

Table 11.1 *Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month and Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month* in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs

State/Substate Region	Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month		Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	9.53	(8.30 - 10.92)	3.71	(2.98 - 4.60)
Region 1	8.71	(6.92 - 10.92)	3.21	(2.33 - 4.40)
Region 2	9.26	(7.16 - 11.89)	4.55	(3.20 - 6.43)
Region 3	9.94	(8.10 - 12.15)	3.87	(2.88 - 5.20)
Region 4	8.61	(6.43 - 11.44)	3.51	(2.39 - 5.13)
Region 5	10.14	(7.67 - 13.29)	3.91	(2.66 - 5.72)
Region 6	10.33	(8.06 - 13.16)	3.42	(2.40 - 4.85)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

NOTE: Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. These estimates include data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

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

Table 11.2 *Marijuana Use in the Past Month, Average Annual Incidence Estimates (Expressed as Percentages of the At-Risk Population) of First Use of Marijuana, and Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Marijuana Use in the Past Month		Average Annual Incidence Estimates (Expressed as Percentages of the At-Risk Population) of First Use of Marijuana ¹		Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	7.74	(6.65 - 8.99)	1.73	(1.53 - 1.96)	34.03	(31.57 - 36.58)
Region 1	7.41	(5.77 - 9.47)	1.79	(1.46 - 2.18)	34.38	(30.45 - 38.53)
Region 2	6.45	(4.79 - 8.63)	1.50	(1.18 - 1.91)	34.73	(30.62 - 39.08)
Region 3	7.95	(6.34 - 9.93)	1.79	(1.47 - 2.17)	34.09	(30.42 - 37.97)
Region 4	7.18	(5.26 - 9.74)	1.79	(1.36 - 2.36)	33.84	(28.96 - 39.09)
Region 5	8.53	(6.29 - 11.47)	1.67	(1.27 - 2.19)	32.94	(27.98 - 38.31)
Region 6	8.66	(6.54 - 11.38)	1.75	(1.37 - 2.22)	33.55	(28.86 - 38.58)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹*Average annual initiation of marijuana (%) = 100 * {[X₁ ÷ (0.5 * X₁ + X₂)] ÷ 2}*, where X₁ is the number of marijuana initiates in the past 24 months and X₂ is the number of individuals who never used marijuana (with the at-risk population defined as 0.5 * X₁ + X₂). Both of the computation components, X₁ and X₂, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. The age group shown is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use. The Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals presented for Average Annual Estimates of First Use of Marijuana use a simultaneous solution for First Use of Marijuana and Never Used Marijuana outcomes, which had age group-specific random effects that were allowed to be correlated across the two outcomes. The associated Markov Chain Monte Carlo chains were used to calculate the posterior variance. For details, see Section B of the "2011-2012 NSDUH: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

Table 11.3 *Marijuana Use in the Past Year, Cocaine Use in the Past Year, and Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Marijuana Use in the Past Year		Cocaine Use in the Past Year		Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	11.56	(10.26 - 13.01)	1.70	(1.25 - 2.31)	4.47	(3.74 - 5.34)
Region 1	10.33	(8.42 - 12.60)	1.33	(0.84 - 2.12)	4.49	(3.52 - 5.70)
Region 2	10.42	(8.30 - 13.01)	1.81	(1.10 - 2.97)	4.96	(3.85 - 6.37)
Region 3	12.38	(10.41 - 14.67)	2.15	(1.36 - 3.37)	4.18	(3.25 - 5.37)
Region 4	11.67	(9.04 - 14.95)	1.68	(0.96 - 2.92)	4.59	(3.51 - 5.98)
Region 5	12.39	(9.71 - 15.67)	1.53	(0.90 - 2.57)	4.77	(3.62 - 6.27)
Region 6	12.44	(10.06 - 15.29)	1.46	(0.86 - 2.46)	4.30	(3.30 - 5.58)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

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

Table 11.4 *Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month, and Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use in the Past Month		Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month ¹		Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	47.92	(45.34 - 50.51)	20.21	(18.40 - 22.15)	45.46	(43.01 - 47.92)
Region 1	48.97	(44.50 - 53.46)	19.25	(16.46 - 22.40)	43.62	(39.76 - 47.56)
Region 2	45.43	(40.47 - 50.48)	21.76	(18.54 - 25.37)	44.32	(40.27 - 48.44)
Region 3	49.91	(45.72 - 54.10)	19.50	(16.89 - 22.40)	48.17	(44.47 - 51.89)
Region 4	42.58	(36.44 - 48.94)	19.33	(15.91 - 23.28)	47.49	(42.85 - 52.18)
Region 5	47.75	(41.59 - 53.97)	22.57	(18.89 - 26.74)	45.38	(40.74 - 50.11)
Region 6	46.54	(41.03 - 52.14)	20.54	(17.39 - 24.09)	43.25	(39.00 - 47.60)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

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

Table 11.5 *Alcohol Use in the Past Month and Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 to 20 in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 to 20		Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 to 20 ¹	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	19.91	(18.00 - 21.96)	12.32	(10.87 - 13.93)
Region 1	19.72	(16.75 - 23.08)	11.91	(9.67 - 14.58)
Region 2	21.25	(17.70 - 25.31)	14.42	(11.41 - 18.06)
Region 3	18.50	(15.86 - 21.47)	10.51	(8.53 - 12.88)
Region 4	20.55	(16.49 - 25.29)	13.45	(10.39 - 17.24)
Region 5	21.25	(17.34 - 25.78)	14.43	(11.33 - 18.20)
Region 6	20.43	(16.97 - 24.39)	12.53	(10.00 - 15.59)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

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

Table 11.6 Cigarette Use in the Past Month, Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, and Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs

State/Substate Region	Cigarette Use in the Past Month		Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month ¹		Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	21.27	(19.52 - 23.13)	26.49	(24.49 - 28.59)	72.94	(70.82 - 74.96)
Region 1	20.38	(17.57 - 23.51)	27.09	(23.74 - 30.72)	72.78	(69.31 - 76.00)
Region 2	22.34	(19.18 - 25.85)	27.56	(23.98 - 31.45)	69.53	(65.67 - 73.14)
Region 3	18.21	(15.69 - 21.04)	21.90	(19.05 - 25.06)	77.34	(74.31 - 80.11)
Region 4	27.15	(22.93 - 31.83)	32.84	(28.17 - 37.87)	68.72	(64.28 - 72.85)
Region 5	24.81	(21.01 - 29.05)	30.29	(25.97 - 34.98)	70.90	(66.69 - 74.79)
Region 6	23.00	(19.56 - 26.84)	28.28	(24.34 - 32.58)	70.47	(66.41 - 74.23)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

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

Table 11.7 Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year and Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year		Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year ¹	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	2.84	(2.31 - 3.48)	1.96	(1.58 - 2.43)
Region 1	2.66	(1.92 - 3.69)	1.67	(1.24 - 2.24)
Region 2	2.77	(1.97 - 3.90)	2.08	(1.48 - 2.91)
Region 3	2.83	(2.06 - 3.88)	2.02	(1.49 - 2.75)
Region 4	2.84	(1.98 - 4.05)	2.12	(1.49 - 2.99)
Region 5	3.02	(2.12 - 4.27)	2.05	(1.47 - 2.85)
Region 6	3.08	(2.20 - 4.29)	2.13	(1.50 - 3.01)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

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

¹Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

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

Table 11.8 *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year, Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year, and Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year		Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year ¹		Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year ¹	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	5.87	(5.08 - 6.79)	2.93	(2.43 - 3.54)	7.58	(6.71 - 8.56)
Region 1	5.54	(4.47 - 6.84)	2.55	(1.93 - 3.35)	6.85	(5.64 - 8.28)
Region 2	5.81	(4.64 - 7.26)	3.06	(2.28 - 4.10)	7.74	(6.34 - 9.42)
Region 3	6.47	(5.19 - 8.04)	3.06	(2.34 - 4.00)	7.99	(6.64 - 9.60)
Region 4	5.32	(4.18 - 6.75)	2.99	(2.18 - 4.09)	7.46	(5.90 - 9.39)
Region 5	5.86	(4.61 - 7.42)	2.95	(2.19 - 3.97)	7.87	(6.35 - 9.71)
Region 6	5.53	(4.37 - 6.98)	3.20	(2.37 - 4.32)	7.76	(6.33 - 9.48)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

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

¹ Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

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

Table 11.9 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year in Georgia among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year ¹		Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year ²	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Georgia	5.66	(4.83 - 6.62)	2.59	(2.15 - 3.12)
Region 1	5.35	(4.22 - 6.77)	2.25	(1.73 - 2.92)
Region 2	5.66	(4.46 - 7.15)	2.70	(2.03 - 3.59)
Region 3	6.03	(4.82 - 7.52)	2.72	(2.09 - 3.54)
Region 4	5.31	(4.05 - 6.93)	2.73	(2.03 - 3.66)
Region 5	5.86	(4.54 - 7.54)	2.59	(1.91 - 3.52)
Region 6	5.40	(4.21 - 6.90)	2.77	(2.06 - 3.71)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], or mental health centers).

²Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], or mental health centers). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.

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

Table 11.10 *Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year and Any Mental Illness in the Past Year in Georgia among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year		Any Mental Illness in the Past Year	
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval
Georgia	3.99	(3.27 - 4.86)	18.52	(16.72 - 20.47)
Region 1	3.98	(2.98 - 5.31)	18.23	(15.65 - 21.12)
Region 2	4.67	(3.48 - 6.24)	19.15	(16.39 - 22.25)
Region 3	3.47	(2.63 - 4.56)	18.06	(15.62 - 20.79)
Region 4	4.40	(3.27 - 5.88)	19.94	(16.88 - 23.39)
Region 5	4.49	(3.34 - 6.01)	19.19	(16.20 - 22.58)
Region 6	3.91	(2.86 - 5.31)	18.27	(15.49 - 21.43)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Three categories of mental illness severity are defined based on the level of functional impairment: mild mental illness, moderate mental illness, and serious mental illness. Any mental illness includes individuals in any of the three categories. For details, see Section B of the "2011-2012 NSDUH: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

Table 11.11 *Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year and Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year in Georgia among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*

State/Substate Region	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year ¹		Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year ²	
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval
Georgia	3.91	(3.27 - 4.67)	6.64	(5.67 - 7.76)
Region 1	3.81	(2.89 - 5.01)	6.65	(5.26 - 8.39)
Region 2	4.31	(3.29 - 5.63)	6.84	(5.37 - 8.67)
Region 3	3.69	(2.84 - 4.77)	6.42	(5.14 - 8.00)
Region 4	4.09	(3.09 - 5.39)	6.67	(5.16 - 8.59)
Region 5	4.29	(3.22 - 5.69)	7.00	(5.43 - 8.97)
Region 6	3.80	(2.87 - 5.03)	6.58	(5.15 - 8.38)

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

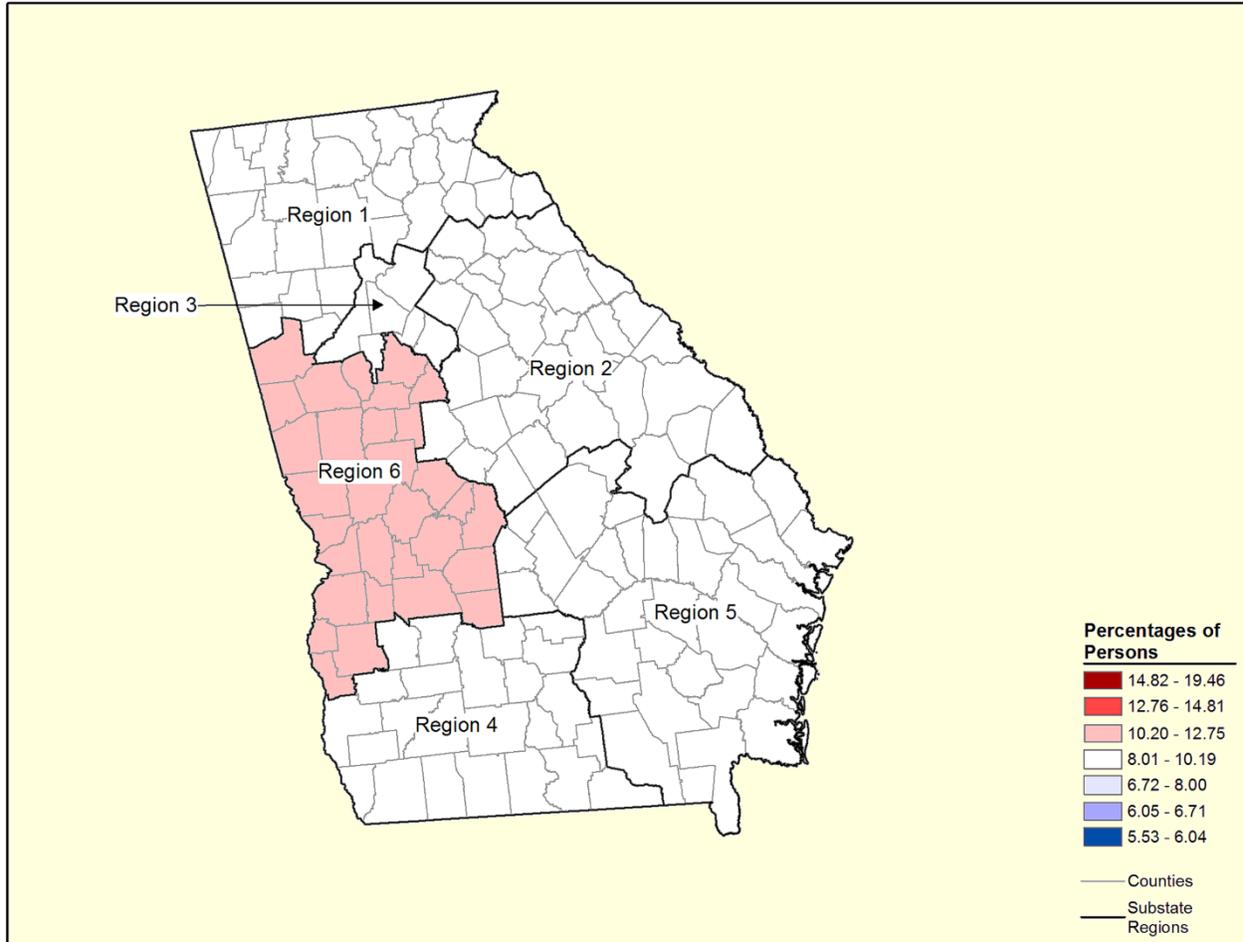
NOTE: Estimates along with the 95 percent Bayesian confidence (credible) intervals are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach and generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when an individual experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. For details, see Section B in the "2011-2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

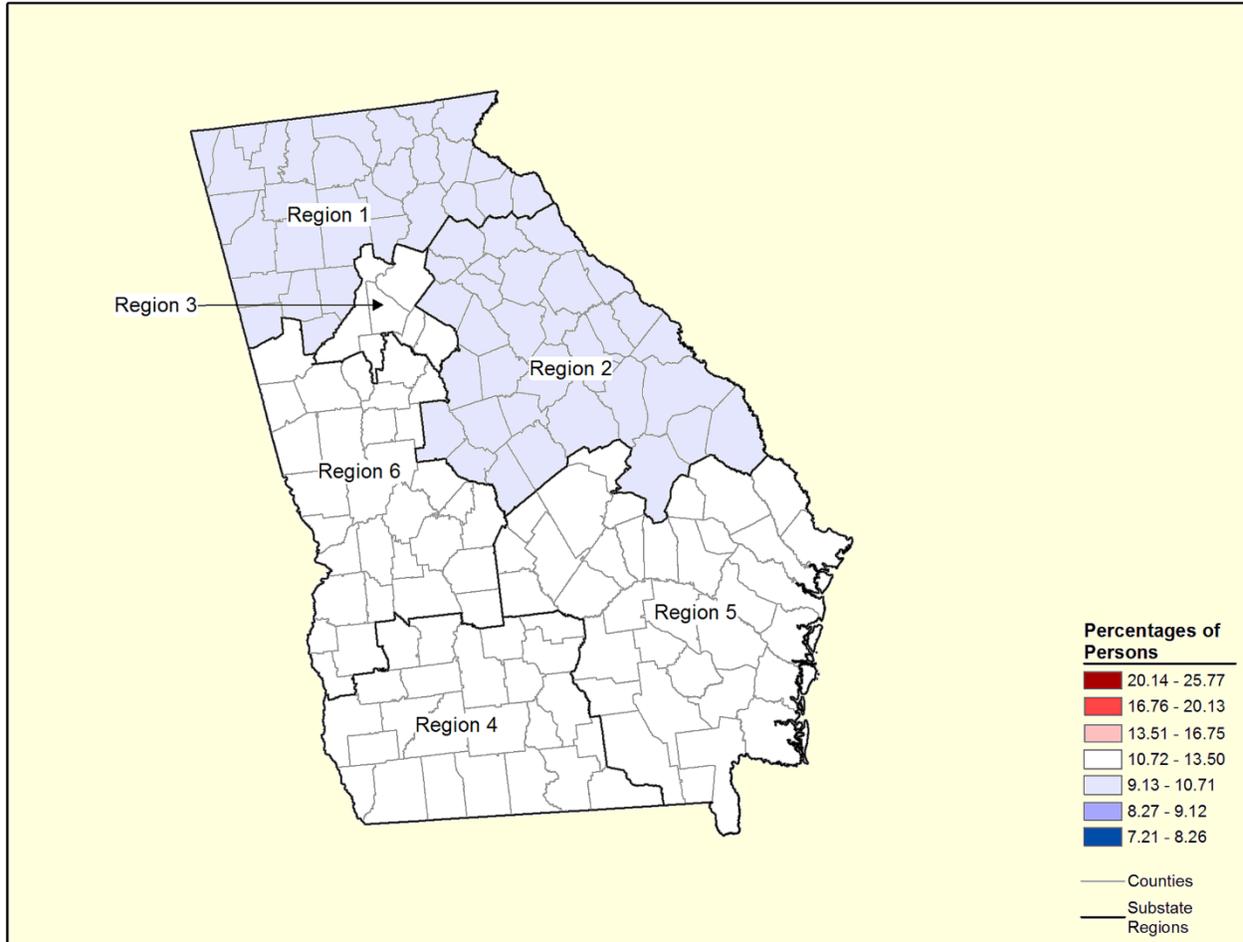
Figure 11.1 *Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month* among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

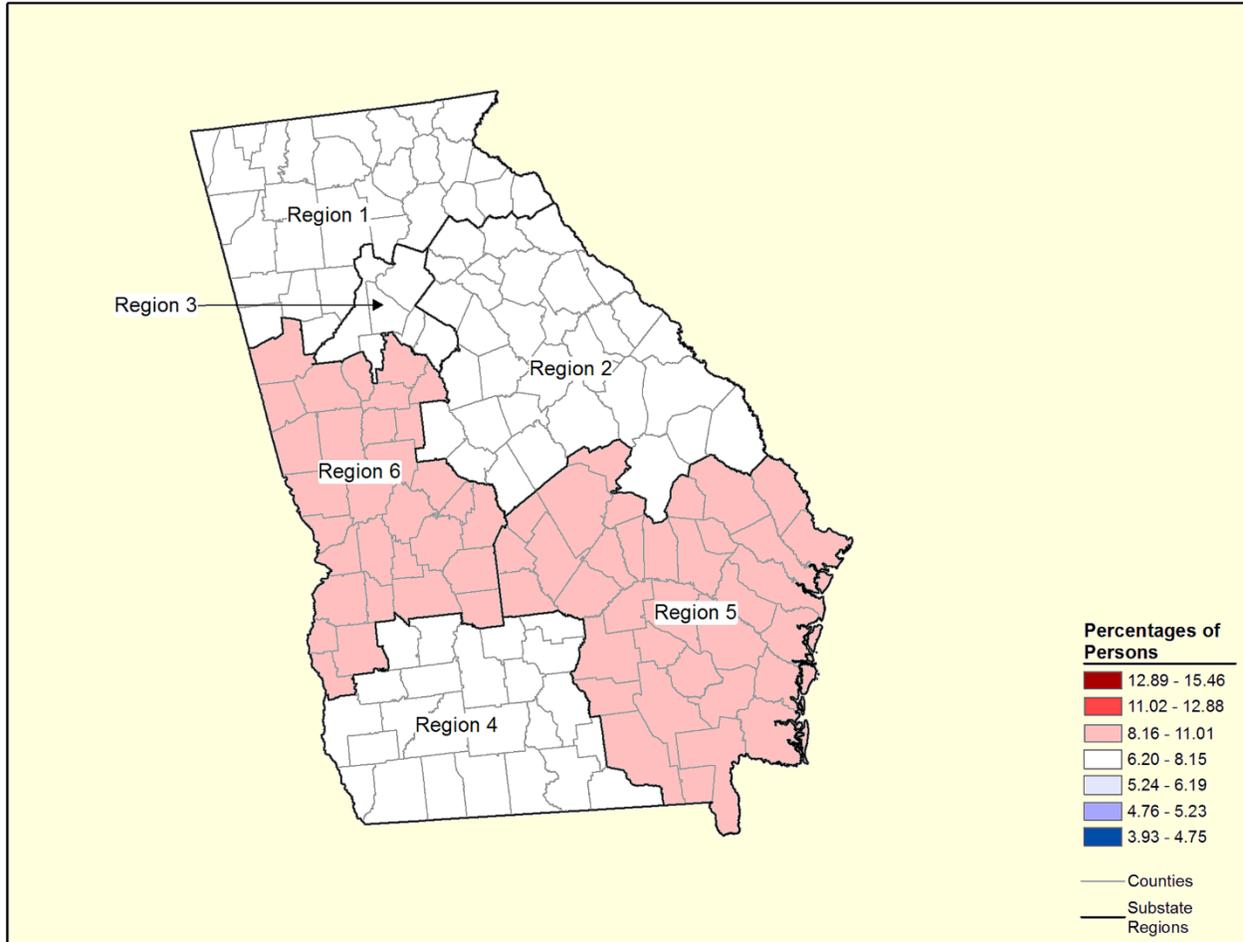
Figure 11.2 Marijuana Use in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

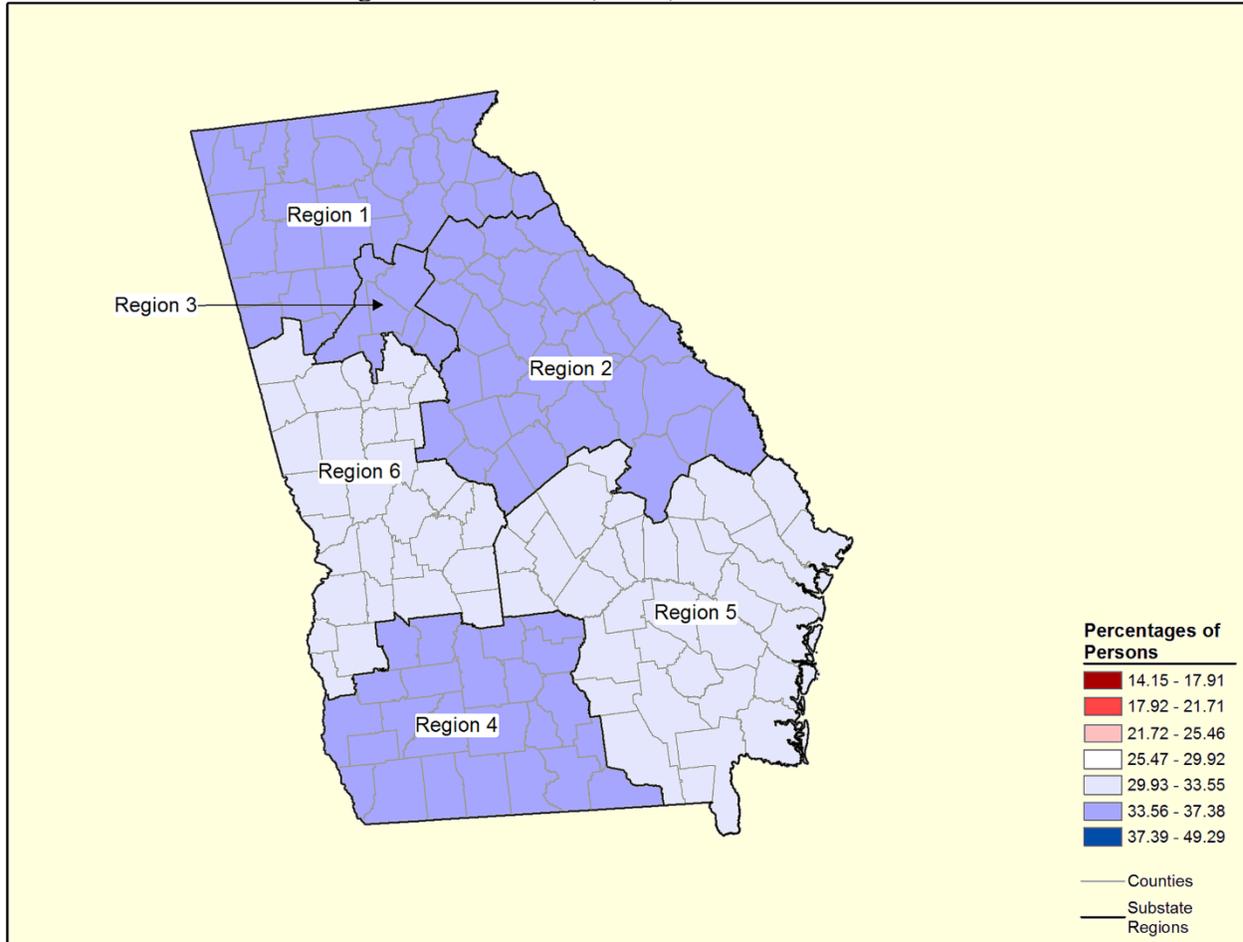
Figure 11.3 Marijuana Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

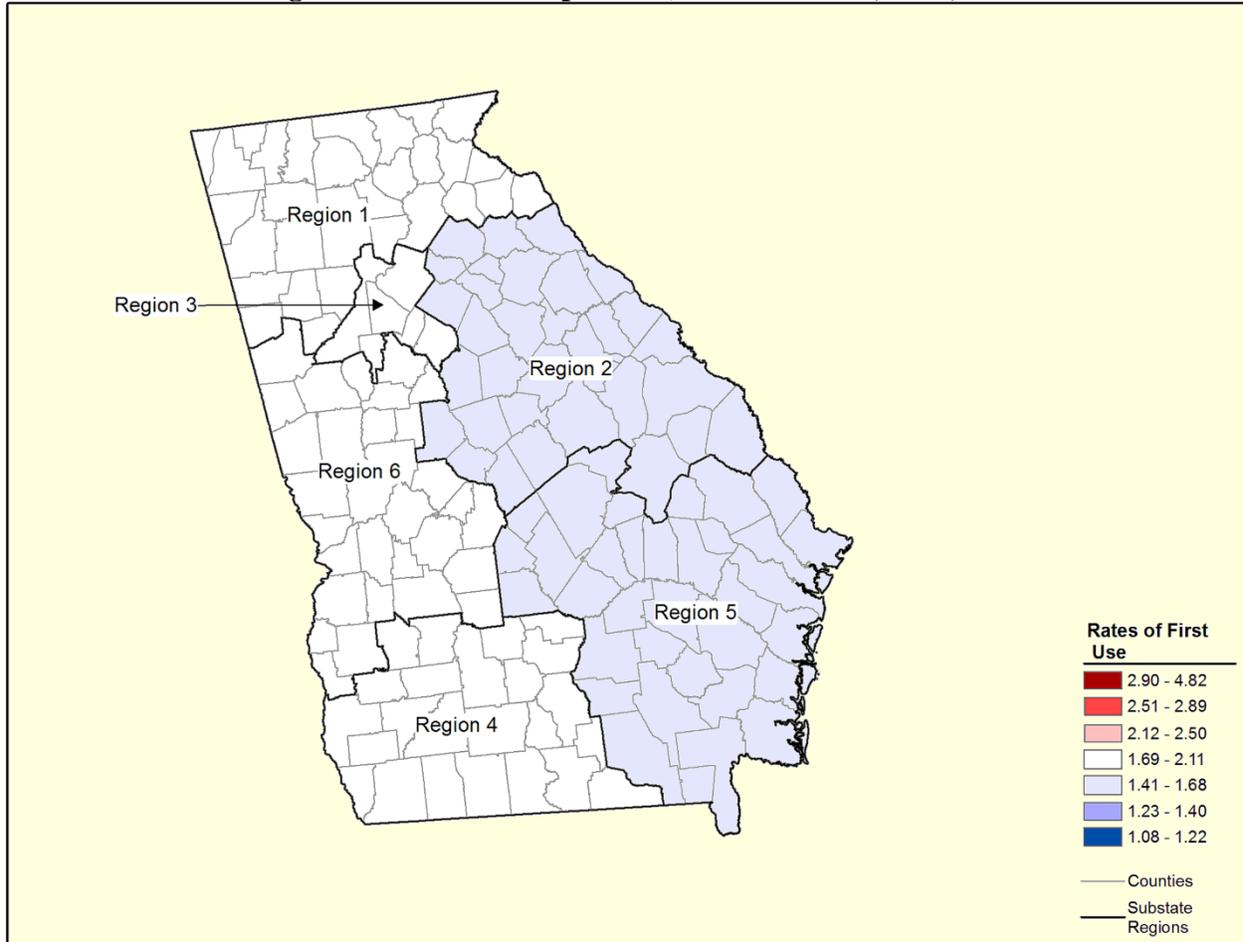
Figure 11.4 *Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

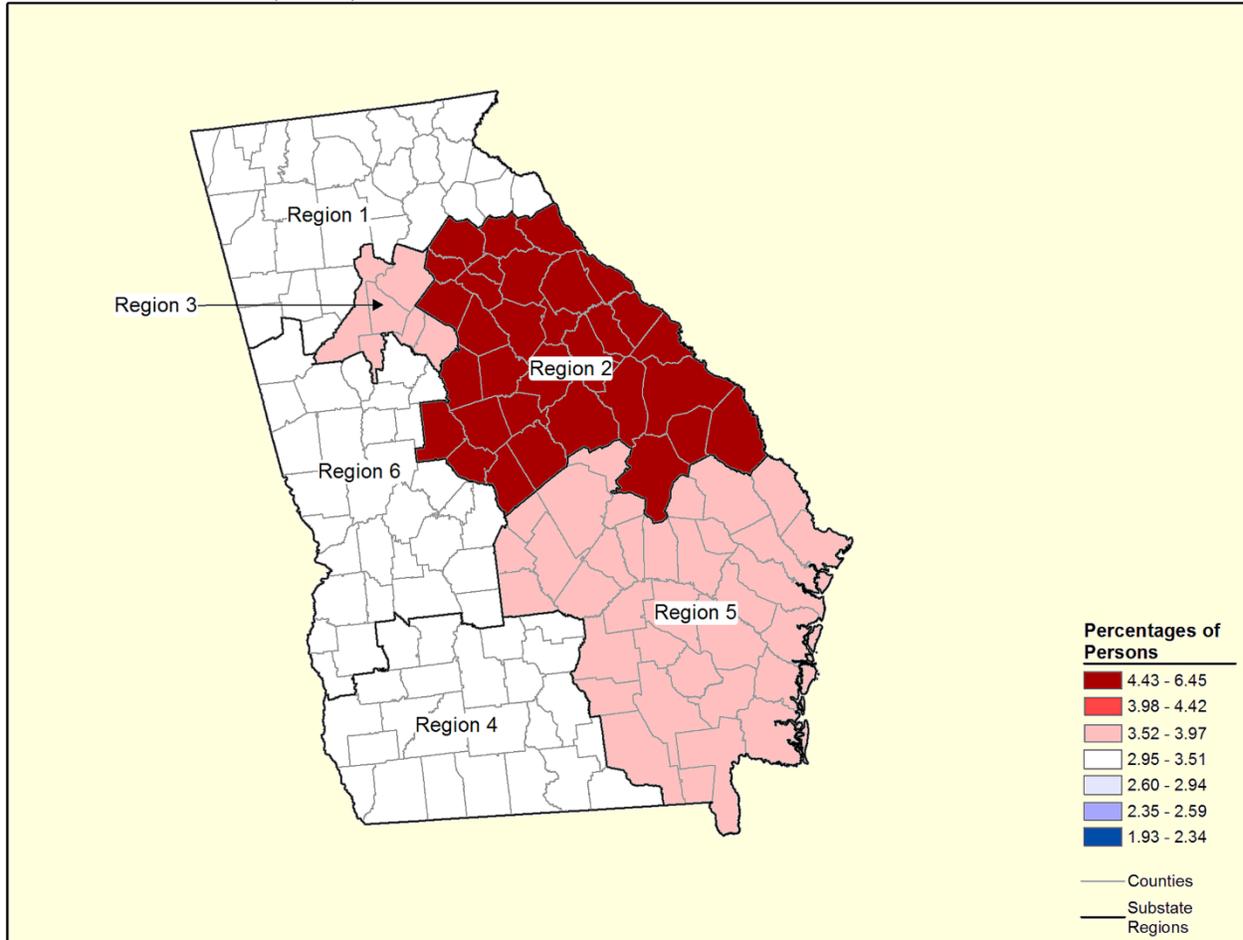
Figure 11.5 First Use of Marijuana among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Average Annual Incidence Estimates (Expressed as Percentages of the At-Risk Population) Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

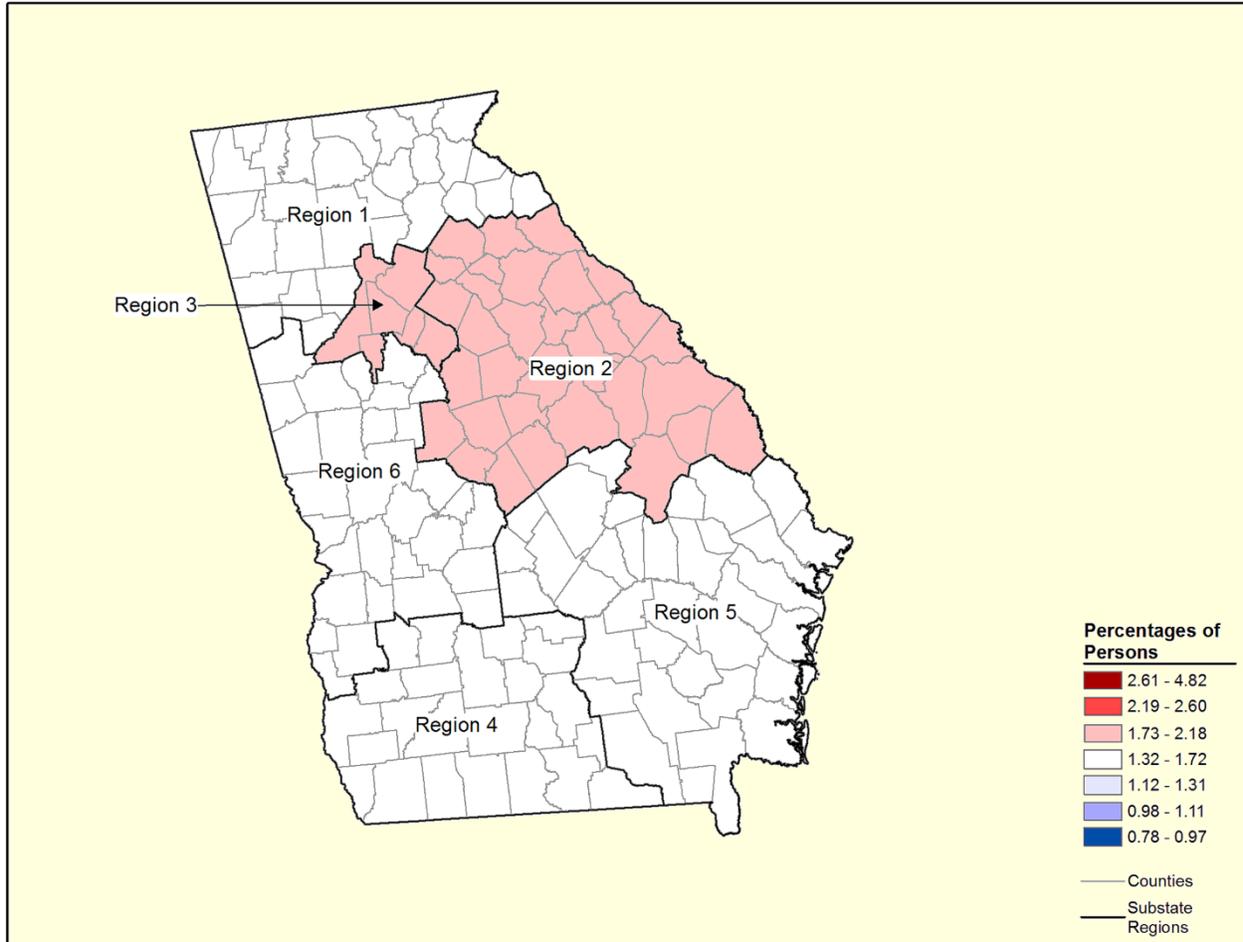
Figure 11.6 *Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month* among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

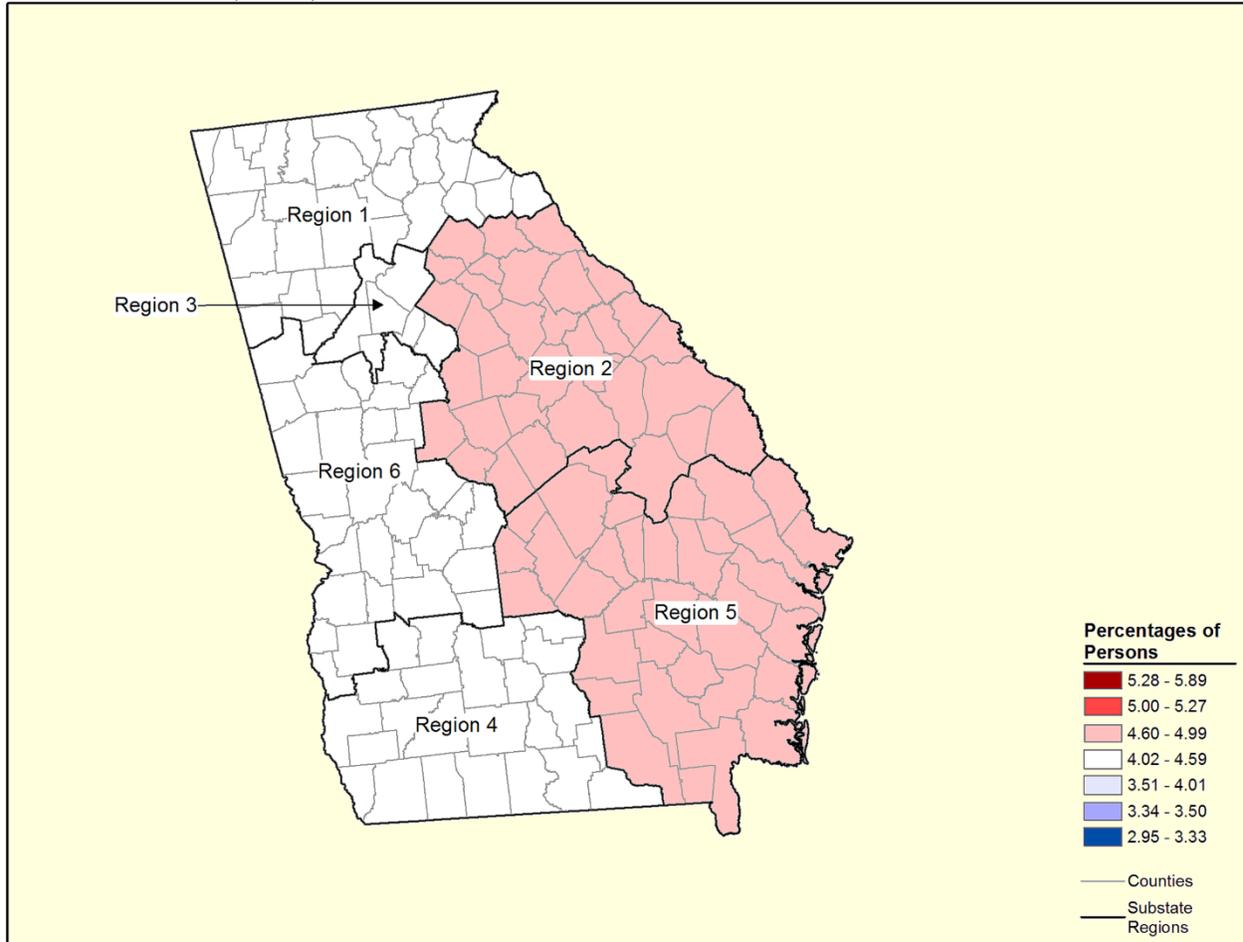
Figure 11.7 Cocaine Use in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

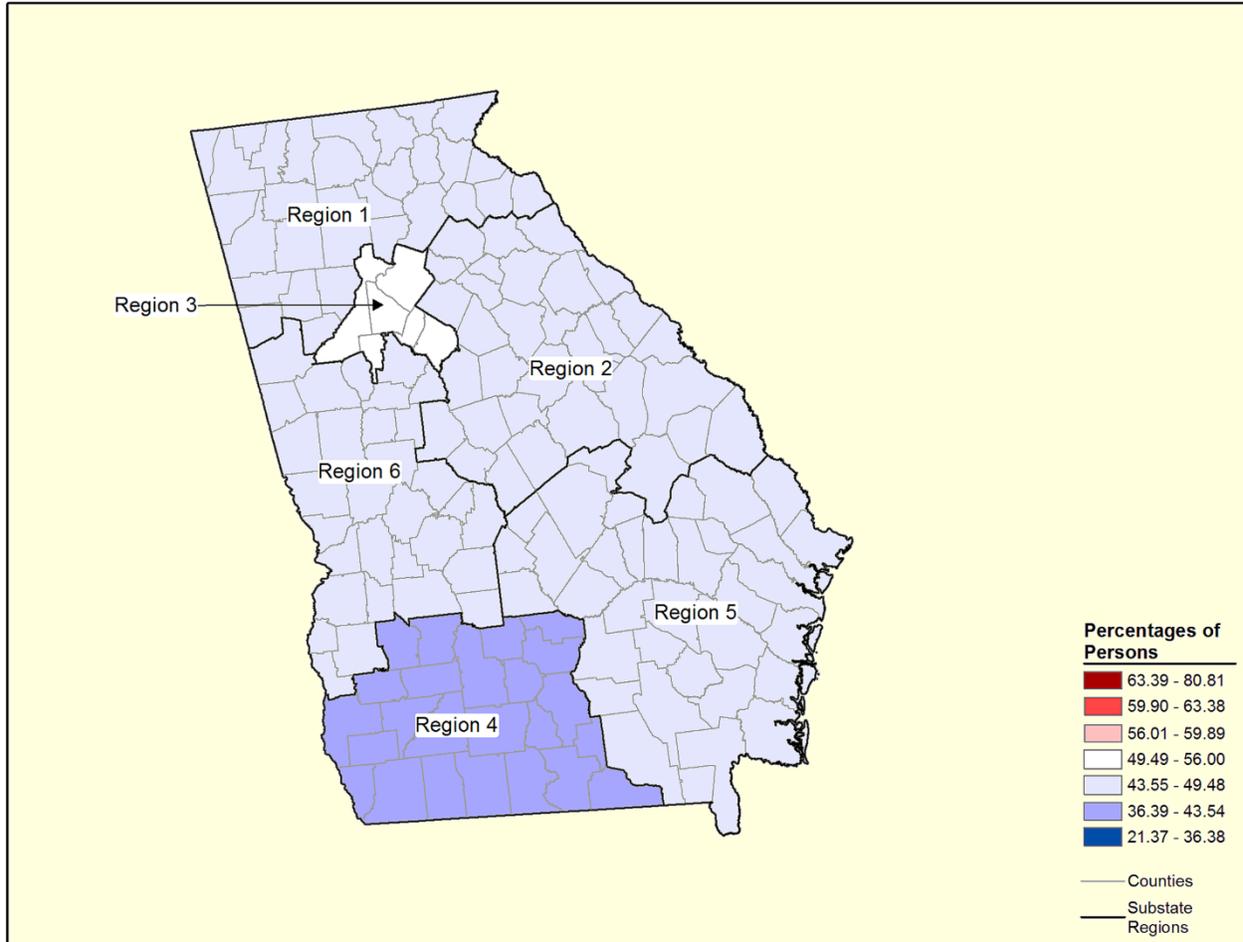
Figure 11.8 *Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

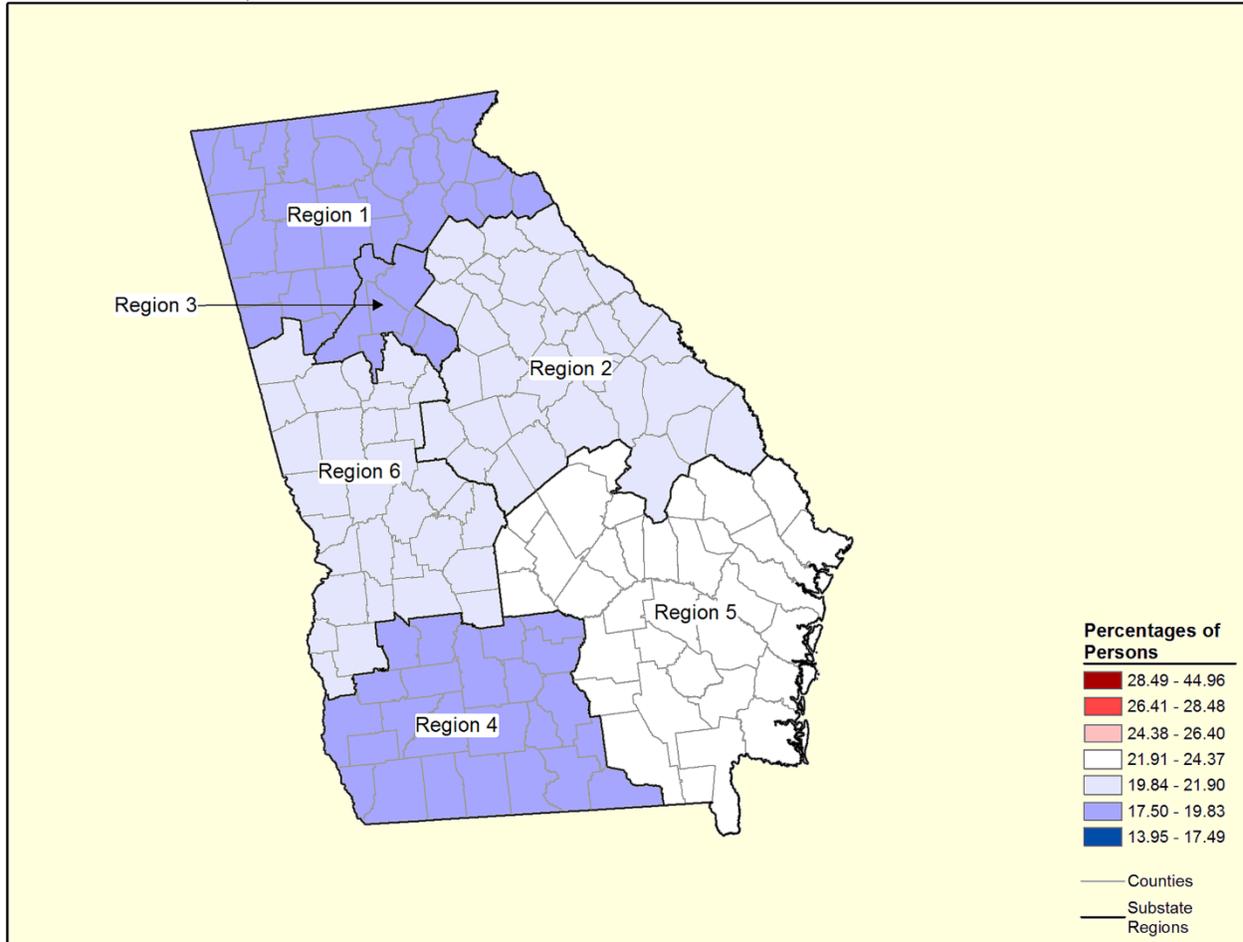
Figure 11.9 Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

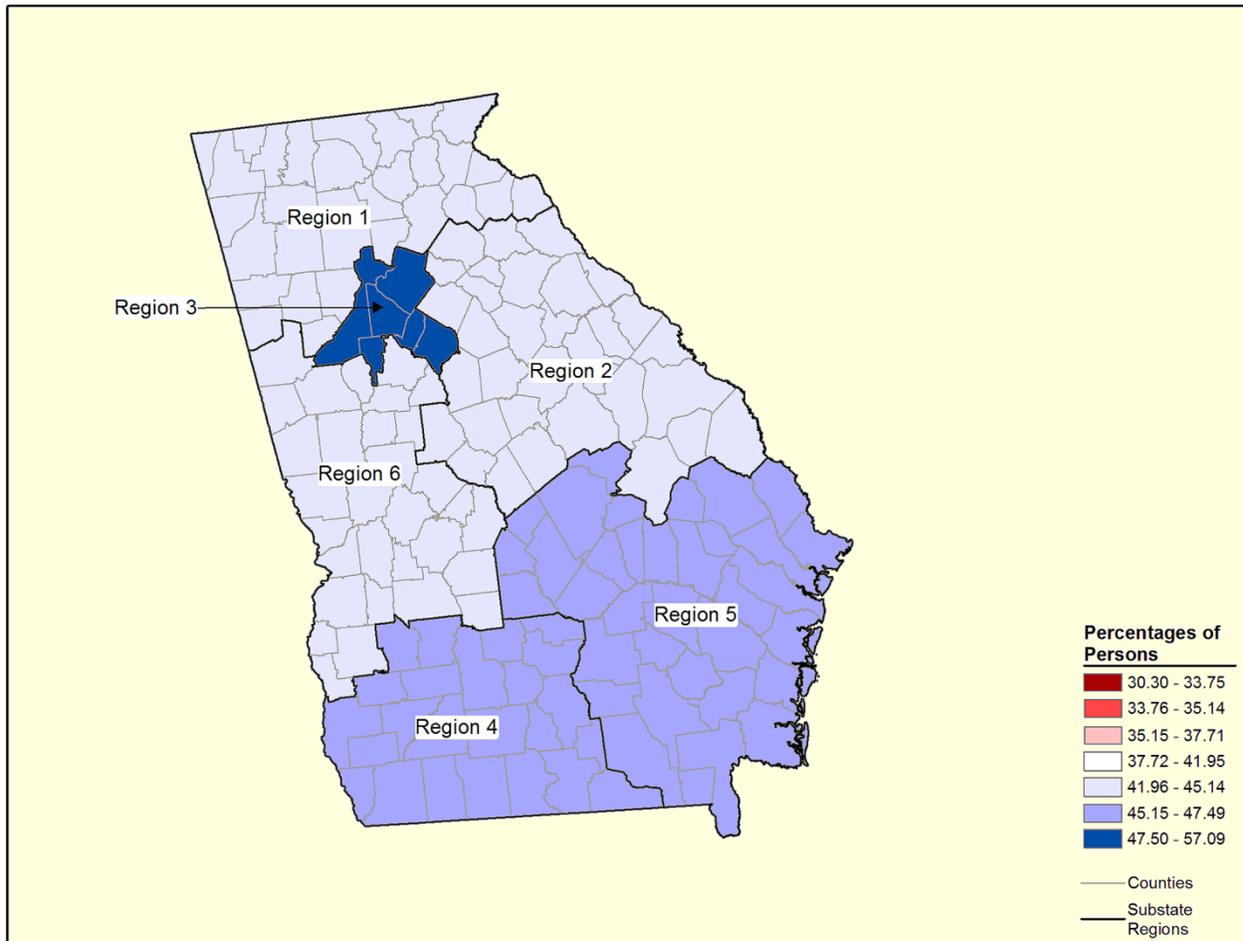
Figure 11.10 *Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month* among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

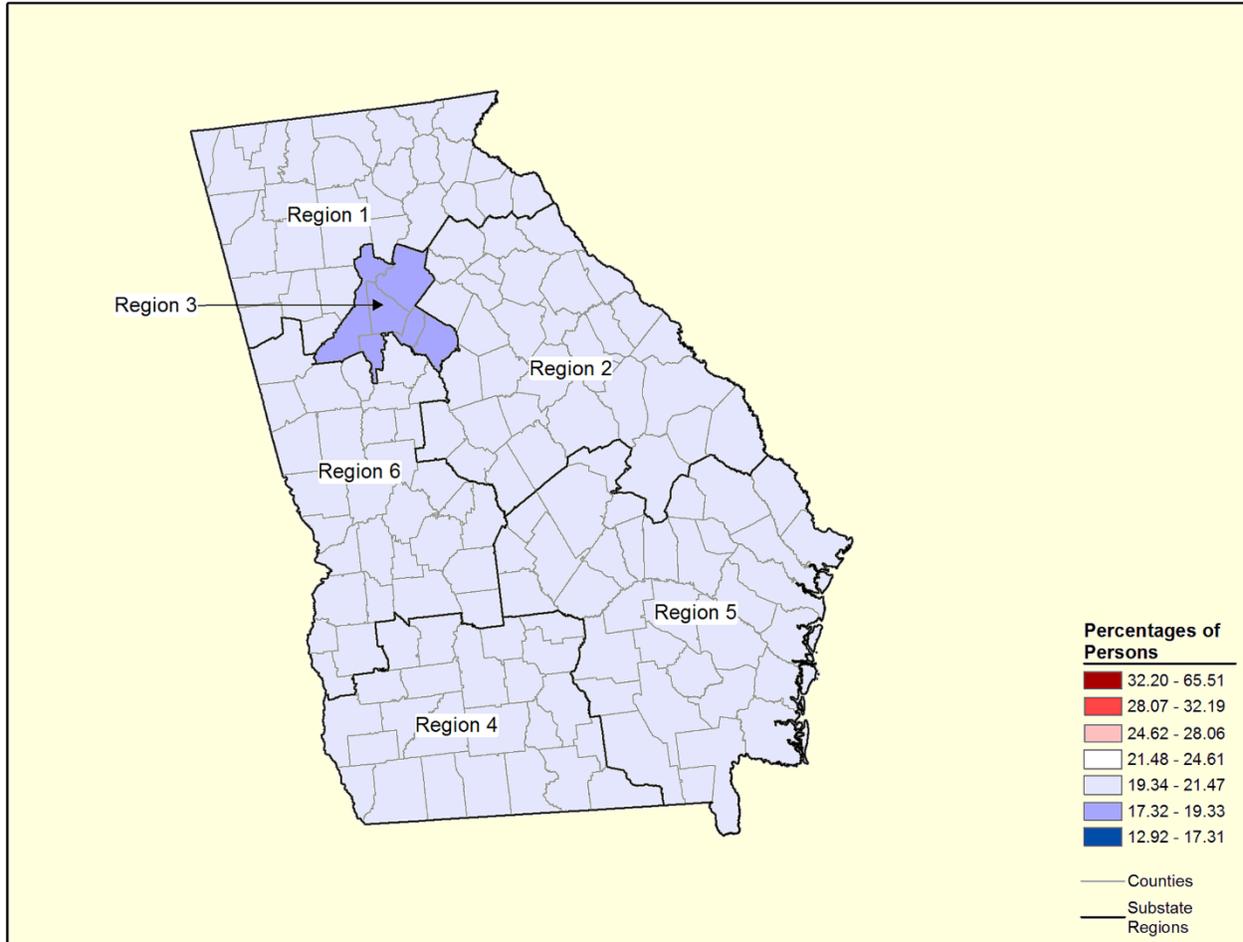
Figure 11.11 *Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

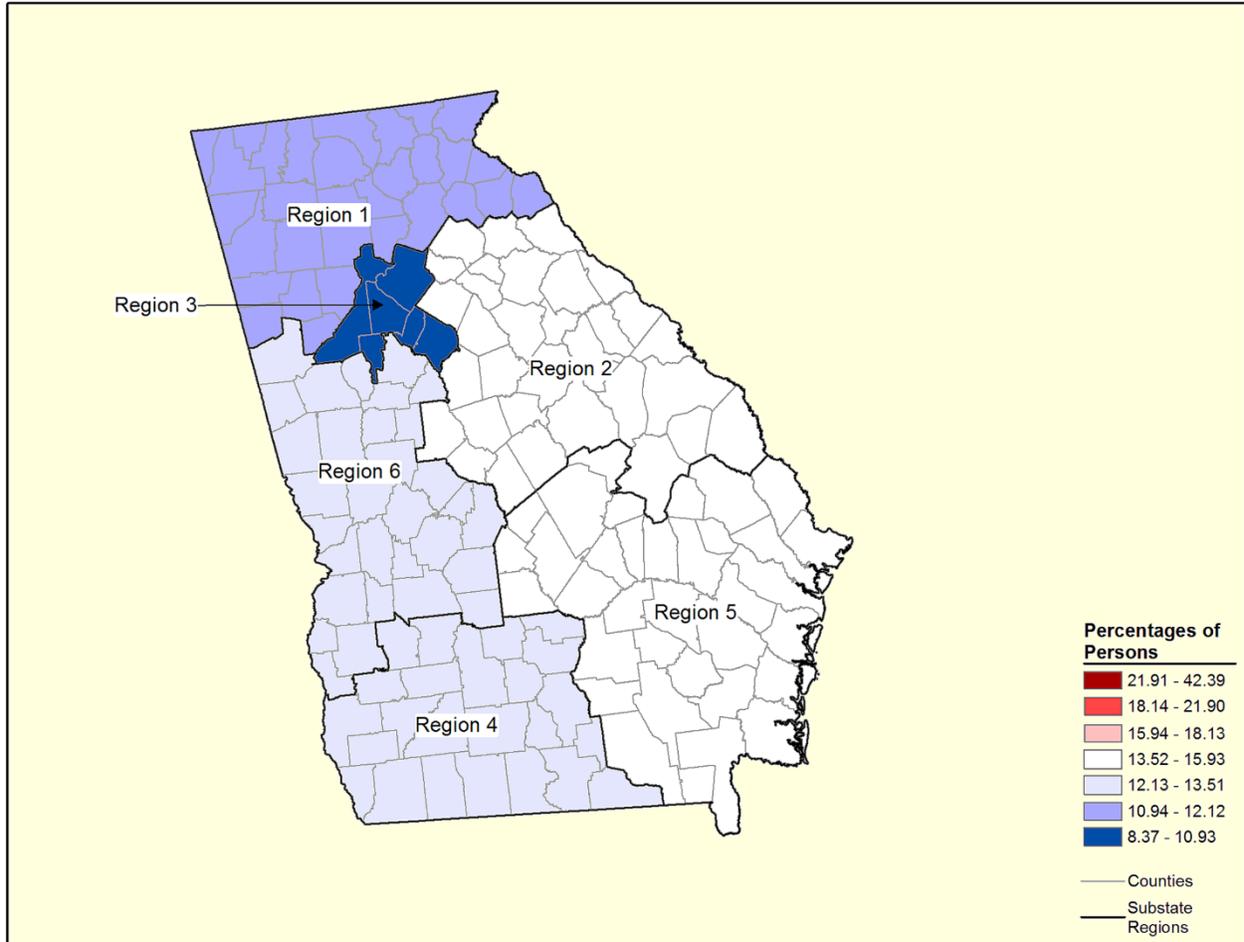
Figure 11.12 Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 to 20 in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

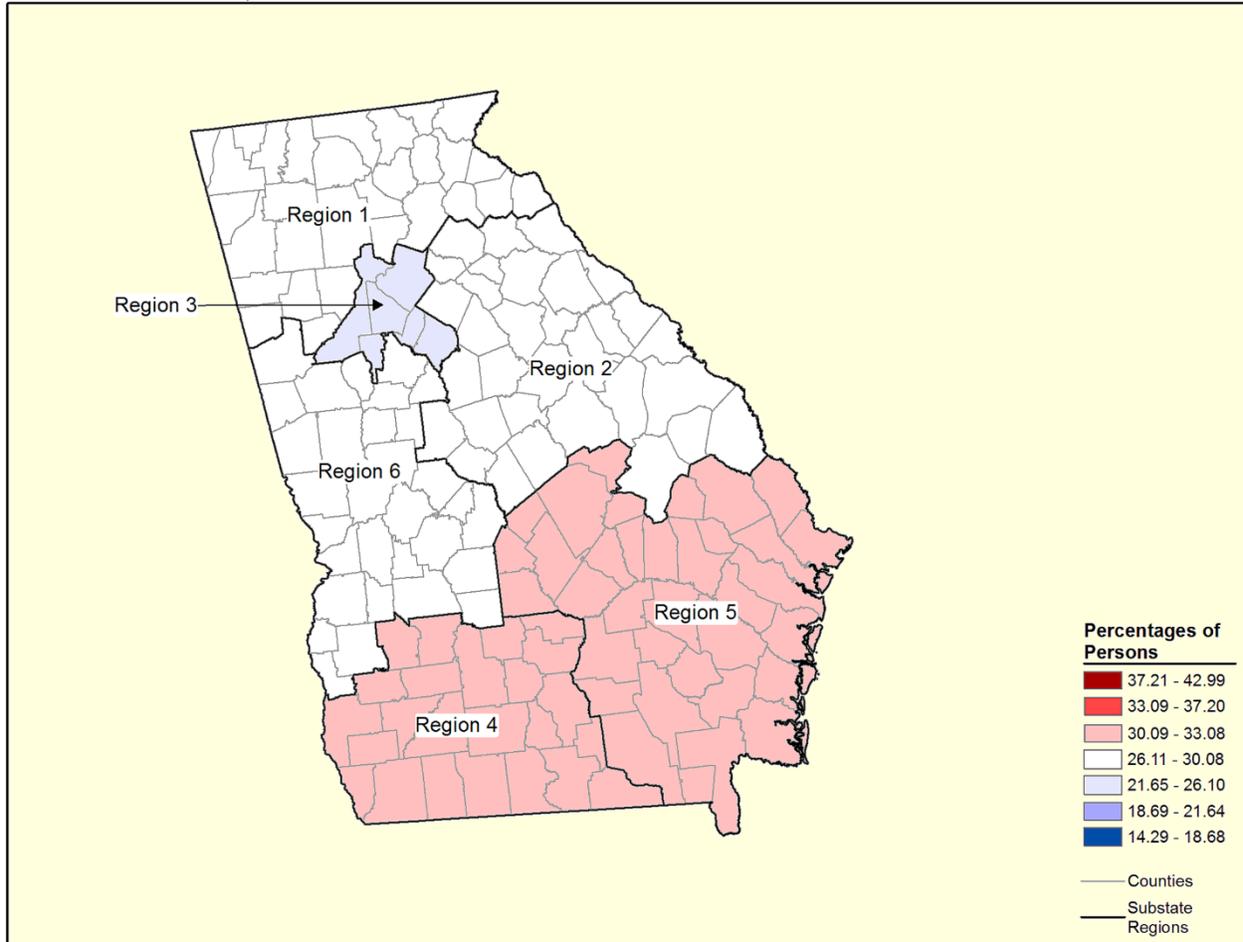
Figure 11.13 *Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 to 20 in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

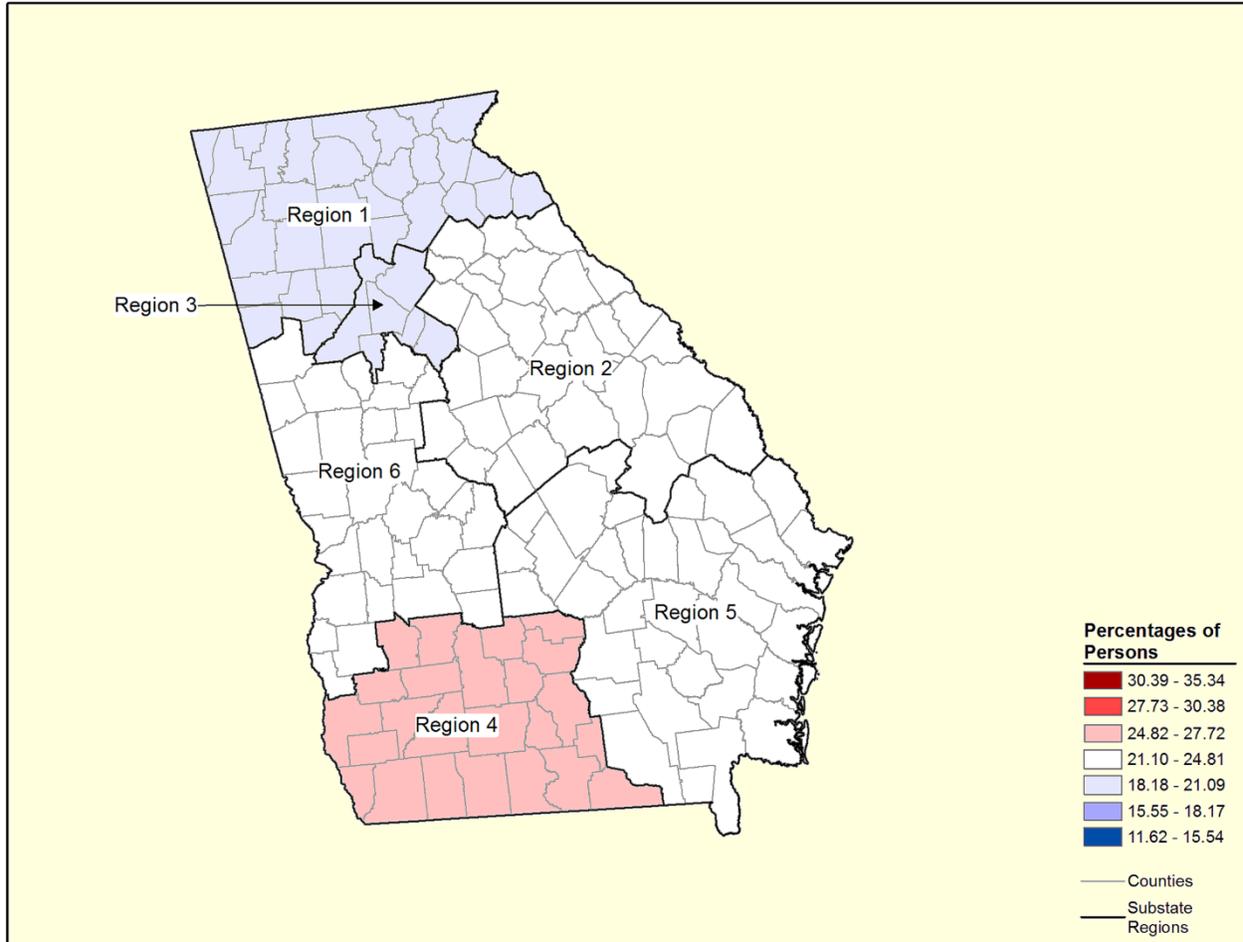
Figure 11.14 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

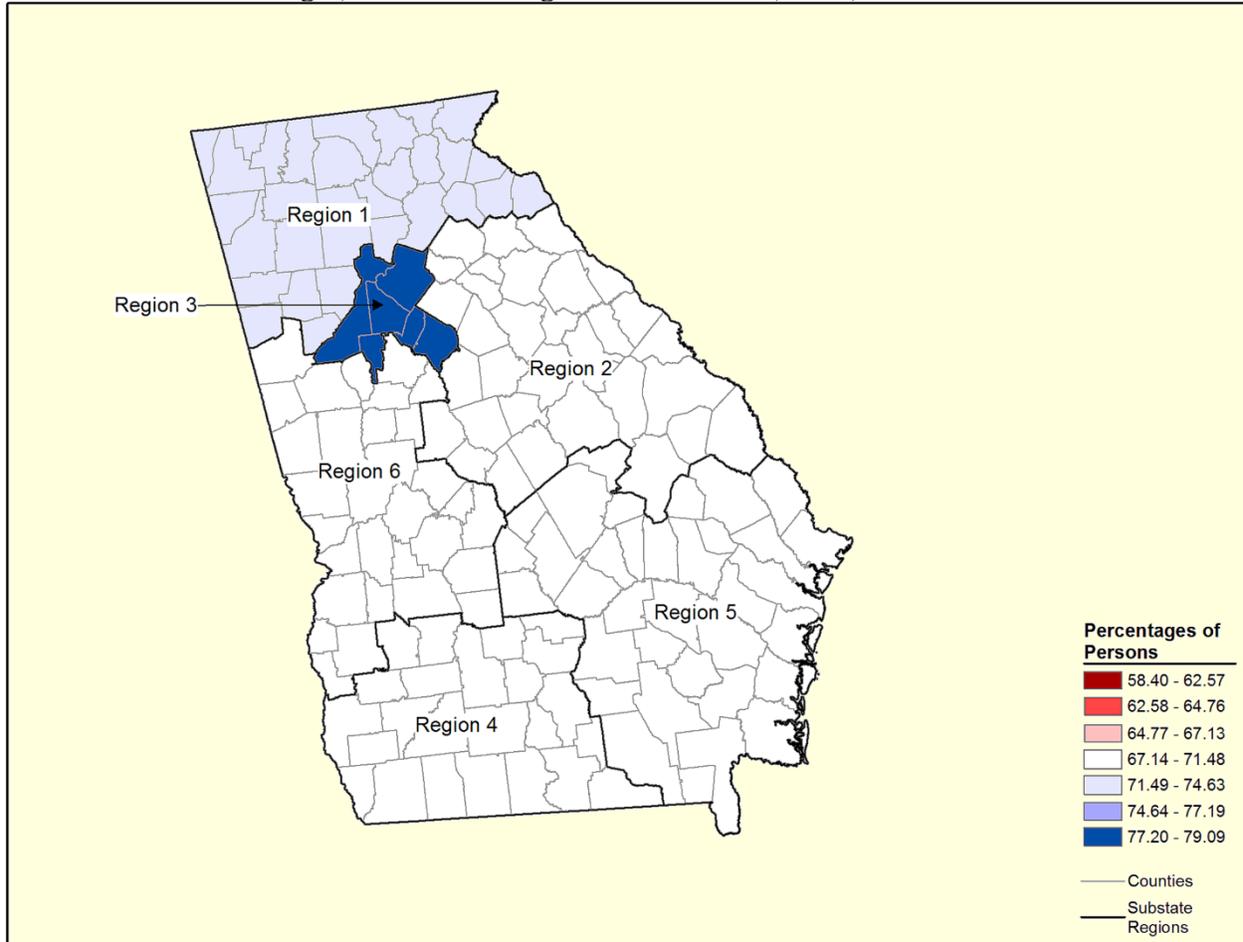
Figure 11.15 Cigarette Use in the Past Month among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

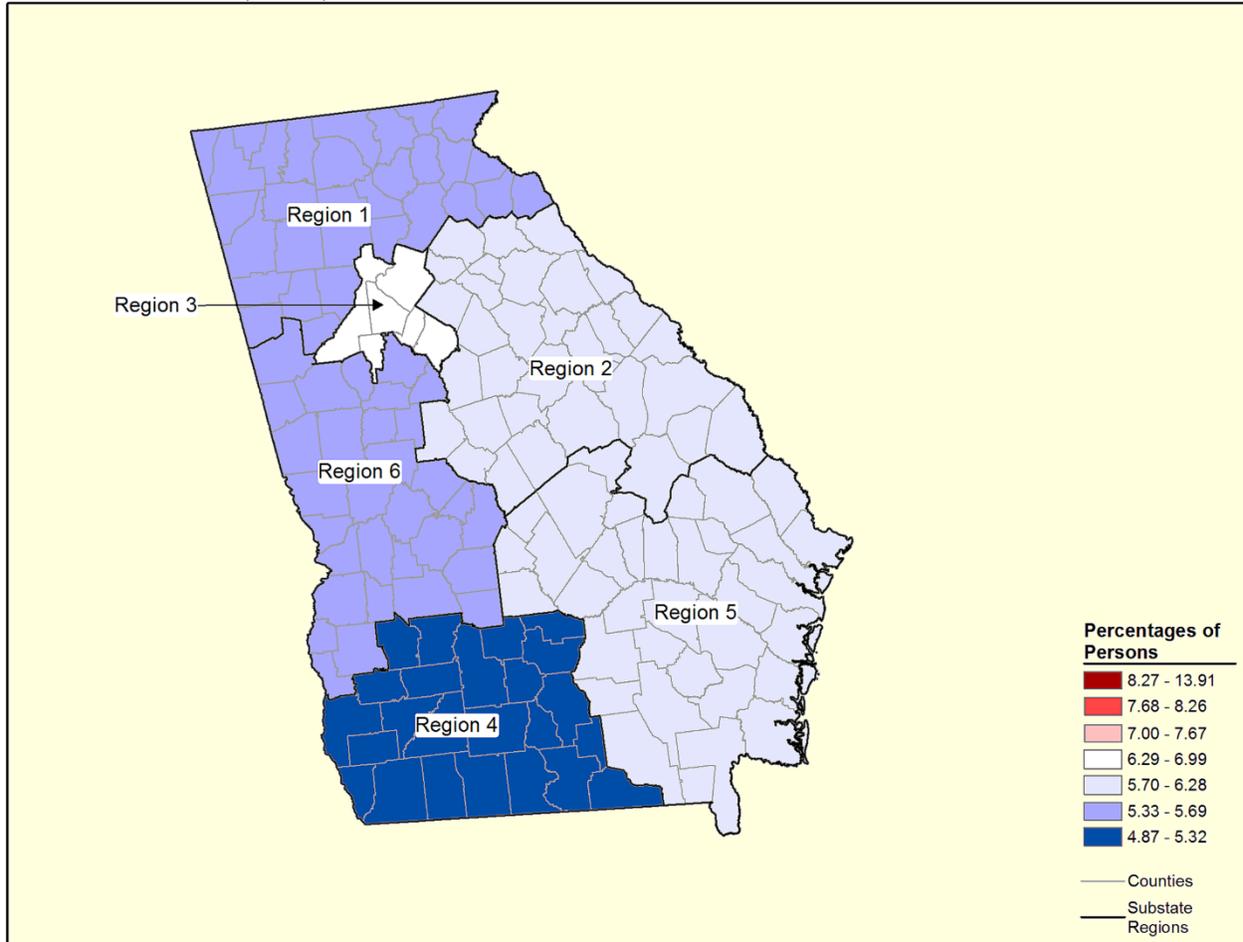
Figure 11.16 Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

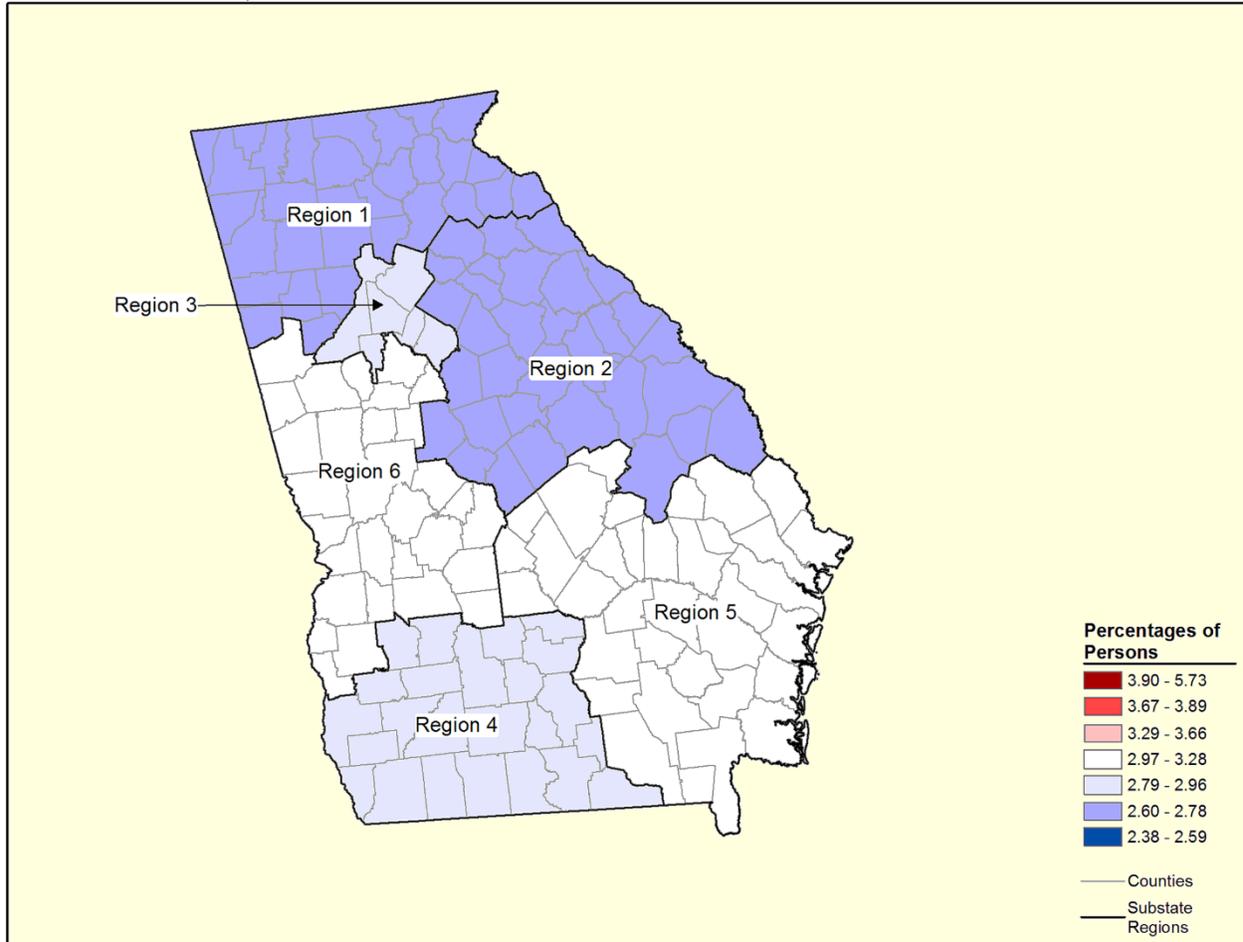
Figure 11.17 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

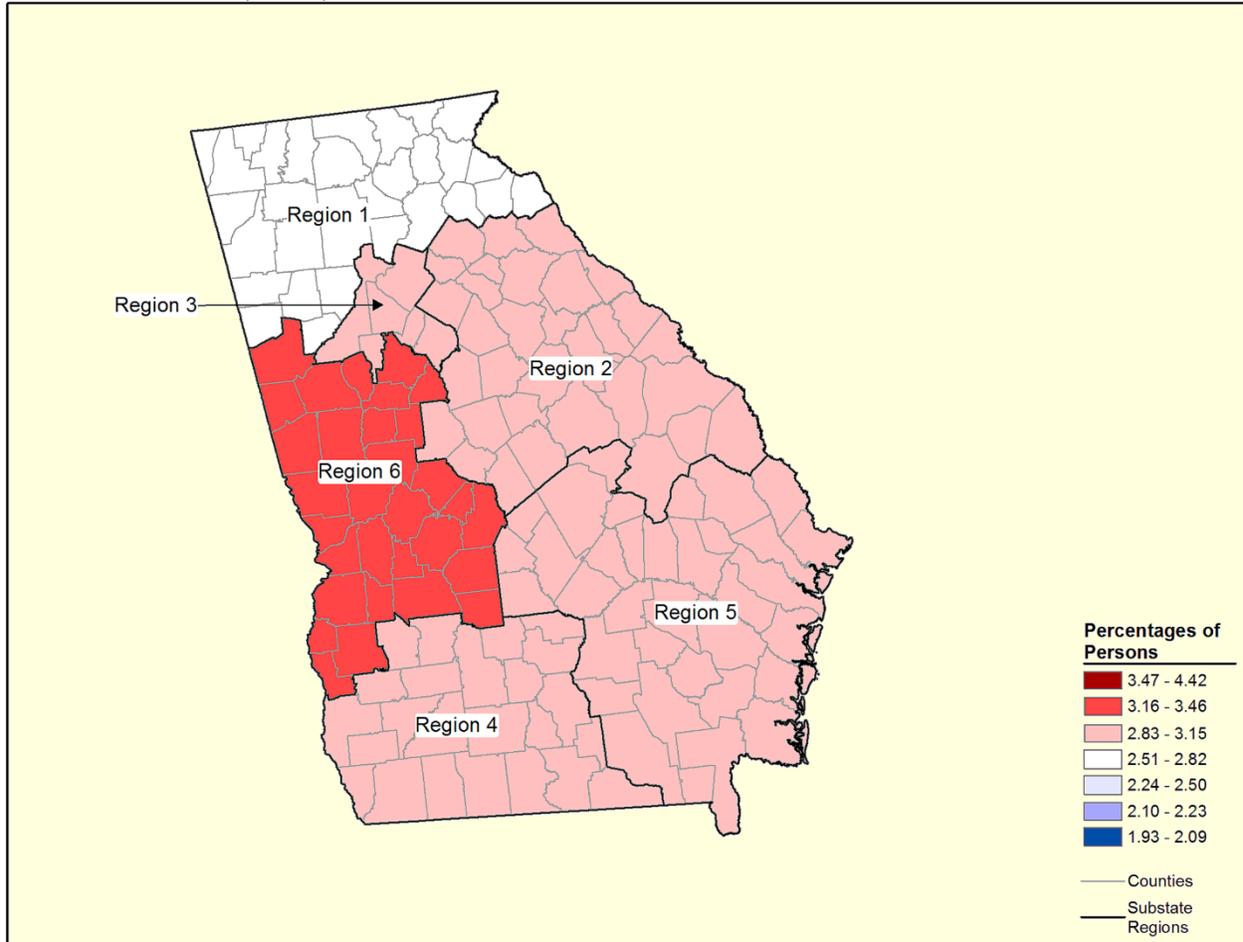
Figure 11.18 Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

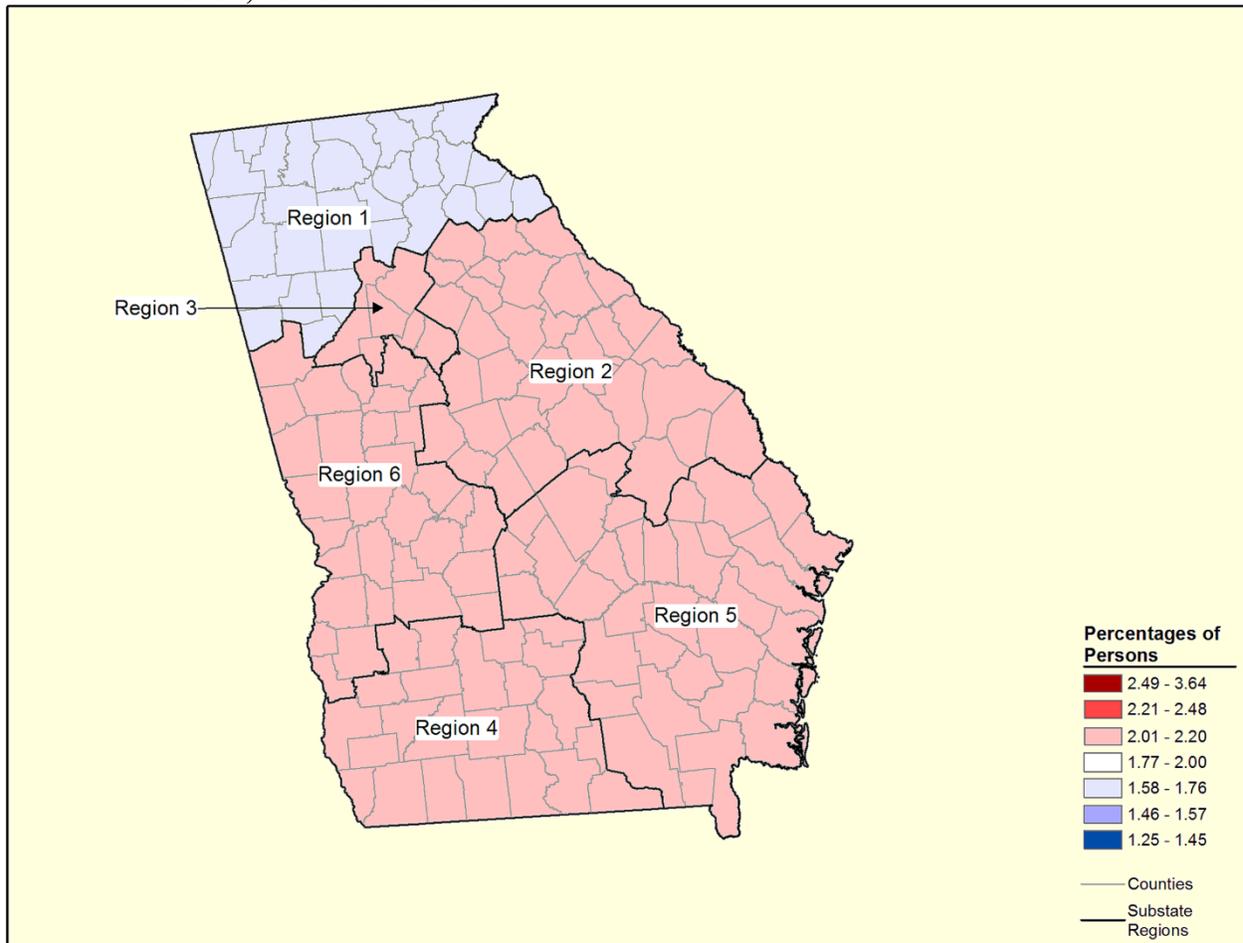
Figure 11.19 Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

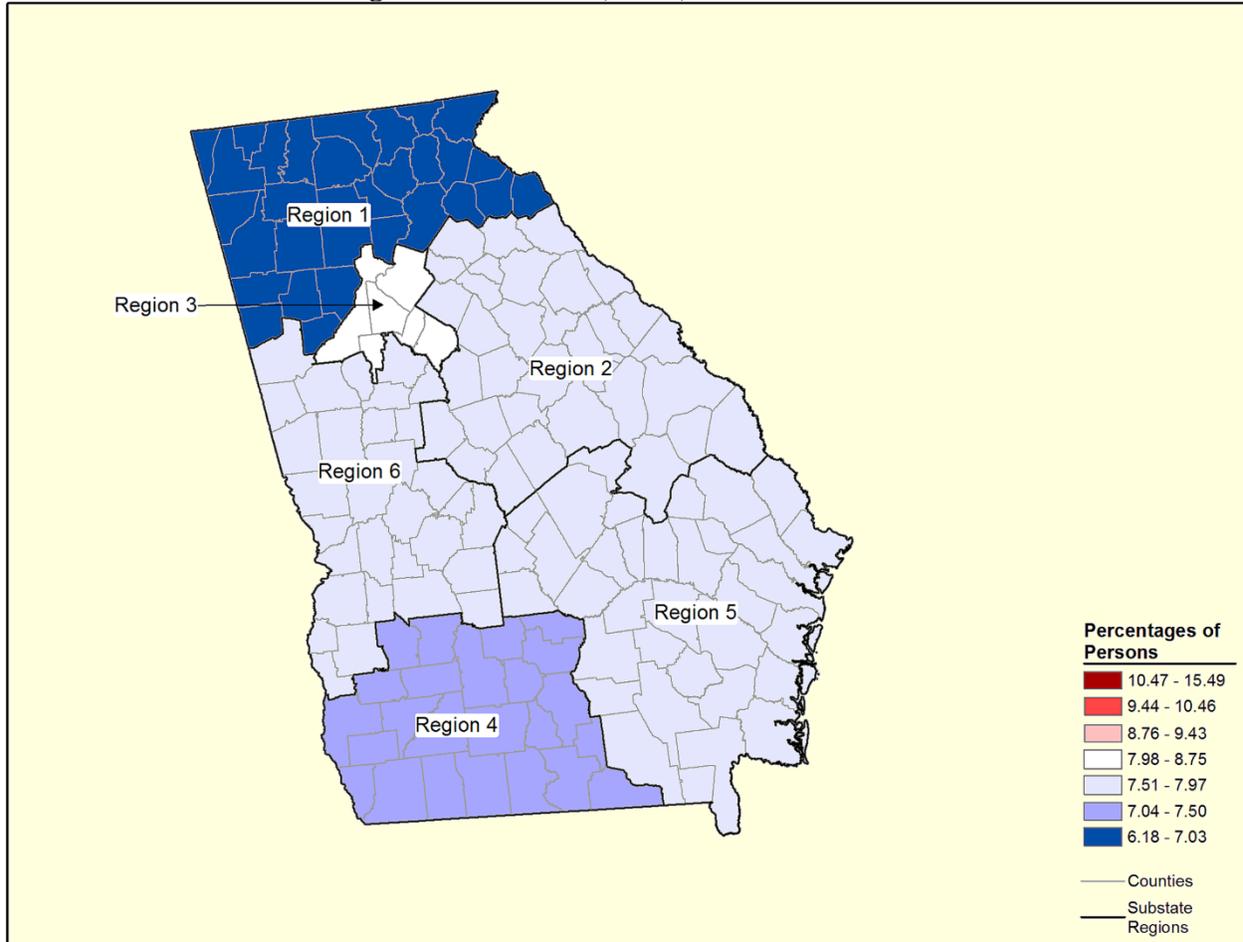
Figure 11.20 *Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year* among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

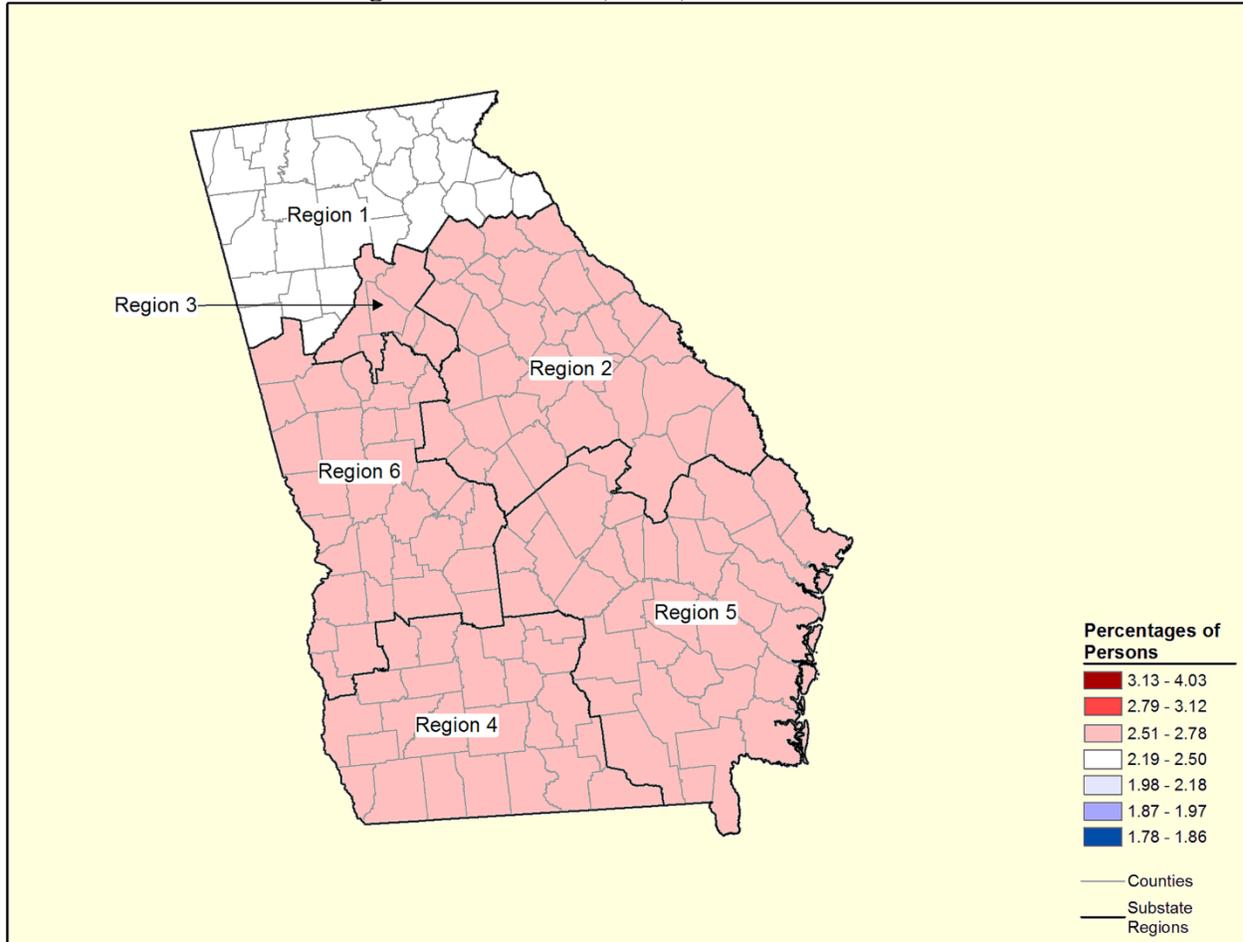
Figure 11.21 *Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

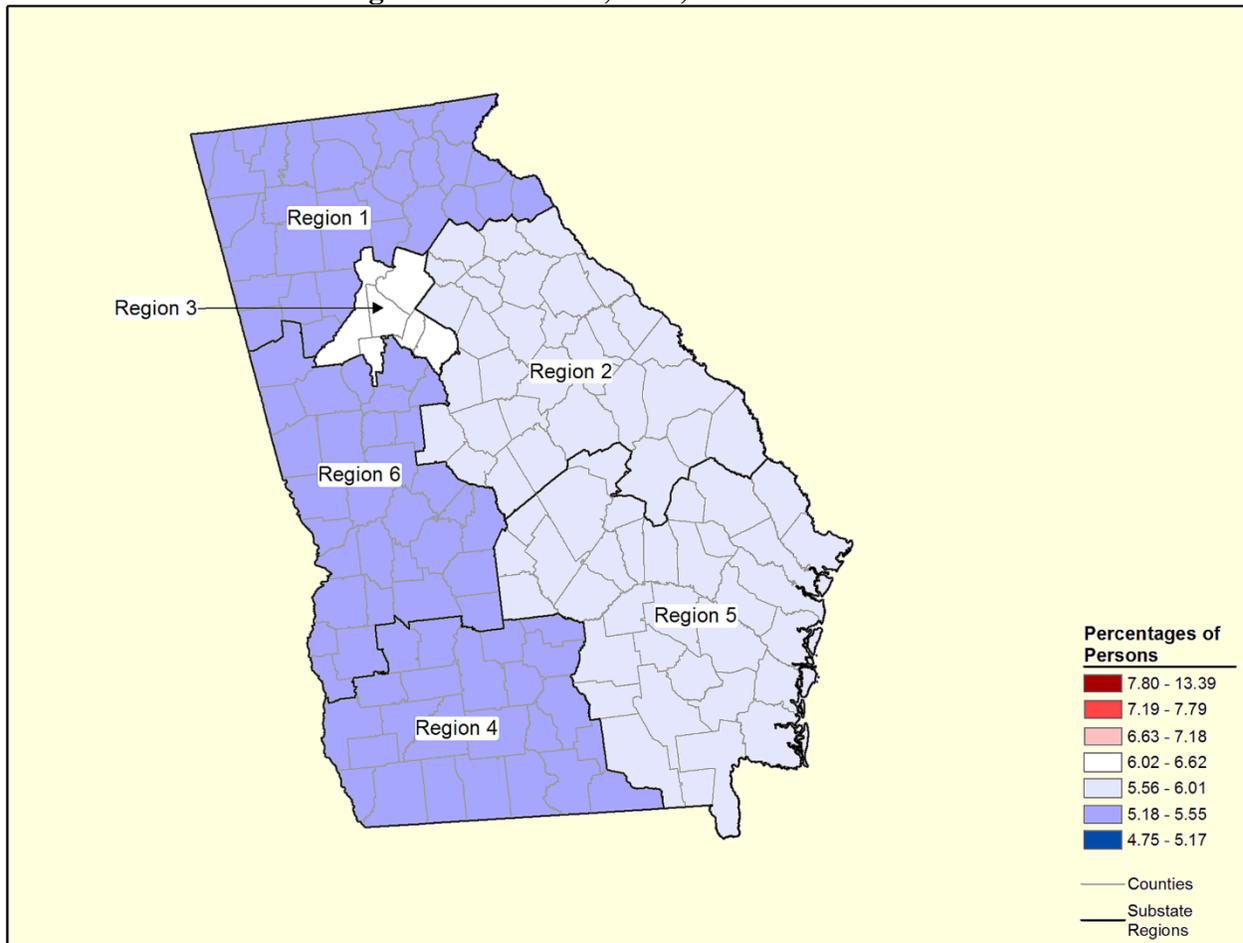
Figure 11.22 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

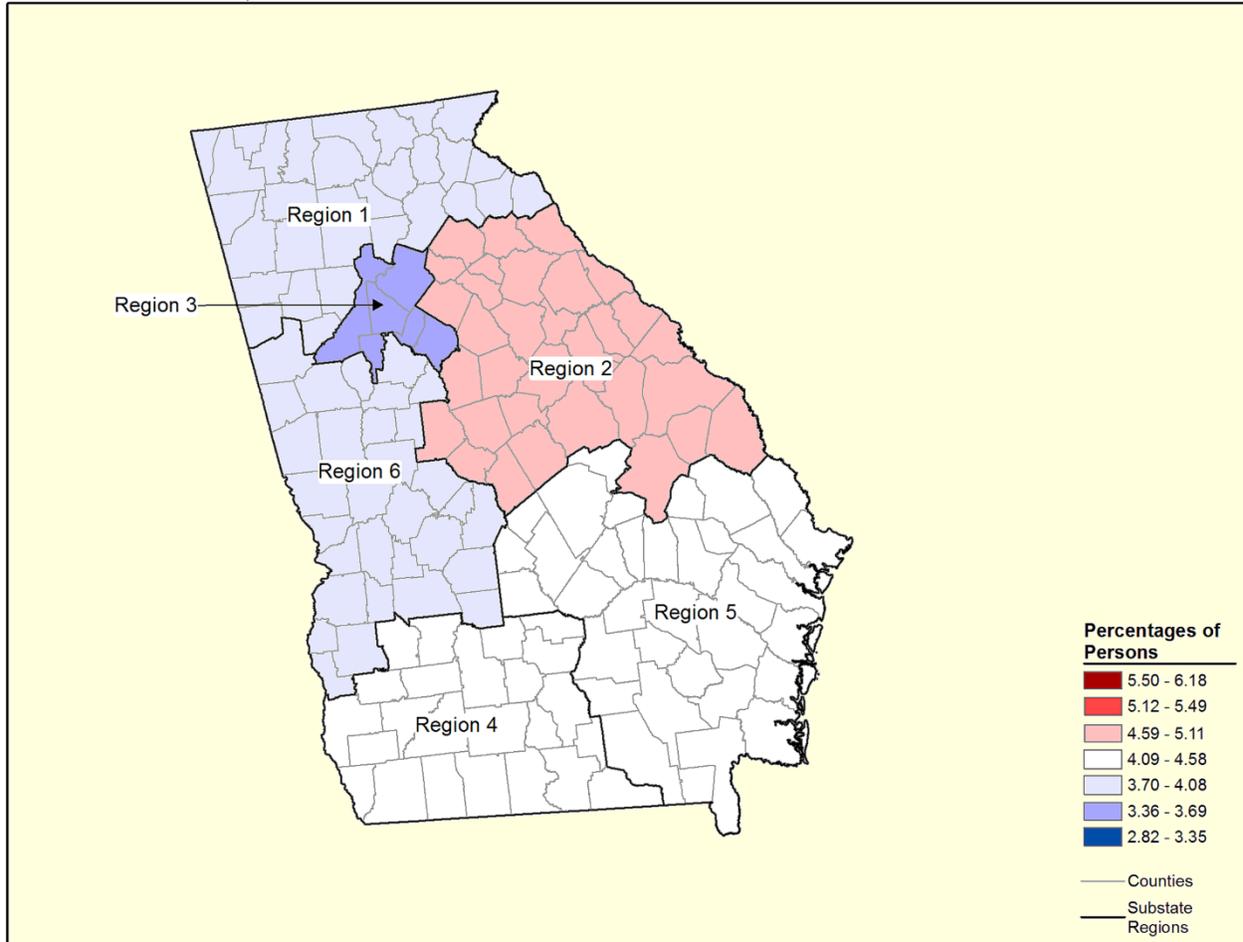
Figure 11.23 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

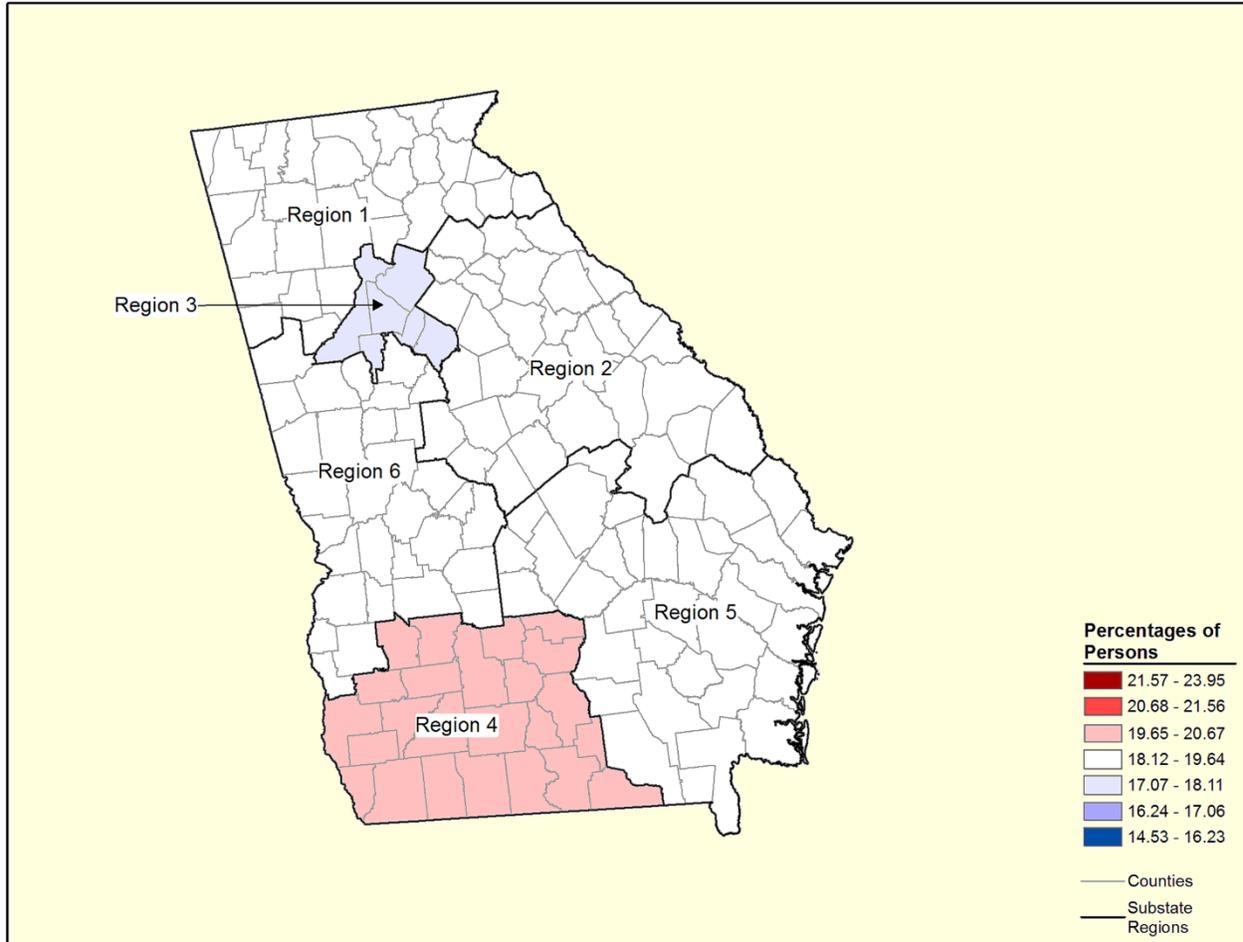
Figure 11.24 *Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

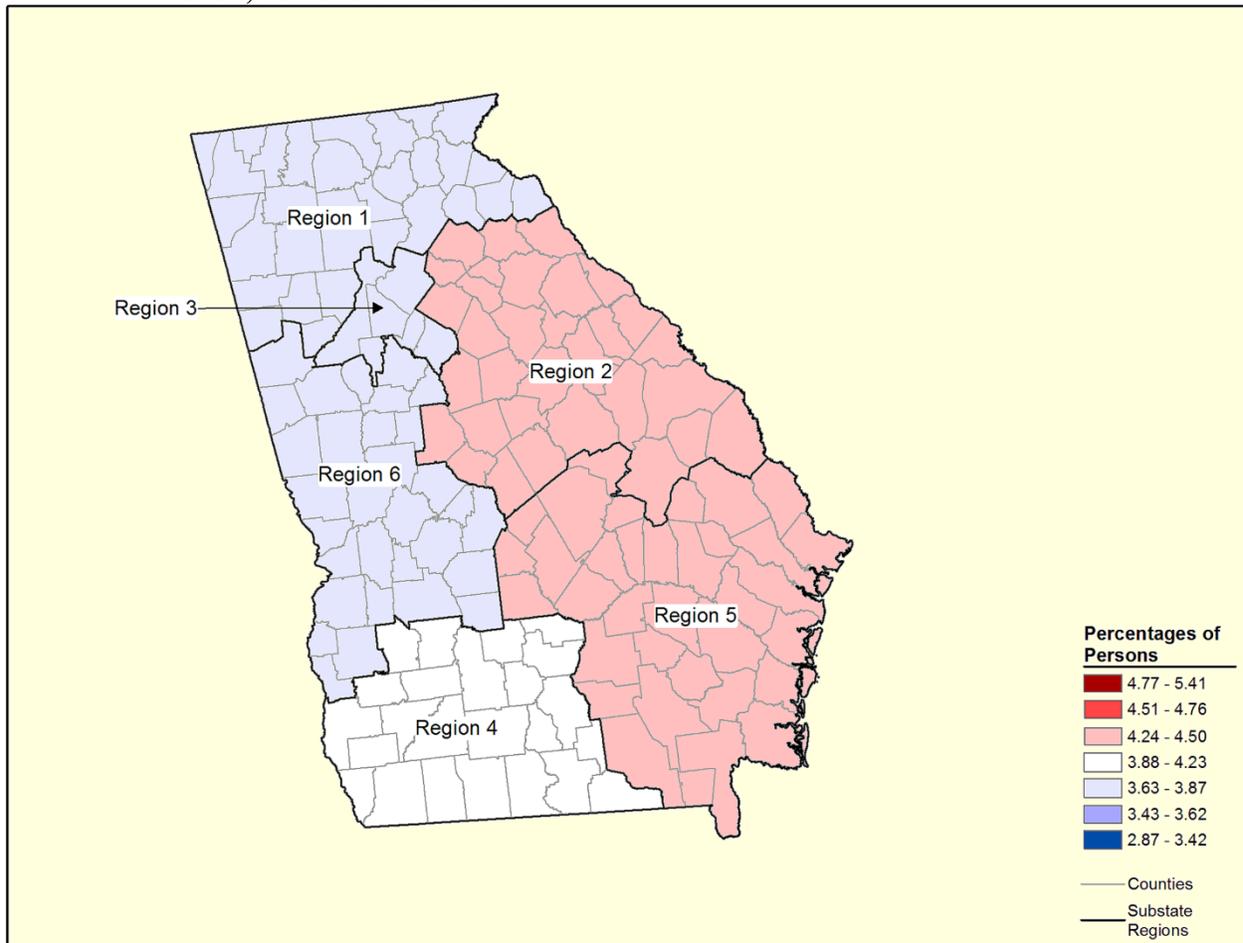
Figure 11.25 Any Mental Illness in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

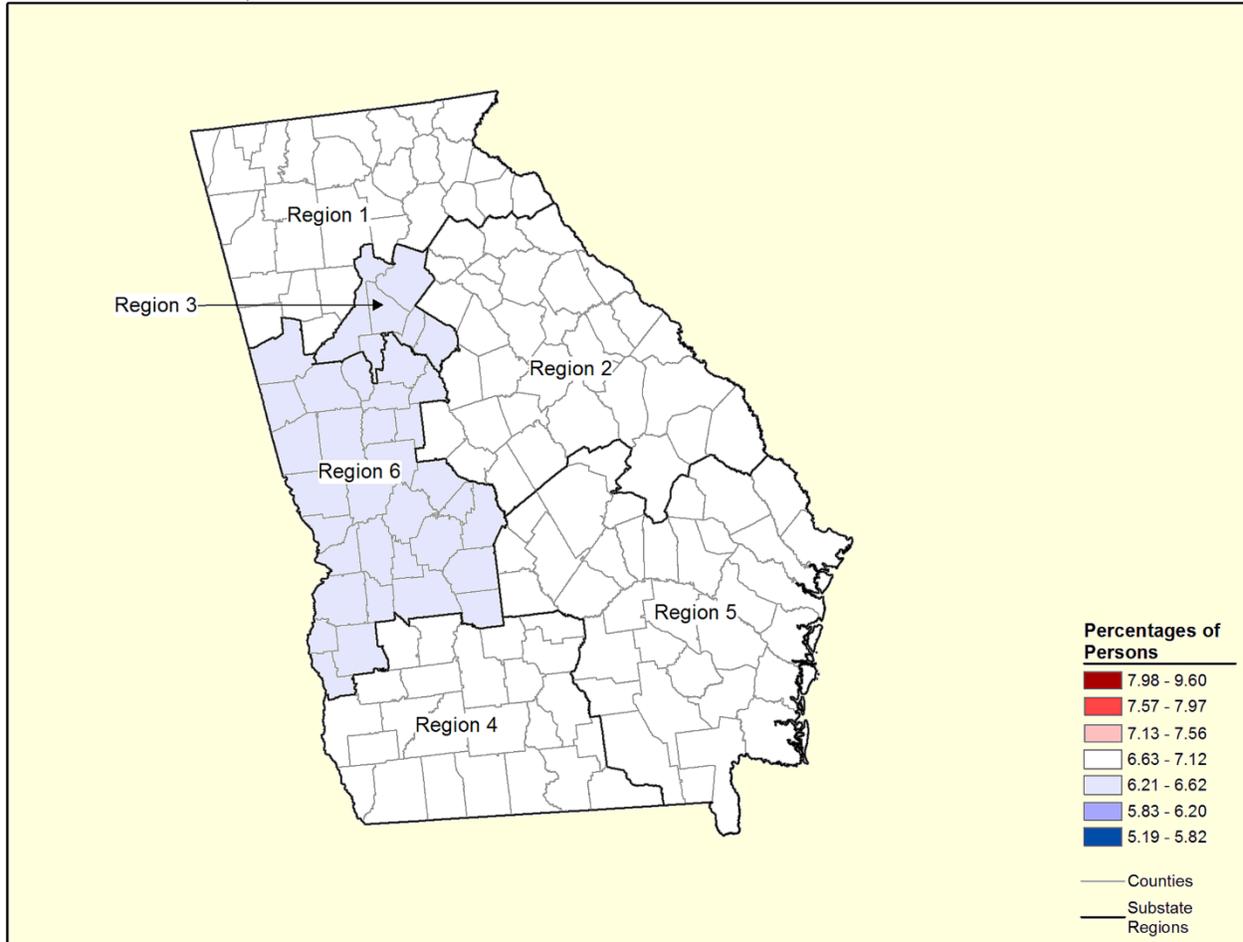
Figure 11.26 *Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs*



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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

Figure 11.27 Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older in Georgia, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs



NOTE: The legend's ranges were created by dividing 362 substate regions, nationally, into 7 groups based on the magnitude of their percentages. For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

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