself, no good or worthless?" with the same response options.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.15 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2006) and NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	207,963	22,814	238	135,300	18,876	270	20.9	<0.01
Alabama	3,111	571	28	2,700	384	35	48.6	<0.01
Alaska	1,998	78	5	2,600	62	5	25.2	0.03
Arkansas	5,288	424	14	2,600	276	24	53.6	<0.01
California	5,284	3,284	140	10,700	2,765	145	18.8	0.01
Connecticut	4,446	356	17	2,700	325	29	9.5	0.36
Delaware	3,941	109	6	2,700	88	7	24.0	0.02
District of Columbia	3,754	61	3	2,500	56	5	7.6	0.46
Florida	10,232	1,739	69	10,600	1,506	85	15.5	0.03
Georgia	6,992	880	35	2,700	636	69	38.3	<0.01
Hawaii	6,229	82	4	2,600	68	7	20.0	0.09
Indiana	6,208	881	28	2,700	692	50	27.3	<0.01
Iowa	5,164	319	13	2,700	291	24	9.5	0.31
Kansas	4,109	285	14	2,700	321	22	-11.4	0.16
Louisiana	6,725	422	16	2,500	384	34	9.9	0.31
Maine	3,864	200	8	2,700	179	13	11.6	0.17
Maryland	4,577	605	31	2,700	487	47	24.2	0.04
Michigan	5,484	1,179	43	10,600	995	35	18.5	<0.01
Minnesota	4,232	561	26	2,700	673	43	-16.7	0.03
Mississippi	5,828	354	13	2,700	256	17	38.2	<0.01
Missouri	5,045	756	35	2,700	703	56	7.6	0.42
Montana	5,733	118	4	2,600	120	10	-1.9	0.83
Nebraska	3,851	198	11	2,700	198	17	-0.0	1.00
Nevada	3,442	268	15	2,600	203	21	32.1	0.01
New Hampshire	5,592	161	6	2,600	162	12	-0.5	0.95
New Mexico	6,146	230	8	2,700	201	17	14.7	0.12
North Dakota	4,566	79	4	2,700	67	5	17.7	0.06
Oklahoma	6,786	518	16	2,800	437	38	18.6	0.05
Oregon	4,670	1,136	40	2,700	455	35	149.7	<0.01
Rhode Island	4,267	135	6	2,600	110	10	22.8	0.03
South Carolina	8,703	537	17	2,700	467	35	14.8	0.07
Tennessee	4,172	715	36	2,600	624	47	14.7	0.12
Texas	6,395	2,401	125	10,400	1,895	92	26.7	<0.01
Utah	4,983	321	13	2,700	327	19	-2.0	0.78
Vermont	6,794	96	3	2,600	78	5	23.0	<0.01
Virginia	5,133	826	41	2,700	715	74	15.6	0.19
Washington	11,301	943	25	2,700	711	60	32.6	<0.01
West Virginia	3,725	285	11	2,700	222	18	28.2	<0.01
Wisconsin	4,375	632	27	2,700	675	41	-6.3	0.39
Wyoming	4,818	69	2	2,700	59	5	16.6	0.07
Mean ⁶		585			484		20.4	
Standard Deviation ⁷		656			539		26.0	
Minimum		61			56		-16.7	
Maximum		3,284			2,765		149.7	
% CV ⁸		112.2			111.3		127.1	
No. of States			39					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			32					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			7					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			20					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.97					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.16 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2006) and NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	207,963	15.81	0.16	135,300	11.60	0.17	36.2	<0.01
Alabama	3,111	17.42	0.86	2,700	10.27	0.94	69.6	<0.01
Alaska	1,998	17.42	1.11	2,600	12.05	0.95	44.6	<0.01
Arkansas	5,288	21.27	0.70	2,600	12.15	1.08	75.1	<0.01
California	5,284	13.49	0.57	10,700	9.57	0.50	41.0	<0.01
Connecticut	4,446	14.34	0.70	2,700	11.32	0.99	26.7	0.01
Delaware	3,941	16.96	0.93	2,700	12.62	0.99	34.4	<0.01
District of Columbia	3,754	14.99	0.80	2,500	11.85	1.01	26.4	0.02
Florida	10,232	13.13	0.52	10,600	10.13	0.57	29.7	<0.01
Georgia	6,992	14.47	0.58	2,700	8.66	0.94	67.1	<0.01
Hawaii	6,229	8.84	0.45	2,600	6.67	0.70	32.5	0.01
Indiana	6,208	19.81	0.62	2,700	13.58	0.99	45.8	<0.01
Iowa	5,164	14.68	0.61	2,700	11.89	0.98	23.5	0.02
Kansas	4,109	14.12	0.71	2,700	14.41	0.99	-2.0	0.82
Louisiana	6,725	13.19	0.49	2,500	11.00	0.99	19.9	0.05
Maine	3,864	19.94	0.78	2,700	16.00	1.15	24.6	<0.01
Maryland	4,577	15.43	0.79	2,700	10.68	1.03	44.5	<0.01
Michigan	5,484	15.85	0.58	10,600	12.00	0.42	32.1	<0.01
Minnesota	4,232	14.43	0.67	2,700	15.85	1.01	-8.9	0.24
Mississippi	5,828	16.93	0.63	2,700	11.02	0.74	53.6	<0.01
Missouri	5,045	18.38	0.86	2,700	14.72	1.17	24.9	0.01
Montana	5,733	17.11	0.64	2,600	15.36	1.28	11.4	0.22
Nebraska	3,851	15.48	0.89	2,700	13.82	1.22	12.0	0.27
Nevada	3,442	15.50	0.87	2,600	10.09	1.03	53.7	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,592	17.22	0.66	2,600	14.93	1.13	15.4	0.08
New Mexico	6,146	17.14	0.60	2,700	12.74	1.10	34.5	<0.01
North Dakota	4,566	16.84	0.78	2,700	12.83	1.03	31.2	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,786	19.86	0.60	2,800	15.18	1.31	30.8	<0.01
Oregon	4,670	21.32	0.75	2,700	14.83	1.15	43.8	<0.01
Rhode Island	4,267	16.78	0.78	2,600	12.42	1.17	35.2	<0.01
South Carolina	8,703	17.31	0.54	2,700	13.34	1.00	29.7	<0.01
Tennessee	4,172	16.37	0.82	2,600	12.63	0.96	29.5	<0.01
Texas	6,395	15.38	0.80	10,400	10.38	0.51	48.2	<0.01
Utah	4,983	19.57	0.80	2,700	16.60	0.95	17.9	0.02
Vermont	6,794	20.20	0.59	2,600	14.66	0.89	37.8	<0.01
Virginia	5,133	15.12	0.76	2,700	11.63	1.20	30.0	0.01
Washington	11,301	20.09	0.53	2,700	13.62	1.16	47.5	<0.01
West Virginia	3,725	20.17	0.75	2,700	14.51	1.16	39.1	<0.01
Wisconsin	4,375	16.35	0.70	2,700	14.66	0.89	11.5	0.14
Wyoming	4,818	18.21	0.63	2,700	13.90	1.24	31.0	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		16.70			12.68		33.2	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.61			2.20		17.5	
<i>Minimum</i>		8.84			6.67		-8.9	
<i>Maximum</i>		21.32			16.60		75.1	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		15.66			17.37		52.8	
<i>No. of States</i>			39					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			37					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			2					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			33					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.61					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.17 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2008) and NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	91,377	9,857	147	67,000	8,040	163	22.6	<0.01
Arizona	5,768	800	49	2,600	505	55	58.5	<0.01
Colorado	5,463	607	23	2,800	553	53	9.8	0.35
Hawaii	6,218	94	5	2,600	70	10	34.0	0.03
Idaho	4,893	197	8	2,800	200	15	-1.5	0.86
Illinois	5,047	1,279	56	10,800	1,016	46	25.9	<0.01
Kansas	4,125	270	13	2,600	284	23	-5.1	0.58
Louisiana	5,893	385	16	2,600	383	31	0.6	0.95
Maine	3,981	213	9	2,800	182	12	16.6	0.04
Massachusetts	6,326	696	31	2,700	684	54	1.7	0.86
Mississippi	6,990	313	12	2,600	215	22	45.4	<0.01
Nebraska	5,221	214	13	2,700	190	19	12.7	0.29
New York	3,692	2,149	97	10,700	1,580	81	36.1	<0.01
North Dakota	4,865	71	3	2,700	70	5	1.3	0.88
Ohio	6,230	1,633	61	10,700	1,235	51	32.2	<0.01
Vermont	6,586	103	3	2,600	85	6	21.2	0.01
Washington	10,079	832	24	2,700	786	53	5.9	0.42
Mean ⁶		616			502		18.5	
Standard Deviation ⁷		606			452		18.7	
Minimum		71			70		-5.1	
Maximum		2,149			1,580		58.5	
% CV ⁸		98.4			89.9		101.5	
No. of States			16					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			14					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			2					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			8					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.98					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.18 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2008) and NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	91,377	16.09	0.24	67,000	11.52	0.23	39.7	<0.01
Arizona	5,768	18.14	1.10	2,600	9.79	1.07	85.2	<0.01
Colorado	5,463	17.66	0.67	2,800	13.91	1.33	27.0	0.01
Hawaii	6,218	9.83	0.49	2,600	6.82	0.96	44.2	0.01
Idaho	4,893	18.85	0.78	2,800	16.58	1.21	13.7	0.11
Illinois	5,047	13.48	0.59	10,800	9.75	0.44	38.2	<0.01
Kansas	4,125	13.48	0.66	2,600	12.73	1.03	6.0	0.54
Louisiana	5,893	12.36	0.52	2,600	10.93	0.89	13.1	0.17
Maine	3,981	20.86	0.85	2,800	16.29	1.05	28.1	<0.01
Massachusetts	6,326	15.26	0.69	2,700	12.63	0.99	20.8	0.03
Mississippi	6,990	16.84	0.62	2,600	9.22	0.96	82.7	<0.01
Nebraska	5,221	16.94	1.05	2,700	13.16	1.34	28.7	0.03
New York	3,692	15.48	0.70	10,700	9.82	0.51	57.7	<0.01
North Dakota	4,865	14.98	0.72	2,700	13.34	0.91	12.3	0.16
Ohio	6,230	19.45	0.73	10,700	13.09	0.54	48.5	<0.01
Vermont	6,586	21.40	0.64	2,600	16.13	1.13	32.7	<0.01
Washington	10,079	17.15	0.49	2,700	14.64	0.99	17.1	0.02
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		16.39			12.43		34.7	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		3.13			2.83		23.9	
<i>Minimum</i>		9.83			6.82		6.0	
<i>Maximum</i>		21.40			16.58		85.2	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		19.07			22.74		68.8	
<i>No. of States</i>			16					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			16					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			12					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.67					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.19 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2010) and NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	116,352	17,129	238	79,300	12,339	235	38.8	<0.01
Arizona	5,422	841	44	2,700	636	65	32.3	0.01
California	5,213	3,190	138	10,700	3,011	143	5.9	0.37
Georgia	5,356	1,010	45	2,600	829	83	21.8	0.06
Hawaii	6,274	85	5	2,800	78	8	9.4	0.44
Indiana	9,284	802	26	2,700	748	55	7.1	0.38
Kansas	4,170	303	14	2,700	293	23	3.5	0.70
Louisiana	6,915	510	20	3,500	352	30	44.8	<0.01
Maine	3,915	205	8	2,700	178	13	15.3	0.07
Massachusetts	4,798	690	37	2,800	772	57	-10.6	0.23
Michigan	5,790	2,820	108	10,800	1,044	38	170.1	<0.01
Mississippi	7,790	360	13	2,900	234	21	53.9	<0.01
Missouri	5,118	891	44	2,700	629	58	41.6	<0.01
Nebraska	5,289	204	14	2,700	223	19	-8.9	0.40
Nevada	3,642	280	17	2,700	228	26	22.7	0.10
New Jersey	5,688	692	37	2,700	571	60	21.2	0.09
Ohio	6,184	2,887	114	10,800	1,298	50	122.3	<0.01
South Carolina	9,001	527	26	2,700	443	40	18.8	0.08
Vermont	6,602	99	3	2,600	98	7	0.3	0.97
Wisconsin	4,315	662	34	2,700	613	50	8.0	0.42
Wyoming	5,586	72	3	2,700	58	5	22.9	0.02
Mean ⁶		856			617		30.1	
Standard Deviation ⁷		954			657		43.8	
Minimum		72			58		-10.6	
Maximum		3,190			3,011		170.1	
% CV ⁸		111.4			106.4		145.3	
No. of States			20					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			18					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			2					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			7					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.97					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.20 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2010) and NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	116,352	16.07	0.22	79,300	11.51	0.22	39.5	<0.01
Arizona	5,422	18.01	0.95	2,700	12.10	1.24	48.8	<0.01
California	5,213	13.42	0.58	10,700	10.02	0.47	33.9	<0.01
Georgia	5,356	14.78	0.65	2,600	10.62	1.06	39.2	<0.01
Hawaii	6,274	8.93	0.49	2,800	7.44	0.73	20.0	0.09
Indiana	9,284	18.22	0.58	2,700	14.33	1.06	27.1	<0.01
Kansas	4,170	14.68	0.66	2,700	12.92	0.99	13.6	0.14
Louisiana	6,915	15.41	0.62	3,500	9.71	0.84	58.8	<0.01
Maine	3,915	20.49	0.82	2,700	15.77	1.20	29.9	<0.01
Massachusetts	4,798	15.30	0.82	2,800	14.02	1.03	9.1	0.33
Michigan	5,790	19.14	0.73	10,800	12.72	0.46	50.5	<0.01
Mississippi	7,790	17.13	0.63	2,900	9.96	0.88	72.1	<0.01
Missouri	5,118	20.69	1.02	2,700	12.83	1.17	61.3	<0.01
Nebraska	5,289	15.75	1.08	2,700	15.19	1.31	3.7	0.74
Nevada	3,642	15.30	0.94	2,700	10.59	1.22	44.4	<0.01
New Jersey	5,688	11.47	0.62	2,700	7.90	0.83	45.3	<0.01
Ohio	6,184	17.42	0.69	10,800	13.64	0.52	27.7	<0.01
South Carolina	9,001	15.76	0.79	2,700	11.86	1.07	32.9	<0.01
Vermont	6,602	20.54	0.67	2,600	18.51	1.30	11.0	0.16
Wisconsin	4,315	16.49	0.86	2,700	13.06	1.07	26.3	0.01
Wyoming	5,586	18.18	0.72	2,700	13.03	1.08	39.5	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		16.36			12.31		34.8	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.99			2.68		18.4	
<i>Minimum</i>		8.93			7.44		3.7	
<i>Maximum</i>		20.69			18.51		72.1	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		18.25			21.75		52.9	
<i>No. of States</i>			20					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			20					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			15					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.61					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.21 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	494,379	38,821	251	202,100	30,530	358	27.2	<0.01
Alabama	7,658	770	25	3,100	439	38	75.5	<0.01
Alaska	3,510	86	5	2,500	61	5	39.9	<0.01
Arizona	6,277	836	41	2,700	729	73	14.7	0.20
Arkansas	4,709	499	21	2,700	369	31	35.3	<0.01
California	16,898	3,074	87	10,700	3,001	139	2.4	0.65
Colorado	13,540	670	18	2,700	647	66	3.6	0.73
Connecticut	6,796	421	16	2,800	326	27	29.3	<0.01
Delaware	4,773	98	5	2,600	90	7	9.4	0.33
District of Columbia	4,534	78	4	2,700	54	6	44.8	<0.01
Florida	12,311	2,415	77	11,000	1,567	87	54.1	<0.01
Georgia	9,914	1,071	40	2,600	859	67	24.6	0.01
Hawaii	7,571	111	6	2,800	84	9	31.7	0.01
Idaho	6,051	224	9	2,700	206	17	8.8	0.35
Illinois	5,459	1,575	71	10,700	1,060	51	48.6	<0.01
Indiana	8,450	1,012	30	2,700	704	49	43.6	<0.01
Iowa	7,322	351	13	2,700	326	28	7.7	0.42
Kansas	20,630	338	7	2,700	327	27	3.3	0.70
Kentucky	10,829	653	20	2,700	474	41	37.9	<0.01
Louisiana	10,893	612	20	3,500	378	31	61.8	<0.01
Maine	13,179	256	5	2,700	202	16	26.7	<0.01
Maryland	10,083	597	23	2,600	566	49	5.5	0.57
Massachusetts	22,201	851	22	2,800	717	51	18.8	0.02
Michigan	10,989	1,551	45	10,800	1,081	43	43.5	<0.01
Minnesota	15,340	609	18	2,700	594	44	2.5	0.75
Mississippi	8,841	415	13	3,000	261	25	58.7	<0.01
Missouri	6,365	915	33	2,700	676	56	35.5	<0.01
Montana	10,225	157	5	2,700	119	8	31.3	<0.01
Nebraska	25,333	229	5	2,700	210	15	9.3	0.22
Nevada	5,463	317	16	2,700	220	26	44.2	<0.01
New Hampshire	6,322	221	8	2,800	185	12	19.4	0.01
New Jersey	15,309	745	25	2,700	653	64	14.0	0.18
New Mexico	9,391	315	9	2,700	213	15	48.0	<0.01
New York	7,680	2,376	84	10,600	1,665	83	42.8	<0.01
North Carolina	11,486	1,264	40	2,700	1,053	91	20.0	0.03
North Dakota	5,284	89	4	2,700	67	4	33.5	<0.01
Ohio	9,900	1,559	49	10,900	1,320	51	18.1	<0.01
Oklahoma	8,490	617	17	2,700	477	34	29.3	<0.01
Oregon	6,204	706	21	2,700	480	34	47.0	<0.01
Pennsylvania	11,462	1,906	53	9,500	1,371	57	39.0	<0.01
Rhode Island	6,500	181	6	2,700	132	12	36.8	<0.01
South Carolina	12,864	541	17	2,700	458	35	18.2	0.03
South Dakota	8,232	101	5	2,700	87	8	15.8	0.15
Tennessee	5,888	929	55	2,700	746	59	24.5	0.02
Texas	14,894	3,034	100	10,600	2,064	93	47.0	<0.01
Utah	12,613	428	10	2,700	370	24	15.6	0.03
Vermont	7,062	114	3	2,600	96	6	18.9	0.01
Virginia	6,580	868	38	2,700	818	75	6.2	0.55

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.21 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Washington	14,684	1,013	29	2,700	993	72	2.0	0.80
West Virginia	5,266	293	10	2,700	216	18	35.5	<0.01
Wisconsin	5,284	647	33	2,600	656	48	-1.4	0.88
Wyoming	6,840	81	3	2,700	62	5	31.2	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		761			599		27.7	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		729			573		18.0	
<i>Minimum</i>		78			54		-1.4	
<i>Maximum</i>		3,074			3,001		75.5	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		95.77			95.69		64.87	
<i>No. of States</i>			51					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			50					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			1					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			36					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.99					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2011 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2011. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.22 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	494,379	16.81	0.11	202,100	12.02	0.14	39.8	<0.01
Alabama	7,658	21.19	0.68	3,100	11.21	0.98	89.0	<0.01
Alaska	3,510	16.54	0.90	2,500	10.97	0.90	50.9	<0.01
Arizona	6,277	17.50	0.85	2,700	13.83	1.38	26.5	0.02
Arkansas	4,709	22.77	0.98	2,700	15.47	1.30	47.1	<0.01
California	16,898	12.34	0.35	10,700	9.87	0.46	25.0	<0.01
Colorado	13,540	17.57	0.48	2,700	15.55	1.58	13.0	0.22
Connecticut	6,796	15.35	0.60	2,800	10.97	0.90	39.9	<0.01
Delaware	4,773	14.21	0.73	2,600	12.09	1.00	17.5	0.09
District of Columbia	4,534	16.02	0.84	2,700	10.20	1.13	57.0	<0.01
Florida	12,311	16.46	0.52	11,000	9.88	0.55	66.5	<0.01
Georgia	9,914	14.89	0.55	2,600	10.91	0.85	36.4	<0.01
Hawaii	7,571	10.59	0.54	2,800	7.84	0.81	35.0	0.01
Idaho	6,051	19.61	0.77	2,700	16.37	1.36	19.8	0.04
Illinois	5,459	16.31	0.74	10,700	10.08	0.48	61.9	<0.01
Indiana	8,450	20.75	0.61	2,700	13.38	0.93	55.1	<0.01
Iowa	7,322	15.16	0.54	2,700	13.04	1.11	16.3	0.09
Kansas	20,630	15.86	0.33	2,700	14.30	1.17	10.9	0.20
Kentucky	10,829	19.67	0.62	2,700	13.36	1.15	47.2	<0.01
Louisiana	10,893	18.06	0.58	3,500	10.35	0.85	74.6	<0.01
Maine	13,179	24.38	0.51	2,700	17.97	1.39	35.7	<0.01
Maryland	10,083	13.57	0.53	2,600	11.83	1.02	14.7	0.13
Massachusetts	22,201	16.68	0.44	2,800	12.98	0.93	28.5	<0.01
Michigan	10,989	20.65	0.60	10,800	13.18	0.53	56.6	<0.01
Minnesota	15,340	15.12	0.43	2,700	13.52	1.00	11.9	0.14
Mississippi	8,841	18.91	0.58	3,000	11.06	1.05	71.0	<0.01
Missouri	6,365	20.14	0.72	2,700	13.75	1.14	46.5	<0.01
Montana	10,225	20.50	0.62	2,700	14.50	0.99	41.4	<0.01
Nebraska	25,333	16.85	0.34	2,700	14.12	0.98	19.4	0.01
Nevada	5,463	15.75	0.80	2,700	10.01	1.17	57.4	<0.01
New Hampshire	6,322	21.50	0.75	2,800	16.59	1.07	29.6	<0.01
New Jersey	15,309	11.10	0.37	2,700	9.00	0.89	23.2	0.03
New Mexico	9,391	20.44	0.55	2,700	12.82	0.92	59.5	<0.01
New York	7,680	15.93	0.56	10,600	10.25	0.51	55.5	<0.01
North Carolina	11,486	17.46	0.55	2,700	13.52	1.17	29.2	<0.01
North Dakota	5,284	17.30	0.70	2,700	12.00	0.67	44.2	<0.01
Ohio	9,900	17.71	0.56	10,900	13.85	0.53	27.9	<0.01
Oklahoma	8,490	21.90	0.61	2,700	15.81	1.13	38.5	<0.01
Oregon	6,204	23.91	0.72	2,700	14.84	1.06	61.2	<0.01
Pennsylvania	11,462	19.30	0.53	9,500	12.91	0.53	49.5	<0.01
Rhode Island	6,500	21.96	0.71	2,700	15.05	1.32	45.9	<0.01
South Carolina	12,864	15.31	0.49	2,700	12.07	0.91	26.9	<0.01
South Dakota	8,232	16.42	0.78	2,700	13.05	1.27	25.8	0.02
Tennessee	5,888	19.20	1.15	2,700	14.26	1.13	34.7	<0.01
Texas	14,894	16.63	0.55	10,600	10.24	0.46	62.4	<0.01
Utah	12,613	22.04	0.52	2,700	17.00	1.09	29.7	<0.01
Vermont	7,062	22.95	0.69	2,600	17.90	1.09	28.2	<0.01
Virginia	6,580	14.14	0.61	2,700	12.48	1.14	13.3	0.20

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.22 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Washington	14,684	19.68	0.55	2,700	17.80	1.28	10.5	0.18
West Virginia	5,266	20.14	0.68	2,700	13.97	1.16	44.2	<0.01
Wisconsin	5,284	14.82	0.75	2,600	13.88	1.02	6.8	0.46
Wyoming	6,840	19.04	0.71	2,700	13.49	1.10	41.2	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		17.89			13.05		38.4	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		3.19			2.39		19.1	
<i>Minimum</i>		10.59			7.84		6.8	
<i>Maximum</i>		24.38			17.97		89.0	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		17.83			18.30		49.6	
<i>No. of States</i>			51					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			51					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			42					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.69					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2011 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2011. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.23 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	465,285	40,434	265	202,100	31,795	365	27.2	<0.01
Alabama	8,983	807	23	3,100	443	36	82.2	<0.01
Alaska	4,313	91	4	2,500	70	5	30.2	<0.01
Arizona	7,266	920	38	2,700	751	67	22.5	0.03
Arkansas	5,157	495	18	2,700	336	30	47.3	<0.01
California	14,558	3,356	105	10,700	3,275	159	2.5	0.67
Colorado	12,215	683	19	2,700	621	56	10.0	0.29
Connecticut	8,738	463	16	2,800	342	27	35.5	<0.01
Delaware	5,165	105	5	2,600	96	8	9.7	0.32
District of Columbia	3,802	86	5	2,700	57	5	49.4	<0.01
Florida	7,575	2,569	104	11,000	1,632	90	57.5	<0.01
Georgia	6,069	1,235	50	2,600	1,001	77	23.4	0.01
Hawaii	7,552	123	6	2,700	96	10	28.8	0.02
Idaho	5,876	232	11	2,700	210	14	10.8	0.20
Illinois	5,567	1,471	69	10,600	1,075	51	36.8	<0.01
Indiana	8,585	958	27	2,600	740	64	29.5	<0.01
Iowa	7,148	398	13	2,700	342	30	16.4	0.09
Kansas	11,746	354	10	2,700	327	27	8.2	0.35
Kentucky	11,176	788	22	2,700	552	48	42.7	<0.01
Louisiana	9,044	599	22	3,500	405	31	48.0	<0.01
Maine	9,884	240	6	2,700	223	15	7.5	0.30
Maryland	12,763	638	22	2,700	559	51	14.2	0.15
Massachusetts	21,598	981	21	2,800	784	65	25.2	<0.01
Michigan	10,464	1,555	42	10,800	1,131	47	37.6	<0.01
Minnesota	12,204	696	18	2,700	707	49	-1.6	0.83
Mississippi	7,749	410	14	3,000	279	24	47.0	<0.01
Missouri	6,731	924	32	2,700	618	55	49.5	<0.01
Montana	8,638	156	5	2,700	120	9	29.4	<0.01
Nebraska	19,115	232	5	2,700	189	15	22.9	0.01
Nevada	4,825	336	15	2,700	229	29	46.8	<0.01
New Hampshire	7,500	204	7	2,800	166	11	22.9	<0.01
New Jersey	15,683	885	26	2,700	666	63	32.8	<0.01
New Mexico	8,747	313	8	2,700	230	17	35.8	<0.01
New York	6,016	2,230	98	10,600	1,701	84	31.2	<0.01
North Carolina	11,848	1,306	34	2,700	1,077	93	21.3	0.02
North Dakota	4,850	81	4	2,700	68	4	18.6	0.03
Ohio	12,987	1,672	43	10,800	1,307	49	27.9	<0.01
Oklahoma	7,985	629	18	2,700	481	38	30.6	<0.01
Oregon	5,276	707	23	2,700	595	37	18.7	0.01
Pennsylvania	19,868	1,798	43	10,100	1,433	56	25.5	<0.01
Rhode Island	5,447	168	6	2,700	135	9	24.0	<0.01
South Carolina	12,713	652	18	2,700	505	41	29.1	<0.01
South Dakota	7,841	95	4	2,600	78	6	21.3	0.02
Tennessee	7,023	996	33	2,700	703	61	41.7	<0.01
Texas	9,076	2,951	100	10,600	2,211	103	33.5	<0.01
Utah	12,387	413	10	2,700	395	25	4.7	0.49
Vermont	6,028	109	4	2,600	98	6	11.1	0.13
Virginia	7,360	1,046	38	2,700	856	71	22.1	0.02

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.23 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Washington	15,244	1,185	25	2,700	880	57	34.7	<0.01
West Virginia	5,382	306	10	2,800	235	19	30.3	<0.01
Wisconsin	5,275	706	34	2,600	694	56	1.6	0.86
Wyoming	6,243	78	4	2,700	70	5	11.0	0.23
Mean ⁶		793			623		27.5	
Standard Deviation ⁷		745			609		16.1	
Minimum		78			57		-1.6	
Maximum		3,356			3,275		82.2	
% CV ⁸		93.92			97.66		58.46	
No. of States			51					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			50					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			1					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			38					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.99					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2012 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2012. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2011-2013.

Table D.24 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	465,285	16.92	0.11	202,100	12.38	0.14	36.6	<0.01
Alabama	8,983	21.89	0.63	3,100	11.21	0.92	95.2	<0.01
Alaska	4,313	16.93	0.80	2,500	12.38	0.87	36.7	<0.01
Arizona	7,266	18.80	0.77	2,700	14.21	1.26	32.4	<0.01
Arkansas	5,157	22.17	0.79	2,700	13.99	1.26	58.5	<0.01
California	14,558	11.65	0.37	10,700	10.60	0.51	9.9	0.10
Colorado	12,215	17.35	0.47	2,700	14.67	1.33	18.3	0.06
Connecticut	8,738	16.69	0.56	2,800	11.38	0.89	46.6	<0.01
Delaware	5,165	14.77	0.68	2,600	12.63	1.04	17.0	0.08
District of Columbia	3,802	16.33	1.00	2,700	10.70	0.98	52.6	<0.01
Florida	7,575	16.91	0.68	11,000	10.07	0.56	67.8	<0.01
Georgia	6,069	16.70	0.67	2,600	12.59	0.97	32.6	<0.01
Hawaii	7,552	11.49	0.55	2,700	8.71	0.88	31.9	0.01
Idaho	5,876	19.93	0.93	2,700	16.43	1.09	21.3	0.01
Illinois	5,567	15.04	0.70	10,600	10.20	0.48	47.4	<0.01
Indiana	8,585	19.53	0.56	2,600	13.96	1.22	39.9	<0.01
Iowa	7,148	17.03	0.56	2,700	13.59	1.20	25.3	0.01
Kansas	11,746	16.50	0.46	2,700	14.13	1.16	16.7	0.06
Kentucky	11,176	23.45	0.64	2,700	15.46	1.33	51.7	<0.01
Louisiana	9,044	17.18	0.64	3,500	10.97	0.85	56.6	<0.01
Maine	9,884	22.74	0.54	2,700	19.68	1.32	15.6	0.03
Maryland	12,763	14.16	0.50	2,700	11.56	1.06	22.4	0.03
Massachusetts	21,598	18.91	0.41	2,800	14.07	1.17	34.4	<0.01
Michigan	10,464	20.59	0.56	10,800	13.77	0.57	49.6	<0.01
Minnesota	12,204	17.06	0.45	2,700	15.90	1.11	7.3	0.33
Mississippi	7,749	18.42	0.64	3,000	11.70	0.99	57.4	<0.01
Missouri	6,731	20.09	0.69	2,700	12.52	1.12	60.5	<0.01
Montana	8,638	20.00	0.58	2,700	14.40	1.08	38.9	<0.01
Nebraska	19,115	16.75	0.40	2,700	12.58	0.99	33.2	<0.01
Nevada	4,825	16.26	0.74	2,700	10.15	1.29	60.2	<0.01
New Hampshire	7,500	19.65	0.68	2,800	14.74	1.01	33.3	<0.01
New Jersey	15,683	13.04	0.38	2,700	9.10	0.87	43.2	<0.01
New Mexico	8,747	19.87	0.53	2,700	13.71	1.02	44.9	<0.01
New York	6,016	14.76	0.65	10,600	10.42	0.51	41.7	<0.01
North Carolina	11,848	17.55	0.46	2,700	13.57	1.17	29.3	<0.01
North Dakota	4,850	15.01	0.72	2,700	11.87	0.78	26.5	<0.01
Ohio	12,987	18.93	0.49	10,800	13.67	0.52	38.5	<0.01
Oklahoma	7,985	21.89	0.62	2,700	15.70	1.23	39.4	<0.01
Oregon	5,276	23.35	0.77	2,700	18.31	1.13	27.6	<0.01
Pennsylvania	19,868	18.01	0.43	10,100	13.42	0.52	34.2	<0.01
Rhode Island	5,447	20.33	0.75	2,700	15.39	1.07	32.1	<0.01
South Carolina	12,713	18.00	0.49	2,700	13.10	1.06	37.4	<0.01
South Dakota	7,841	15.31	0.62	2,600	11.69	0.95	30.9	<0.01
Tennessee	7,023	20.16	0.66	2,700	13.26	1.15	52.0	<0.01
Texas	9,076	15.49	0.52	10,600	10.76	0.50	44.0	<0.01
Utah	12,387	20.95	0.50	2,700	17.92	1.14	16.9	0.01
Vermont	6,028	21.85	0.71	2,600	18.38	1.12	18.9	0.01
Virginia	7,360	16.63	0.60	2,700	12.84	1.07	29.5	<0.01

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.24 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2012) and NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2012)			NSDUH (2011-2013 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Washington	15,244	22.34	0.47	2,700	15.57	1.01	43.5	<0.01
West Virginia	5,382	20.86	0.66	2,800	15.01	1.21	39.0	<0.01
Wisconsin	5,275	16.08	0.77	2,600	14.58	1.17	10.3	0.28
Wyoming	6,243	17.95	0.82	2,700	14.90	1.14	20.4	0.03
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		18.10			13.38		36.7	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.89			2.41		16.7	
<i>Minimum</i>		11.49			8.71		7.3	
<i>Maximum</i>		23.45			19.68		95.2	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		15.95			17.99		45.6	
<i>No. of States</i>			51					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			51					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			45					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.73					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2012 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2012. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2011-2013.

Table D.25 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	481,598	42,850	262	199,900	32,584	346	31.5	<0.01
Alabama	6,467	810	27	2,700	453	34	78.9	<0.01
Alaska	4,561	90	4	2,600	81	5	10.7	0.18
Arizona	4,223	899	49	2,700	774	58	16.2	0.10
Arkansas	5,240	520	19	2,700	313	27	66.4	<0.01
California	11,495	3,819	122	11,700	3,322	156	14.9	0.01
Colorado	13,572	727	18	2,800	615	40	18.2	0.01
Connecticut	7,673	489	17	2,800	371	30	31.5	<0.01
Delaware	5,181	127	5	2,700	101	8	25.3	0.01
District of Columbia	4,903	112	5	2,700	63	5	76.4	<0.01
Florida	33,983	2,593	66	10,300	1,764	95	47.0	<0.01
Georgia	8,095	1,300	43	3,200	995	60	30.6	<0.01
Hawaii	7,834	125	6	2,700	101	9	24.0	0.03
Idaho	5,604	245	9	2,800	214	15	14.8	0.07
Illinois	5,599	1,512	65	9,400	1,194	53	26.7	<0.01
Indiana	10,289	968	26	2,700	782	58	23.9	<0.01
Iowa	8,138	452	14	2,700	350	28	29.3	<0.01
Kansas	23,166	393	7	2,700	324	22	21.3	<0.01
Kentucky	10,973	682	20	2,700	601	48	13.4	0.12
Louisiana	5,226	652	30	2,700	390	30	67.4	<0.01
Maine	8,070	249	7	2,800	229	14	8.5	0.21
Maryland	12,957	732	22	2,700	504	43	45.3	<0.01
Massachusetts	14,997	1,043	27	2,800	781	56	33.6	<0.01
Michigan	12,704	1,624	38	9,500	1,197	47	35.6	<0.01
Minnesota	14,284	760	24	2,700	721	50	5.5	0.47
Mississippi	7,415	430	15	2,700	274	22	57.0	<0.01
Missouri	7,088	983	33	2,700	657	49	49.6	<0.01
Montana	9,652	166	5	2,700	122	9	36.4	<0.01
Nebraska	17,065	255	7	2,800	173	15	47.4	<0.01
Nevada	5,075	373	20	2,700	226	23	65.0	<0.01
New Hampshire	6,430	231	7	2,800	188	12	22.7	<0.01
New Jersey	13,339	951	31	3,300	720	57	32.0	<0.01
New Mexico	9,286	308	9	2,700	212	16	45.0	<0.01
New York	8,923	2,461	83	10,400	1,703	77	44.5	<0.01
North Carolina	8,825	1,409	41	3,300	1,098	94	28.3	<0.01
North Dakota	7,767	94	3	2,800	75	5	24.7	<0.01
Ohio	11,913	1,791	48	9,500	1,320	51	35.6	<0.01
Oklahoma	8,214	677	18	2,700	456	28	48.7	<0.01
Oregon	5,913	814	24	2,700	632	38	28.9	<0.01
Pennsylvania	11,363	1,829	49	9,500	1,427	57	28.2	<0.01
Rhode Island	6,509	185	6	2,700	144	10	27.9	<0.01
South Carolina	10,621	719	21	2,800	481	41	49.6	<0.01
South Dakota	6,854	92	4	2,700	83	7	9.7	0.32
Tennessee	5,786	970	37	2,700	741	56	30.8	<0.01
Texas	10,837	3,108	103	10,300	2,313	97	34.4	<0.01
Utah	12,718	442	10	2,800	393	22	12.4	0.04
Vermont	6,360	116	4	2,700	97	6	19.7	0.01
Virginia	8,423	1,055	34	3,300	900	69	17.3	0.04

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.25 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Washington	11,112	1,262	30	2,700	870	57	45.0	<0.01
West Virginia	5,876	323	9	2,800	244	16	32.6	<0.01
Wisconsin	6,565	799	35	2,600	719	52	11.2	0.20
Wyoming	6,435	83	3	2,800	76	5	9.9	0.20
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		840			639		32.5	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		800			627		18.0	
<i>Minimum</i>		83			63		5.5	
<i>Maximum</i>		3,819			3,322		78.9	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		95.17			98.07		55.24	
<i>No. of States</i>			51					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			51					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			42					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.99					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2013 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2013. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2012-2014.

Table D.26 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	481,598	17.72	0.11	199,900	12.58	0.13	40.8	<0.01
Alabama	6,467	21.80	0.72	2,700	11.40	0.87	91.2	<0.01
Alaska	4,561	16.28	0.77	2,600	14.22	0.89	14.5	0.08
Arizona	4,223	18.05	0.98	2,700	14.40	1.08	25.4	0.01
Arkansas	5,240	23.14	0.84	2,700	12.98	1.11	78.2	<0.01
California	11,495	13.09	0.42	11,700	10.63	0.50	23.1	<0.01
Colorado	13,572	18.15	0.44	2,800	14.30	0.93	26.9	<0.01
Connecticut	7,673	17.45	0.62	2,800	12.30	0.99	41.9	<0.01
Delaware	5,181	17.67	0.72	2,700	13.27	1.05	33.2	<0.01
District of Columbia	4,903	20.90	1.00	2,700	11.59	0.92	80.4	<0.01
Florida	33,983	16.78	0.43	10,300	10.73	0.58	56.5	<0.01
Georgia	8,095	17.32	0.58	3,200	12.41	0.75	39.5	<0.01
Hawaii	7,834	11.41	0.50	2,700	9.08	0.81	25.7	0.01
Idaho	5,604	20.83	0.78	2,800	16.50	1.17	26.2	<0.01
Illinois	5,599	15.37	0.66	9,400	11.32	0.51	35.9	<0.01
Indiana	10,289	19.52	0.52	2,700	14.60	1.08	33.7	<0.01
Iowa	8,138	19.17	0.60	2,700	13.84	1.12	38.5	<0.01
Kansas	23,166	18.11	0.31	2,700	13.92	0.95	30.1	<0.01
Kentucky	10,973	20.22	0.60	2,700	16.73	1.34	20.9	0.02
Louisiana	5,226	18.68	0.87	2,700	10.52	0.81	77.6	<0.01
Maine	8,070	23.40	0.63	2,800	20.20	1.27	15.9	0.02
Maryland	12,957	15.95	0.49	2,700	10.33	0.88	54.4	<0.01
Massachusetts	14,997	19.73	0.52	2,800	13.85	1.00	42.4	<0.01
Michigan	12,704	21.34	0.51	9,500	14.56	0.57	46.6	<0.01
Minnesota	14,284	18.43	0.59	2,700	16.12	1.13	14.3	0.07
Mississippi	7,415	19.23	0.66	2,700	11.45	0.93	67.9	<0.01
Missouri	7,088	21.32	0.71	2,700	13.25	0.99	60.9	<0.01
Montana	9,652	21.09	0.59	2,700	14.48	1.05	45.6	<0.01
Nebraska	17,065	18.21	0.49	2,800	11.44	1.00	59.3	<0.01
Nevada	5,075	17.63	0.97	2,700	9.84	1.01	79.2	<0.01
New Hampshire	6,430	22.06	0.70	2,800	16.70	1.02	32.1	<0.01
New Jersey	13,339	13.86	0.45	3,300	9.77	0.77	41.8	<0.01
New Mexico	9,286	19.54	0.59	2,700	12.58	0.94	55.4	<0.01
New York	8,923	16.09	0.54	10,400	10.40	0.47	54.8	<0.01
North Carolina	8,825	18.68	0.55	3,300	13.71	1.17	36.2	<0.01
North Dakota	7,767	16.82	0.63	2,800	12.83	0.85	31.1	<0.01
Ohio	11,913	20.21	0.54	9,500	13.76	0.53	46.8	<0.01
Oklahoma	8,214	23.38	0.62	2,700	14.71	0.92	59.0	<0.01
Oregon	5,913	26.63	0.78	2,700	19.22	1.15	38.6	<0.01
Pennsylvania	11,363	18.27	0.49	9,500	13.35	0.54	36.8	<0.01
Rhode Island	6,509	22.21	0.72	2,700	16.37	1.08	35.7	<0.01
South Carolina	10,621	19.63	0.57	2,800	12.32	1.05	59.3	<0.01
South Dakota	6,854	14.45	0.68	2,700	12.28	0.96	17.7	0.07
Tennessee	5,786	19.34	0.73	2,700	13.86	1.04	39.5	<0.01
Texas	10,837	15.99	0.53	10,300	11.07	0.46	44.4	<0.01
Utah	12,718	21.90	0.48	2,800	17.53	0.96	24.9	<0.01
Vermont	6,360	23.16	0.70	2,700	18.07	1.20	28.2	<0.01
Virginia	8,423	16.49	0.53	3,300	13.35	1.02	23.6	0.01

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.26 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2013) and NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages), by State (continued)

State	BRFSS (2013)			NSDUH (2012-2014 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Washington	11,112	23.48	0.55	2,700	15.28	0.99	53.7	<0.01
West Virginia	5,876	21.97	0.62	2,800	15.66	1.01	40.3	<0.01
Wisconsin	6,565	18.10	0.79	2,600	15.02	1.09	20.5	0.02
Wyoming	6,435	18.66	0.70	2,800	15.97	1.07	16.8	0.03
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		19.04			13.61		41.6	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.96			2.48		18.9	
<i>Minimum</i>		11.41			9.08		14.3	
<i>Maximum</i>		26.63			20.20		91.2	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		15.57			18.24		45.4	
<i>No. of States</i>			51					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			51					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			48					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.68					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Lifetime depression was measured in all states in the 2013 BRFSS; therefore, the estimates are nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question in the core questionnaire, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?" *NSDUH estimates* are based on the selection of "Depression" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2013. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2012-2014.

Table D.27 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2006) and NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	207,900	16,313	212	135,300	10,614	206	53.7	<0.01
Alabama	3,107	459	27	2,700	224	29	105.4	<0.01
Alaska	2,000	54	4	2,600	34	4	59.5	<0.01
Arkansas	5,285	278	12	2,600	164	19	70.0	<0.01
California	5,283	2,340	126	10,700	1,585	108	47.6	<0.01
Connecticut	4,451	249	15	2,700	193	19	28.9	0.02
Delaware	3,935	78	5	2,700	57	6	37.4	0.01
District of Columbia	3,758	39	3	2,500	27	3	43.8	0.01
Florida	10,241	1,485	62	10,600	932	64	59.3	<0.01
Georgia	6,997	673	32	2,700	474	58	42.1	<0.01
Hawaii	6,222	74	4	2,600	36	7	103.5	<0.01
Indiana	6,209	614	25	2,700	322	40	90.5	<0.01
Iowa	5,173	198	11	2,700	162	17	21.9	0.08
Kansas	4,110	200	12	2,700	142	14	40.6	<0.01
Louisiana	6,719	348	15	2,500	235	31	47.9	<0.01
Maine	3,863	161	8	2,700	123	10	30.9	<0.01
Maryland	4,582	429	29	2,700	294	29	45.7	<0.01
Michigan	5,487	825	39	10,600	543	27	51.9	<0.01
Minnesota	4,232	393	22	2,700	280	33	40.4	<0.01
Mississippi	5,808	284	12	2,700	140	16	102.6	<0.01
Missouri	5,044	516	35	2,700	439	53	17.5	0.23
Montana	5,735	75	4	2,600	59	8	26.0	0.08
Nebraska	3,850	125	10	2,700	99	10	26.3	0.07
Nevada	3,434	200	13	2,600	128	16	56.8	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,604	120	5	2,600	99	10	20.8	0.06
New Mexico	6,155	162	7	2,700	103	14	56.7	<0.01
North Dakota	4,564	48	3	2,700	37	4	27.9	0.04
Oklahoma	6,775	385	14	2,800	238	32	61.6	<0.01
Oregon	4,667	710	34	2,700	233	24	204.3	<0.01
Rhode Island	4,266	106	5	2,600	95	8	12.6	0.21
South Carolina	8,694	399	15	2,700	270	29	48.0	<0.01
Tennessee	4,171	531	35	2,600	415	39	27.9	0.03
Texas	6,386	1,613	108	10,400	1,052	62	53.3	<0.01
Utah	4,982	207	11	2,700	170	14	21.9	0.04
Vermont	6,782	67	2	2,600	42	4	58.5	<0.01
Virginia	5,135	587	35	2,700	349	46	68.1	<0.01
Washington	11,285	603	21	2,700	340	41	77.7	<0.01
West Virginia	3,717	243	10	2,700	126	12	93.6	<0.01
Wisconsin	4,377	396	23	2,700	324	33	21.9	0.08
Wyoming	4,815	40	2	2,700	28	3	45.2	<0.01
Mean ⁶		418			272		53.8	
Standard Deviation ⁷		471			310		35.0	
Minimum		39			27		12.6	
Maximum		2,340			1,585		204.3	
% CV ⁸		112.6			113.8		65.1	
No. of States			39					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			39					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			0					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			32					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.96					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.28 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2006) and NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	207,900	11.30	0.15	135,300	6.52	0.13	73.2	<0.01
Alabama	3,107	14.01	0.83	2,700	5.98	0.78	134.4	<0.01
Alaska	2,000	12.01	0.98	2,600	6.54	0.73	83.7	<0.01
Arkansas	5,285	13.95	0.63	2,600	7.20	0.84	93.8	<0.01
California	5,283	9.61	0.52	10,700	5.48	0.37	75.3	<0.01
Connecticut	4,451	10.03	0.60	2,700	6.74	0.66	48.9	<0.01
Delaware	3,935	12.11	0.85	2,700	8.13	0.90	49.0	<0.01
District of Columbia	3,758	9.50	0.65	2,500	5.64	0.60	68.5	<0.01
Florida	10,241	11.20	0.47	10,600	6.26	0.43	78.7	<0.01
Georgia	6,997	11.05	0.52	2,700	6.45	0.79	71.5	<0.01
Hawaii	6,222	8.01	0.45	2,600	3.56	0.64	125.0	<0.01
Indiana	6,209	13.79	0.57	2,700	6.33	0.78	117.9	<0.01
Iowa	5,173	9.08	0.49	2,700	6.61	0.68	37.4	<0.01
Kansas	4,110	9.93	0.61	2,700	6.38	0.64	55.7	<0.01
Louisiana	6,719	10.89	0.46	2,500	6.75	0.90	61.5	<0.01
Maine	3,863	16.05	0.83	2,700	10.98	0.87	46.2	<0.01
Maryland	4,582	10.89	0.73	2,700	6.45	0.63	68.9	<0.01
Michigan	5,487	11.06	0.52	10,600	6.55	0.32	68.9	<0.01
Minnesota	4,232	10.12	0.57	2,700	6.59	0.77	53.5	<0.01
Mississippi	5,808	13.65	0.58	2,700	6.03	0.68	126.2	<0.01
Missouri	5,044	12.53	0.85	2,700	9.19	1.10	36.3	0.02
Montana	5,735	10.88	0.55	2,600	7.61	0.98	43.1	<0.01
Nebraska	3,850	9.78	0.78	2,700	6.92	0.70	41.3	0.01
Nevada	3,434	11.60	0.78	2,600	6.34	0.80	82.9	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,604	12.78	0.57	2,600	9.15	0.92	39.7	<0.01
New Mexico	6,155	12.02	0.53	2,700	6.55	0.91	83.5	<0.01
North Dakota	4,564	10.20	0.65	2,700	7.15	0.73	42.8	<0.01
Oklahoma	6,775	14.81	0.55	2,800	8.29	1.11	78.6	<0.01
Oregon	4,667	13.36	0.64	2,700	7.61	0.77	75.5	<0.01
Rhode Island	4,266	13.21	0.66	2,600	10.66	0.88	24.0	0.02
South Carolina	8,694	12.86	0.48	2,700	7.70	0.84	67.1	<0.01
Tennessee	4,171	12.15	0.79	2,600	8.41	0.78	44.5	<0.01
Texas	6,386	10.33	0.69	10,400	5.76	0.34	79.4	<0.01
Utah	4,982	12.62	0.67	2,700	8.61	0.73	46.6	<0.01
Vermont	6,782	14.15	0.53	2,600	7.96	0.79	77.8	<0.01
Virginia	5,135	10.73	0.64	2,700	5.67	0.75	89.1	<0.01
Washington	11,285	12.88	0.44	2,700	6.51	0.78	97.9	<0.01
West Virginia	3,717	17.21	0.74	2,700	8.20	0.77	109.9	<0.01
Wisconsin	4,377	10.23	0.61	2,700	7.05	0.72	45.1	<0.01
Wyoming	4,815	10.60	0.52	2,700	6.50	0.67	63.1	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		11.84			7.09		70.1	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		1.97			1.40		27.3	
<i>Minimum</i>		8.01			3.56		24.0	
<i>Maximum</i>		17.21			10.98		134.4	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		16.62			19.79		38.9	
<i>No. of States</i>			39					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			39					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			39					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.49					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.29 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2008) and NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	91,339	7,512	137	67,000	5,196	126	44.6	<0.01
Arizona	5,777	575	43	2,600	346	30	66.0	<0.01
Colorado	5,462	422	21	2,800	385	42	9.6	0.43
Hawaii	6,212	79	4	2,600	38	6	109.0	<0.01
Idaho	4,896	122	7	2,800	87	9	39.6	<0.01
Illinois	5,044	1,024	54	10,800	604	31	69.4	<0.01
Kansas	4,128	207	13	2,600	173	19	20.2	0.13
Louisiana	5,896	358	17	2,600	255	31	40.2	<0.01
Maine	3,986	171	8	2,800	132	11	29.1	<0.01
Massachusetts	6,289	629	31	2,700	482	45	30.5	0.01
Mississippi	6,984	244	10	2,600	151	13	61.4	<0.01
Nebraska	5,223	134	12	2,700	111	16	20.7	0.25
New York	3,692	1,693	91	10,700	1,177	67	43.9	<0.01
North Dakota	4,868	50	3	2,700	44	4	14.3	0.21
Ohio	6,226	1,161	55	10,700	800	41	45.2	<0.01
Vermont	6,579	70	3	2,600	55	5	26.8	0.01
Washington	10,077	573	21	2,700	356	39	61.1	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		470			325		42.9	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		467			315		25.6	
<i>Minimum</i>		50			38		9.6	
<i>Maximum</i>		1,693			1,177		109.0	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		99.5			97.1		59.7	
<i>No. of States</i>			16					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			16					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			12					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.98					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.30 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2008) and NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	91,339	12.27	0.22	67,000	7.45	0.18	64.7	<0.01
Arizona	5,777	13.02	0.97	2,600	6.72	0.59	93.9	<0.01
Colorado	5,462	12.27	0.60	2,800	9.69	1.05	26.7	0.03
Hawaii	6,212	8.27	0.46	2,600	3.67	0.61	125.3	<0.01
Idaho	4,896	11.60	0.65	2,800	7.22	0.75	60.8	<0.01
Illinois	5,044	10.80	0.57	10,800	5.80	0.30	86.1	<0.01
Kansas	4,128	10.37	0.63	2,600	7.73	0.85	34.1	0.01
Louisiana	5,896	11.50	0.53	2,600	7.29	0.89	57.6	<0.01
Maine	3,986	16.74	0.80	2,800	11.81	1.02	41.7	<0.01
Massachusetts	6,289	13.85	0.68	2,700	8.90	0.83	55.7	<0.01
Mississippi	6,984	13.13	0.55	2,600	6.48	0.56	102.8	<0.01
Nebraska	5,223	10.56	0.92	2,700	7.68	1.14	37.5	0.05
New York	3,692	12.19	0.66	10,700	7.31	0.42	66.7	<0.01
North Dakota	4,868	10.65	0.68	2,700	8.39	0.73	26.9	0.02
Ohio	6,226	13.82	0.65	10,700	8.47	0.44	63.1	<0.01
Vermont	6,579	14.61	0.56	2,600	10.51	0.98	39.1	<0.01
Washington	10,077	11.80	0.43	2,700	6.62	0.72	78.2	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		12.20			7.77		62.3	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.00			1.92		28.8	
<i>Minimum</i>		8.27			3.67		26.7	
<i>Maximum</i>		16.74			11.81		125.3	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		16.43			24.69		46.2	
<i>No. of States</i>				16				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹				16				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹				0				
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹				16				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰				0.54				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.31 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2010) and NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	116,343	13,558	224	79,300	8,271	192	63.9	<0.01
Arizona	5,425	641	40	2,700	445	50	44.2	<0.01
California	5,210	2,655	138	10,700	1,936	114	37.1	<0.01
Georgia	5,358	915	45	2,600	497	51	84.2	<0.01
Hawaii	6,271	77	5	2,800	50	8	53.8	<0.01
Indiana	9,289	594	22	2,700	442	41	34.4	<0.01
Kansas	4,176	212	12	2,700	163	17	30.5	0.02
Louisiana	6,904	439	20	3,500	233	23	88.8	<0.01
Maine	3,910	168	8	2,700	135	12	25.0	0.02
Massachusetts	4,793	537	32	2,800	537	44	-0.0	1.00
Michigan	5,782	2,062	96	10,800	713	36	189.0	<0.01
Mississippi	7,779	271	12	2,900	169	15	60.4	<0.01
Missouri	5,124	644	38	2,700	424	42	51.9	<0.01
Nebraska	5,281	142	13	2,700	141	19	0.4	0.98
Nevada	3,656	264	17	2,700	170	19	55.0	<0.01
New Jersey	5,695	659	36	2,700	505	67	30.3	0.04
Ohio	6,186	2,225	104	10,800	893	42	149.1	<0.01
South Carolina	9,005	433	25	2,700	305	32	42.3	<0.01
Vermont	6,597	69	3	2,600	64	6	8.3	0.43
Wisconsin	4,322	502	31	2,700	415	41	21.0	0.09
Wyoming	5,580	48	2	2,700	34	3	43.5	<0.01
Mean ⁶		678			414		52.5	
Standard Deviation ⁷		750			426		46.6	
Minimum		48			34		0.0	
Maximum		2,655			1,936		189.0	
% CV ⁸		110.6			103.0		88.9	
No. of States			20					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			19					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			1					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			16					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.97					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.32 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older for BRFSS (2010) and NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages), by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	116,343	12.72	0.21	79,300	7.72	0.18	64.7	<0.01
Arizona	5,425	13.72	0.87	2,700	8.46	0.96	62.1	<0.01
California	5,210	11.19	0.58	10,700	6.44	0.38	73.6	<0.01
Georgia	5,358	13.39	0.66	2,600	6.36	0.65	110.4	<0.01
Hawaii	6,271	8.09	0.48	2,800	4.80	0.74	68.7	<0.01
Indiana	9,289	13.49	0.50	2,700	8.46	0.78	59.4	<0.01
Kansas	4,176	10.26	0.60	2,700	7.17	0.76	43.2	<0.01
Louisiana	6,904	13.29	0.61	3,500	6.41	0.63	107.2	<0.01
Maine	3,910	16.81	0.76	2,700	11.93	1.10	40.9	<0.01
Massachusetts	4,793	11.92	0.71	2,800	9.77	0.80	22.0	0.04
Michigan	5,782	14.00	0.65	10,800	8.69	0.44	61.1	<0.01
Mississippi	7,779	12.92	0.56	2,900	7.20	0.66	79.3	<0.01
Missouri	5,124	14.95	0.88	2,700	8.64	0.85	73.1	<0.01
Nebraska	5,281	11.00	1.01	2,700	9.61	1.30	14.4	0.40
Nevada	3,656	14.36	0.95	2,700	7.91	0.91	81.5	<0.01
New Jersey	5,695	10.90	0.60	2,700	6.99	0.93	56.0	<0.01
Ohio	6,186	13.40	0.63	10,800	9.39	0.45	42.8	<0.01
South Carolina	9,005	12.94	0.74	2,700	8.15	0.86	58.8	<0.01
Vermont	6,597	14.44	0.58	2,600	12.04	1.07	20.0	0.05
Wisconsin	4,322	12.48	0.78	2,700	8.83	0.88	41.4	<0.01
Wyoming	5,580	12.21	0.61	2,700	7.49	0.73	63.1	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		12.79			8.24		58.9	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		1.90			1.79		25.6	
<i>Minimum</i>		8.09			4.80		14.4	
<i>Maximum</i>		16.81			12.04		110.4	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		14.88			21.71		43.4	
<i>No. of States</i>			20					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			20					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			19					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.48					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.33 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	74,746	6,187	187	49,600	4,404	115	40.5	<0.01
Kansas	8,186	233	13	2,700	162	15	43.7	<0.01
Louisiana	9,208	485	22	3,500	235	25	105.9	<0.01
Maine	3,756	190	10	2,700	142	13	33.7	<0.01
Mississippi	6,691	325	16	3,000	175	18	85.6	<0.01
Nebraska	14,260	157	7	2,700	133	14	17.8	0.13
Nevada	3,924	258	20	2,700	167	23	53.9	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,962	179	7	2,800	141	11	27.2	<0.01
New Jersey	4,168	606	45	2,700	552	65	9.7	0.50
New Mexico	8,458	212	7	2,700	151	15	40.1	<0.01
New York	2,720	1,849	148	10,600	1,312	68	40.9	<0.01
Ohio	3,051	1,257	93	10,900	902	43	39.3	<0.01
Oregon	4,362	438	26	2,700	329	27	33.0	<0.01
Mean ⁶		516			367		44.2	
Standard Deviation ⁷		519			376		27.1	
Minimum		157			133		9.7	
Maximum		1,849			1,312		105.9	
% CV ⁸		100.68			102.44		61.27	
No. of States			12					
No. of Positive % Differences ⁹			12					
No. of Negative % Differences ⁹			0					
No. of Significant % Differences ⁹			10					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.99					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2011 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.34 Comparison of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety for BRFSS (2011) and NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³	P Value ⁴
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹		
Total ⁵	74,746	14.31	0.43	49,600	8.44	0.22	69.5	<0.01
Kansas	8,186	11.35	0.63	2,700	7.07	0.64	60.4	<0.01
Louisiana	9,208	15.60	0.72	3,500	6.44	0.68	142.3	<0.01
Maine	3,756	19.34	0.97	2,700	12.63	1.14	53.1	<0.01
Mississippi	6,691	16.11	0.81	3,000	7.41	0.78	117.3	<0.01
Nebraska	14,260	12.36	0.54	2,700	8.97	0.92	37.8	<0.01
Nevada	3,924	14.68	1.12	2,700	7.61	1.03	92.9	<0.01
New Hampshire	5,962	18.57	0.74	2,800	12.59	0.96	47.6	<0.01
New Jersey	4,168	10.40	0.77	2,700	7.61	0.90	36.6	0.02
New Mexico	8,458	15.46	0.54	2,700	9.13	0.91	69.4	<0.01
New York	2,720	13.96	1.12	10,600	8.08	0.42	72.8	<0.01
Ohio	3,051	15.58	1.15	10,900	9.47	0.45	64.6	<0.01
Oregon	4,362	16.91	0.98	2,700	10.17	0.84	66.2	<0.01
<i>Mean</i> ⁶		15.03			8.93		71.7	
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁷		2.70			2.03		31.7	
<i>Minimum</i>		10.40			6.44		36.6	
<i>Maximum</i>		19.34			12.63		142.3	
<i>% CV</i> ⁸		17.95			22.68		44.2	
<i>No. of States</i>			12					
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁹			12					
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁹			0					
<i>No. of Significant % Differences</i> ⁹			12					
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ¹⁰			0.55					

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ The p values indicate significant differences between the BRFSS and NSDUH estimates assuming independence (i.e., no sampling design covariance between the surveys) and utilizing the standard normal distribution for the two-sample test statistic.

⁵ Only states selecting the module in the 2011 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁶ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁷ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁸ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁹ The number of positive, negative, and significant differences (< 0.05) counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

¹⁰ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?" NSDUH estimates are based on the selection of "Anxiety" from a list asking respondents to indicate "any of these conditions that a doctor or other medical professional has ever told you that you had."

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2011. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.35 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2006) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	191,848	11,755	204	91,900	9,829	197	19.6
Alabama	2,758	367	34	1,800	180	20	103.9
Alaska	1,806	27	3	1,800	31	4	-12.6
Arkansas	4,809	223	11	1,800	175	17	27.5
California	5,177	2,095	130	7,300	1,451	94	44.4
Connecticut	4,109	137	11	1,800	162	23	-15.9
Delaware	3,780	51	4	1,800	43	6	17.6
District of Columbia	3,485	30	3	1,700	38	4	-22.4
Florida	9,298	1,082	63	7,300	858	57	26.0
Georgia	6,485	469	28	1,800	457	59	2.8
Hawaii	5,840	62	4	1,700	40	7	55.7
Indiana	5,746	402	21	1,900	370	40	8.7
Iowa	4,692	116	9	1,800	130	16	-11.0
Kansas	3,797	129	11	1,800	146	14	-11.7
Louisiana	5,774	263	15	1,700	216	25	21.6
Maine	3,605	70	5	1,800	86	8	-19.1
Maryland	4,261	275	23	1,900	226	24	21.8
Michigan	5,077	735	41	7,200	534	29	37.6
Minnesota	4,119	237	17	1,800	216	28	9.8
Mississippi	5,225	247	12	1,800	128	15	93.2
Missouri	4,771	371	24	1,800	361	42	2.6
Montana	5,262	43	3	1,800	58	7	-26.3
Nebraska	3,516	67	7	1,800	81	11	-16.9
Nevada	3,222	146	13	1,800	163	17	-10.3
New Hampshire	5,230	61	4	1,800	80	10	-24.3
New Mexico	5,745	119	7	1,800	117	15	1.5
North Dakota	4,164	23	2	1,800	33	3	-31.4
Oklahoma	6,117	276	12	1,800	219	25	26.3
Oregon	4,294	370	27	1,800	180	22	105.2
Rhode Island	4,002	65	5	1,800	71	8	-8.2
South Carolina	7,853	251	13	1,800	237	25	6.2
Tennessee	3,860	420	30	1,800	434	45	-3.1
Texas	5,856	1,253	101	7,000	990	63	26.7
Utah	4,621	134	10	1,800	129	11	3.3
Vermont	6,297	32	2	1,800	38	4	-16.7
Virginia	4,636	367	37	1,800	378	49	-2.9
Washington	10,397	281	15	1,800	300	30	-6.3
West Virginia	3,439	181	10	1,800	132	12	37.4
Wisconsin	4,228	251	20	1,900	310	35	-18.9
Wyoming	4,495	26	2	1,900	30	4	-13.9
Mean ⁵		301			252		10.5
Standard Deviation ⁶		397			288		33.9
Minimum		23			30		-31.4
Maximum		2,095			1,451		105.2
% CV ⁷		131.73			114.40		324.11
No. of States			39				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸			21				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸			18				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.96				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks.

A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points.

Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.36 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2006) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2006)			NSDUH (2005-2007 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	191,848	8.64	0.15	91,900	6.70	0.13	29.0
Alabama	2,758	12.51	1.16	1,800	5.32	0.59	135.3
Alaska	1,806	6.65	0.73	1,800	6.85	0.89	-2.9
Arkansas	4,809	12.15	0.61	1,800	8.48	0.80	43.3
California	5,177	8.78	0.54	7,300	5.57	0.36	57.5
Connecticut	4,109	5.85	0.48	1,800	6.21	0.86	-5.9
Delaware	3,780	8.17	0.69	1,800	6.84	0.97	19.6
District of Columbia	3,485	7.88	0.73	1,700	8.72	0.81	-9.7
Florida	9,298	8.85	0.51	7,300	6.32	0.42	40.1
Georgia	6,485	8.21	0.49	1,800	6.92	0.90	18.6
Hawaii	5,840	7.16	0.47	1,700	4.29	0.77	67.0
Indiana	5,746	9.63	0.51	1,900	8.05	0.87	19.6
Iowa	4,692	5.78	0.46	1,800	5.85	0.71	-1.1
Kansas	3,797	6.87	0.56	1,800	7.29	0.70	-5.8
Louisiana	5,774	9.46	0.52	1,700	6.88	0.80	37.5
Maine	3,605	7.39	0.55	1,800	8.49	0.83	-12.9
Maryland	4,261	7.45	0.62	1,900	5.56	0.60	34.2
Michigan	5,077	10.53	0.59	7,200	7.17	0.39	46.9
Minnesota	4,119	6.22	0.45	1,800	5.62	0.73	10.6
Mississippi	5,225	12.95	0.61	1,800	6.13	0.70	111.3
Missouri	4,771	9.41	0.62	1,800	8.38	0.97	12.3
Montana	5,262	6.65	0.45	1,800	8.13	1.00	-18.1
Nebraska	3,516	5.63	0.57	1,800	6.29	0.87	-10.5
Nevada	3,222	8.96	0.81	1,800	8.97	0.94	-0.1
New Hampshire	5,230	6.84	0.46	1,800	8.14	1.02	-16.0
New Mexico	5,745	9.34	0.56	1,800	8.25	1.07	13.3
North Dakota	4,164	5.27	0.46	1,800	7.02	0.69	-25.0
Oklahoma	6,117	11.50	0.52	1,800	8.42	0.97	36.6
Oregon	4,294	7.50	0.55	1,800	6.52	0.81	15.2
Rhode Island	4,002	8.56	0.63	1,800	8.79	0.94	-2.6
South Carolina	7,853	8.79	0.44	1,800	7.52	0.81	16.8
Tennessee	3,860	10.30	0.72	1,800	9.64	1.00	6.8
Texas	5,856	8.50	0.69	7,000	6.07	0.39	40.0
Utah	4,621	8.66	0.64	1,800	7.43	0.64	16.6
Vermont	6,297	7.09	0.44	1,800	7.92	0.77	-10.5
Virginia	4,636	7.32	0.73	1,800	6.83	0.88	7.2
Washington	10,397	6.39	0.34	1,800	6.33	0.64	0.8
West Virginia	3,439	13.70	0.75	1,800	9.42	0.87	45.4
Wisconsin	4,228	6.65	0.52	1,900	7.46	0.85	-10.8
Wyoming	4,495	7.28	0.48	1,900	7.87	0.96	-7.5
Mean ⁵		8.38			7.23		18.3
Standard Deviation ⁶		2.09			1.24		33.7
Minimum		5.27			4.29		-25.0
Maximum		13.70			9.64		135.3
% CV ⁷		24.89			17.14		184.2
No. of States			39				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸			24				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸			15				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.32				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2006 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks.

A severity score of 0-3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0-1 day," 1 = "2-6 days," 2 = "7-11 days," and 3 = "12-14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2005-2007 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.37 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2008) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	85,004	4,777	114	45,500	4,128	113	15.7
Arizona	5,314	402	39	1,800	314	34	28.2
Colorado	5,093	228	18	1,800	256	30	-10.7
Hawaii	5,901	68	4	1,800	61	8	11.4
Idaho	4,570	75	5	1,900	85	9	-11.7
Illinois	4,879	777	52	7,300	552	32	40.8
Kansas	3,783	160	12	1,800	139	16	14.9
Louisiana	5,388	268	15	1,800	190	22	40.9
Maine	3,724	76	6	1,900	78	9	-2.9
Massachusetts	5,835	306	23	1,900	335	41	-8.4
Mississippi	6,387	237	11	1,800	103	15	129.6
Nebraska	4,840	101	10	1,800	68	8	49.2
New York	3,444	950	71	7,300	977	58	-2.7
North Dakota	4,482	19	2	1,800	30	3	-36.8
Ohio	5,797	734	45	7,200	537	34	36.6
Vermont	6,185	36	2	1,800	32	3	12.6
Washington	9,382	339	17	1,800	372	45	-8.9
Mean ⁵		299			258		17.6
Standard Deviation ⁶		286			256		38.3
Minimum		19			30		-36.8
Maximum		950			977		129.6
% CV ⁷		95.63			99.35		217.14
No. of States			16				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸			9				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸			7				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.96				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks.

A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.38 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2008) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2008)			NSDUH (2007-2009 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	85,004	8.22	0.20	45,500	6.53	0.18	26.0
Arizona	5,314	9.67	0.95	1,800	6.74	0.73	43.5
Colorado	5,093	7.01	0.54	1,800	7.10	0.82	-1.3
Hawaii	5,901	7.44	0.49	1,800	6.49	0.90	14.6
Idaho	4,570	7.57	0.54	1,900	7.92	0.88	-4.4
Illinois	4,879	8.38	0.56	7,300	5.85	0.34	43.3
Kansas	3,783	8.57	0.63	1,800	6.89	0.79	24.4
Louisiana	5,388	9.29	0.52	1,800	5.98	0.69	55.5
Maine	3,724	7.82	0.59	1,900	7.64	0.88	2.3
Massachusetts	5,835	7.13	0.53	1,900	6.77	0.82	5.4
Mississippi	6,387	13.69	0.62	1,800	4.93	0.70	177.7
Nebraska	4,840	8.47	0.87	1,800	5.24	0.60	61.8
New York	3,444	7.25	0.54	7,300	6.69	0.40	8.4
North Dakota	4,482	4.31	0.38	1,800	6.27	0.64	-31.2
Ohio	5,797	9.21	0.56	7,200	6.30	0.40	46.2
Vermont	6,185	7.76	0.47	1,800	6.55	0.71	18.5
Washington	9,382	7.38	0.38	1,800	7.59	0.92	-2.8
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		8.19			6.56		28.9
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		1.92			0.82		47.1
<i>Minimum</i>		4.31			4.93		-31.2
<i>Maximum</i>		13.69			7.92		177.7
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		23.47			12.44		163.2
<i>No. of States</i>			16				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸			12				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸			4				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			-0.4				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2008 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. *NSDUH estimates* for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2007-2009 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.39 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2010) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	107,551	9,586	196	53,900	6,427	161	49.2
Arizona	5,126	457	35	1,900	341	45	34.0
California	5,105	2,134	121	7,300	1,607	97	32.8
Georgia	4,909	637	38	1,800	458	50	39.3
Hawaii	5,946	47	4	1,900	60	8	-21.2
Indiana	8,563	428	21	1,800	389	30	9.9
Kansas	3,789	146	10	1,800	126	13	15.9
Louisiana	6,345	321	16	2,400	191	23	67.8
Maine	3,647	87	8	1,800	69	9	25.6
Massachusetts	4,400	252	21	1,900	368	41	-31.7
Michigan	5,353	1,342	85	7,300	498	28	169.5
Mississippi	7,053	240	12	2,000	148	15	61.8
Missouri	4,723	406	29	1,800	325	38	24.9
Nebraska	4,889	78	7	1,800	96	13	-18.1
Nevada	3,421	188	15	2,000	132	18	42.5
New Jersey	5,176	465	32	1,800	302	47	53.9
Ohio	5,734	1,696	96	7,400	645	35	162.8
South Carolina	7,805	313	23	1,800	309	40	1.4
Vermont	6,180	34	2	1,800	39	4	-14.7
Wisconsin	4,181	282	23	1,700	291	37	-3.0
Wyoming	5,206	32	2	1,800	31	4	4.5
Mean ⁵		479			321		32.9
Standard Deviation ⁶		576			347		53.4
Minimum		32			31		-31.7
Maximum		2,134			1,607		169.5
% CV ⁷		120.08			107.92		162.27
No. of States			20				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸			15				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸			5				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.94				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0-3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0-1 day," 1 = "2-6 days," 2 = "7-11 days," and 3 = "12-14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.40 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2010) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2010)			NSDUH (2009-2011 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	107,551	9.43	0.19	53,900	6.62	0.17	42.4
Arizona	5,126	10.14	0.78	1,900	7.19	0.95	41.0
California	5,105	9.14	0.52	7,300	5.93	0.36	54.0
Georgia	4,909	9.85	0.59	1,800	6.48	0.70	52.0
Hawaii	5,946	5.18	0.40	1,900	6.23	0.79	-16.8
Indiana	8,563	10.31	0.50	1,800	8.23	0.64	25.2
Kansas	3,789	7.64	0.53	1,800	6.18	0.65	23.7
Louisiana	6,345	10.46	0.54	2,400	5.82	0.70	79.6
Maine	3,647	9.18	0.81	1,800	6.75	0.83	36.1
Massachusetts	4,400	5.94	0.51	1,900	7.27	0.81	-18.3
Michigan	5,353	9.55	0.61	7,300	6.70	0.38	42.6
Mississippi	7,053	12.28	0.62	2,000	6.99	0.71	75.6
Missouri	4,723	10.01	0.72	1,800	7.34	0.87	36.4
Nebraska	4,889	6.40	0.59	1,800	7.22	0.96	-11.4
Nevada	3,421	10.86	0.89	2,000	6.74	0.94	61.1
New Jersey	5,176	8.36	0.58	1,800	4.62	0.72	80.8
Ohio	5,734	10.83	0.61	7,400	7.49	0.40	44.6
South Carolina	7,805	10.33	0.77	1,800	9.06	1.17	14.0
Vermont	6,180	7.35	0.46	1,800	8.11	0.86	-9.3
Wisconsin	4,181	7.16	0.59	1,700	6.80	0.86	5.2
Wyoming	5,206	8.62	0.62	1,800	7.55	1.00	14.2
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		8.98			6.93		31.5
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		1.86			0.97		31.3
<i>Minimum</i>		5.18			4.62		-18.3
<i>Maximum</i>		12.28			9.06		80.8
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		20.72			13.92		99.4
<i>No. of States</i>			20				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸			16				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸			4				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.14				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2010 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. *NSDUH estimates* for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2009-2011 (2009 and 2010 Data – Revised March 2012).

Table D.41 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2011) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	69,262	4,205	167	33,800	3,215	109	30.8
Kansas	7,570	173	12	1,800	134	16	29.4
Louisiana	8,488	313	19	2,300	199	24	57.2
Maine	3,488	105	8	1,800	74	10	41.5
Mississippi	6,186	262	14	2,000	156	19	68.3
Nebraska	13,174	95	5	1,900	87	13	8.9
Nevada	3,624	187	18	2,000	118	14	58.8
New Hampshire	5,619	91	5	1,900	74	9	22.4
New Jersey	3,811	428	41	1,800	325	52	31.7
New Mexico	7,955	133	6	1,800	117	16	13.7
New York	2,491	1,216	127	7,300	985	65	23.4
Ohio	2,796	972	92	7,400	706	36	37.8
Oregon	4,060	229	19	1,800	240	27	-4.6
Mean ⁵		350			268		32.4
Standard Deviation ⁶		365			286		21.7
Minimum		91			74		-4.6
Maximum		1,216			985		68.3
% CV ⁷		104.15			106.70		66.97
No. of States			12				
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸			11				
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸			1				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.95				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2011 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0-3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0-1 day," 1 = "2-6 days," 2 = "7-11 days," and 3 = "12-14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2011. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data - Revised March 2012).

Table D.42 Comparison of Current Depression for BRFSS (2011) and Past Year Major Depressive Episode for NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2011)			NSDUH (2010-2012 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	69,262	10.45	0.41	33,800	6.78	0.23	54.1
Kansas	7,570	9.01	0.60	1,800	6.48	0.80	39.0
Louisiana	8,488	10.84	0.66	2,300	5.99	0.73	80.9
Maine	3,488	11.34	0.87	1,800	7.14	0.96	58.8
Mississippi	6,186	13.83	0.76	2,000	7.29	0.90	89.8
Nebraska	13,174	7.90	0.44	1,900	6.49	0.96	21.7
Nevada	3,624	11.50	1.10	2,000	5.89	0.69	95.2
New Hampshire	5,619	9.94	0.59	1,900	7.31	0.86	35.9
New Jersey	3,811	8.00	0.76	1,800	4.94	0.79	61.8
New Mexico	7,955	10.23	0.46	1,800	7.79	1.08	31.3
New York	2,491	9.90	1.03	7,300	6.63	0.44	49.2
Ohio	2,796	12.95	1.22	7,400	8.18	0.42	58.3
Oregon	4,060	9.43	0.78	1,800	8.13	0.91	16.0
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		10.40			6.86		53.2
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		1.81			0.97		25.9
<i>Minimum</i>		7.90			4.94		16.0
<i>Maximum</i>		13.83			8.18		95.2
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		17.37			14.17		48.7
<i>No. of States</i>			12				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸			12				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸			0				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.31				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2011 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks.

A severity score of 0-3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0-1 day," 1 = "2-6 days," 2 = "7-11 days," and 3 = "12-14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater. NSDUH estimates for past year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) are based on the definition from the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2011. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2010-2012 (2010 Data - Revised March 2012).

Table D.43 Comparison of Current Mental Health Treatment for BRFSS (2007) and Past Year Mental Health Service Utilization for NSDUH (2006-2008 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2006-2008 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	202,867	15,037	177	92,300	19,564	291	-23.1
Alaska	2,403	47	5	1,800	55	5	-13.3
Arkansas	5,356	239	11	1,800	317	29	-24.6
California	5,175	1,967	102	7,500	3,096	163	-36.5
Colorado	5,534	336	16	1,800	514	44	-34.7
Connecticut	6,919	283	13	1,800	399	27	-29.0
District of Columbia	3,580	46	3	1,700	64	5	-27.2
Georgia	6,977	674	33	1,700	869	79	-22.5
Hawaii	6,369	60	4	1,800	84	9	-28.3
Illinois	5,075	824	43	7,200	974	45	-15.4
Indiana	5,555	521	24	1,900	756	62	-31.1
Iowa	4,963	245	12	1,800	313	26	-21.6
Kansas	4,114	204	11	1,800	274	21	-25.5
Kentucky	6,193	396	19	1,800	454	42	-12.7
Louisiana	6,198	323	14	1,800	430	43	-24.9
Maine	3,942	148	7	1,800	200	15	-26.0
Massachusetts	4,463	619	35	1,800	729	59	-15.1
Michigan	4,292	835	42	7,300	1,046	40	-20.1
Minnesota	4,745	448	23	1,800	593	48	-24.4
Mississippi	7,380	251	10	1,800	253	25	-0.7
Missouri	4,906	490	29	1,800	636	56	-22.9
Montana	5,708	88	4	1,800	116	9	-24.5
Nebraska	5,174	136	11	1,800	194	16	-30.1
Nevada	3,915	147	11	1,800	186	22	-20.8
New Hampshire	5,666	128	5	1,800	190	14	-32.6
New Mexico	6,047	135	7	1,800	191	18	-29.2
Ohio	5,160	1,057	48	7,200	1,297	54	-18.5
Oklahoma	6,974	302	12	1,800	374	36	-19.3
Oregon	1,903	353	24	1,900	411	41	-14.0
Rhode Island	4,027	101	5	1,800	154	11	-34.3
South Carolina	9,920	341	13	1,900	430	33	-20.8
Texas	7,848	1,656	74	7,000	1,764	93	-6.1
Vermont	6,681	62	3	1,800	90	6	-30.8
Virginia	5,769	588	32	1,800	725	84	-18.9
Washington	13,543	567	17	1,800	695	54	-18.5
Wisconsin	4,563	376	25	1,900	634	42	-40.6
Wyoming	5,830	41	2	1,900	59	4	-29.7
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		418			543		-23.5
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		425			578		8.4
<i>Minimum</i>		41			55		-40.6
<i>Maximum</i>		1,967			3,096		-0.7
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		101.73			106.42		-35.84
<i>No. of States</i>			36				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸			0				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸			36				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.99				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?" NSDUH estimates for past year mental health service utilization are based on respondents receiving treatment or counseling for any problem with emotions, "nerves," or mental health in the past year in any inpatient or outpatient setting or used prescription medication in the past year for a mental or emotional condition, not including treatment for use of alcohol or illicit drugs.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2006-2008 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.44 Comparison of Current Mental Health Treatment for BRFSS (2007) and Past Year Mental Health Service Utilization for NSDUH (2006-2008 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2007)			NSDUH (2006-2008 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	202,867	10.71	0.13	92,300	13.18	0.20	-18.8
Alaska	2,403	10.29	1.01	1,800	11.59	1.03	-11.2
Arkansas	5,356	12.02	0.53	1,800	15.28	1.38	-21.3
California	5,175	8.06	0.42	7,500	11.66	0.61	-30.9
Colorado	5,534	10.17	0.50	1,800	14.44	1.24	-29.5
Connecticut	6,919	11.43	0.51	1,800	15.26	1.02	-25.1
District of Columbia	3,580	11.23	0.65	1,700	13.76	0.98	-18.4
Georgia	6,977	10.85	0.53	1,700	12.82	1.17	-15.4
Hawaii	6,369	6.33	0.39	1,800	8.85	0.97	-28.4
Illinois	5,075	8.93	0.47	7,200	10.33	0.47	-13.6
Indiana	5,555	11.94	0.55	1,900	16.28	1.34	-26.7
Iowa	4,963	11.55	0.56	1,800	14.08	1.15	-18.0
Kansas	4,114	10.22	0.55	1,800	13.55	1.02	-24.6
Kentucky	6,193	13.70	0.65	1,800	14.44	1.33	-5.2
Louisiana	6,198	10.78	0.46	1,800	13.74	1.36	-21.5
Maine	3,942	14.96	0.69	1,800	19.58	1.44	-23.6
Massachusetts	4,463	13.39	0.76	1,800	14.80	1.20	-9.5
Michigan	4,292	11.29	0.57	7,300	13.99	0.53	-19.3
Minnesota	4,745	11.39	0.59	1,800	15.34	1.23	-25.7
Mississippi	7,380	12.25	0.49	1,800	12.11	1.21	1.2
Missouri	4,906	11.74	0.69	1,800	14.66	1.30	-19.9
Montana	5,708	12.44	0.58	1,800	16.10	1.27	-22.8
Nebraska	5,174	10.87	0.85	1,800	14.95	1.20	-27.3
Nevada	3,915	8.28	0.59	1,800	9.97	1.16	-16.9
New Hampshire	5,666	13.30	0.55	1,800	18.99	1.38	-29.9
New Mexico	6,047	10.20	0.53	1,800	13.36	1.27	-23.7
Ohio	5,160	13.17	0.59	7,200	15.20	0.63	-13.4
Oklahoma	6,974	11.93	0.47	1,800	14.29	1.39	-16.5
Oregon	1,903	12.86	0.87	1,900	14.47	1.44	-11.1
Rhode Island	4,027	13.84	0.73	1,800	19.04	1.36	-27.3
South Carolina	9,920	10.93	0.42	1,900	13.29	1.01	-17.7
Texas	7,848	10.77	0.48	7,000	10.51	0.56	2.5
Vermont	6,681	12.97	0.57	1,800	18.55	1.19	-30.1
Virginia	5,769	10.94	0.59	1,800	12.82	1.49	-14.7
Washington	13,543	11.91	0.35	1,800	14.43	1.13	-17.5
Wisconsin	4,563	9.54	0.63	1,900	15.15	1.00	-37.1
Wyoming	5,830	10.99	0.49	1,900	15.18	1.09	-27.6
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		11.32			14.25		-19.9
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		1.74			2.44		8.8
<i>Minimum</i>		6.33			8.85		-37.1
<i>Maximum</i>		14.96			19.58		2.5
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		15.36			17.15		-44.1
<i>No. of States</i>				36			
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸				2			
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸				34			
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹				0.73			

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2007 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?" *NSDUH estimates* for past year mental health service utilization are based on respondents receiving treatment or counseling for any problem with emotions, "nerves," or mental health in the past year in any inpatient or outpatient setting or used prescription medication in the past year for a mental or emotional condition, not including treatment for use of alcohol or illicit drugs.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2006-2008 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.45 Comparison of Current Mental Health Treatment for BRFSS (2009) and Past Year Mental Health Service Utilization for NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages) Estimates (in Thousands) among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2009)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Estimate (in Thousands)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	88,423	7,039	148	40,600	10,030	226	-29.8
California	3,657	1,553	105	7,500	3,174	156	-51.1
Georgia	5,404	533	31	1,800	853	86	-37.5
Hawaii	6,278	115	7	1,900	87	10	33.3
Kansas	8,745	231	9	1,800	268	24	-14.0
Massachusetts	4,807	526	29	1,900	815	54	-35.5
Michigan	2,852	993	62	7,300	1,056	44	-6.0
Mississippi	10,370	257	9	1,800	223	20	15.5
Missouri	4,601	552	31	1,800	636	55	-13.3
Nebraska	4,971	112	8	1,800	197	17	-42.8
Nevada	3,581	150	13	1,900	229	24	-34.4
South Carolina	9,217	374	18	1,900	482	45	-22.4
Tennessee	2,233	683	48	1,800	655	44	4.4
Utah	2,486	226	17	1,900	340	25	-33.5
Vermont	6,349	66	3	1,800	97	6	-31.4
Washington	7,164	621	25	1,800	860	66	-27.8
Wyoming	5,708	44	2	1,900	58	5	-23.9
Mean ⁵		440			627		-20.0
Standard Deviation ⁶		399			751		22.5
Minimum		44			58		-51.1
Maximum		1,553			3,174		33.3
% CV ⁷		90.66			119.74		-112.52
No. of States				16			
No. of Positive % Differences ⁸				3			
No. of Negative % Differences ⁸				13			
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹				0.94			

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2009 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$, where x_i represents the state estimate or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$, where x_i and \bar{x} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: BRFSS estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?" NSDUH estimates for past year mental health service utilization are based on respondents receiving treatment or counseling for any problem with emotions, "nerves," or mental health in the past year in any inpatient or outpatient setting or used prescription medication in the past year for a mental or emotional condition, not including treatment for use of alcohol or illicit drugs.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

Table D.46 Comparison of Current Mental Health Treatment for BRFSS (2009) and Past Year Mental Health Service Utilization for NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages) Prevalence among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State

State	BRFSS (2009)			NSDUH (2008-2010 Annual Averages)			Percent Difference ³
	Sample Size	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	Sample Size ²	Prevalence (%)	SE ¹	
Total ⁴	88,423	11.28	0.24	40,600	13.38	0.30	-15.7
California	3,657	9.41	0.64	7,500	11.78	0.58	-20.2
Georgia	5,404	8.08	0.47	1,800	12.18	1.23	-33.6
Hawaii	6,278	6.16	0.39	1,900	9.08	1.05	-32.1
Kansas	8,745	11.53	0.43	1,800	13.09	1.18	-12.0
Massachusetts	4,807	11.98	0.67	1,900	16.20	1.08	-26.0
Michigan	2,852	13.71	0.86	7,300	14.13	0.58	-2.9
Mississippi	10,370	12.91	0.46	1,800	10.54	0.97	22.6
Missouri	4,601	13.69	0.77	1,800	14.40	1.24	-5.0
Nebraska	4,971	9.02	0.65	1,800	14.95	1.31	-39.7
Nevada	3,581	8.30	0.71	1,900	11.91	1.24	-30.3
South Carolina	9,217	11.69	0.55	1,900	14.36	1.33	-18.6
Tennessee	2,233	16.89	1.18	1,800	14.01	0.95	20.6
Utah	2,486	12.47	0.93	1,900	18.00	1.31	-30.7
Vermont	6,349	14.19	0.60	1,800	19.77	1.13	-28.3
Washington	7,164	12.87	0.51	1,800	17.33	1.32	-25.7
Wyoming	5,708	11.66	0.60	1,900	14.54	1.26	-19.8
<i>Mean</i> ⁵		11.54			14.14		-17.6
<i>Standard Deviation</i> ⁶		2.73			2.78		18.3
<i>Minimum</i>		6.16			9.08		-39.7
<i>Maximum</i>		16.89			19.77		22.6
<i>% CV</i> ⁷		23.68			19.66		-104.0
<i>No. of States</i>			16				
<i>No. of Positive % Differences</i> ⁸			2				
<i>No. of Negative % Differences</i> ⁸			14				
ρ (BRFSS, NSDUH) ⁹			0.45				

CV = coefficient of variation; No. = number; SE = standard error.

¹ The SEs for both NSDUH and BRFSS were computed using methods for controlled domain totals (for details, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2013).

² NSDUH sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 100.

³ The percent difference (PD) is computed as $PD = 100 * (x_1 - x_2) / x_2$, where x_1 is the BRFSS estimate and x_2 is the NSDUH estimate.

⁴ Only states selecting the module in the 2009 BRFSS are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

⁵ The mean is computed as follows: $\bar{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum p_i$, where p_i represents the state prevalence or percent difference.

⁶ The standard deviation is computed as follows: $SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (p_i - \bar{p})^2}$, where p_i and \bar{p} are defined in the footnote above.

⁷ The percent CV is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean times 100.

⁸ The number of positive and negative differences counts the differences among the state estimates only. It does not include differences in the total estimates.

⁹ The Spearman rank-order correlation (ρ) is a nonparametric measure of association based on the ranks of the state-level estimates for BRFSS and NSDUH.

NOTE: *BRFSS estimates* are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?" *NSDUH estimates* for past year mental health service utilization are based on respondents receiving treatment or counseling for any problem with emotions, "nerves," or mental health in the past year in any inpatient or outpatient setting or used prescription medication in the past year for a mental or emotional condition, not including treatment for use of alcohol or illicit drugs.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Restricted-Use Data, 2008-2010 (Revised March 2012).

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Appendix E: Telephone Service Interruption

Telephone service interruption plays a role in sample coverage for telephone surveys and can introduce bias into epidemiological studies. If adults who experience telephone service interruption are more likely to have mental health issues, they are less likely to be included in the sample. In the 2007 Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), respondents with serious psychological distress (SPD) were more likely to report an interruption in telephone service in the past 30 days compared with all adults with landline telephones (17 vs. 3 percent, respectively) (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health and Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, 2009). BRFSS weighting methodology accounts for telephone service coverage using the measure of telephone service interruption in the past 30 days; however, the weighting adjustment may not adequately adjust for large discrepancies. Because the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) sample is address-based rather than telephone-based, NSDUH estimates need no such weighting adjustments and are unaffected by differences in telephone service coverage between those with and without mental health issues.

BRFSS public use data files include a variable that assesses telephone service interruption in the past 30 days for each respondent through 2010, but not in 2011. [Tables E.1](#) through [E.13](#) (grouped at the end of this discussion for ease of reference) summarize the differences in telephone service interruption for each mental health measure from 2006 to 2010. Percentages are weighted using the same final weight variable that is designed to be used for all measures in BRFSS.

In 2006, the percentage of adults with current depression was higher among those experiencing a telephone service interruption in the past 30 days (22.27 percent) compared with those with no telephone service interruption (8.02 percent), and the difference was statistically significant in 32 of 39 states ([Table E.1](#)). Subsequent years showed the same pattern (20.14 vs. 7.73 percent in 2008 and 23.32 vs. 8.77 percent in 2010, [Tables E.2](#) and [E.3](#), respectively). The population experiencing telephone service interruption was more likely to have current depression and less likely to be selected in a random-digit dialing sample. Although weighting adjustments do account for telephone service interruption, this adjustment may not have been sufficient to compensate for the lack of sampled respondents with current depression. This may cause overall estimates of current depression to be artificially low. On the other hand, respondents with telephone service interruption may receive higher weighting adjustments, and because of the higher prevalence of current depression among this population, overall estimates of current depression may be artificially high. Because the cumulative effects of these issues on population estimates for current depression are unpredictable, it is difficult to determine what effect weighting adjustments have on BRFSS estimates.

The percentage of adults with a lifetime history of doctor-diagnosed anxiety was higher among those experiencing a telephone service interruption in the past 30 days (17.88 percent) compared with those with no telephone service interruption (10.99 percent), although the difference was statistically significant in only 21 of 39 states ([Table E.4](#)). Subsequent years showed the same pattern (18.58 vs. 12.02 percent in 2008 and 21.52 vs. 12.32 percent in 2010,

Tables E.5 and E.6, respectively), but significant differences were not consistent across years in some states.

The percentage of adults with a lifetime history of doctor-diagnosed depression was higher among those experiencing a telephone service interruption in the past 30 days (23.68 percent) compared with those with no telephone service interruption (15.44 percent), although the difference was statistically significant in only 25 of 39 states (Table E.7). Subsequent years showed the same pattern (26.26 vs. 15.65 percent in 2008 and 27.55 vs. 15.54 percent in 2010, Tables E.8 and E.9, respectively), but significant differences were not consistent across years in some states.

The percentage of adults with SPD was higher among those experiencing a telephone service interruption in the past 30 days (12.52 percent) compared with those with no telephone service interruption (3.50 percent), and the difference was statistically significant in 30 of 36 states (Table E.10). Estimates in 2009 showed the same pattern (12.77 vs. 3.49 percent), but significant differences were not consistent across years in some states (Table E.11).

The percentage of adults currently being treated for a mental health problem was higher among those experiencing a telephone service interruption in the past 30 days (14.31 percent) compared with those with no telephone service interruption (10.54 percent), although the difference was statistically significant in only 14 of 36 states (Table E.12). Estimates in 2009 showed the same pattern (18.11 vs. 10.96 percent), but significant differences were not consistent across years in some states (Table E.13).

Table E.1 Prevalence of Current Depression and No Current Depression among 2006 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Current Depression			No Current Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	8.64	8.02	22.27*	91.36	91.98	77.73*
Alabama	12.55	11.56	31.34*	87.45	88.44	68.66*
Alaska	6.64	6.07	19.38*	93.36	93.93	80.62*
Arkansas	12.01	11.35	26.50*	87.99	88.65	73.50*
California	8.80	8.11	23.01*	91.20	91.89	76.99*
Connecticut	5.81	5.39	23.38*	94.19	94.61	76.62*
Delaware	8.18	7.58	19.56*	91.82	92.42	80.44*
District of Columbia	7.91	7.51	13.88	92.09	92.49	86.12
Florida	8.89	8.27	21.71*	91.11	91.73	78.29*
Georgia	8.20	7.43	21.95*	91.80	92.57	78.05*
Hawaii	7.18	6.90	16.37*	92.82	93.10	83.63*
Indiana	9.67	9.00	25.55*	90.33	91.00	74.45*
Iowa	5.80	5.61	11.84	94.20	94.39	88.16
Kansas	6.89	6.73	10.69	93.11	93.27	89.31
Louisiana	9.50	8.36	24.92*	90.50	91.64	75.08*
Maine	7.32	7.01	16.69*	92.68	92.99	83.31*
Maryland	7.42	6.89	18.05*	92.58	93.11	81.95*
Michigan	10.52	10.10	23.18*	89.48	89.90	76.82*
Minnesota	6.22	5.96	12.79*	93.78	94.04	87.21*
Mississippi	12.94	11.59	33.08*	87.06	88.41	66.92*
Missouri	9.40	8.62	30.16*	90.60	91.38	69.84*
Montana	6.68	6.32	14.81*	93.32	93.68	85.19*
Nebraska	5.63	5.21	23.28	94.37	94.79	76.72
Nevada	8.99	8.78	13.92	91.01	91.22	86.08
New Hampshire	6.84	6.47	22.68*	93.16	93.53	77.32*
New Mexico	9.21	8.94	16.47*	90.79	91.06	83.53*
North Dakota	5.27	5.12	9.10	94.73	94.88	90.90
Oklahoma	11.44	10.35	30.26*	88.56	89.65	69.74*
Oregon	7.50	6.87	23.98*	92.50	93.13	76.02*
Rhode Island	8.58	8.09	23.35*	91.42	91.91	76.65*
South Carolina	8.77	8.06	23.77*	91.23	91.94	76.23*
Tennessee	10.31	9.08	31.41*	89.69	90.92	68.59*
Texas	8.47	7.98	17.69*	91.53	92.02	82.31*
Utah	8.67	8.09	23.96*	91.33	91.91	76.04*
Vermont	7.10	6.77	18.76*	92.90	93.23	81.24*
Virginia	7.32	6.75	23.80	92.68	93.25	76.20
Washington	6.41	5.84	20.40*	93.59	94.16	79.60*
West Virginia	13.70	12.98	29.77*	86.30	87.02	70.23*
Wisconsin	6.66	6.38	14.70*	93.34	93.62	85.30*
Wyoming	7.27	6.83	19.86*	92.73	93.17	80.14*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2006 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Respondents were asked questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006.

Table E.2 Prevalence of Current Depression and No Current Depression among 2008 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Current Depression			No Current Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	8.24	7.73	20.14*	91.76	92.27	79.86*
Arizona	9.72	9.09	19.81*	90.28	90.91	80.19*
Colorado	7.04	6.87	12.12	92.96	93.13	87.88
Hawaii	7.47	7.11	17.75*	92.53	92.89	82.25*
Idaho	7.60	7.16	17.55*	92.40	92.84	82.45*
Illinois	8.41	8.28	11.33	91.59	91.72	88.67
Kansas	8.60	8.02	22.03*	91.40	91.98	77.97*
Louisiana	9.29	8.55	20.98*	90.71	91.45	79.02*
Maine	7.79	7.10	30.86*	92.21	92.90	69.14*
Massachusetts	7.14	6.68	18.72*	92.86	93.32	81.28*
Mississippi	13.62	12.04	33.57*	86.38	87.96	66.43*
Nebraska	8.47	7.53	32.07*	91.53	92.47	67.93*
New York	7.28	6.60	24.23*	92.72	93.40	75.77*
North Dakota	4.29	4.23	5.87	95.71	95.77	94.13
Ohio	9.23	8.71	22.54*	90.77	91.29	77.46*
Vermont	7.73	7.41	18.42*	92.27	92.59	81.58*
Washington	7.39	7.14	15.76*	92.61	92.86	84.24*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2008 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Respondents were asked questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008.

Table E.3 Prevalence of Current Depression and No Current Depression among 2010 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Current Depression			No Current Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	9.41	8.77	23.32*	90.59	91.23	76.68*
Arizona	10.17	9.66	20.75*	89.83	90.34	79.25*
California	9.08	8.78	17.24*	90.92	91.22	82.76*
Georgia	9.85	8.59	27.74*	90.15	91.41	72.26*
Hawaii	5.12	5.00	9.32	94.88	95.00	90.68
Indiana	10.25	9.62	20.61*	89.75	90.38	79.39*
Kansas	7.53	6.80	27.45*	92.47	93.20	72.55*
Louisiana	10.42	9.85	19.07*	89.58	90.15	80.93*
Maine	9.12	8.06	31.36*	90.88	91.94	68.64*
Massachusetts	5.96	5.56	14.30*	94.04	94.44	85.70*
Michigan	9.58	9.03	23.47*	90.42	90.97	76.53*
Mississippi	12.27	10.41	31.75*	87.73	89.59	68.25*
Missouri	10.01	9.24	26.14*	89.99	90.76	73.86*
Nebraska	6.38	5.98	18.04*	93.62	94.02	81.96*
Nevada	10.88	10.70	14.59	89.12	89.30	85.41
New Jersey	8.35	7.97	15.84*	91.65	92.03	84.16*
Ohio	10.80	9.62	34.95*	89.20	90.38	65.05*
South Carolina	10.24	9.85	18.17*	89.76	90.15	81.83*
Vermont	7.36	7.03	17.67*	92.64	92.97	82.33*
Wisconsin	7.13	6.70	21.61*	92.87	93.30	78.39*
Wyoming	8.66	8.01	21.45*	91.34	91.99	78.55*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2010 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Respondents were asked questions about how many days they had experienced eight different types of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks. A severity score of 0–3 was assigned to each item (0 = "0–1 day," 1 = "2–6 days," 2 = "7–11 days," and 3 = "12–14 days"), yielding a total score between 0 and 24 points. Respondents were considered to have current depression if the sum of their scores was 10 or greater.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010.

Table E.4 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety among 2006 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	11.30	10.99	17.88*	88.70	89.01	82.12*
Alabama	14.05	13.67	21.44	85.95	86.33	78.56
Alaska	12.06	11.28	28.99*	87.94	88.72	71.01*
Arkansas	13.93	13.21	29.95*	86.07	86.79	70.05*
California	9.64	9.45	13.34	90.36	90.55	86.66
Connecticut	9.91	9.47	27.44*	90.09	90.53	72.56*
Delaware	12.10	11.18	29.77*	87.90	88.82	70.23*
District of Columbia	9.50	9.28	12.64	90.50	90.72	87.36
Florida	11.17	10.94	15.73*	88.83	89.06	84.27*
Georgia	11.08	10.82	15.54	88.92	89.18	84.46
Hawaii	7.99	7.86	12.58	92.01	92.14	87.42
Indiana	13.85	13.62	19.05	86.15	86.38	80.95
Iowa	9.09	9.02	11.46	90.91	90.98	88.54
Kansas	9.96	9.77	14.38	90.04	90.23	85.62
Louisiana	10.90	10.57	15.17*	89.10	89.43	84.83*
Maine	16.07	15.38	37.30*	83.93	84.62	62.70*
Maryland	10.61	10.35	16.21	89.39	89.65	83.79
Michigan	11.13	10.65	25.27*	88.87	89.35	74.73*
Minnesota	10.13	9.89	15.98	89.87	90.11	84.02
Mississippi	13.61	13.18	20.05*	86.39	86.82	79.95*
Missouri	12.54	12.22	20.88	87.46	87.78	79.12
Montana	10.90	10.50	19.86*	89.10	89.50	80.14*
Nebraska	9.75	9.54	18.66	90.25	90.46	81.34
Nevada	11.60	11.37	16.79	88.40	88.63	83.21
New Hampshire	12.81	12.49	25.77*	87.19	87.51	74.23*
New Mexico	11.91	11.71	17.28	88.09	88.29	82.72
North Dakota	10.06	9.37	26.44*	89.94	90.63	73.56*
Oklahoma	14.77	14.22	24.12*	85.23	85.78	75.88*
Oregon	13.38	12.85	27.18*	86.62	87.15	72.82*
Rhode Island	13.25	12.97	21.44	86.75	87.03	78.56
South Carolina	12.91	12.34	24.29*	87.09	87.66	75.71*
Tennessee	12.16	11.56	22.52*	87.84	88.44	77.48*
Texas	10.32	9.96	17.15*	89.68	90.04	82.85*
Utah	12.66	12.25	23.45*	87.34	87.75	76.55*
Vermont	14.16	13.82	26.70*	85.84	86.18	73.30*
Virginia	10.69	10.84	6.26*	89.31	89.16	93.74*
Washington	12.88	12.53	21.65*	87.12	87.47	78.35*
West Virginia	17.10	16.86	22.55	82.90	83.14	77.45
Wisconsin	10.22	10.11	13.65	89.78	89.89	86.35
Wyoming	10.61	10.37	17.06	89.39	89.63	82.94

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2006 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006.

Table E.5 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety among 2008 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	12.30	12.02	18.58*	87.70	87.98	81.42*
Arizona	13.08	12.59	20.69	86.92	87.41	79.31
Colorado	12.14	11.98	17.21	87.86	88.02	82.79
Hawaii	8.31	8.19	11.57	91.69	91.81	88.43
Idaho	11.54	11.16	20.17*	88.46	88.84	79.83*
Illinois	10.85	10.83	11.21	89.15	89.17	88.79
Kansas	10.39	9.97	19.76*	89.61	90.03	80.24*
Louisiana	11.49	11.13	17.00*	88.51	88.87	83.00*
Maine	16.77	16.25	33.75*	83.23	83.75	66.25*
Massachusetts	13.88	13.48	23.62*	86.12	86.52	76.38*
Mississippi	13.13	12.47	21.57*	86.87	87.53	78.43*
Nebraska	10.57	9.96	26.22	89.43	90.04	73.78
New York	12.25	12.07	16.78	87.75	87.93	83.22
North Dakota	10.52	10.22	19.04	89.48	89.78	80.96
Ohio	13.86	13.42	24.65*	86.14	86.58	75.35*
Vermont	14.61	14.37	22.71*	85.39	85.63	77.29*
Washington	11.85	11.70	16.48	88.15	88.30	83.52

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2008 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008.

Table E.6 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety among 2010 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Anxiety		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	12.74	12.32	21.52*	87.26	87.68	78.48*
Arizona	13.77	13.28	23.70*	86.23	86.72	76.30*
California	11.21	10.92	19.06*	88.79	89.08	80.94*
Georgia	13.38	12.65	23.68*	86.62	87.35	76.32*
Hawaii	8.12	7.93	14.62	91.88	92.07	85.38
Indiana	13.44	13.09	19.10*	86.56	86.91	80.90*
Kansas	10.25	10.07	14.99	89.75	89.93	85.01
Louisiana	13.26	12.69	21.54*	86.74	87.31	78.46*
Maine	16.79	16.03	33.44*	83.21	83.97	66.56*
Massachusetts	11.94	11.48	21.49*	88.06	88.52	78.51*
Michigan	14.05	13.56	26.66*	85.95	86.44	73.34*
Mississippi	12.92	12.14	20.86*	87.08	87.86	79.14*
Missouri	14.98	14.70	21.00	85.02	85.30	79.00
Nebraska	10.99	10.61	20.10	89.01	89.39	79.90
Nevada	14.41	14.05	20.97	85.59	85.95	79.03
New Jersey	10.96	11.02	9.67	89.04	88.98	90.33
Ohio	13.42	12.84	25.15*	86.58	87.16	74.85*
South Carolina	12.95	12.33	25.14*	87.05	87.67	74.86*
Vermont	14.43	13.89	31.53*	85.57	86.11	68.47*
Wisconsin	12.49	12.46	13.61	87.51	87.54	86.39
Wyoming	12.26	11.95	18.77	87.74	88.05	81.23

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2010 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010.

Table E.7 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression among 2006 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	15.81	15.44	23.68*	84.19	84.56	76.32*
Alabama	17.49	16.62	34.42*	82.51	83.38	65.58*
Alaska	17.50	16.78	33.03*	82.50	83.22	66.97*
Arkansas	21.23	20.50	37.22*	78.77	79.50	62.78*
California	13.50	13.15	20.67*	86.50	86.85	79.33*
Connecticut	14.21	13.82	29.85*	85.79	86.18	70.15*
Delaware	16.97	16.04	34.79*	83.03	83.96	65.21*
District of Columbia	15.04	14.56	21.90	84.96	85.44	78.10
Florida	13.11	12.98	15.69	86.89	87.02	84.31
Georgia	14.50	13.68	28.76*	85.50	86.32	71.24*
Hawaii	8.83	8.82	9.39	91.17	91.18	90.61
Indiana	19.87	19.56	27.13*	80.13	80.44	72.87*
Iowa	14.72	14.75	13.89	85.28	85.25	86.11
Kansas	14.13	13.94	18.49	85.87	86.06	81.51
Louisiana	13.13	12.56	20.61*	86.87	87.44	79.39*
Maine	19.97	19.38	37.96*	80.03	80.62	62.04*
Maryland	15.40	14.83	27.01*	84.60	85.17	72.99*
Michigan	15.91	15.54	26.61*	84.09	84.46	73.39*
Minnesota	14.43	14.19	20.47	85.57	85.81	79.53
Mississippi	16.96	16.49	23.96*	83.04	83.51	76.04*
Missouri	18.39	17.97	29.48*	81.61	82.03	70.52*
Montana	17.14	16.55	30.32*	82.86	83.45	69.68*
Nebraska	15.41	15.03	30.83	84.59	84.97	69.17
Nevada	15.52	15.20	22.59	84.48	84.80	77.41
New Hampshire	17.23	16.87	31.61*	82.77	83.13	68.39*
New Mexico	17.02	16.73	24.79*	82.98	83.27	75.21*
North Dakota	16.68	15.83	37.09*	83.32	84.17	62.91*
Oklahoma	19.82	19.13	31.45*	80.18	80.87	68.55*
Oregon	21.37	20.94	32.60*	78.63	79.06	67.40*
Rhode Island	16.83	16.44	28.44	83.17	83.56	71.56
South Carolina	17.35	16.79	28.39*	82.65	83.21	71.61*
Tennessee	16.38	15.62	29.59*	83.62	84.38	70.41*
Texas	15.35	15.04	21.25	84.65	84.96	78.75
Utah	19.64	19.27	29.39	80.36	80.73	70.61
Vermont	20.22	19.88	32.60*	79.78	80.12	67.40*
Virginia	15.08	15.19	11.62	84.92	84.81	88.38
Washington	20.07	19.82	26.24*	79.93	80.18	73.76*
West Virginia	20.17	19.85	27.61	79.83	80.15	72.39
Wisconsin	16.36	16.31	18.07	83.64	83.69	81.93
Wyoming	18.24	17.82	30.12*	81.76	82.18	69.88*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2006 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2006.

Table E.8 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression among 2008 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	16.10	15.65	26.26*	83.90	84.35	73.74*
Arizona	18.23	17.35	31.95*	81.77	82.65	68.05*
Colorado	17.73	17.52	24.12	82.27	82.48	75.88
Hawaii	9.87	9.65	15.98	90.13	90.35	84.02
Idaho	18.76	18.29	29.34*	81.24	81.71	70.66*
Illinois	13.52	13.14	22.13*	86.48	86.86	77.87*
Kansas	13.52	13.09	23.04*	86.48	86.91	76.96*
Louisiana	12.33	11.74	21.16*	87.67	88.26	78.84*
Maine	20.78	20.22	39.27*	79.22	79.78	60.73*
Massachusetts	15.30	14.75	28.77*	84.70	85.25	71.23*
Mississippi	16.84	16.08	26.67*	83.16	83.92	73.33*
Nebraska	16.94	16.39	31.00	83.06	83.61	69.00
New York	15.40	14.99	25.55*	84.60	85.01	74.45*
North Dakota	14.91	14.52	25.73	85.09	85.48	74.27
Ohio	19.48	19.03	30.48*	80.52	80.97	69.52*
Vermont	21.39	20.99	34.84*	78.61	79.01	65.16*
Washington	17.18	16.98	23.67	82.82	83.02	76.33

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2008 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2008.

Table E.9 Prevalence of Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression and No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression among 2010 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression			No Lifetime Doctor-Diagnosed Depression		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	16.09	15.54	27.55*	83.91	84.46	72.45*
Arizona	18.03	17.67	25.39	81.97	82.33	74.61
California	13.44	13.11	22.15*	86.56	86.89	77.85*
Georgia	14.79	13.68	30.36*	85.21	86.32	69.64*
Hawaii	8.95	8.88	11.57	91.05	91.12	88.43
Indiana	18.16	17.70	25.70*	81.84	82.30	74.30*
Kansas	14.68	14.51	19.17	85.32	85.49	80.83
Louisiana	15.42	14.74	25.11*	84.58	85.26	74.89*
Maine	20.58	19.91	35.58*	79.42	80.09	64.42*
Massachusetts	15.31	14.71	27.75*	84.69	85.29	72.25*
Michigan	19.21	18.64	33.79*	80.79	81.36	66.21*
Mississippi	17.11	15.97	28.91*	82.89	84.03	71.09*
Missouri	20.73	20.06	35.02*	79.27	79.94	64.98*
Nebraska	15.75	15.41	24.03	84.25	84.59	75.97
Nevada	15.34	14.75	26.08	84.66	85.25	73.92
New Jersey	11.54	11.44	13.28	88.46	88.56	86.72
Ohio	17.45	16.60	34.40*	82.55	83.40	65.60*
South Carolina	15.73	15.12	27.90*	84.27	84.88	72.10*
Vermont	20.56	20.06	36.65*	79.44	79.94	63.35*
Wisconsin	16.50	16.29	23.17	83.50	83.71	76.83
Wyoming	18.20	17.75	27.36*	81.80	82.25	72.64*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2010 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Has a doctor or other healthcare provider ever told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2010.

Table E.10 Prevalence of Past Month Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) among 2007 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Past Month SPD			No Past Month SPD		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	3.90	3.50	12.52*	96.10	96.50	87.48*
Alaska	2.42	1.77	11.12	97.58	98.23	88.88
Arkansas	5.15	4.54	19.67*	94.85	95.46	80.33*
California	3.51	3.28	7.90*	96.49	96.72	92.10*
Colorado	3.16	3.02	7.21	96.84	96.98	92.79
Connecticut	2.65	2.47	10.83*	97.35	97.53	89.17*
District of Columbia	2.57	2.10	9.54*	97.43	97.90	90.46*
Georgia	5.01	4.56	12.73*	94.99	95.44	87.27*
Hawaii	2.40	2.11	9.16*	97.60	97.89	90.84*
Illinois	3.04	2.81	8.99*	96.96	97.19	91.01*
Indiana	3.47	3.24	9.36*	96.53	96.76	90.64*
Iowa	2.26	2.12	6.99	97.74	97.88	93.01
Kansas	2.53	2.20	11.68*	97.47	97.80	88.32*
Kentucky	6.38	5.82	22.63*	93.62	94.18	77.37*
Louisiana	5.29	4.82	13.22*	94.71	95.18	86.78*
Maine	3.80	3.64	8.08	96.20	96.36	91.92
Massachusetts	3.08	2.67	12.70*	96.92	97.33	87.30*
Michigan	3.82	3.45	12.96*	96.18	96.55	87.04*
Minnesota	2.68	2.45	14.60	97.32	97.55	85.40
Mississippi	6.60	6.01	14.82*	93.40	93.99	85.18*
Missouri	5.02	4.61	14.70*	94.98	95.39	85.30*
Montana	3.34	3.09	8.61*	96.66	96.91	91.39*
Nebraska	2.49	2.35	6.72	97.51	97.65	93.28
Nevada	4.01	3.47	16.16*	95.99	96.53	83.84*
New Hampshire	3.19	2.84	11.88*	96.81	97.16	88.12*
New Mexico	4.06	3.82	8.64*	95.94	96.18	91.36*
Ohio	4.54	4.06	15.21*	95.46	95.94	84.79*
Oklahoma	5.31	4.56	21.77*	94.69	95.44	78.23*
Oregon	2.89	2.44	15.20*	97.11	97.56	84.80*
Rhode Island	4.66	4.42	11.28*	95.34	95.58	88.72*
South Carolina	4.99	4.54	13.85*	95.01	95.46	86.15*
Texas	5.17	4.22	16.85*	94.83	95.78	83.15*
Vermont	3.22	2.75	19.95*	96.78	97.25	80.05*
Virginia	3.25	2.92	11.07*	96.75	97.08	88.93*
Washington	2.95	2.80	7.55*	97.05	97.20	92.45*
Wisconsin	2.68	2.30	13.95*	97.32	97.70	86.05*
Wyoming	3.18	2.81	11.71*	96.82	97.19	88.29*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2007 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007.

Table E.11 Prevalence of Past Month Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) among 2009 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Past Month SPD			No Past Month SPD		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	3.92	3.49	12.77*	96.08	96.51	87.23*
California	3.67	3.23	12.80*	96.33	96.77	87.20*
Georgia	3.15	2.86	7.87*	96.85	97.14	92.13*
Hawaii	2.35	2.20	7.80*	97.65	97.80	92.20*
Kansas	2.50	2.07	13.69*	97.50	97.93	86.31*
Massachusetts	3.33	3.05	10.80*	96.67	96.95	89.20*
Michigan	3.49	3.17	11.84	96.51	96.83	88.16
Mississippi	7.06	5.89	21.06*	92.94	94.11	78.94*
Missouri	4.55	4.19	12.30*	95.45	95.81	87.70*
Nebraska	2.63	2.05	24.75*	97.37	97.95	75.25*
Nevada	3.96	3.55	12.18	96.04	96.45	87.82
South Carolina	4.39	4.12	9.82*	95.61	95.88	90.18*
Tennessee	9.45	8.45	21.10*	90.55	91.55	78.90*
Utah	1.95	1.76	8.78	98.05	98.24	91.22
Vermont	3.07	2.72	13.47*	96.93	97.28	86.53*
Washington	2.90	2.72	7.68*	97.10	97.28	92.32*
Wyoming	2.58	2.46	5.48	97.42	97.54	94.52

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2009 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler-6 or K6 (a six-item psychological distress scale) during the past 30 days.

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009.

Table E.12 Prevalence of Current Mental Health Treatment among 2007 BRFSS Respondents with and without Past Month Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Current Mental Health Treatment			No Current Mental Health Treatment		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	10.71	10.54	14.31*	89.29	89.46	85.69*
Alaska	10.34	9.99	15.16	89.66	90.01	84.84
Arkansas	11.93	11.95	11.41	88.07	88.05	88.59
California	8.06	8.09	7.34	91.94	91.91	92.66
Colorado	10.20	10.21	10.05	89.80	89.79	89.95
Connecticut	11.47	11.14	25.00*	88.53	88.86	75.00*
District of Columbia	11.12	11.00	12.84	88.88	89.00	87.16
Georgia	10.89	10.67	14.55	89.11	89.33	85.45
Hawaii	6.36	6.15	11.28	93.64	93.85	88.72
Illinois	8.95	8.98	8.10	91.05	91.02	91.90
Indiana	11.93	11.56	21.07*	88.07	88.44	78.93*
Iowa	11.51	11.21	21.76*	88.49	88.79	78.24*
Kansas	10.20	10.34	6.37	89.80	89.66	93.63
Kentucky	13.61	13.28	22.96*	86.39	86.72	77.04*
Louisiana	10.75	10.47	15.47*	89.25	89.53	84.53*
Maine	15.00	14.36	32.98*	85.00	85.64	67.02*
Massachusetts	13.46	13.20	19.70	86.54	86.80	80.30
Michigan	11.32	11.00	19.07*	88.68	89.00	80.93*
Minnesota	11.43	11.25	20.63	88.57	88.75	79.37
Mississippi	12.28	12.24	12.87	87.72	87.76	87.13
Missouri	11.79	11.60	16.28	88.21	88.40	83.72
Montana	12.44	11.88	23.78*	87.56	88.12	76.22*
Nebraska	10.87	11.00	6.99	89.13	89.00	93.01
Nevada	8.31	8.05	14.28	91.69	91.95	85.72
New Hampshire	13.30	12.78	26.39*	86.70	87.22	73.61*
New Mexico	10.18	9.98	13.83	89.82	90.02	86.17
Ohio	13.16	12.99	16.95	86.84	87.01	83.05
Oklahoma	11.95	11.46	22.77*	88.05	88.54	77.23*
Oregon	12.82	12.31	26.51*	87.18	87.69	73.49*
Rhode Island	13.81	13.01	35.56*	86.19	86.99	64.44*
South Carolina	10.97	10.83	13.60	89.03	89.17	86.40
Texas	10.79	10.47	14.66	89.21	89.53	85.34
Vermont	12.99	12.64	25.76	87.01	87.36	74.24
Virginia	10.96	10.93	11.71	89.04	89.07	88.29
Washington	11.86	11.81	13.62	88.14	88.19	86.38
Wisconsin	9.55	9.10	22.68*	90.45	90.90	77.32*
Wyoming	11.03	10.77	16.94*	88.97	89.23	83.06*

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2007 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2007.

Table E.13 Prevalence of Current Mental Health Treatment among 2009 BRFSS Respondents with and without Telephone Service Interruption, by State

State	Current Mental Health Treatment			No Current Mental Health Treatment		
	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)	Total Prevalence	Without Telephone Service Interruption (%)	With Telephone Service Interruption (%)
Total ¹	11.28	10.96	18.11*	88.72	89.04	81.89*
California	9.40	9.06	17.34	90.60	90.94	82.66
Georgia	8.12	7.87	12.13	91.88	92.13	87.87
Hawaii	6.17	6.10	8.48	93.83	93.90	91.52
Kansas	11.53	11.36	16.14	88.47	88.64	83.86
Massachusetts	12.02	11.84	16.54	87.98	88.16	83.46
Michigan	13.74	13.35	23.96	86.26	86.65	76.04
Mississippi	12.93	12.60	16.81	87.07	87.40	83.19
Missouri	13.58	13.08	24.48*	86.42	86.92	75.52*
Nebraska	8.99	8.91	12.13	91.01	91.09	87.87
Nevada	8.31	8.07	12.82	91.69	91.93	87.18
South Carolina	11.67	11.64	12.35	88.33	88.36	87.65
Tennessee	16.91	16.14	25.98	83.09	83.86	74.02
Utah	12.58	12.58	12.83	87.42	87.42	87.17
Vermont	14.19	13.83	25.11*	85.81	86.17	74.89*
Washington	12.88	12.62	20.02*	87.12	87.38	79.98*
Wyoming	11.66	11.15	24.07	88.34	88.85	75.93

¹ Only states selecting the module in 2009 are included in the total; therefore, the estimates are not nationally representative.

NOTE: Estimates are based on responses to a single question, "Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?"

NOTE: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 0.05 level for differences between "telephone service interruption" and "no telephone service interruption."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Public Use File, 2009.

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