EVALUATING COVERAGE OF SELECTED DOMAINS IN THE NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH

NSDUH METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

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

December 2018

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NSDUH METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

For questions about this report, available at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/, please e-mail Peter.Tice@samhsa.hhs.gov.

Prepared for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, Maryland

Prepared by RTI International, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

December 2018

Recommended Citation: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2018). *Evaluating coverage of selected domains in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health: NSDUH methodological report*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

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1. Overview

1.1 Introduction to NSDUH

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey and is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older. The survey also includes several sections of questions that focus on mental health issues. Conducted by the federal government since 1971, the survey collects data through face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of the population at the respondent's place of residence. The survey is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and is planned and managed by SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ).[1]

NSDUH collects information from residents of households and noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories) and from civilians living on military bases. The survey excludes homeless people who do not use shelters, military personnel on active duty, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals.

The survey employs a stratified multistage area probability sample that is designed to be representative of both the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In the 2005 to 2013 NSDUHs, the sample was allocated equally between three age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. Starting in 2014, the allocation of the NSDUH target sample size of 67,500 interviews has been distributed differently across these three age groups, with 25 percent allocated to youths aged 12 to 17, 25 percent allocated to young adults aged 18 to 25, and 50 percent allocated to adults aged 26 or older. For details on the sample design and state-specific sample size allocation changes, see Section A of the 2015 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report[2] and the 2014 NSDUH sample design report.[3]

NSDUH is a face-to-face household interview survey with selected household members aged 12 or older. For the interview, NSDUH collects data using audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) in which respondents read the screen of a NSDUH laptop computer or listen to the questions on headphones, then enter their answers directly into the computer. ACASI is designed for accurate reporting by providing respondents with a highly private and confidential mode for responding to questions about illicit drug use, mental health, and other sensitive behaviors. NSDUH also uses computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) in which interviewers read less sensitive questions to respondents and enter the respondents' answers into the laptop computer.

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[1] Data collection and analysis are conducted under contract with RTI International, which is a registered trademark and a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

[2] Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[3] Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). *2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological resource book (Section 2, Sample design report)*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

1.2 Objective of This Report

This report evaluates NSDUH's coverage[4] of several demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic domains or subpopulations that are of interest to data users. It is intended to be an informative summary of NSDUH coverage with respect to other sources of data. In most cases, the data source that is used for comparison is a primary source of information on that domain or another flagship survey of HHS. If NSDUH's data demonstrate adequate coverage for the specific domain compared with data from the authoritative source, then analysts can feel confident in using NSDUH data to make estimates of substance use or mental health measures by those same domains.

In a household survey such as NSDUH, it can sometimes be difficult to ensure that small subpopulations have enough representation in the survey (e.g., pregnant women, veterans, probationers). Additionally, small sample sizes for subpopulations can produce estimates with low precision, which can lead to less confidence in the estimates. This report compares estimates of multiple subpopulations across various studies so that analysts can make informed decisions about publishing estimates for such domains. NSDUH's annual detailed tables show estimates across a number of domains, such as pregnancy status, educational level, adults on probation and parole, employment status, and health insurance status and type. Hence, coverage ratios (CRs) for these and other domains that are frequently analyzed by researchers were produced for this report (see Section 1.3 for details on CRs).

The sources of data chosen for comparisons against NSDUH for each domain were often considered the leading sources of information for that domain. For example, NSDUH arrest rates were compared with those from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which is a leading source of information on arrest rates in the United States (see https://ucr.fbi.gov/). Similarly, to compare NSDUH's poverty-level estimates, data from the U.S. Census Bureau's *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates* (SAIPE)[5] were used; SAIPE data are considered a primary source of information on income and poverty estimates in the United States. In addition to the SAIPE comparison, poverty estimates were compared with estimates from two other sources: the Current Population Survey (CPS)[6] and the American Community Survey (ACS).[7] The ACS and CPS estimates were used for comparison with NSDUH estimates for several domains because they are two large surveys that collect information on many demographic and socioeconomic topics, with state estimates often available from both surveys. Sometimes, studies were chosen if they are part of the HHS group of studies, even if they were not considered as the "gold standard" on information for that domain. For example, health insurance estimates from NSDUH were compared with data from the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE),[8] which are considered to be the gold standard for

[4] See Section 1.3 for the definition of the term "coverage" used in this report. The term is also used occasionally to identify the types of respondents from which a survey collects information. For example, an in-person survey has better coverage than a mail- or phone-based survey. The term is used in these cases to indicate that an in-person survey has a better chance than a phone or mail survey of including a broader population.

[5] See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html.

[6] See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html.

[7] See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/.

[8] See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html.

health insurance information, and with estimates from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), which is in the HHS portfolio of surveys.[9]

As discussed previously, many of the data sources used to assess NSDUH coverage were assumed to be the leading source of data for that domain. However, it is important to note that even a leading source for a domain of interest is not without the usual errors. In other words, these estimates may represent a gold standard, but they are still estimates. For example, the estimates produced from another sample survey will have standard errors (SEs) associated with them, causing NSDUH's estimates to differ from the other source's data. NSDUH's estimates might also differ from other sources of data for other reasons, such as differences in the mode of data collection, question structure, and the population that the survey covers. Differences between NSDUH and other data sources are discussed in each of the subsequent chapters.

The domains included in this report are categorized by substantive area and are the focus of the following chapters:

- Chapter 2, Educational Level
- Chapter 3, Employment Status
- Chapter 4, Poverty Status
- Chapter 5, Health Insurance Status and Type
- Chapter 6, Low-Income and Uninsured Adults
- Chapter 7, Marital Status
- Chapter 8, Pregnancy Status
- Chapter 9, Veteran's Status
- Chapter 10, Disability Status
- Chapter 11, College Enrollment
- Chapter 12, Arrest Rates
- Chapter 13, Adults on Probation and Parole
- Chapter 14, Landline Telephone Ownership
- Chapter 15, County Type (Urbanicity)
- Chapter 16, Tribal Areas
- Chapter 17, Individual Counties
- Chapter 18, Substate Regions

Exhibit 1.1 shows the data sources against which NSDUH data were compared. For example, NSDUH educational level estimates were compared with data from the ACS, the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), and the NHIS.

For the domains listed above and discussed in Chapters 2 to 18, estimates are included at the state and national levels, with some exceptions. For pregnancy status in Chapter 8, for example, estimates were compared only at the national level. Chapter 17 provides estimates of coverage for U.S. counties and county equivalents (e.g., parishes, boroughs) for which information from NSDUH is available (i.e., not all counties have sufficient sample across time to produce estimates). NSDUH data from 2005 to 2014 were pooled together to obtain average population estimates, then those data were compared with the 2013 Claritas county population data.[10]

[9] See https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm.

[10] Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in Ithaca, New York (see https://www.claritas.com/). When the Claritas data were obtained for use in this report, Claritas was affiliated with Nielsen Holdings, from which they became independent in January 2017.

Exhibit 1.1 List of Data Sources Used for Each Substantive Area or Domain

Chapter	Substantive Area or Domain	Source	Subgroup	Data Type[1]
2	Educational Level	ACS	State, 18 or older	Aggregated from tables
		CPS ASEC	State, 18 or older	Aggregated from tables
			National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Tables
		NHIS	National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Calculated
3	Employment Status	ACS	State, 16 or older	Aggregated from tables
			National, age group, gender	Aggregated from tables
		BLS LAUS	State, 16 or older	Tables
4	Poverty Status	ACS	State, 18 or older	Aggregated from tables
			National, age group, gender	Aggregated from tables
		CPS ASEC	State, 18 or older	Tables
		SAIPE	State, 18 or older	Tables
5	Health Insurance Status and Type	ACS	State, 18 or older, 18 to 64	Aggregated from tables
			National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Aggregated from tables
		CPS ASEC	State, 18 to 64	Tables
		SAHIE	State, 18 to 64	Tables
		NHIS	State, 18 to 64	Tables
		MEPS	National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Tables
6	Low-Income and Uninsured Adults	ACS	State, 18 or older, 18 to 64	Aggregated from tables
		CPS ASEC	National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Tables
		NHIS	National, age group	Tables
7	Marital Status	ACS	State, 18 or older	Aggregated from tables
		CPS ASEC	State, 18 or older	Aggregated from tables
		NHIS	National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Calculated
8	Pregnancy Status	NSFG	National, females aged 15 to 44, age group, race/ethnicity, trimester	Calculated
9	Veteran's Status	ACS	State, 18 or older	Tables
			National, age group, gender, race/ethnicity	Tables
10	Disability Status	ACS	State, 18 to 64	Tables
		NHIS	National, 18 to 64, gender, race/ethnicity	Calculated
11	College Enrollment	ACS	State, 18 to 24	Aggregated from tables
		IPEDS	State, 12 or older	Tables
12	Arrest Rates	UCR Program	State, 18 or older	Tables
			National, 18 or older, gender	Tables
13	Adults on Probation and Parole	BJS ASPP	State, 18 or older	Tables
			National, 18 or older, gender, race/ethnicity	Tables
14	Landline Telephone Ownership	NHIS	State, 18 or older	Tables
		CPS CPUS	National, age group, race/ethnicity	Tables
15	County Type (Urbanicity)	Claritas	State, 12 or older	Aggregated from tables
			National, age group, race/ethnicity, gender	Aggregated from tables
16	Tribal Areas	Claritas	National, tribal areas	Aggregated from tables
17	Individual Counties	Claritas	State by county, 12 or older	Aggregated from tables
18	Substate Regions	Claritas	State by substate region, 12 or older	Aggregated from tables

ACS = American Community Survey; BJS ASPP = Bureau of Justice Statistics Annual Survey of Probation and Parole; BLS LAUS = Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CPS CPUS = Current Population Survey Cell Phone Use Supplement; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; MEPS = Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSFG = National Survey of Family Growth; SAHIE = Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Program; SAIPE = Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program; UCR = Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

[1] This column defines how the data were obtained from each source: (1) *tables*: estimates were obtained directly from tables and/or table maker tools available on the web; (2) *aggregated from tables*: estimates were combined or aggregated from tables and/or table maker tools available on the web (i.e., age group estimates were summed to get 18 or older estimates); or (3) *calculated*: public use data were downloaded, and estimates were produced.

1.3 Methods

In this report, the terms "coverage" and "coverage ratio" (i.e., CR) refer to the ratio of the NSDUH domain estimate (i.e., percentage, rate, or total produced using NSDUH sampling weights and responses for a domain) to an estimate from another data source that is generally known as a reliable source of information for that domain. A CR of 1.0 might indicate that NSDUH has similar coverage to the other source of data for that domain. A CR of less than 1.0 might indicate undercoverage in NSDUH for that domain as compared with the other data source, while a CR of greater than 1.0 might indicate overcoverage in NSDUH for that domain as compared with the other data source.

1.3.1 Calculation of Coverage Ratios, Standard Errors of Coverage Ratios, and Corresponding 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

In this report, CRs were calculated as the estimated percentages (or rates or totals in some cases) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding numbers from an external source. For example, to calculate CRs for arrest rates (per 100), arrest rates from NSDUH were divided by arrest rates from the UCR Program. Similarly, to calculate CRs for veteran status, percentages of veterans estimated from NSDUH were divided by the percentages of veterans from the ACS.

To calculate the 95 percent confidence intervals[11] (CIs) for these CRs at the state level or national level in the domains in Chapters 2 to 16, the following formula was used:

$$CI\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right) = \exp\left[\ln\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right) \pm \left(1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_1)}{\hat{\theta}_1^2} + \frac{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_2)}{\hat{\theta}_2^2}}\right)\right], \tag{1.0}$$

where $\hat{\theta}_1$ and $\hat{\theta}_2$ are the estimated percentages (or totals) based on NSDUH and the external data source, respectively, and $\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_1)$ and $\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_2)$ are the corresponding estimated variances. If the variance or SE of the estimate from the external data source was unknown, then $\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_2)$ was assumed to be zero (0). In such cases, the width of the CIs may be underestimated.

Also, to calculate the SE of the CR, the following formula[12] was used:

$$\hat{V}\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right) = \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_1)}{\hat{\theta}_1^2} + \frac{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_2)}{\hat{\theta}_2^2}\right). \tag{2.0}$$

[11] Calculations of the CIs were done on a log scale, then converted back to the original scale because the log of the ratio of estimates $\hat{\theta}_1$ and $\hat{\theta}_2$ was assumed to have better asymptotic normal properties than the ratio itself.

[12] The Delta Method for ratio estimators is described in the following documentation: Papanicolaou, A. (2009, April 28). *Taylor approximation and the Delta Method*. Retrieved from https://www.scribd.com/document/323498366/Papanicolaou-2009-Taylor-Approximation-and-the-Delta-Method

The calculation of the variances and CIs in Chapters 17 and 18 is different from the calculation used in Chapters 2 to 16 because of some inherent bias in the calculation of population counts at the county level or at the substate region level. Not all counties or county equivalents were included in the NSDUH sample, but state-level population counts were calibrated to match census state-level populations, which means that some counties by default had a higher than expected population total. To calculate the SEs of county-level estimates in Chapter 17, each county was treated as a stratum, and the unique segments[13] within each county were treated as the primary sampling units (PSUs). This means that the degrees of freedom (DOF) for each county that was used for the calculation of the CI for a CR was the number of unique segments in each county minus one. The 95 percent CIs for these county-level CRs were computed as follows:

$$CI\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right) = \exp\left[\ln\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_1}{\hat{\theta}_2}\right) \pm \left(TINV(0.975, DOF) \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta}_1)}{\hat{\theta}_1^2}}\right)\right], \tag{3.0}$$

where *TINV* is a SAS function to calculate the inverse of the two-tailed Student's *t*-distribution, which is a continuous probability distribution. The $\hat{\theta}_1$ and $\hat{\theta}_2$ are the estimated total county populations based on NSDUH and Claritas, respectively. The estimates from Claritas were assumed to be a constant; thus, the variance associated with $\hat{\theta}_2$ was assumed to be zero (0).

A similar assumption was made to calculate the SEs and CIs of the CRs in Chapter 18 at the substate level. The substate region was assumed to be the stratum, and unique segments within the substate region were treated as PSUs.

1.3.2 NSDUH Suppression Rules

Some NSDUH estimates produced for this report were not published due to a lack of precision. NSDUH's precision-based suppression rules, which are described in Section B.2.2 in Section B of the 2015 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report,[14] are summarized in Exhibit 1.2. The criteria used to define the unreliability of direct estimates from NSDUH are based on the prevalence (for proportion estimates), nominal (actual) sample size, and effective sample size for each estimate.

Note that these rules were applied only to NSDUH data. Data obtained from other data sources were not suppressed, unless a source had its own known set of suppression criteria. For example, arrest rates from the UCR Program were not used in this report unless a jurisdiction had a coverage indicator at or above 90 percent (see Chapter 12). If NSDUH's estimates or estimates from other sources were suppressed, then the corresponding CR and the associated SE and CI were also suppressed. Note that county-level estimates in Chapter 17 and substate region

[13] Segments are groups of census blocks used in the NSDUH sample design. For more information, see the NSDUH sample design report that is referenced in this chapter's footnote 3.

[14] See the reference in this chapter's footnote 2.

estimates in Chapter 18 followed slightly different criteria for suppression. Details are provided in those individual chapters.

Exhibit 1.2 Summary of NSDUH Suppression Rules

Estimate	Suppress if:
Prevalence Rate, $\hat{p}$, with Nominal Sample Size, *n*, and Design Effect, *deff* $\left(deff = \frac{n\left[SE(\hat{p})\right]^2}{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})} \right)$	(1) The estimated prevalence rate, $\hat{p}$, is < .00005 or > .99995, or (2) $\frac{\mathrm{SE}(\hat{p})/\hat{p}}{-\ln(\hat{p})} > .175$ when $\hat{p} \le .5$, or $\frac{\mathrm{SE}(\hat{p})/(1-\hat{p})}{-\ln(1-\hat{p})} > .175$ when $\hat{p} > .5$, or (3) $Effective\ n < 68$, where $Effective\ n = \frac{n}{deff} = \frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{\left[SE(\hat{p})\right]^2}$, or (4) $n < 100$. Note: The rounding portion of this suppression rule for prevalence rates will produce some estimates that round at one decimal place to 0.0 or 100.0 percent but are not suppressed.
Estimated Number (Numerator of $\hat{p}$)	The estimated prevalence rate, $\hat{p}$, is suppressed. Note: In some instances when $\hat{p}$ is not suppressed, the estimated number may appear as a 0. This means that the estimate is greater than 0 but less than 500 (estimated numbers are shown in thousands).

deff = design effect; RSE = relative standard error; SE = standard error.
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015.

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2. Coverage Ratios for Educational Level

2.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs), by state, for the percentage of adults with a certain educational level, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) and the 2014 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) were compared with corresponding years of data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The NSDUH questionnaire through 2014 asked respondents about the highest grade or year of school they had completed.[15] The education items were revised in the 2015 NSDUH as part of a partial survey redesign.[16] The ACS questionnaire also collected information about the highest degree or level of school completed.[17] The CPS ASEC questionnaire asked respondents about the highest level of school they had completed or the highest degree they had received.[18] The estimated percentage of adults at each educational level from NSDUH was calculated as the average number of adults by educational level divided by the total adult population aged 18 or older in the state.

To produce CRs for the percentage of adults at each educational level by selected demographic characteristics at the national level, data from the 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and 2014 CPS ASEC were compared with data from the 2014 NSDUH for adults aged 18 or older. The NHIS questionnaire asked respondents about the highest level of school they had completed or the highest degree they had received.[19]

The 2009 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutionalized and noninstitutionalized group

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[15] See question QD11 on pp. 6 and 7 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[16] A summary of the 2015 NSDUH questionnaire changes is included in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015, August). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: 2014 and 2015 redesign changes*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[17] See question 11 on p. 8 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[18] For details on the 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html. In particular, see Item 18h on p. 8-17 of the data dictionary in the March 2014 *Redesigned Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement*.

[19] For information on the 2014 NHIS questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question ID FSD.010_00.000 on p. 20 of 27 pp. of the "family socio-demographic" section of the 2014 NHIS questionnaire in English (p. 255 of 287 pp. in the family file).

quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico; however, the ACS national estimates presented in this chapter exclude residents of Puerto Rico.[20] The national and state-level ACS education estimates include the active-duty military population unlike the NSDUH estimates. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The 2014 CPS ASEC collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI. The 2014 NHIS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States at the time of the interview and used a personal household interview conducted using CAPI during data collection.

Reasons for selecting the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and the NHIS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- The CPS ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. It also collects information on educational levels.

For the educational level domain, the four surveys' questions were almost identical; however, their response categories differed. For NSDUHs prior to 2015, the assumption was made that respondents who completed the 12th grade were high school graduates and respondents who completed 4 of more years of college were college graduates. However, this is often not true, particularly for college-aged individuals, so it is possible that the pre-2015 NSDUHs overestimated the number of college graduates and underestimated the number of respondents who completed some college relative to the other surveys that specifically asked about attaining a college degree. In 2015, these NSDUH measures were redesigned to more accurately capture finer levels of educational attainment and to specifically ask about attaining

[20] The total U.S. estimates from the ACS in Table 2.1A exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

degrees. Details are shown in Exhibit 2.0, where the response categories are the verbatim answer choices taken from the four surveys.

Exhibit 2.0 Highest Level of Educational Attainment Classified in NSDUH, ACS, CPS ASEC, and NHIS

Educational Level	2009 to 2014 NSDUHs	2009 to 2013 ACS	2014 CPS ASEC	2014 NHIS
Less than High School	(0) Never attended school; (1) 1st grade completed; (2) 2nd grade completed; (3) 3rd grade completed; (4) 4th grade completed; (5) 5th grade completed; (6) 6th grade completed; (7) 7th grade completed; (8) 8th grade completed; (9) 9th grade completed; (10) 10th grade completed; (11) 11th grade completed;	(1) No schooling completed; (2) Nursery school; (3) Kindergarten; (4) Grade 1 through 11;	(31) Less than 1st grade; (32) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade; (33) 5th or 6th grade; (34) 7th or 8th grade; (35) 9th grade; (36) 10th grade; (37) 11th grade;	(00) Never attended or kindergarten only; (01) 1st grade; (02) 2nd grade; (03) 3rd grade; (04) 4th grade; (05) 5th grade; (06) 6th grade; (07) 7th grade; (08) 8th grade; (09) 9th grade; (10) 10th grade; (11) 11th grade;
High School Graduate	(12) 12th grade completed;	(5) 12th grade – no diploma; (6) Regular high school diploma; (7) GED or alternative credential;	(38) 12th grade no diploma; (39) High school graduate – high school diploma or equivalent (for example: GED);	(12) 12th grade, no diploma; (13) GED or equivalent; (14) High School Graduate;
Some College	(13) College or university/1st year completed; (14) College or university/2nd year completed; (15) College or university/3rd year completed;	(8) Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; (9) 1 or more years of college credit, no degree; (10) Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS);	(40) Some college but no degree; (41) Associate degree in college – occupation/vocation program; (42) Associate degree in college – academic program;	(15) Some college, no degree; (16) Associate degree: occupational, technical, or vocational program; (17) Associate degree: academic program;
College Graduate	(16) College or university/4th year completed; (17) College or university/5th or higher year completed	(11) Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS); (12) Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA); (13) Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD); (14) Doctorate degree (for example: PHD, EdD)	(43) Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS); (44) Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA); (45) Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD); (46) Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)	(18) Bachelor's degree (example: BA, AB, BS, BBA); (19) Master's degree (Example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MBA); (20) Professional School degree (Example: MD, DDS, DVM, JD); (21) Doctoral degree (Example: PhD, EdD)

AA = associate in arts; AB = bachelor of arts; ACS = American Community Survey; AS = associate in science; BA = bachelor of arts; BBA = bachelor of business administration; BS = bachelor of science; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; DDS = doctor of dental surgery; DVM = doctor of veterinary medicine; EdD = doctor of education; GED = general educational development; JD = doctor of jurisprudence or doctor of law; LLB = bachelor of laws; MA = master of arts; MBA = master of business administration; MD = doctor of medicine; MEd = master of education; MEng = master of engineering; MS = master of science; MSW = master of social work or master of social welfare; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PhD = doctor of philosophy.

2.2 Methodology

Figures 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 and Table 2.1A show the percentages of adults aged 18 or older (by the four educational levels) computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs by state.[21] Figures 2.2.1 to 2.2.4 and Table 2.2A show the percentages of adults (by the four educational levels) computed from the 2014 NSDUH, the corresponding 2014 CPS ASEC percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs for the CRs by state. Table 2.2B shows the same information at the national level, by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity. Table 2.3B displays the percentages of adults (by the four educational levels) from the 2014 NSDUH, the corresponding 2014 NHIS percentages, the CRs, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs for the CRs, by selected demographic characteristics at the national level. Tables 2.1C, 2.2C, and 2.3C provide summaries of the three sets of data sources (NSDUH vs. the ACS, CPS ASEC, and NHIS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults having a certain educational level (by state or demographic domain) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage from the ACS, the CPS ASEC, or the NHIS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic domain would indicate that the NSDUH estimates were higher than the estimates reported in the other source. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using the ACS and CPS ASEC, and all national CRs were calculated using NHIS data because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[22,23]

2.3 Findings

Figures 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 show state percentages for the four educational levels (i.e., less than high school, high school graduate, some college, and college graduate) among adults aged 18 or older from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 2.1A and these four figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the ACS ranged from 0.82 in Connecticut to 1.37 in Alaska and Maine for adults with less than a high school education, from 0.95 in New Hampshire to 1.18 in California and Utah for high school graduates, from 0.75 in Montana to 0.96 in New Hampshire for adults with some college education, and from 0.88 in South Carolina to 1.24 in Arizona for college graduates. For adults who had some college education but no degree, all of the 51 computed CRs were below 1.0, and

[21] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

[22] In NSDUH, the ACS, and the NHIS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[23] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

49 of those CRs (except in New Hampshire and South Carolina) were significantly less than 1.0 (see Exhibit 2.1). In contrast, among college graduates, only in South Carolina and Vermont were the CRs less than 1.0 (albeit not significantly different from 1.0), while in 28 out of the remaining 49 states the CRs were significantly greater than 1.0.

One possible reason for this disparity in CRs might be the difference in the definitions of the "some college" and "college graduate" educational attainments between the two surveys (see Section 2.1). In NSDUHs prior to 2015, adults with 4 or more years of college were considered college graduates, creating a potential overestimate of college graduates and underestimate of adults with some college in NSDUH. Because the percentages in the educational levels were mutually exclusive, large differences in the percentages in the higher educational levels may affect the percentages in the lower educational levels. In 17 states, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 for adults with less than a high school education (except in California, all of these CRs were greater than 1.0); also, in 19 states, the CRs were significantly greater than 1.0 for high school graduates.

Exhibit 2.1 State Coverage Ratios for Educational Level between NSDUH and ACS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Less than High School		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	16
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	12	1
High School Graduate		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	21	19
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	11	0
Some College		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	0	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	2	49
College Graduate		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	21	28
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	2	0

The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and ACS estimates are 0.90, 0.91, 0.88, and 0.97 in the four educational attainment levels (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, and college graduate), respectively. These high correlations indicate that very similar patterns were observed for estimates of educational attainment from these surveys.

Figures 2.2.1 to 2.2.4 show state percentages regarding educational attainment among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2014 CPS ASEC. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 2.2A along with these four figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the CPS ASEC ranged from 0.75 in New Jersey to 1.63 in Missouri for adults with less than a high school education, from 0.81 in Alabama and in the District of Columbia to 1.22 in Kansas for

high school graduates, from 0.77 in Wyoming to 1.16 in Louisiana for adults with some college education, and from 0.77 in Kentucky and in Mississippi to 1.26 in Oregon for college graduates. For adults who had less than a high school education, the computed CRs in 11 of the 51 states were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 2.2). In all 11 of those states, the CRs were greater than 1.0. For high school graduates, the CRs in Arkansas, Kansas, and Wisconsin were significantly greater than 1.0, and the CRs in Alabama, New York, Ohio, and Virginia were significantly less than 1.0. For adults with some college education, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 in 12 states; with the exception of Louisiana, all of them had a CR that was less than 1.0. For college graduates in Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon, the CRs were significantly greater than 1.0, while in Kentucky and Mississippi, the CRs were significantly less than 1.0.

Exhibit 2.2 State Coverage Ratios for Educational Level between NSDUH and CPS ASEC Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Less than High School		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	26	11
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	14	0
High School Graduate		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	14	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	30	4
Some College		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	12	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	27	11
College Graduate		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	32	5
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	12	2

The correlation coefficients between the two sets of estimates are 0.82, 0.79, 0.78, and 0.91 for the four educational attainment levels (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, and college graduate), respectively. These correlations indicate that NSDUH's estimates for educational attainment display fairly similar patterns when compared with the CPS ASEC estimates.

Table 2.2B shows national percentages, by age group, gender, and Hispanic origin and race, for educational attainment among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2014 CPS ASEC. The CRs for adults with less than a high school education and for college graduates were significantly greater than 1.0. For high school graduates and adults with some college education, the CRs were significantly less than 1.0. This pattern was similar for the 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 or older age groups, for both males and females, and for non-Hispanic whites (although not all of the CRs were significant). The CRs for young adults aged 18 to 24 differed from the CRs for those in the 18 or older age group in that the CR for young adults with less than a high school education was significantly less than 1.0, and the CR for young adults who were high school graduates was significantly greater than 1.0 (the opposite was the case in the 18 or older age group). The 18 to 24 age group also had some of the larger differences (as much as a 25 percent difference) between the educational attainment

estimates from NSDUH and the CPS ASEC. Compared with the CPS ASEC, NSDUH seemed to overestimate the percentage of college graduates among Hispanics by about 14 percent and among the non-Hispanic other race category by about 20 percent. NSDUH also tended to overestimate the percentage of adults with less than high school education among non-Hispanic whites by about 21 percent relative to the CPS ASEC. On the other hand, NSDUH seemed to underestimate the percentage of high school graduates among the non-Hispanic other race category by about 26 percent in comparison with the CPS ASEC estimates.

Table 2.3B shows national percentages, by age group, gender, and Hispanic origin and race, for educational attainment among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2014 NHIS. For adults with some college education, CRs statistically significantly less than 1.0 were observed for all age groups and both genders, as well as for some races/ethnicities (i.e., NSDUH estimates for these demographic groups were only 80 to 90 percent of the corresponding estimates from the NHIS). By contrast, for all ages and both genders, the percentages of high school graduates from NSDUH were higher than the NHIS percentages (approximately 5 to 15 percent more than the NHIS percentages). Among Hispanics, NSDUH had about 7 percent fewer adults with less than a high school education as compared with the NHIS, but NSDUH had 22 percent more adults who were college graduates. Among non-Hispanics, no consistent pattern was observed between the NHIS and NSDUH estimates, except that for the non-Hispanic other race category, no CR was significantly different from 1.0, perhaps due to the wide CIs for its CRs. Among non-Hispanic Asians, NSDUH seemed to underestimate the proportion of adults with less than a high school education and those who were high school graduates by over 30 percent as compared with the NHIS.

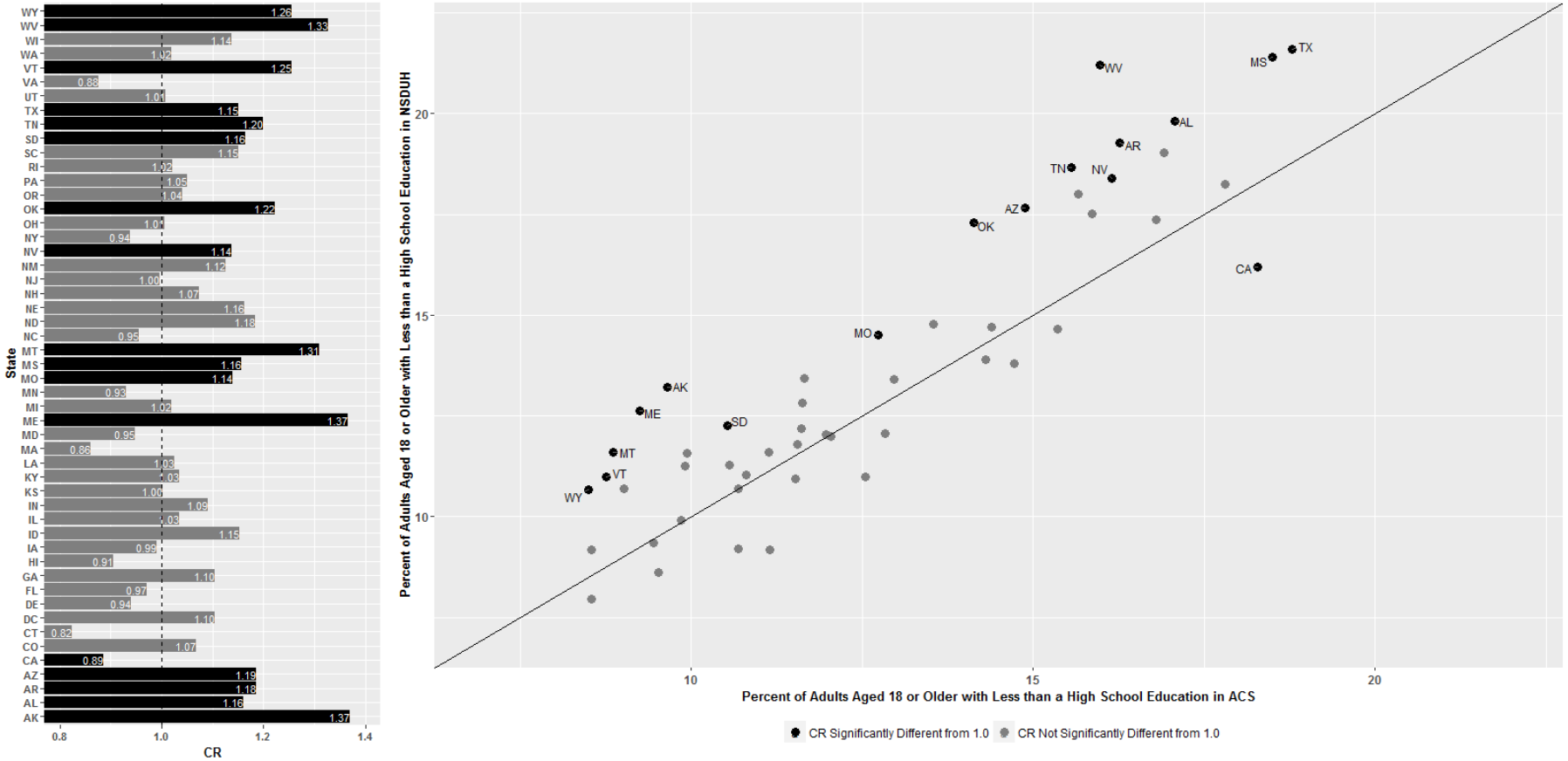
2.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and ACS percentages for educational attainment among adults were available, the average CRs were 1.08, 1.06, 0.83, and 1.11 for adults with less than a high school education, high school graduates, adults with some college education, and college graduates, respectively (the corresponding median coverages were very close to the means). All of the CRs for adults with some college education were below 1.0, and 49 out of the 51 CRs were significantly different from 1.0. Although the percentages for educational attainment between NSDUH and the ACS at the state level varied due to differences in their classifications at the college level, the pattern between the NSDUH and ACS estimates was very similar at each educational level. Also, there appears to be a high degree of correlation between the NSDUH and ACS estimates for all educational levels.

Across the 51 states, the average CRs comparing the NSDUH and CPS ASEC estimates were 1.13, 0.98, 0.95, and 1.04, respectively, for the four educational levels. Some associations were observed between the NSDUH and CPS ASEC educational estimates at the state level.

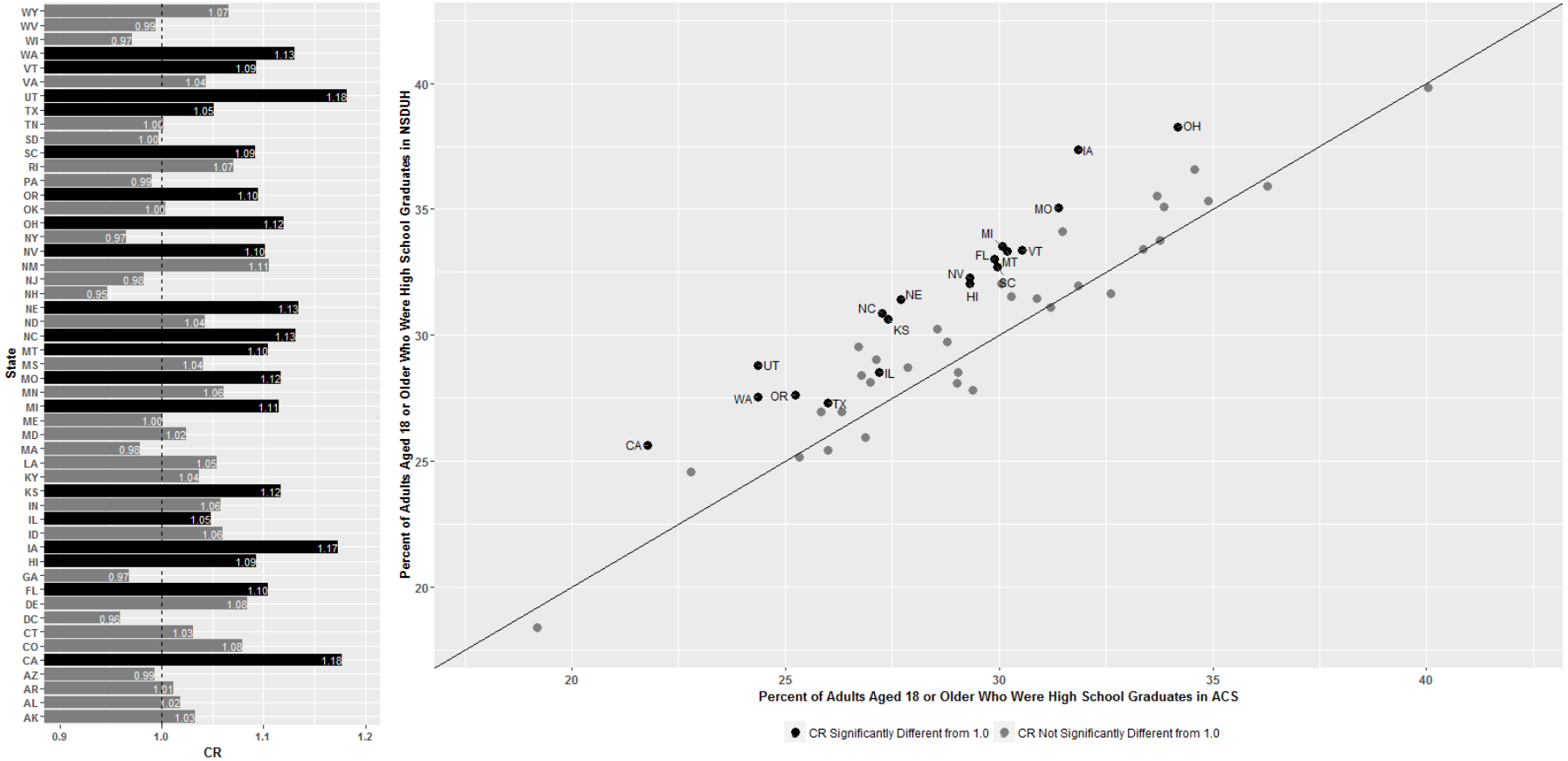
Nationally, the percentages for the educational levels in NSDUH were comparable with the NHIS and CPS ASEC estimates, with some differences observed among selected age, gender, and racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 2.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Less than a High School Education, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



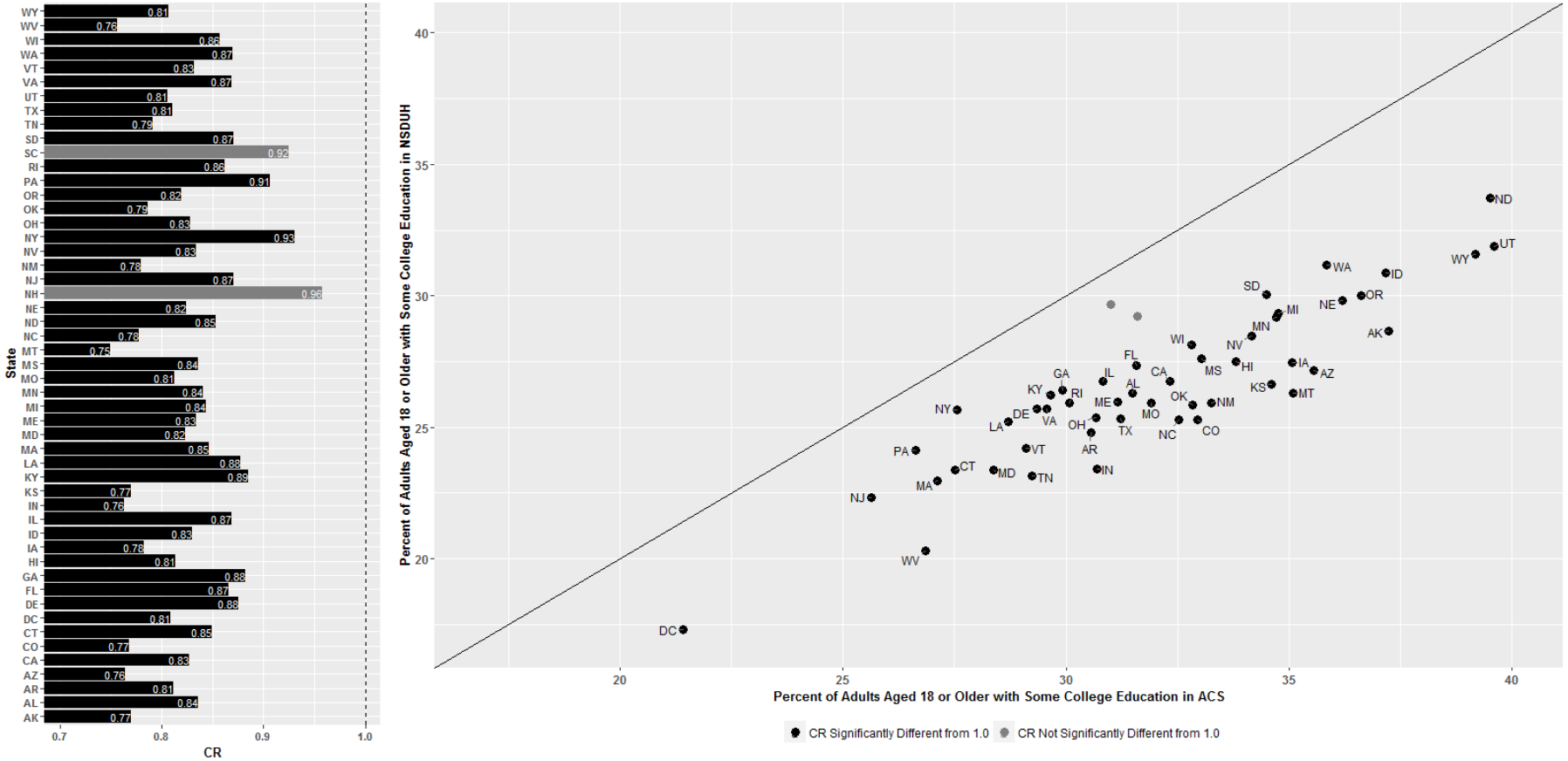
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Were High School Graduates, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



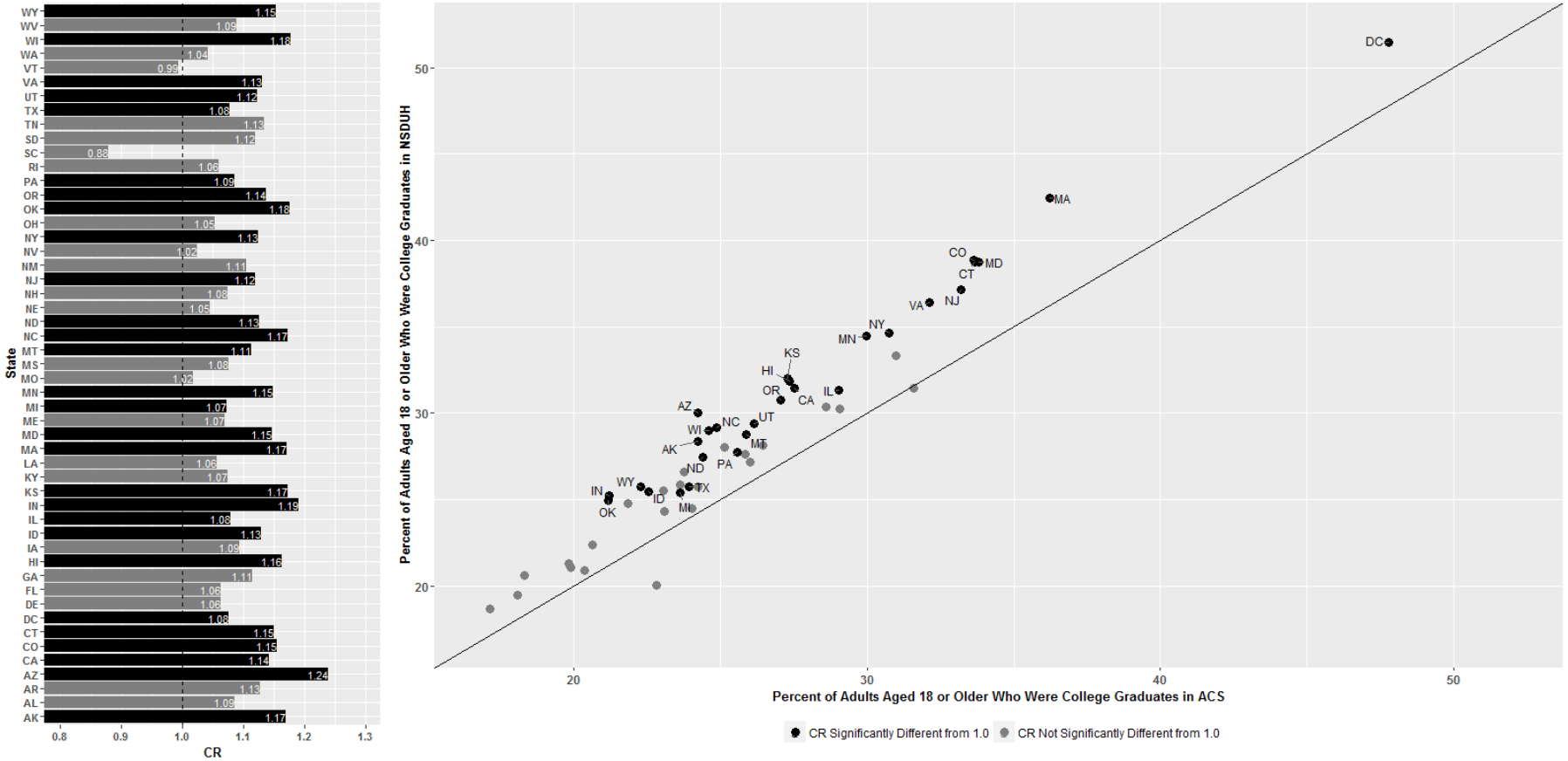
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.1.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Some College Education, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



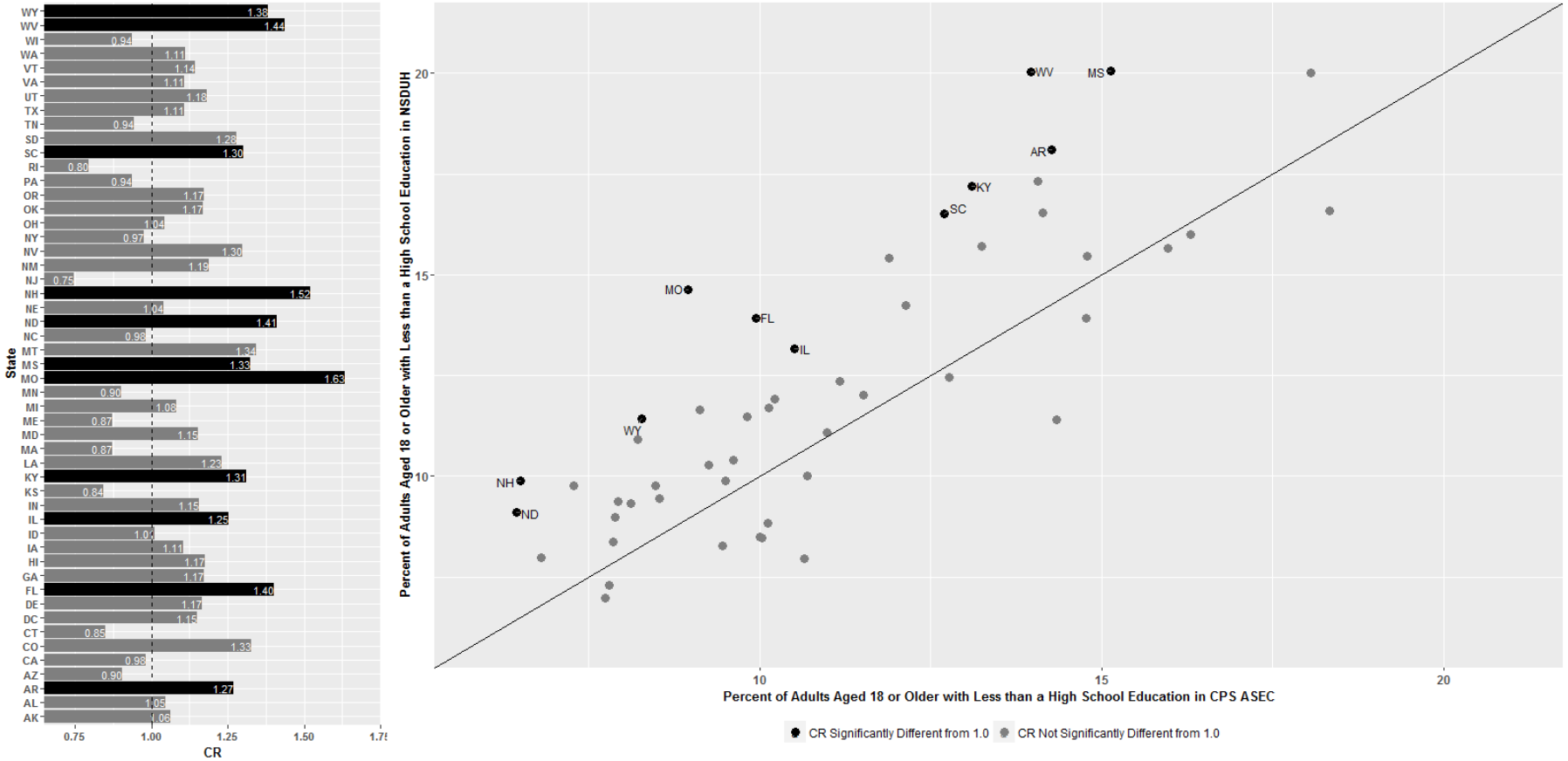
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.1.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Were College Graduates, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



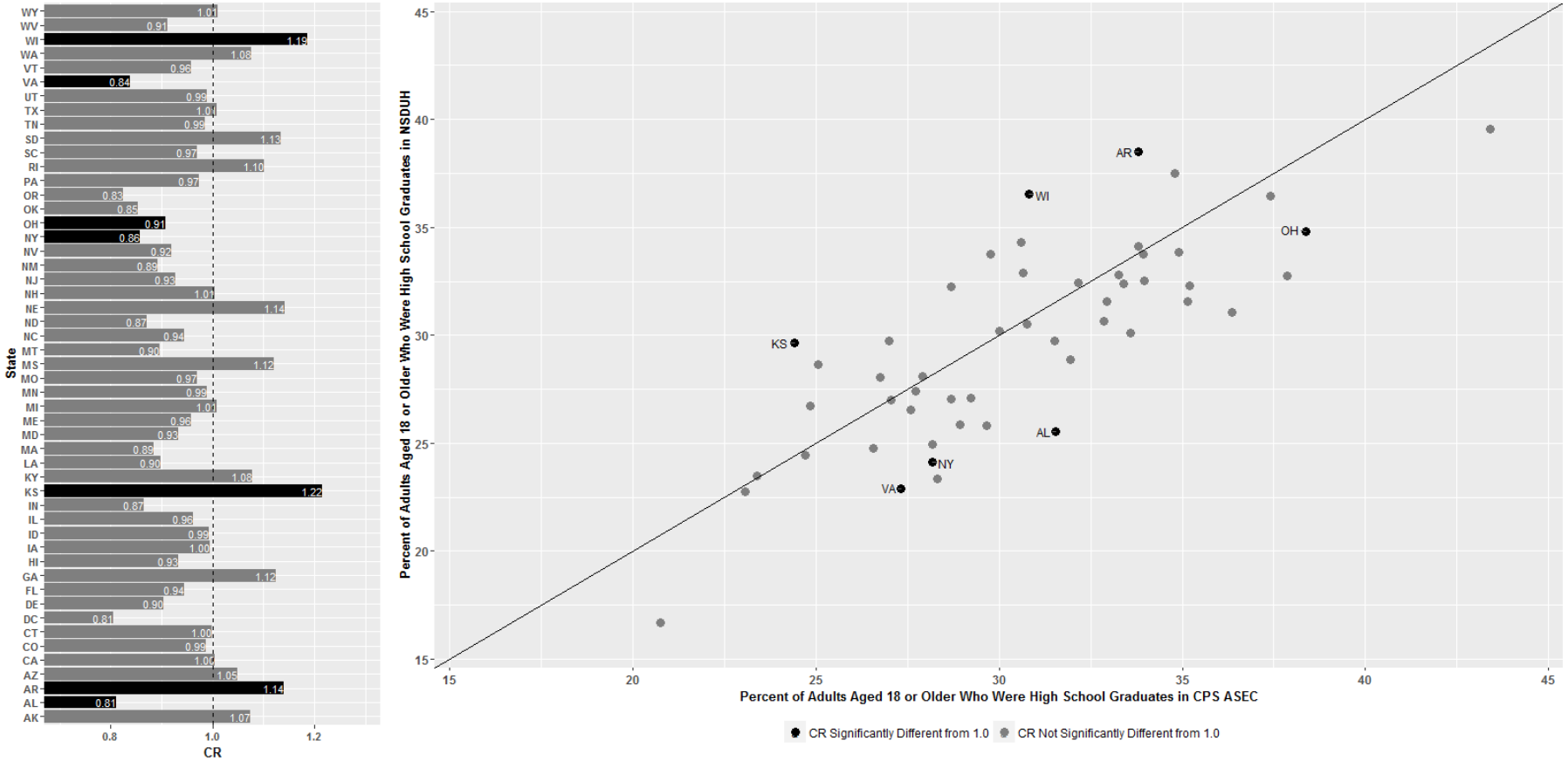
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.2.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Less than a High School Education, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



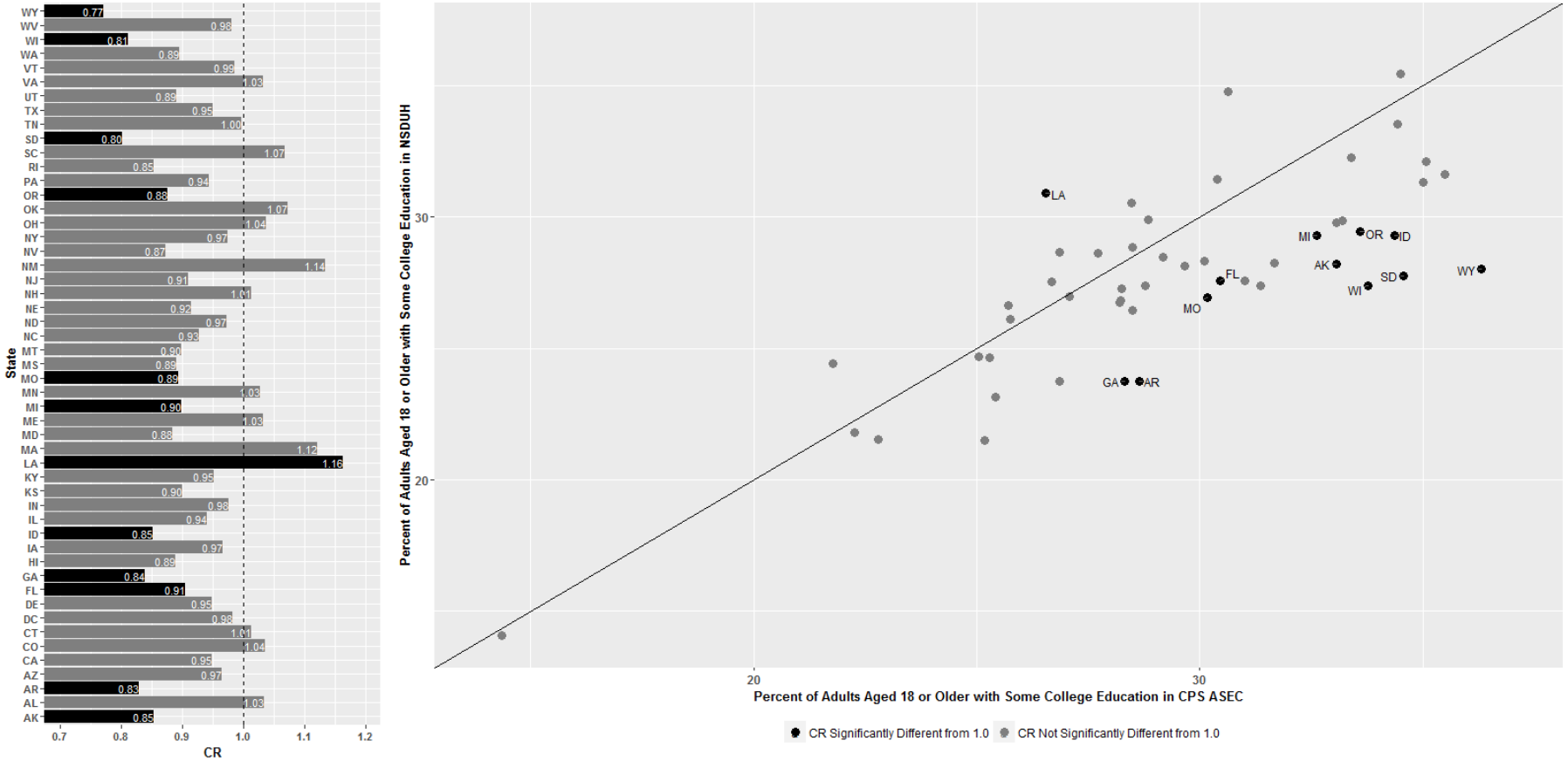
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.2.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Were High School Graduates, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



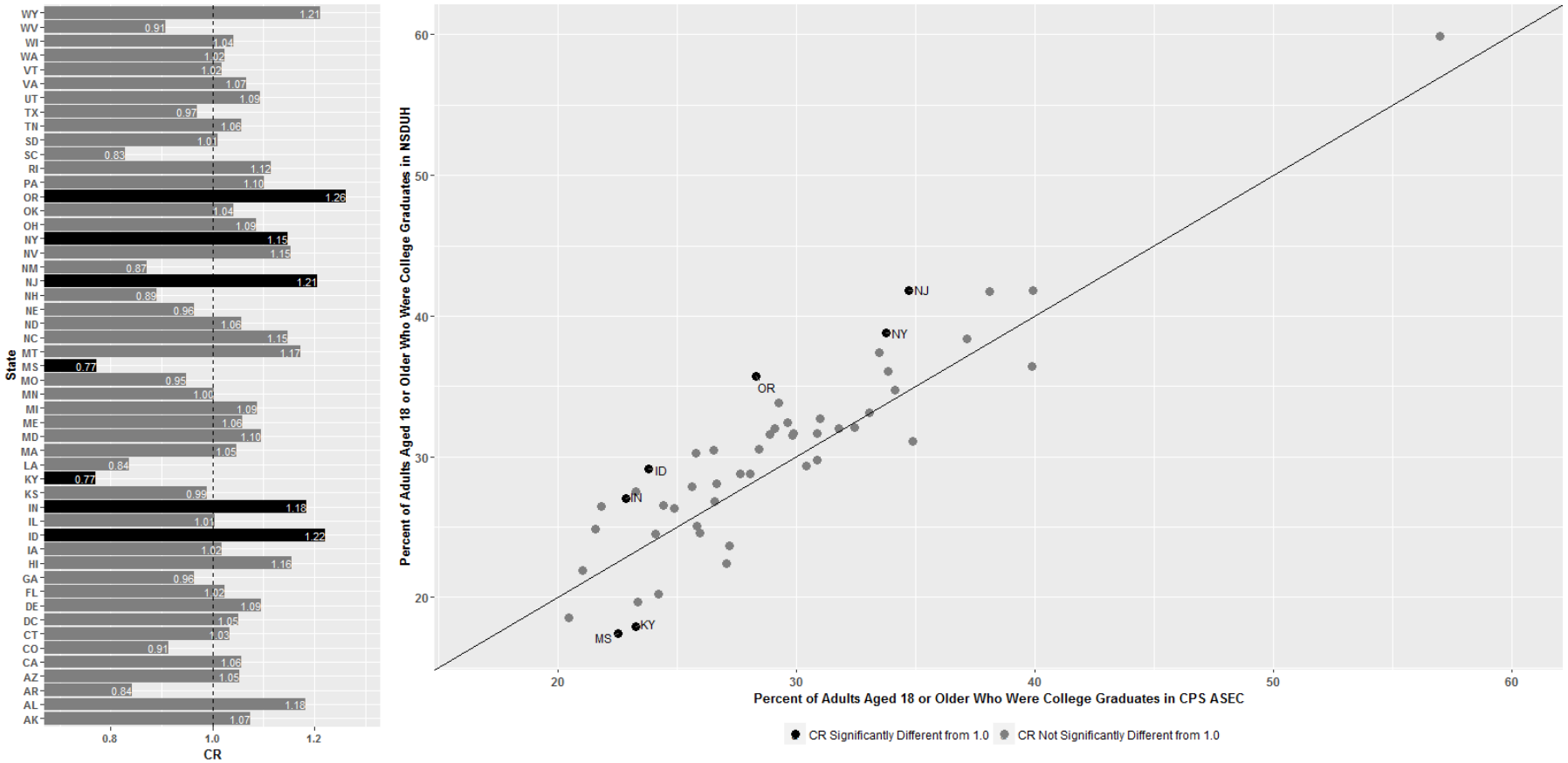
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.2.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Some College Education, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 2.2.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Were College Graduates, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Less than High School	229,200	232,346	237,659	33,872	33,563	14.58 (0.15)	14.12	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.05)
High School Graduate	229,200	232,346	237,659	69,685	67,217	29.99 (0.18)	28.28	1.06[a] (0.01)	(1.05 - 1.07)
Some College	229,200	232,346	237,659	60,911	74,048	26.22 (0.17)	31.16	0.84[a] (0.01)	(0.83 - 0.85)
College Graduate	229,200	232,346	237,659	67,877	62,418	29.21 (0.24)	26.26	1.11[a] (0.01)	(1.09 - 1.13)
Alabama									
Less than High School	3,300	3,576	3,676	709	628	19.82 (1.29)	17.07	1.16[a] (0.08)	(1.02 - 1.32)
High School Graduate	3,300	3,576	3,676	1,126	1,135	31.47 (1.32)	30.89	1.02 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.11)
Some College	3,300	3,576	3,676	941	1,158	26.32 (1.31)	31.50	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,300	3,576	3,676	801	758	22.39 (1.51)	20.63	1.09 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.24)
Alaska									
Less than High School	3,000	507	532	67	51	13.22 (1.09)	9.65	1.37[a] (0.11)	(1.17 - 1.61)
High School Graduate	3,000	507	532	151	153	29.75 (1.21)	28.80	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
Some College	3,000	507	532	145	198	28.67 (1.30)	37.24	0.77[a] (0.03)	(0.70 - 0.84)
College Graduate	3,000	507	532	144	129	28.36 (1.43)	24.23	1.17[a] (0.06)	(1.06 - 1.29)
Arizona									
Less than High School	3,000	4,819	4,859	851	723	17.67 (1.50)	14.89	1.19[a] (0.10)	(1.00 - 1.40)
High School Graduate	3,000	4,819	4,859	1,212	1,231	25.16 (1.40)	25.33	0.99 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.11)
Some College	3,000	4,819	4,859	1,309	1,727	27.15 (1.44)	35.55	0.76[a] (0.04)	(0.69 - 0.85)
College Graduate	3,000	4,819	4,859	1,447	1,177	30.03 (1.66)	24.23	1.24[a] (0.07)	(1.11 - 1.38)
Arkansas									
Less than High School	3,100	2,166	2,223	417	362	19.27 (1.25)	16.26	1.18[a] (0.08)	(1.04 - 1.35)
High School Graduate	3,100	2,166	2,223	765	776	35.31 (1.43)	34.89	1.01 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.10)
Some College	3,100	2,166	2,223	537	679	24.79 (1.37)	30.55	0.81[a] (0.04)	(0.73 - 0.90)
College Graduate	3,100	2,166	2,223	447	407	20.63 (1.31)	18.29	1.13 (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.28)
California									
Less than High School	12,300	27,803	28,417	4,500	5,195	16.19 (0.64)	18.28	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.96)
High School Graduate	12,300	27,803	28,417	7,129	6,191	25.64 (0.61)	21.79	1.18[a] (0.03)	(1.12 - 1.23)
Some College	12,300	27,803	28,417	7,434	9,186	26.74 (0.61)	32.33	0.83[a] (0.02)	(0.79 - 0.86)
College Graduate	12,300	27,803	28,417	8,739	7,820	31.43 (0.94)	27.52	1.14[a] (0.03)	(1.08 - 1.21)
Colorado									
Less than High School	3,100	3,814	3,891	430	411	11.27 (0.96)	10.56	1.07 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.26)
High School Graduate	3,100	3,814	3,891	938	887	24.59 (1.21)	22.78	1.08 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.19)
Some College	3,100	3,814	3,891	965	1,282	25.30 (1.28)	32.95	0.77[a] (0.04)	(0.70 - 0.85)
College Graduate	3,100	3,814	3,891	1,481	1,309	38.84 (2.01)	33.63	1.15[a] (0.06)	(1.04 - 1.28)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut									
Less than High School	3,100	2,709	2,780	249	310	9.19 (1.04)	11.14	0.82 (0.09)	(0.66 - 1.03)
High School Graduate	3,100	2,709	2,780	778	774	28.73 (1.32)	27.86	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.13)
Some College	3,100	2,709	2,780	633	765	23.37 (1.16)	27.51	0.85[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.94)
College Graduate	3,100	2,709	2,780	1,049	936	38.72 (1.59)	33.66	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.25)
Delaware									
Less than High School	3,000	685	704	83	90	12.06 (0.94)	12.83	0.94 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.10)
High School Graduate	3,000	685	704	234	221	34.12 (1.48)	31.48	1.08 (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.18)
Some College	3,000	685	704	176	206	25.69 (1.29)	29.34	0.88[a] (0.04)	(0.79 - 0.97)
College Graduate	3,000	685	704	193	186	28.12 (1.38)	26.43	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
District of Columbia									
Less than High School	3,100	500	514	64	60	12.83 (0.90)	11.62	1.10 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.27)
High School Graduate	3,100	500	514	92	99	18.41 (1.23)	19.19	0.96 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.09)
Some College	3,100	500	514	87	110	17.31 (1.11)	21.40	0.81[a] (0.05)	(0.71 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,100	500	514	257	246	51.45 (1.91)	47.79	1.08[a] (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.16)
Florida									
Less than High School	12,400	14,677	15,084	2,039	2,157	13.89 (0.55)	14.30	0.97 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.05)
High School Graduate	12,400	14,677	15,084	4,844	4,509	33.01 (0.77)	29.89	1.10[a] (0.03)	(1.05 - 1.16)
Some College	12,400	14,677	15,084	4,015	4,765	27.36 (0.65)	31.59	0.87[a] (0.02)	(0.83 - 0.91)
College Graduate	12,400	14,677	15,084	3,779	3,654	25.75 (0.90)	24.22	1.06 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.14)
Georgia									
Less than High School	2,900	7,153	7,322	1,254	1,161	17.52 (1.19)	15.86	1.10 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.26)
High School Graduate	2,900	7,153	7,322	2,009	2,124	28.08 (1.45)	29.01	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
Some College	2,900	7,153	7,322	1,888	2,191	26.40 (1.37)	29.92	0.88[a] (0.05)	(0.80 - 0.98)
College Graduate	2,900	7,153	7,322	2,003	1,839	28.00 (1.71)	25.12	1.11 (0.07)	(0.99 - 1.26)
Hawaii									
Less than High School	3,200	1,002	1,071	86	102	8.61 (0.82)	9.51	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.09)
High School Graduate	3,200	1,002	1,071	321	314	32.04 (1.33)	29.32	1.09[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.19)
Some College	3,200	1,002	1,071	276	362	27.51 (1.17)	33.80	0.81[a] (0.03)	(0.75 - 0.88)
College Graduate	3,200	1,002	1,071	319	293	31.83 (1.67)	27.37	1.16[a] (0.06)	(1.05 - 1.29)
Idaho									
Less than High School	3,000	1,134	1,156	152	135	13.43 (1.03)	11.66	1.15 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.34)
High School Graduate	3,000	1,134	1,156	343	330	30.26 (1.11)	28.55	1.06 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.14)
Some College	3,000	1,134	1,156	350	430	30.85 (1.22)	37.18	0.83[a] (0.03)	(0.77 - 0.90)
College Graduate	3,000	1,134	1,156	289	260	25.45 (1.54)	22.53	1.13[a] (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.27)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Illinois									
Less than High School	12,200	9,601	9,762	1,286	1,265	13.40 (0.56)	12.96	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
High School Graduate	12,200	9,601	9,762	2,739	2,656	28.53 (0.66)	27.20	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.10)
Some College	12,200	9,601	9,762	2,570	3,008	26.77 (0.62)	30.82	0.87[a] (0.02)	(0.83 - 0.91)
College Graduate	12,200	9,601	9,762	3,006	2,833	31.31 (0.86)	29.02	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.14)
Indiana									
Less than High School	3,000	4,812	4,918	711	666	14.78 (0.95)	13.54	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.24)
High School Graduate	3,000	4,812	4,918	1,761	1,701	36.59 (1.33)	34.58	1.06 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.14)
Some College	3,000	4,812	4,918	1,127	1,509	23.42 (1.15)	30.69	0.76[a] (0.04)	(0.69 - 0.84)
College Graduate	3,000	4,812	4,918	1,214	1,042	25.22 (1.70)	21.19	1.19[a] (0.08)	(1.04 - 1.36)
Iowa									
Less than High School	3,100	2,289	2,338	214	221	9.35 (0.88)	9.45	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.19)
High School Graduate	3,100	2,289	2,338	855	744	37.35 (1.63)	31.85	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.08 - 1.28)
Some College	3,100	2,289	2,338	629	820	27.46 (1.26)	35.08	0.78[a] (0.04)	(0.72 - 0.86)
College Graduate	3,100	2,289	2,338	591	552	25.83 (1.65)	23.63	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.24)
Kansas									
Less than High School	3,000	2,083	2,143	223	229	10.69 (1.10)	10.68	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.23)
High School Graduate	3,000	2,083	2,143	638	587	30.62 (1.52)	27.40	1.12[a] (0.06)	(1.01 - 1.23)
Some College	3,000	2,083	2,143	555	742	26.65 (1.33)	34.60	0.77[a] (0.04)	(0.70 - 0.85)
College Graduate	3,000	2,083	2,143	667	585	32.03 (1.30)	27.30	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.08 - 1.27)
Kentucky									
Less than High School	3,100	3,255	3,341	566	561	17.38 (1.15)	16.80	1.03 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
High School Graduate	3,100	3,255	3,341	1,142	1,131	35.10 (1.47)	33.85	1.04 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.13)
Some College	3,100	3,255	3,341	854	991	26.24 (1.16)	29.65	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.81 - 0.96)
College Graduate	3,100	3,255	3,341	693	662	21.28 (1.19)	19.80	1.07 (0.06)	(0.96 - 1.20)
Louisiana									
Less than High School	3,600	3,341	3,452	609	614	18.24 (1.05)	17.80	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
High School Graduate	3,600	3,341	3,452	1,186	1,163	35.51 (1.42)	33.69	1.05 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.14)
Some College	3,600	3,341	3,452	842	991	25.20 (1.10)	28.71	0.88[a] (0.04)	(0.81 - 0.96)
College Graduate	3,600	3,341	3,452	703	687	21.04 (1.40)	19.89	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.21)
Maine									
Less than High School	3,100	1,043	1,059	132	98	12.62 (0.99)	9.24	1.37[a] (0.11)	(1.17 - 1.59)
High School Graduate	3,100	1,043	1,059	352	358	33.78 (1.27)	33.76	1.00 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.08)
Some College	3,100	1,043	1,059	271	330	25.96 (1.28)	31.15	0.83[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,100	1,043	1,059	288	274	27.63 (1.38)	25.84	1.07 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.18)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland									
Less than High School	3,000	4,373	4,486	478	517	10.93 (1.15)	11.53	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.17)
High School Graduate	3,000	4,373	4,486	1,179	1,180	26.95 (1.14)	26.31	1.02 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.11)
Some College	3,000	4,373	4,486	1,022	1,273	23.36 (1.09)	28.37	0.82[a] (0.04)	(0.75 - 0.90)
College Graduate	3,000	4,373	4,486	1,695	1,516	38.76 (1.46)	33.79	1.15[a] (0.04)	(1.07 - 1.23)
Massachusetts									
Less than High School	3,200	5,136	5,197	472	555	9.19 (0.93)	10.68	0.86 (0.09)	(0.71 - 1.05)
High School Graduate	3,200	5,136	5,197	1,306	1,350	25.43 (1.31)	25.98	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.08)
Some College	3,200	5,136	5,197	1,179	1,409	22.96 (1.33)	27.12	0.85[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.95)
College Graduate	3,200	5,136	5,197	2,178	1,882	42.42 (1.72)	36.22	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.08 - 1.27)
Michigan									
Less than High School	12,300	7,504	7,582	885	876	11.79 (0.49)	11.56	1.02 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.11)
High School Graduate	12,300	7,504	7,582	2,516	2,280	33.52 (0.65)	30.07	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.07 - 1.16)
Some College	12,300	7,504	7,582	2,200	2,635	29.32 (0.58)	34.75	0.84[a] (0.02)	(0.81 - 0.88)
College Graduate	12,300	7,504	7,582	1,904	1,792	25.37 (0.72)	23.63	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.13)
Minnesota									
Less than High School	3,100	4,010	4,067	319	347	7.95 (0.66)	8.53	0.93 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.10)
High School Graduate	3,100	4,010	4,067	1,139	1,090	28.41 (1.30)	26.79	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.16)
Some College	3,100	4,010	4,067	1,171	1,412	29.19 (1.39)	34.71	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,100	4,010	4,067	1,382	1,219	34.45 (1.62)	29.97	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.26)
Mississippi									
Less than High School	3,200	2,151	2,228	460	412	21.39 (1.23)	18.50	1.16[a] (0.07)	(1.03 - 1.29)
High School Graduate	3,200	2,151	2,228	678	675	31.54 (1.37)	30.29	1.04 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.13)
Some College	3,200	2,151	2,228	594	736	27.60 (1.40)	33.04	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,200	2,151	2,228	419	403	19.47 (1.15)	18.08	1.08 (0.06)	(0.96 - 1.21)
Missouri									
Less than High School	3,000	4,493	4,594	652	585	14.51 (0.96)	12.73	1.14[a] (0.08)	(1.00 - 1.30)
High School Graduate	3,000	4,493	4,594	1,576	1,442	35.06 (1.10)	31.39	1.12[a] (0.04)	(1.05 - 1.19)
Some College	3,000	4,493	4,594	1,165	1,466	25.94 (1.12)	31.91	0.81[a] (0.04)	(0.75 - 0.88)
College Graduate	3,000	4,493	4,594	1,100	1,104	24.49 (1.39)	24.04	1.02 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.14)
Montana									
Less than High School	3,100	759	775	88	69	11.60 (0.97)	8.85	1.31[a] (0.11)	(1.11 - 1.54)
High School Graduate	3,100	759	775	253	234	33.33 (1.63)	30.19	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.22)
Some College	3,100	759	775	199	272	26.29 (1.17)	35.08	0.75[a] (0.03)	(0.69 - 0.82)
College Graduate	3,100	759	775	218	201	28.78 (1.56)	25.86	1.11[a] (0.06)	(1.00 - 1.24)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nebraska									
Less than High School	3,100	1,347	1,382	156	137	11.57 (0.95)	9.94	1.16 (0.10)	(0.99 - 1.37)
High School Graduate	3,100	1,347	1,382	424	383	31.44 (1.30)	27.71	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.23)
Some College	3,100	1,347	1,382	402	500	29.82 (0.96)	36.19	0.82[a] (0.03)	(0.77 - 0.88)
College Graduate	3,100	1,347	1,382	366	359	27.17 (1.68)	26.00	1.05 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.18)
Nevada									
Less than High School	3,200	2,009	2,068	369	334	18.39 (1.10)	16.15	1.14[a] (0.07)	(1.01 - 1.28)
High School Graduate	3,200	2,009	2,068	649	606	32.29 (1.41)	29.32	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.20)
Some College	3,200	2,009	2,068	572	706	28.47 (1.42)	34.16	0.83[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,200	2,009	2,068	419	421	20.86 (1.40)	20.36	1.02 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.17)
New Hampshire									
Less than High School	3,200	1,028	1,038	94	89	9.18 (0.79)	8.55	1.07 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.27)
High School Graduate	3,200	1,028	1,038	286	305	27.83 (1.21)	29.38	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Some College	3,200	1,028	1,038	305	322	29.67 (1.18)	30.99	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)
College Graduate	3,200	1,028	1,038	343	322	33.32 (1.40)	30.99	1.08 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.17)
New Jersey									
Less than High School	3,000	6,660	6,785	798	817	11.98 (0.84)	12.04	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.14)
High School Graduate	3,000	6,660	6,785	1,900	1,970	28.53 (1.37)	29.03	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
Some College	3,000	6,660	6,785	1,487	1,740	22.33 (1.06)	25.64	0.87[a] (0.04)	(0.79 - 0.96)
College Graduate	3,000	6,660	6,785	2,475	2,253	37.16 (1.82)	33.20	1.12[a] (0.05)	(1.02 - 1.23)
New Mexico									
Less than High School	3,100	1,509	1,556	287	263	19.03 (1.17)	16.92	1.12 (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.27)
High School Graduate	3,100	1,509	1,556	446	416	29.54 (1.54)	26.71	1.11 (0.06)	(1.00 - 1.23)
Some College	3,100	1,509	1,556	391	517	25.93 (1.10)	33.25	0.78[a] (0.03)	(0.72 - 0.85)
College Graduate	3,100	1,509	1,556	385	359	25.50 (1.84)	23.05	1.11 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.27)
New York									
Less than High School	12,200	14,990	15,196	2,069	2,237	13.80 (0.56)	14.72	0.94 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.01)
High School Graduate	12,200	14,990	15,196	3,888	4,084	25.94 (0.64)	26.88	0.97 (0.02)	(0.92 - 1.01)
Some College	12,200	14,990	15,196	3,846	4,187	25.66 (0.64)	27.56	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.98)
College Graduate	12,200	14,990	15,196	5,187	4,674	34.60 (0.92)	30.76	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.19)
North Carolina									
Less than High School	3,100	7,119	7,370	1,043	1,131	14.65 (1.14)	15.35	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.11)
High School Graduate	3,100	7,119	7,370	2,198	2,010	30.87 (1.27)	27.27	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.23)
Some College	3,100	7,119	7,370	1,801	2,397	25.30 (1.14)	32.53	0.78[a] (0.04)	(0.71 - 0.85)
College Graduate	3,100	7,119	7,370	2,077	1,832	29.17 (1.70)	24.86	1.17[a] (0.07)	(1.05 - 1.32)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Less than High School	3,100	514	536	55	48	10.68 (0.93)	9.02	1.18 (0.10)	(1.00 - 1.40)
High School Graduate	3,100	514	536	145	145	28.13 (1.25)	26.99	1.04 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.14)
Some College	3,100	514	536	173	212	33.72 (1.49)	39.51	0.85[a] (0.04)	(0.78 - 0.93)
College Graduate	3,100	514	536	141	131	27.46 (1.18)	24.39	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.03 - 1.22)
Ohio									
Less than High School	12,100	8,692	8,854	1,047	1,060	12.04 (0.53)	11.98	1.01 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.10)
High School Graduate	12,100	8,692	8,854	3,327	3,027	38.27 (0.72)	34.19	1.12[a] (0.02)	(1.08 - 1.16)
Some College	12,100	8,692	8,854	2,206	2,715	25.38 (0.69)	30.66	0.83[a] (0.02)	(0.78 - 0.87)
College Graduate	12,100	8,692	8,854	2,113	2,044	24.31 (0.74)	23.09	1.05 (0.03)	(0.99 - 1.12)
Oklahoma									
Less than High School	3,000	2,754	2,850	476	403	17.28 (1.26)	14.13	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.06 - 1.41)
High School Graduate	3,000	2,754	2,850	881	908	31.97 (1.26)	31.84	1.00 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.09)
Some College	3,000	2,754	2,850	711	936	25.83 (1.23)	32.84	0.79[a] (0.04)	(0.72 - 0.86)
College Graduate	3,000	2,754	2,850	686	604	24.91 (1.48)	21.18	1.18[a] (0.07)	(1.05 - 1.32)
Oregon									
Less than High School	3,000	2,972	3,006	344	335	11.59 (0.90)	11.13	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.21)
High School Graduate	3,000	2,972	3,006	821	758	27.63 (1.21)	25.23	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.19)
Some College	3,000	2,972	3,006	892	1,101	30.00 (1.62)	36.61	0.82[a] (0.04)	(0.74 - 0.91)
College Graduate	3,000	2,972	3,006	915	813	30.78 (1.65)	27.03	1.14[a] (0.06)	(1.02 - 1.26)
Pennsylvania									
Less than High School	10,900	9,750	9,971	1,189	1,158	12.19 (0.54)	11.61	1.05 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.15)
High School Graduate	10,900	9,750	9,971	3,503	3,618	35.93 (0.68)	36.28	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.03)
Some College	10,900	9,750	9,971	2,353	2,655	24.13 (0.56)	26.62	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.95)
College Graduate	10,900	9,750	9,971	2,706	2,549	27.75 (0.82)	25.57	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.15)
Rhode Island									
Less than High School	3,100	816	832	120	120	14.70 (1.39)	14.40	1.02 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.23)
High School Graduate	3,100	816	832	237	226	29.05 (1.30)	27.13	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.17)
Some College	3,100	816	832	212	250	25.93 (1.13)	30.07	0.86[a] (0.04)	(0.79 - 0.94)
College Graduate	3,100	816	832	248	238	30.33 (1.59)	28.59	1.06 (0.06)	(0.96 - 1.18)
South Carolina									
Less than High School	3,100	3,483	3,601	627	564	18.01 (1.47)	15.65	1.15 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.35)
High School Graduate	3,100	3,483	3,601	1,139	1,078	32.71 (1.38)	29.95	1.09[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.19)
Some College	3,100	3,483	3,601	1,018	1,138	29.23 (1.50)	31.60	0.92 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.02)
College Graduate	3,100	3,483	3,601	699	821	20.05 (1.43)	22.81	0.88 (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.01)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
South Dakota									
Less than High School	3,000	607	621	74	65	12.25 (0.95)	10.52	1.16[a] (0.09)	(1.00 - 1.35)
High School Graduate	3,000	607	621	189	194	31.11 (1.35)	31.21	1.00 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.09)
Some College	3,000	607	621	182	214	30.04 (1.12)	34.50	0.87[a] (0.03)	(0.81 - 0.94)
College Graduate	3,000	607	621	161	147	26.60 (1.60)	23.75	1.12 (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.26)
Tennessee									
Less than High School	3,000	4,805	4,910	897	764	18.66 (1.34)	15.56	1.20[a] (0.09)	(1.04 - 1.38)
High School Graduate	3,000	4,805	4,910	1,605	1,638	33.42 (1.59)	33.36	1.00 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.10)
Some College	3,000	4,805	4,910	1,112	1,436	23.15 (1.08)	29.25	0.79[a] (0.04)	(0.72 - 0.87)
College Graduate	3,000	4,805	4,910	1,190	1,072	24.77 (1.66)	21.84	1.13 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.29)
Texas									
Less than High School	12,100	18,167	18,714	3,925	3,516	21.60 (0.76)	18.79	1.15[a] (0.04)	(1.07 - 1.23)
High School Graduate	12,100	18,167	18,714	4,963	4,864	27.32 (0.68)	25.99	1.05[a] (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.10)
Some College	12,100	18,167	18,714	4,600	5,844	25.32 (0.64)	31.23	0.81[a] (0.02)	(0.77 - 0.85)
College Graduate	12,100	18,167	18,714	4,679	4,475	25.76 (0.97)	23.91	1.08[a] (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.16)
Utah									
Less than High School	3,100	1,930	1,934	191	191	9.92 (0.83)	9.85	1.01 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.19)
High School Graduate	3,100	1,930	1,934	556	471	28.81 (1.33)	24.37	1.18[a] (0.05)	(1.08 - 1.29)
Some College	3,100	1,930	1,934	616	766	31.90 (1.25)	39.61	0.81[a] (0.03)	(0.75 - 0.87)
College Graduate	3,100	1,930	1,934	567	506	29.37 (1.60)	26.15	1.12[a] (0.06)	(1.01 - 1.25)
Vermont									
Less than High School	3,000	494	499	54	44	10.99 (0.89)	8.76	1.25[a] (0.10)	(1.07 - 1.47)
High School Graduate	3,000	494	499	165	152	33.37 (1.33)	30.54	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.18)
Some College	3,000	494	499	120	145	24.22 (1.24)	29.11	0.83[a] (0.04)	(0.75 - 0.92)
College Graduate	3,000	494	499	155	158	31.42 (1.58)	31.59	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.10)
Virginia									
Less than High School	3,000	6,003	6,245	660	784	10.99 (0.97)	12.55	0.88 (0.08)	(0.74 - 1.04)
High School Graduate	3,000	6,003	6,245	1,617	1,613	26.95 (1.34)	25.83	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.15)
Some College	3,000	6,003	6,245	1,542	1,847	25.69 (1.66)	29.57	0.87[a] (0.06)	(0.77 - 0.99)
College Graduate	3,000	6,003	6,245	2,183	2,007	36.37 (1.84)	32.14	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.02 - 1.25)
Washington									
Less than High School	3,100	5,135	5,235	566	566	11.02 (0.82)	10.81	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
High School Graduate	3,100	5,135	5,235	1,415	1,276	27.55 (1.29)	24.37	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.03 - 1.24)
Some College	3,100	5,135	5,235	1,600	1,876	31.16 (1.20)	35.85	0.87[a] (0.03)	(0.81 - 0.94)
College Graduate	3,100	5,135	5,235	1,554	1,521	30.26 (1.60)	29.05	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
West Virginia									
Less than High School	3,100	1,430	1,468	303	235	21.20 (1.13)	15.97	1.33[a] (0.07)	(1.19 - 1.47)
High School Graduate	3,100	1,430	1,468	570	588	39.83 (1.21)	40.04	0.99 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.06)
Some College	3,100	1,430	1,468	291	394	20.31 (1.05)	26.85	0.76[a] (0.04)	(0.68 - 0.84)
College Graduate	3,100	1,430	1,468	267	252	18.66 (1.23)	17.14	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.24)
Wisconsin									
Less than High School	2,900	4,313	4,382	486	434	11.26 (0.96)	9.90	1.14 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.34)
High School Graduate	2,900	4,313	4,382	1,365	1,429	31.65 (1.32)	32.61	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.05)
Some College	2,900	4,313	4,382	1,213	1,438	28.12 (1.23)	32.81	0.86[a] (0.04)	(0.79 - 0.93)
College Graduate	2,900	4,313	4,382	1,249	1,077	28.97 (1.64)	24.59	1.18[a] (0.07)	(1.05 - 1.32)
Wyoming									
Less than High School	3,100	420	434	45	37	10.66 (0.84)	8.50	1.26[a] (0.10)	(1.08 - 1.47)
High School Graduate	3,100	420	434	135	130	32.03 (1.41)	30.05	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.16)
Some College	3,100	420	434	133	170	31.59 (1.23)	39.18	0.81[a] (0.03)	(0.75 - 0.87)
College Graduate	3,100	420	434	108	97	25.71 (1.56)	22.27	1.15[a] (0.07)	(1.03 - 1.30)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 2.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 to 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 2.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Educational Level

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which included three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "At any time in the last 3 months, has this person attended school or college?"[6] If responded "yes" to (I), asked the following: (II) "What grade or level was this person attending?"[6] If responded "no" to (I), asked the following: (III) "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed?"[6]	"What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?… Include junior or community college attendance; do not include technical schools (beautician, mechanic, etc.)"[7]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Educational Level (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the education questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the education questions were answered individually by each respondent.

AA = associate in arts; ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; AS = associate in science; BA = bachelor of arts; BS = bachelor of science; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; DDS = doctor of dental surgery; DVM = doctor of veterinary medicine; EdD = doctor of education; GED = general educational development; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; JD = doctor of jurisprudence or doctor of law; LLB = bachelor of laws; MA = master of arts; MBA = master of business administration; MD = doctor of medicine; MEd = master of education; MEng = master of engineering; MS = master of science; MSW = master of social work or master of social welfare; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PhD = doctor of philosophy; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "No, has not attended in the last 3 months"; (2) "Yes, public school, public college"; (3) "Yes, private school, private college, home school." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Nursery school, preschool"; (2) "Kindergarten"; (3) "Grade 1 through 12"; (4) "College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)"; (4) "Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school)." ***Question (III)***: (1) "No schooling completed"; (2) "Nursery school"; (3) "Kindergarten"; (4) "Grade 1 through 11"; (5) "12th grade – no diploma"; (6) "Regular high school diploma"; (7) "GED or alternative credential"; (8) "Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit"; (9) "1 or more years of college credit, no degree"; (10) "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)"; (11) "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; (12) "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; (13) "Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; and (14) "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (0) "Never attended school"; (1) "1st grade completed"; (2) "2nd grade completed"; (3) "3rd grade completed"; (4) "4th grade completed"; (5) "5th grade completed"; (6) "6th grade completed"; (7) "7th grade completed"; (8) "8th grade completed"; (9) "9th grade completed"; (10) "10th grade completed"; (11) "11th grade completed"; (12) "12th grade completed"; (13) "College or university/1st year completed"; (14) "College or university/2nd year completed"; (15) "College or university/3rd year completed"; (16) "College or university/4th year completed"; and (17) "College or university/5th or higher year completed."

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Less than High School	50,900	240,248	238,364	32,225	29,506	13.41 (0.26)	12.38	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
High School Graduate	50,900	240,248	238,364	68,918	70,651	28.69 (0.31)	29.64	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 0.99)
Some College	50,900	240,248	238,364	65,581	68,496	27.30 (0.27)	28.74	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.97)
College Graduate	50,900	240,248	238,364	73,523	69,709	30.60 (0.37)	29.24	1.05[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Alabama									
Less than High School	700	3,661	3,579	566	529	15.47 (1.93)	14.78	1.05 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.34)
High School Graduate	700	3,661	3,579	936	1,129	25.56 (2.10)	31.55	0.81[a] (0.07)	(0.69 - 0.95)
Some College	700	3,661	3,579	1,151	1,088	31.43 (2.66)	30.40	1.03 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.22)
College Graduate	700	3,661	3,579	1,008	833	27.54 (2.53)	23.27	1.18 (0.11)	(0.99 - 1.42)
Alaska									
Less than High School	700	521	496	44	39	8.36 (1.00)	7.86	1.06 (0.13)	(0.84 - 1.34)
High School Graduate	700	521	496	171	152	32.90 (2.54)	30.65	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.25)
Some College	700	521	496	147	164	28.21 (2.18)	33.06	0.85[a] (0.07)	(0.73 - 0.99)
College Graduate	700	521	496	159	141	30.53 (2.42)	28.43	1.07 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.25)
Arizona									
Less than High School	700	5,001	4,993	829	915	16.58 (2.07)	18.33	0.90 (0.11)	(0.71 - 1.16)
High School Graduate	700	5,001	4,993	1,404	1,336	28.07 (2.27)	26.76	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.23)
Some College	700	5,001	4,993	1,364	1,410	27.27 (2.10)	28.24	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.12)
College Graduate	700	5,001	4,993	1,404	1,332	28.08 (2.35)	26.68	1.05 (0.09)	(0.89 - 1.24)
Arkansas									
Less than High School	700	2,207	2,207	400	315	18.10 (1.75)	14.27	1.27[a] (0.12)	(1.05 - 1.53)
High School Graduate	700	2,207	2,207	850	746	38.50 (2.28)	33.80	1.14[a] (0.07)	(1.01 - 1.28)
Some College	700	2,207	2,207	524	632	23.74 (1.60)	28.64	0.83[a] (0.06)	(0.73 - 0.95)
College Graduate	700	2,207	2,207	434	515	19.65 (2.32)	23.33	0.84 (0.10)	(0.67 - 1.06)
California									
Less than High School	3,500	29,136	28,890	4,562	4,615	15.66 (1.00)	15.97	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
High School Graduate	3,500	29,136	28,890	6,838	6,756	23.47 (1.02)	23.39	1.00 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.09)
Some College	3,500	29,136	28,890	8,202	8,569	28.15 (0.94)	29.66	0.95 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.01)
College Graduate	3,500	29,136	28,890	9,533	8,949	32.72 (1.41)	30.98	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.15)
Colorado									
Less than High School	800	4,014	4,003	438	329	10.91 (1.80)	8.22	1.33 (0.22)	(0.96 - 1.84)
High School Graduate	800	4,014	4,003	914	923	22.77 (2.10)	23.06	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.18)
Some College	800	4,014	4,003	1,200	1,155	29.89 (2.06)	28.85	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.19)
College Graduate	800	4,014	4,003	1,463	1,596	36.43 (2.74)	39.87	0.91 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut									
Less than High School	700	2,770	2,750	236	275	8.51 (1.64)	10.00	0.85 (0.16)	(0.58 - 1.24)
High School Graduate	700	2,770	2,750	748	744	27.00 (2.53)	27.05	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.20)
Some College	700	2,770	2,750	723	708	26.10 (2.27)	25.75	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.20)
College Graduate	700	2,770	2,750	1,063	1,022	38.39 (3.11)	37.16	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.21)
Delaware									
Less than High School	700	716	695	85	71	11.91 (2.00)	10.22	1.17 (0.20)	(0.84 - 1.62)
High School Graduate	700	716	695	207	222	28.89 (2.59)	31.94	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.08)
Some College	700	716	695	191	196	26.75 (1.94)	28.20	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.09)
College Graduate	700	716	695	232	206	32.45 (3.01)	29.64	1.09 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.31)
District of Columbia									
Less than High School	700	533	530	50	43	9.32 (1.39)	8.11	1.15 (0.17)	(0.86 - 1.54)
High School Graduate	700	533	530	89	110	16.71 (2.07)	20.75	0.81 (0.10)	(0.63 - 1.03)
Some College	700	533	530	75	76	14.09 (1.78)	14.34	0.98 (0.12)	(0.77 - 1.26)
College Graduate	700	533	530	319	302	59.88 (3.63)	56.98	1.05 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.18)
Florida									
Less than High School	2,500	15,524	15,251	2,162	1,517	13.92 (1.07)	9.95	1.40[a] (0.11)	(1.20 - 1.63)
High School Graduate	2,500	15,524	15,251	4,619	4,807	29.75 (1.47)	31.52	0.94 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.04)
Some College	2,500	15,524	15,251	4,279	4,645	27.57 (1.22)	30.46	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.99)
College Graduate	2,500	15,524	15,251	4,464	4,282	28.76 (1.62)	28.08	1.02 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.14)
Georgia									
Less than High School	1,200	7,399	7,252	1,053	880	14.23 (1.42)	12.13	1.17 (0.12)	(0.96 - 1.43)
High School Graduate	1,200	7,399	7,252	2,387	2,081	32.26 (2.06)	28.70	1.12 (0.07)	(0.99 - 1.27)
Some College	1,200	7,399	7,252	1,757	2,053	23.75 (2.03)	28.31	0.84[a] (0.07)	(0.71 - 0.99)
College Graduate	1,200	7,399	7,252	2,202	2,238	29.76 (2.47)	30.86	0.96 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.13)
Hawaii									
Less than High School	700	1,053	1,029	84	70	7.98 (1.18)	6.80	1.17 (0.17)	(0.88 - 1.57)
High School Graduate	700	1,053	1,029	323	338	30.64 (2.53)	32.85	0.93 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.10)
Some College	700	1,053	1,029	290	319	27.56 (2.37)	31.00	0.89 (0.08)	(0.75 - 1.05)
College Graduate	700	1,053	1,029	356	301	33.82 (2.77)	29.25	1.16 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.36)
Idaho									
Less than High School	800	1,182	1,138	131	125	11.09 (1.69)	10.98	1.01 (0.15)	(0.75 - 1.36)
High School Graduate	800	1,182	1,138	361	350	30.52 (2.79)	30.76	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.19)
Some College	800	1,182	1,138	346	391	29.28 (2.37)	34.36	0.85[a] (0.07)	(0.73 - 1.00)
College Graduate	800	1,182	1,138	344	271	29.11 (2.22)	23.81	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.05 - 1.42)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Illinois									
Less than High School	1,800	9,711	9,702	1,278	1,019	13.16 (1.25)	10.50	1.25[a] (0.12)	(1.04 - 1.51)
High School Graduate	1,800	9,711	9,702	2,576	2,676	26.53 (1.52)	27.58	0.96 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.08)
Some College	1,800	9,711	9,702	2,751	2,921	28.33 (1.41)	30.11	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.04)
College Graduate	1,800	9,711	9,702	3,105	3,085	31.97 (1.65)	31.80	1.01 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.11)
Indiana									
Less than High School	700	4,919	4,770	575	483	11.69 (1.51)	10.13	1.15 (0.15)	(0.90 - 1.49)
High School Graduate	700	4,919	4,770	1,612	1,806	32.76 (2.66)	37.86	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.01)
Some College	700	4,919	4,770	1,401	1,392	28.48 (2.10)	29.18	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.13)
College Graduate	700	4,919	4,770	1,331	1,090	27.06 (2.29)	22.85	1.18[a] (0.10)	(1.00 - 1.40)
Iowa									
Less than High School	700	2,340	2,342	221	200	9.44 (1.31)	8.54	1.11 (0.15)	(0.84 - 1.45)
High School Graduate	700	2,340	2,342	790	795	33.78 (2.40)	33.95	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.14)
Some College	700	2,340	2,342	755	782	32.27 (2.19)	33.39	0.97 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.10)
College Graduate	700	2,340	2,342	574	564	24.51 (2.55)	24.08	1.02 (0.11)	(0.83 - 1.25)
Kansas									
Less than High School	800	2,119	2,102	180	211	8.47 (1.51)	10.04	0.84 (0.15)	(0.60 - 1.20)
High School Graduate	800	2,119	2,102	629	513	29.66 (2.85)	24.41	1.22[a] (0.12)	(1.01 - 1.47)
Some College	800	2,119	2,102	631	695	29.78 (2.52)	33.06	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.06)
College Graduate	800	2,119	2,102	680	682	32.09 (3.53)	32.45	0.99 (0.11)	(0.80 - 1.23)
Kentucky									
Less than High School	700	3,313	3,365	570	441	17.19 (2.24)	13.11	1.31[a] (0.17)	(1.02 - 1.69)
High School Graduate	700	3,313	3,365	1,243	1,171	37.52 (3.00)	34.80	1.08 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.26)
Some College	700	3,313	3,365	907	968	27.37 (2.29)	28.77	0.95 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.12)
College Graduate	700	3,313	3,365	594	783	17.92 (2.15)	23.27	0.77[a] (0.09)	(0.61 - 0.97)
Louisiana									
Less than High School	700	3,431	3,391	594	477	17.31 (2.13)	14.07	1.23 (0.15)	(0.97 - 1.57)
High School Graduate	700	3,431	3,391	1,083	1,192	31.57 (2.31)	35.15	0.90 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.04)
Some College	700	3,431	3,391	1,060	900	30.89 (2.29)	26.54	1.16[a] (0.09)	(1.01 - 1.35)
College Graduate	700	3,431	3,391	694	821	20.23 (1.91)	24.21	0.84 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.01)
Maine									
Less than High School	700	1,058	1,057	87	100	8.26 (1.57)	9.46	0.87 (0.17)	(0.60 - 1.27)
High School Graduate	700	1,058	1,057	344	359	32.53 (2.38)	33.96	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.11)
Some College	700	1,058	1,057	291	282	27.54 (2.55)	26.68	1.03 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.24)
College Graduate	700	1,058	1,057	335	316	31.67 (3.15)	29.90	1.06 (0.11)	(0.87 - 1.29)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland									
Less than High School	700	4,533	4,556	443	386	9.76 (1.68)	8.47	1.15 (0.20)	(0.82 - 1.61)
High School Graduate	700	4,533	4,556	1,122	1,210	24.75 (2.60)	26.56	0.93 (0.10)	(0.76 - 1.14)
Some College	700	4,533	4,556	1,076	1,224	23.74 (2.15)	26.87	0.88 (0.08)	(0.74 - 1.06)
College Graduate	700	4,533	4,556	1,892	1,736	41.74 (3.59)	38.10	1.10 (0.09)	(0.93 - 1.30)
Massachusetts									
Less than High School	700	5,281	5,137	467	520	8.83 (1.47)	10.12	0.87 (0.14)	(0.63 - 1.21)
High School Graduate	700	5,281	5,137	1,318	1,448	24.96 (2.62)	28.19	0.89 (0.09)	(0.72 - 1.09)
Some College	700	5,281	5,137	1,290	1,118	24.42 (2.44)	21.76	1.12 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.36)
College Graduate	700	5,281	5,137	2,207	2,050	41.79 (2.70)	39.91	1.05 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.19)
Michigan									
Less than High School	1,800	7,579	7,619	789	733	10.41 (0.95)	9.62	1.08 (0.10)	(0.90 - 1.29)
High School Graduate	1,800	7,579	7,619	2,459	2,451	32.44 (1.54)	32.17	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Some College	1,800	7,579	7,619	2,221	2,485	29.30 (1.34)	32.62	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.98)
College Graduate	1,800	7,579	7,619	2,111	1,951	27.85 (1.60)	25.61	1.09 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.22)
Minnesota									
Less than High School	700	4,119	4,098	287	317	6.98 (1.44)	7.74	0.90 (0.19)	(0.60 - 1.35)
High School Graduate	700	4,119	4,098	1,007	1,013	24.44 (2.24)	24.72	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.18)
Some College	700	4,119	4,098	1,460	1,414	35.45 (2.33)	34.50	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.17)
College Graduate	700	4,119	4,098	1,365	1,355	33.13 (2.58)	33.06	1.00 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.17)
Mississippi									
Less than High School	700	2,194	2,160	440	327	20.06 (1.74)	15.14	1.33[a] (0.11)	(1.12 - 1.57)
High School Graduate	700	2,194	2,160	753	661	34.31 (2.35)	30.60	1.12 (0.08)	(0.98 - 1.28)
Some College	700	2,194	2,160	619	684	28.23 (2.05)	31.67	0.89 (0.06)	(0.77 - 1.03)
College Graduate	700	2,194	2,160	382	487	17.40 (1.92)	22.55	0.77[a] (0.09)	(0.62 - 0.96)
Missouri									
Less than High School	700	4,564	4,588	668	411	14.64 (2.21)	8.96	1.63[a] (0.25)	(1.22 - 2.20)
High School Graduate	700	4,564	4,588	1,544	1,602	33.83 (2.50)	34.92	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.12)
Some College	700	4,564	4,588	1,230	1,384	26.95 (1.55)	30.17	0.89[a] (0.05)	(0.80 - 1.00)
College Graduate	700	4,564	4,588	1,121	1,190	24.57 (2.37)	25.94	0.95 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.14)
Montana									
Less than High School	800	784	756	77	55	9.77 (1.89)	7.28	1.34 (0.26)	(0.92 - 1.96)
High School Graduate	800	784	756	236	254	30.12 (2.22)	33.60	0.90 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.04)
Some College	800	784	756	234	251	29.86 (2.57)	33.20	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.06)
College Graduate	800	784	756	237	195	30.26 (2.94)	25.79	1.17 (0.11)	(0.97 - 1.42)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nebraska									
Less than High School	700	1,386	1,380	137	131	9.88 (1.42)	9.49	1.04 (0.15)	(0.79 - 1.38)
High School Graduate	700	1,386	1,380	397	346	28.65 (2.47)	25.07	1.14 (0.10)	(0.97 - 1.35)
Some College	700	1,386	1,380	445	484	32.11 (2.42)	35.07	0.92 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.06)
College Graduate	700	1,386	1,380	407	420	29.35 (2.39)	30.43	0.96 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.13)
Nevada									
Less than High School	700	2,138	2,086	330	248	15.41 (2.06)	11.89	1.30 (0.17)	(1.00 - 1.69)
High School Graduate	700	2,138	2,086	691	734	32.32 (2.40)	35.19	0.92 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.06)
Some College	700	2,138	2,086	586	654	27.39 (2.28)	31.35	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.03)
College Graduate	700	2,138	2,086	532	450	24.88 (2.51)	21.57	1.15 (0.12)	(0.95 - 1.41)
New Hampshire									
Less than High School	700	1,045	1,046	103	68	9.88 (1.41)	6.50	1.52[a] (0.22)	(1.15 - 2.01)
High School Graduate	700	1,045	1,046	315	314	30.18 (2.55)	30.02	1.01 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.19)
Some College	700	1,045	1,046	302	298	28.85 (2.35)	28.49	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.19)
College Graduate	700	1,045	1,046	325	365	31.09 (3.15)	34.89	0.89 (0.09)	(0.73 - 1.09)
New Jersey									
Less than High School	1,100	6,823	6,772	542	721	7.95 (1.36)	10.65	0.75 (0.13)	(0.53 - 1.04)
High School Graduate	1,100	6,823	6,772	1,848	1,980	27.08 (2.17)	29.24	0.93 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.08)
Some College	1,100	6,823	6,772	1,579	1,722	23.15 (1.76)	25.43	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.06)
College Graduate	1,100	6,823	6,772	2,854	2,350	41.82 (2.63)	34.70	1.21[a] (0.08)	(1.07 - 1.36)
New Mexico									
Less than High School	700	1,547	1,593	243	211	15.72 (1.79)	13.25	1.19 (0.13)	(0.95 - 1.48)
High School Graduate	700	1,547	1,593	400	461	25.84 (2.16)	28.94	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
Some College	700	1,547	1,593	538	488	34.77 (2.65)	30.63	1.14 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.32)
College Graduate	700	1,547	1,593	366	433	23.67 (2.20)	27.18	0.87 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.04)
New York									
Less than High School	2,500	15,282	15,267	1,902	1,950	12.44 (1.06)	12.77	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.15)
High School Graduate	2,500	15,282	15,267	3,688	4,301	24.13 (1.10)	28.17	0.86[a] (0.04)	(0.78 - 0.94)
Some College	2,500	15,282	15,267	3,766	3,862	24.64 (1.13)	25.30	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.07)
College Graduate	2,500	15,282	15,267	5,927	5,155	38.78 (1.52)	33.77	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.24)
North Carolina									
Less than High School	1,200	7,442	7,284	1,192	1,187	16.01 (1.88)	16.30	0.98 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.24)
High School Graduate	1,200	7,442	7,284	2,015	2,089	27.07 (1.82)	28.68	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)
Some College	1,200	7,442	7,284	1,969	2,075	26.46 (1.62)	28.49	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.05)
College Graduate	1,200	7,442	7,284	2,267	1,933	30.46 (2.18)	26.54	1.15 (0.08)	(1.00 - 1.32)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Less than High School	700	555	543	50	35	9.10 (1.52)	6.45	1.41[a] (0.24)	(1.02 - 1.96)
High School Graduate	700	555	543	143	161	25.83 (2.23)	29.65	0.87 (0.08)	(0.74 - 1.03)
Some College	700	555	543	186	187	33.52 (2.00)	34.44	0.97 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.09)
College Graduate	700	555	543	175	162	31.55 (2.47)	29.83	1.06 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.23)
Ohio									
Less than High School	1,800	8,787	8,818	1,055	1,016	12.01 (1.27)	11.52	1.04 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.28)
High School Graduate	1,800	8,787	8,818	3,059	3,383	34.81 (1.55)	38.36	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.99)
Some College	1,800	8,787	8,818	2,341	2,266	26.65 (1.28)	25.70	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.14)
College Graduate	1,800	8,787	8,818	2,331	2,154	26.53 (1.59)	24.43	1.09 (0.07)	(0.97 - 1.22)
Oklahoma									
Less than High School	700	2,845	2,744	470	388	16.53 (1.95)	14.14	1.17 (0.14)	(0.93 - 1.47)
High School Graduate	700	2,845	2,744	883	998	31.05 (2.67)	36.37	0.85 (0.07)	(0.72 - 1.01)
Some College	700	2,845	2,744	869	781	30.54 (2.40)	28.46	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.25)
College Graduate	700	2,845	2,744	623	577	21.89 (2.37)	21.03	1.04 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.29)
Oregon									
Less than High School	700	3,075	3,089	353	303	11.49 (1.61)	9.81	1.17 (0.16)	(0.89 - 1.54)
High School Graduate	700	3,075	3,089	719	875	23.37 (2.59)	28.33	0.83 (0.09)	(0.66 - 1.03)
Some College	700	3,075	3,089	905	1,038	29.45 (1.96)	33.60	0.88[a] (0.06)	(0.77 - 1.00)
College Graduate	700	3,075	3,089	1,097	874	35.70 (3.15)	28.29	1.26[a] (0.11)	(1.06 - 1.50)
Pennsylvania									
Less than High School	1,800	9,891	10,060	989	1,076	10.00 (0.89)	10.70	0.94 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.11)
High School Graduate	1,800	9,891	10,060	3,605	3,764	36.45 (1.69)	37.42	0.97 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.07)
Some College	1,800	9,891	10,060	2,130	2,293	21.54 (1.28)	22.79	0.94 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.06)
College Graduate	1,800	9,891	10,060	3,166	2,927	32.01 (1.82)	29.10	1.10 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.23)
Rhode Island									
Less than High School	700	826	830	94	119	11.40 (2.12)	14.34	0.80 (0.15)	(0.55 - 1.15)
High School Graduate	700	826	830	246	224	29.73 (3.12)	26.99	1.10 (0.12)	(0.90 - 1.35)
Some College	700	826	830	178	209	21.50 (1.88)	25.18	0.85 (0.07)	(0.72 - 1.01)
College Graduate	700	826	830	309	278	37.37 (3.14)	33.49	1.12 (0.09)	(0.95 - 1.32)
South Carolina									
Less than High School	800	3,645	3,598	602	457	16.52 (2.10)	12.70	1.30[a] (0.17)	(1.01 - 1.67)
High School Graduate	800	3,645	3,598	1,181	1,202	32.40 (2.49)	33.41	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.13)
Some College	800	3,645	3,598	1,045	966	28.67 (1.95)	26.85	1.07 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.22)
College Graduate	800	3,645	3,598	817	974	22.40 (2.27)	27.07	0.83 (0.08)	(0.68 - 1.01)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
South Dakota									
Less than High School	700	626	625	73	57	11.66 (1.66)	9.12	1.28 (0.18)	(0.97 - 1.69)
High School Graduate	700	626	625	211	186	33.75 (2.66)	29.76	1.13 (0.09)	(0.97 - 1.32)
Some College	700	626	625	174	216	27.75 (1.92)	34.56	0.80[a] (0.06)	(0.70 - 0.92)
College Graduate	700	626	625	168	166	26.84 (2.91)	26.56	1.01 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.25)
Tennessee									
Less than High School	700	4,952	4,923	689	727	13.92 (1.36)	14.77	0.94 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.14)
High School Graduate	700	4,952	4,923	1,624	1,638	32.80 (2.55)	33.27	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.15)
Some College	700	4,952	4,923	1,336	1,333	26.98 (2.07)	27.08	1.00 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.16)
College Graduate	700	4,952	4,923	1,302	1,224	26.29 (2.68)	24.86	1.06 (0.11)	(0.87 - 1.29)
Texas									
Less than High School	2,500	19,348	19,239	3,869	3,473	20.00 (1.25)	18.05	1.11 (0.07)	(0.98 - 1.25)
High School Graduate	2,500	19,348	19,239	5,439	5,368	28.11 (1.16)	27.90	1.01 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.09)
Some College	2,500	19,348	19,239	5,192	5,431	26.84 (1.02)	28.23	0.95 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.02)
College Graduate	2,500	19,348	19,239	4,847	4,967	25.05 (1.55)	25.82	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Utah									
Less than High School	700	2,014	1,981	189	157	9.37 (1.34)	7.93	1.18 (0.17)	(0.89 - 1.57)
High School Graduate	700	2,014	1,981	552	549	27.42 (1.78)	27.71	0.99 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.12)
Some College	700	2,014	1,981	637	703	31.62 (2.35)	35.49	0.89 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.03)
College Graduate	700	2,014	1,981	636	572	31.59 (2.18)	28.87	1.09 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.25)
Vermont									
Less than High School	700	499	495	45	39	9.00 (2.32)	7.88	1.14 (0.29)	(0.69 - 1.89)
High School Graduate	700	499	495	157	163	31.55 (3.14)	32.93	0.96 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.16)
Some College	700	499	495	123	124	24.70 (3.06)	25.05	0.99 (0.12)	(0.77 - 1.26)
College Graduate	700	499	495	173	169	34.76 (3.63)	34.14	1.02 (0.11)	(0.83 - 1.25)
Virginia									
Less than High School	1,100	6,247	6,178	772	690	12.36 (1.36)	11.17	1.11 (0.12)	(0.89 - 1.37)
High School Graduate	1,100	6,247	6,178	1,431	1,687	22.90 (1.77)	27.31	0.84[a] (0.06)	(0.72 - 0.98)
Some College	1,100	6,247	6,178	1,789	1,713	28.64 (1.84)	27.73	1.03 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.17)
College Graduate	1,100	6,247	6,178	2,255	2,090	36.10 (2.95)	33.83	1.07 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.25)
Washington									
Less than High School	700	5,349	5,186	550	480	10.29 (1.35)	9.26	1.11 (0.15)	(0.86 - 1.44)
High School Graduate	700	5,349	5,186	1,430	1,288	26.74 (2.03)	24.84	1.08 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.25)
Some College	700	5,349	5,186	1,676	1,816	31.34 (2.28)	35.02	0.89 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.03)
College Graduate	700	5,349	5,186	1,692	1,602	31.63 (2.33)	30.89	1.02 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.18)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
West Virginia									
Less than High School	700	1,442	1,447	289	202	20.04 (1.71)	13.96	1.44[a] (0.12)	(1.21 - 1.70)
High School Graduate	700	1,442	1,447	570	628	39.56 (2.63)	43.40	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.04)
Some College	700	1,442	1,447	315	322	21.82 (2.10)	22.25	0.98 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.18)
College Graduate	700	1,442	1,447	268	296	18.58 (2.05)	20.46	0.91 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.13)
Wisconsin									
Less than High School	700	4,386	4,286	320	334	7.31 (1.47)	7.79	0.94 (0.19)	(0.63 - 1.39)
High School Graduate	700	4,386	4,286	1,603	1,321	36.54 (2.62)	30.82	1.19[a] (0.08)	(1.03 - 1.36)
Some College	700	4,386	4,286	1,201	1,447	27.39 (2.22)	33.76	0.81[a] (0.07)	(0.69 - 0.95)
College Graduate	700	4,386	4,286	1,262	1,185	28.77 (2.50)	27.65	1.04 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.23)
Wyoming									
Less than High School	700	436	435	50	36	11.43 (1.61)	8.28	1.38[a] (0.19)	(1.05 - 1.82)
High School Graduate	700	436	435	149	147	34.11 (2.78)	33.79	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.18)
Some College	700	436	435	122	158	28.02 (2.28)	36.32	0.77[a] (0.06)	(0.66 - 0.91)
College Graduate	700	436	435	115	95	26.44 (2.80)	21.84	1.21 (0.13)	(0.98 - 1.49)

CI= confidence interval; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 2.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 2.2B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ Education Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Totals (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Totals (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGE GROUP									
18 or Older									
Less than High School	50,900	240,248	238,364	32,225	29,506	13.41 (0.26)	12.38	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
High School Graduate	50,900	240,248	238,364	68,918	70,651	28.69 (0.31)	29.64	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 0.99)
Some College	50,900	240,248	238,364	65,581	68,496	27.30 (0.27)	28.74	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.97)
College Graduate	50,900	240,248	238,364	73,523	69,709	30.60 (0.37)	29.24	1.05[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
18-24									
Less than High School	14,400	30,685	29,865	4,539	5,051	14.79 (0.43)	16.91	0.87[a] (0.03)	(0.83 - 0.93)
High School Graduate	14,400	30,685	29,865	10,936	8,559	35.64 (0.63)	28.66	1.24[a] (0.02)	(1.20 - 1.29)
Some College	14,400	30,685	29,865	11,154	13,108	36.35 (0.61)	43.89	0.83[a] (0.01)	(0.80 - 0.86)
College Graduate	14,400	30,685	29,865	4,057	3,147	13.22 (0.42)	10.54	1.25[a] (0.04)	(1.18 - 1.33)
25 to 44									
Less than High School	21,400	81,865	81,561	9,726	8,614	11.88 (0.32)	10.56	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.19)
High School Graduate	21,400	81,865	81,561	19,747	21,148	24.12 (0.40)	25.93	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.96)
Some College	21,400	81,865	81,561	22,732	22,776	27.77 (0.40)	27.93	0.99 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)
College Graduate	21,400	81,865	81,561	29,660	29,023	36.23 (0.53)	35.58	1.02 (0.01)	(0.99 - 1.05)
45 to 64									
Less than High School	10,800	82,706	82,433	10,222	8,569	12.36 (0.44)	10.40	1.19[a] (0.04)	(1.11 - 1.27)
High School Graduate	10,800	82,706	82,433	23,933	25,609	28.94 (0.56)	31.07	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.97)
Some College	10,800	82,706	82,433	21,529	22,440	26.03 (0.52)	27.22	0.96[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 0.99)
College Graduate	10,800	82,706	82,433	27,022	25,815	32.67 (0.63)	31.32	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.08)
65 or Older									
Less than High School	4,300	44,992	44,504	7,738	7,272	17.20 (0.75)	16.34	1.05 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.15)
High School Graduate	4,300	44,992	44,504	14,302	15,336	31.79 (0.83)	34.46	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.97)
Some College	4,300	44,992	44,504	10,168	10,171	22.60 (0.76)	22.85	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.06)
College Graduate	4,300	44,992	44,504	12,784	11,724	28.41 (0.88)	26.34	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.15)
GENDER									
Male									
Less than High School	23,800	115,741	114,966	16,849	15,238	14.56 (0.38)	13.25	1.10[a] (0.03)	(1.04 - 1.16)
High School Graduate	23,800	115,741	114,966	34,053	35,259	29.42 (0.42)	30.67	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.99)
Some College	23,800	115,741	114,966	29,310	31,385	25.32 (0.39)	27.30	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.90 - 0.96)
College Graduate	23,800	115,741	114,966	35,529	33,083	30.70 (0.50)	28.78	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.10)
Female									
Less than High School	27,100	124,507	123,398	15,376	14,269	12.35 (0.30)	11.56	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.12)
High School Graduate	27,100	124,507	123,398	34,865	35,392	28.00 (0.43)	28.68	0.98 (0.01)	(0.95 - 1.01)
Some College	27,100	124,507	123,398	36,271	37,111	29.13 (0.38)	30.07	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.99)
College Graduate	27,100	124,507	123,398	37,994	36,626	30.52 (0.44)	29.68	1.03 (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Education Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Totals (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Educational Level Totals (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Hispanic									
Less than High School	8,200	36,826	36,205	11,638	11,583	31.60 (0.86)	31.99	0.99 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.04)
High School Graduate	8,200	36,826	36,205	10,508	10,954	28.53 (0.71)	30.26	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Some College	8,200	36,826	36,205	9,113	8,867	24.75 (0.71)	24.49	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
College Graduate	8,200	36,826	36,205	5,567	4,800	15.12 (0.66)	13.26	1.14[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.24)
Non-Hispanic White									
Less than High School	32,300	156,753	156,101	14,531	11,920	9.27 (0.24)	7.64	1.21[a] (0.03)	(1.15 - 1.28)
High School Graduate	32,300	156,753	156,101	45,516	45,957	29.04 (0.38)	29.44	0.99 (0.01)	(0.96 - 1.01)
Some College	32,300	156,753	156,101	43,187	46,307	27.55 (0.33)	29.66	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
College Graduate	32,300	156,753	156,101	53,518	51,918	34.14 (0.43)	33.26	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.05)
Non-Hispanic Black									
Less than High School	5,900	28,195	27,530	4,288	3,928	15.21 (0.71)	14.27	1.07 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
High School Graduate	5,900	28,195	27,530	9,657	9,376	34.25 (0.96)	34.06	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.06)
Some College	5,900	28,195	27,530	8,755	8,730	31.05 (0.87)	31.71	0.98 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.03)
College Graduate	5,900	28,195	27,530	5,494	5,496	19.49 (0.80)	19.96	0.98 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.06)
Non-Hispanic Other									
Less than High School	4,600	18,474	18,528	1,768	2,076	9.57 (0.81)	11.20	0.85 (0.07)	(0.72 - 1.01)
High School Graduate	4,600	18,474	18,528	3,236	4,365	17.52 (0.99)	23.56	0.74[a] (0.04)	(0.67 - 0.83)
Some College	4,600	18,474	18,528	4,526	4,593	24.50 (1.04)	24.79	0.99 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.07)
College Graduate	4,600	18,474	18,528	8,944	7,496	48.41 (1.44)	40.46	1.20[a] (0.04)	(1.13 - 1.27)

CI= confidence interval; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.

NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 2.2C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 2.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH Data for Educational Level

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (i.e., individuals living in HUs and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian HUs on a military base or in a household not on a military base)	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Approximately 67,900 households and 140,000 individuals	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level unweighted response rate: 88.58 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 12 percent of these HUs were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data. Final weights were used to produce CPS estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?"[5]	"What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?… Include junior or community college attendance; do not include technical schools (beautician, mechanic, etc.)"[6]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH Data for Educational Level (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS ASEC, the education questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the education questions were answered individually by each respondent.

AB = bachelor of arts; ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; BA = bachelor of arts; BS = bachelor of science; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control and Prevention; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; DDS = doctor of dental surgery; DVM = doctor of veterinary medicine; EdD = doctor of education; GED = general educational development; HU = housing unit; JD = doctor of jurisprudence or doctor of law; LLB = bachelor of laws; MA = master of arts; MBA = master of business administration; MD = doctor of medicine; MEd = master of education; MEng = master of engineering; MRB = methodological resource book; MS = master of science; MSW = master of social work or master of social welfare; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PhD = doctor of philosophy; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the CPS ASEC is available from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim CPS ASEC answer choices: (31) "Less than 1st grade"; (32) "1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade"; (33) "5th or 6th grade"; (34) "7th or 8th grade"; (35) "9th grade"; (36) "10th grade"; (37) "11th grade"; (38) "12th grade no diploma"; (39) "High school graduate – high school diploma or equivalent (for example: GED)"; (40) "Some college but no degree"; (41) "Associate degree in college – occupation/vocation program"; (42) "Associate degree in college – academic program"; (43) "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)"; (44) "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; (45) "Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; and (46) "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (0) "Never attended school"; (1) "1st grade completed"; (2) "2nd grade completed"; (3) "3rd grade completed"; (4) "4th grade completed"; (5) "5th grade completed"; (6) "6th grade completed"; (7) "7th grade completed"; (8) "8th grade completed"; (9) "9th grade completed"; (10) "10th grade completed"; (11) "11th grade completed"; (12) "12th grade completed"; (13) "College or university/1st year completed"; (14) "College or university/2nd year completed"; (15) "College or university/3rd year completed"; (16) "College or university/4th year completed"; and (17) "College or university/5th or higher year completed."

Table 2.3B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NHIS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGE GROUP										
18 or Older										
Less than High School	50,900	82,300	240,248	235,674	32,225	31,605	13.41 (0.26)	13.41 (0.23)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.05)
High School Graduate	50,900	82,300	240,248	235,674	68,918	63,664	28.69 (0.31)	27.01 (0.28)	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.09)
Some College	50,900	82,300	240,248	235,674	65,581	71,222	27.30 (0.27)	30.22 (0.27)	0.90[a] (0.01)	(0.88 - 0.93)
College Graduate	50,900	82,300	240,248	235,674	73,523	69,182	30.60 (0.37)	29.36 (0.35)	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.08)
18 to 25										
Less than High School	16,400	11,100	34,935	34,203	4,946	4,852	14.16 (0.39)	14.19 (0.50)	1.00 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.09)
High School Graduate	16,400	11,100	34,935	34,203	11,974	9,999	34.28 (0.57)	29.24 (0.68)	1.17[a] (0.03)	(1.11 - 1.24)
Some College	16,400	11,100	34,935	34,203	12,443	14,974	35.62 (0.54)	43.78 (0.77)	0.81[a] (0.02)	(0.78 - 0.85)
College Graduate	16,400	11,100	34,935	34,203	5,573	4,377	15.95 (0.43)	12.80 (0.47)	1.25[a] (0.06)	(1.14 - 1.36)
26 or Older										
Less than High School	34,400	71,200	205,313	201,472	27,280	26,753	13.29 (0.29)	13.28 (0.23)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.06)
High School Graduate	34,400	71,200	205,313	201,472	56,944	53,665	27.74 (0.34)	26.64 (0.30)	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.08)
Some College	34,400	71,200	205,313	201,472	53,139	56,249	25.88 (0.30)	27.92 (0.27)	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.90 - 0.95)
College Graduate	34,400	71,200	205,313	201,472	67,951	64,805	33.10 (0.41)	32.17 (0.38)	1.03 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.06)
GENDER										
Male										
Less than High School	23,800	38,800	115,741	113,482	16,849	16,078	14.56 (0.38)	14.17 (0.29)	1.03 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.10)
High School Graduate	23,800	38,800	115,741	113,482	34,053	31,778	29.42 (0.42)	28.00 (0.35)	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.09)
Some College	23,800	38,800	115,741	113,482	29,310	32,661	25.32 (0.39)	28.78 (0.33)	0.88[a] (0.02)	(0.85 - 0.91)
College Graduate	23,800	38,800	115,741	113,482	35,529	32,966	30.70 (0.50)	29.05 (0.40)	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.10)
Female										
Less than High School	27,100	43,400	124,507	122,193	15,376	15,528	12.35 (0.30)	12.71 (0.23)	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.03)
High School Graduate	27,100	43,400	124,507	122,193	34,865	31,887	28.00 (0.43)	26.10 (0.31)	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.11)
Some College	27,100	43,400	124,507	122,193	36,271	38,562	29.13 (0.38)	31.56 (0.31)	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.95)
College Graduate	27,100	43,400	124,507	122,193	37,994	36,217	30.52 (0.44)	29.64 (0.36)	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.07)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.3B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Educational Level among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Educational Level	NSDUH Sample Size	NHIS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Educational Level Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Hispanic										
Less than High School	8,200	15,800	36,826	35,705	11,638	12,146	31.60 (0.86)	34.02 (0.55)	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 0.99)
High School Graduate	8,200	15,800	36,826	35,705	10,508	9,825	28.53 (0.71)	27.52 (0.47)	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.10)
Some College	8,200	15,800	36,826	35,705	9,113	9,297	24.75 (0.71)	26.04 (0.51)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.02)
College Graduate	8,200	15,800	36,826	35,705	5,567	4,437	15.12 (0.66)	12.43 (0.37)	1.22[a] (0.06)	(1.10 - 1.35)
Non-Hispanic White										
Less than High School	32,300	49,300	156,753	156,638	14,531	13,445	9.27 (0.24)	8.58 (0.23)	1.08[a] (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.16)
High School Graduate	32,300	49,300	156,753	156,638	45,516	41,858	29.04 (0.38)	26.72 (0.36)	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.13)
Some College	32,300	49,300	156,753	156,638	43,187	49,050	27.55 (0.33)	31.31 (0.34)	0.88[a] (0.01)	(0.85 - 0.91)
College Graduate	32,300	49,300	156,753	156,638	53,518	52,285	34.14 (0.43)	33.38 (0.44)	1.02 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.06)
Non-Hispanic Black										
Less than High School	5,900	10,600	28,195	28,242	4,288	4,399	15.21 (0.71)	15.58 (0.47)	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.09)
High School Graduate	5,900	10,600	28,195	28,242	9,657	9,021	34.25 (0.96)	31.94 (0.61)	1.07[a] (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.15)
Some College	5,900	10,600	28,195	28,242	8,755	9,379	31.05 (0.87)	33.21 (0.65)	0.94[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 1.00)
College Graduate	5,900	10,600	28,195	28,242	5,494	5,443	19.49 (0.80)	19.27 (0.54)	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Non-Hispanic Asian										
Less than High School	2,200	5,500	12,629	13,179	791	1,292	6.26 (0.89)	9.81 (0.62)	0.64[a] (0.10)	(0.47 - 0.86)
High School Graduate	2,200	5,500	12,629	13,179	1,535	2,381	12.15 (1.13)	18.07 (0.72)	0.67[a] (0.07)	(0.55 - 0.82)
Some College	2,200	5,500	12,629	13,179	2,676	2,828	21.19 (1.27)	21.46 (0.73)	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
College Graduate	2,200	5,500	12,629	13,179	7,628	6,677	60.40 (1.73)	50.67 (1.06)	1.19[a] (0.04)	(1.11 - 1.28)
Non-Hispanic Other										
Less than High School	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,910	977	323	16.72 (1.53)	16.90 (2.10)	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.34)
High School Graduate	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,910	1,702	580	29.11 (1.58)	30.34 (2.43)	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
Some College	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,910	1,850	668	31.66 (1.65)	34.96 (2.34)	0.91 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.07)
College Graduate	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,910	1,316	340	22.51 (1.71)	17.80 (2.05)	1.26 (0.17)	(0.97 - 1.66)

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI= confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH and NHIS sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each demographic group.
NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 2.3C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 2.3C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Educational Level

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States, excluding the following population from the sample: patients in long-term care facilities, individuals on active duty with the Armed Forces (though their dependents are included), individuals incarcerated in the prison system, and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	44,552 households, resulting in 45,597 families and 112,053 individuals (45,563 adults)	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	National response rates (unweighted): (a) family response rate: 73.1 percent; and (b) unconditional response rate (adult sample): 58.9 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual must self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	NCHS created weights for each quarter of the NHIS sample. Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN® software package[4] to account for the NHIS's complex sample design. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"What is the highest level of school [fill: you have/ALIAS has] completed or the highest degree [fill: you have/ALIAS has] received? Please tell me the number from the card. * Enter highest level of school completed."[5]	"What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed? Please tell me the number from the card. Include junior or community college attendance; do not include technical schools (beautician, mechanic, etc.)"[6]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.3C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Educational Level (continued)

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the education questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the education questions were answered individually by each respondent.

AB = bachelor of arts; ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; BA = bachelor of arts; BBA = bachelor of business administration; BS = bachelor of science; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control; DDS = doctor of dental surgery; DVM = doctor of veterinary medicine; EdD = doctor of education; GED = general educational development; JD = doctor of jurisprudence or doctor of law; MA = master of arts; MBA = master of business administration; MD = doctor of medicine; MEd = master of education; MEng = master of engineering; MRB = methodological resource book; MS = master of science; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PhD = doctor of philosophy; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2014 NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: (00) "Never attended/kindergarten only"; (01) "1st grade"; (02) "2nd grade"; (03) "3rd grade"; (04) "4th grade"; (05) "5th grade"; (06) "6th grade"; (07) "7th grade"; (08) "8th grade"; (09) "9th grade"; (10) "10th grade"; (11) "11th grade"; (12) "12th grade, no diploma"; (13) "GED or equivalent"; (14) "High School Graduate"; (15) "Some college, no degree"; (16) "Associate degree: occupational, technical, or vocational program"; (17) "Associate degree: academic program"; (18) "Bachelor's degree (Example: BA, AB, BS, BBA)"; (19) "Master's degree (Example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MBA)"; (20) "Professional School degree (Example: MD, DDS, DVM, JD)"; and (21) "Doctoral degree (Example: PhD, EdD)."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (0) "Never attended school"; (1) "1st grade completed"; (2) "2nd grade completed"; (3) "3rd grade completed"; (4) "4th grade completed"; (5) "5th grade completed"; (6) "6th grade completed"; (7) "7th grade completed"; (8) "8th grade completed"; (9) "9th grade completed"; (10) "10th grade completed"; (11) "11th grade completed"; (12) "12th grade completed"; (13) "College or university/1st year completed"; (14) "College or university/2nd year completed"; (15) "College or university/3rd year completed"; (16) "College or university/4th year completed"; and (17) "College or university/5th or higher year completed."

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3. Coverage Ratios for Employment Status

3.1 Data Source Information

To produce state-level coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentages of individuals aged 16 or older who were employed or unemployed, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) and the 2014 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program were compared with corresponding years of the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Each estimated NSDUH percentage of employed individuals aged 16 or older was calculated as the number of employed individuals divided by the total population aged 16 or older in a state. On the other hand, each estimated NSDUH percentage of unemployed individuals aged 16 or older was calculated as the number of unemployed individuals divided by the number of individuals in the labor force aged 16 or older in a state. The labor force is defined as the number of employed and unemployed individuals. Note that the denominators for calculating the employment rate versus the unemployment rate are different.

The NSDUH questionnaire asked respondents about working in the past week with follow-up questions about the number of hours worked or questions to determine why the respondent did not work or did not have a job.[24] The ACS questionnaire also collected information about work status in the past week with similar follow-up questions.[25]

The BLS's 2014 estimates are based on the LAUS program, which produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for census regions and divisions, states, counties, metropolitan areas, and many cities, by place of residence.[26] The U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) data are a key input to the LAUS program's methodology and have a significant impact on the estimates from the program. The CPS employment estimates are based on a longer list of questions, which, instead of asking about the last week, ask about the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. Annual CPS estimates are calculated by averaging the 12 monthly estimates.[27]

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[24] See questions QD26 and QD27 on p. 396 and questions QD30 to QD33 on p. 398 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[25] See questions 29a and 29b and question 36 on p. 10, as well as questions 35a to 35c, of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[26] For details on the LAUS program, see the following BLS webpage: https://www.bls.gov/lau/. For information on the LAUS program's estimation methodology, see the following BLS webpage: https://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm.

[27] For details on the BLS's use of CPS labor force statistics, see the following webpage: https://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm. For details on the current CPS questionnaire's labor force items and the 2014 CPS interviewing manual, visit the following Census Bureau webpages: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/questionnaires.html and https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html.

To produce at the national level the CRs for the percentages of employed and unemployed individuals aged 16 or older, by age group and gender, data from the 2009 to 2013 ACS were compared with data from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs.

The 2009 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutionalized and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico.[28] However, the ACS estimates in this chapter exclude the active military population and residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. Estimates from the LAUS program are produced with regression models using data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program's survey on nonfarm pay employment,[29] and state unemployment insurance programs. The 2014 CPS collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI.

Reasons for selecting the ACS and the LAUS program as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as by other demographic domains.
- The LAUS program is a cooperative federal and state program that produces monthly and annual estimates of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate for more than 7,000 geographic areas. The CPS data are a key input to the LAUS program's methodology and have a significant impact on the estimates from the program. Together, estimates from the CPS and the LAUS program provide a consistent historical time series for employment and unemployment data at the national and state levels.

3.2 Methodology

Figures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 and Tables 3.1A and 3.1B show the percentages of individuals aged 16 or older by employment status computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs,

[28] The total U.S estimates from the ACS in Tables 3.1A and 3.1B exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these tables' national estimates.

[29] For details on the BLS's use of data on state and metropolitan area employment, hours, and earnings from the CES program, see the following BLS webpage: https://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm.

by state (Table 3.1A) and by age group and gender (Table 3.1B).[30] Figures 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 and Table 3.2A show the percentages of adults by employment status computed from the 2014 NSDUH, the corresponding 2014 percentages from the LAUS program, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs for the CRs, by state. Also, Tables 3.1C and 3.2C provide summaries of the two sets of compared data sources (NSDUH vs. the ACS and the LAUS program) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of individuals aged 16 or older having a certain employment status (by state or demographic domain) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage from the ACS or the LAUS program. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic characteristic would indicate that the NSDUH estimate was higher than the estimate reported by the comparison data source. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using NSDUH data compared with data from the ACS and the LAUS program because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[31,32]

3.3 Findings

Figures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 show the state percentages of employed and unemployed individuals aged 16 or older from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs compared with the state percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 3.1A and Figures 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 show that the CRs between the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs and the 2009 to 2013 ACS for individuals aged 16 or older ranged from 1.04 in Nevada to 1.15 in the District of Columbia for employed individuals and from 0.74 in Connecticut to 1.17 in Idaho for unemployed individuals. For employed individuals, all of the 51 computed CRs for the states were above 1.0, and 49 of those CRs (except in Nevada and Rhode Island) were significantly greater than 1.0 (see Exhibit 3.1). In contrast, among unemployed individuals, 38 states had CRs less than 1.0, with 9 of those being significantly different from 1.0 (i.e., Alaska, California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Montana).

The correlation coefficients between NSDUH's estimates and the ACS estimates are 0.95 for the employment estimates and 0.90 for the unemployment estimates. These high correlations indicate that very similar patterns were observed for estimates of employment status from NSDUH and the ACS.

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[30] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 3.1C.

[31] In NSDUH, the ACS, and the LAUS program, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[32] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

Exhibit 3.1 State Coverage Ratios for Employment Status between NSDUH and ACS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Employed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	2	49
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	0	0
Unemployed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	13	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	29	9

Table 3.1B shows the national percentages on employment status, by age group and gender, among individuals aged 16 or older from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs as compared with national percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. Similar to what was seen at the state level for individuals aged 16 or older, all of the age group and gender CRs for the employed category were significantly larger than 1.0. For the unemployed category, the CRs were less than 1.0 for both genders and for almost all of the age groups (the CR was 1.01 for individuals aged 16 to 24).

Figures 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 show the state percentages of employed and unemployed individuals aged 16 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with the 2014 state percentages from the LAUS program. Table 3.2A along with these two figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the LAUS program ranged from 0.98 in North Dakota to 1.17 in Rhode Island for employed individuals and from 0.77 in Maryland, Montana, and South Dakota to 1.59 in Minnesota for unemployed individuals. As was seen with the ACS's state CRs, the LAUS program's state CRs for employed individuals were almost all greater than 1.0 (in North Dakota, the CR was 0.98), and 23 states had CRs that were significantly greater than 1.0 (see Exhibit 3.2). However, unlike the ACS's state CRs for unemployed individuals, most of the LAUS program's state CRs were greater than 1.0. Specifically, 38 states had CRs that were greater than 1.0, and 4 states had CRs that were significantly greater than 1.0. The other 13 states had CRs for unemployed individuals that were less than 1.0, but not significantly.

Exhibit 3.2 State Coverage Ratios for Employment Status between NSDUH and LAUS Program Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Employed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	27	23
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	1	0
Unemployed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	34	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	13	0

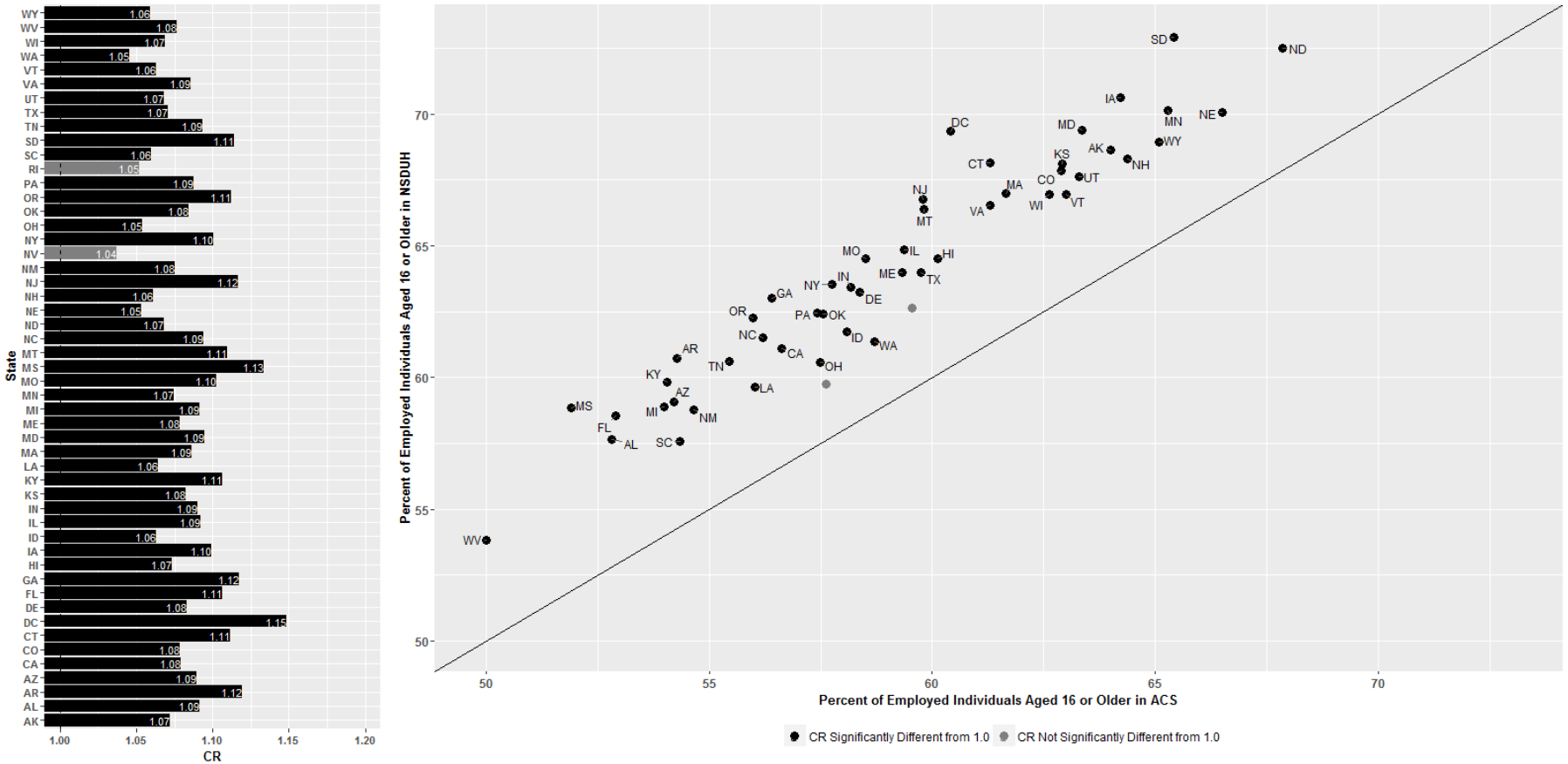
The correlation coefficients between NSDUH's estimates and the LAUS program's estimates are 0.85 for employed individuals and 0.83 for unemployed individuals. These correlations indicate that NSDUH's estimates for employment status display fairly similar patterns when compared with the estimates based on BLS-compiled data.

3.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both the 2009 to 2013 NSDUH percentages and the 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages for employment status among individuals aged 16 or older were available, the average CRs were 1.09 for employed individuals and 0.93 for unemployed individuals (the corresponding median coverages were very close to the means). All of the state CRs for employed individuals were above 1.0, and 49 out of the 51 state CRs were significantly different from 1.0. However, there appeared to be a high degree of correlation between the NSDUH and ACS estimates for both employed and unemployed individuals. Across the 51 states, the average state CRs comparing the 2014 NSDUH estimates and the 2014 estimates based on the LAUS program's data were 1.08 for employed individuals and 1.10 for unemployed individuals. Nationally, using estimates from the 2009 to 2013 ACS and the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, CR patterns similar to those at the state level were seen for several age group and gender comparisons.

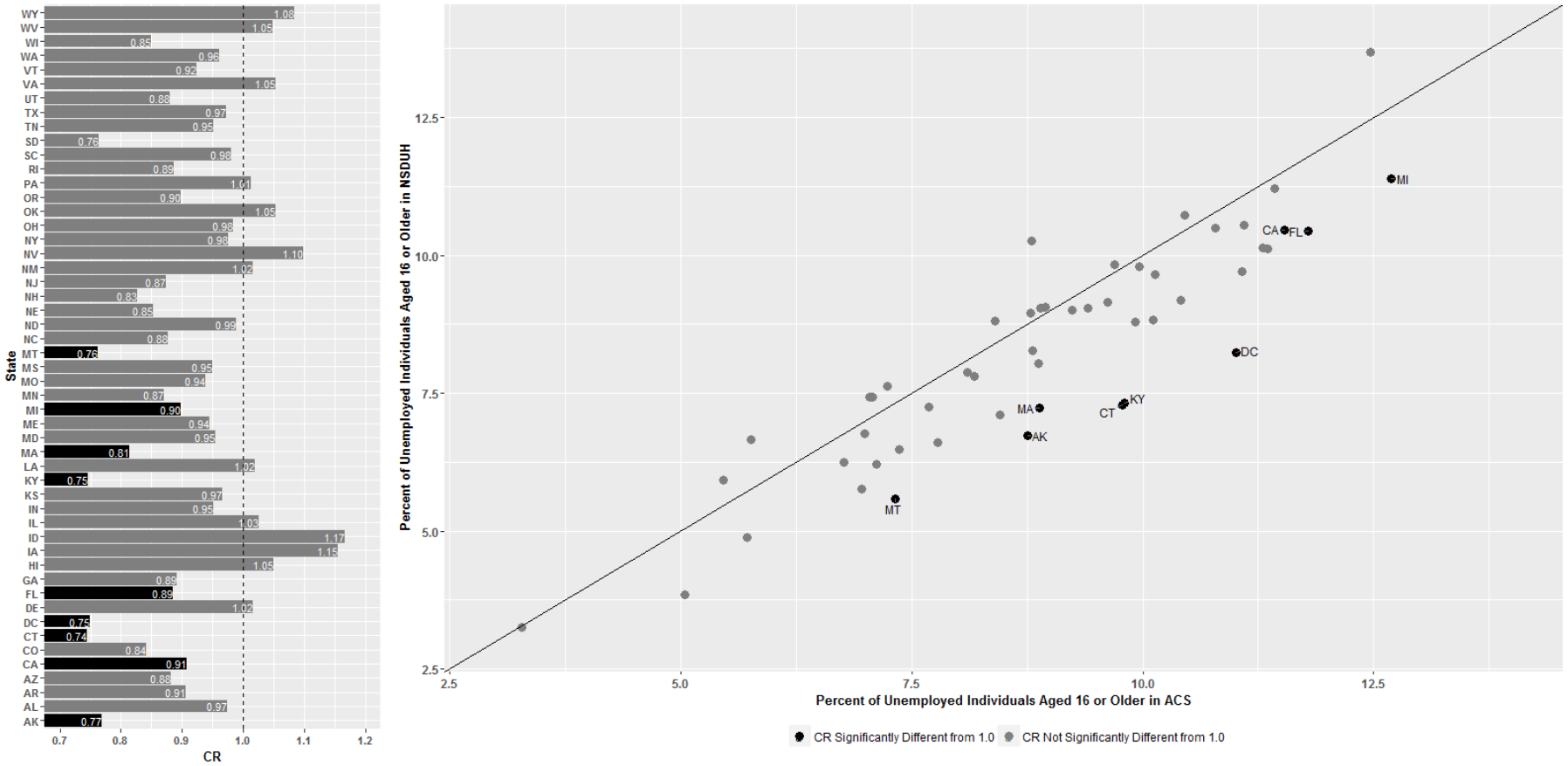
When NSDUH's employment rates were compared with those from the ACS and the LAUS program, it was found that NSDUH had overestimated those who were employed relative to these data sources. This could be due to the questions asked by these three surveys. Both the ACS and the CPS (which was used to produce the LAUS estimates) asked about working for pay or profit. The NSDUH questionnaire, on the other hand, asked only if the respondent had a job. Thus, NSDUH could have overestimated those who were employed because it captured individuals who "had a job" but did not get paid (e.g., volunteer workers, unpaid interns). The national ACS versus NSDUH table (Table 3.1B) shows that the 16 to 24 and 65 or older age groups had the highest CRs, and individuals within these age groups might be more likely to have unpaid internships or be volunteers.

Figure 3.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Employed Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



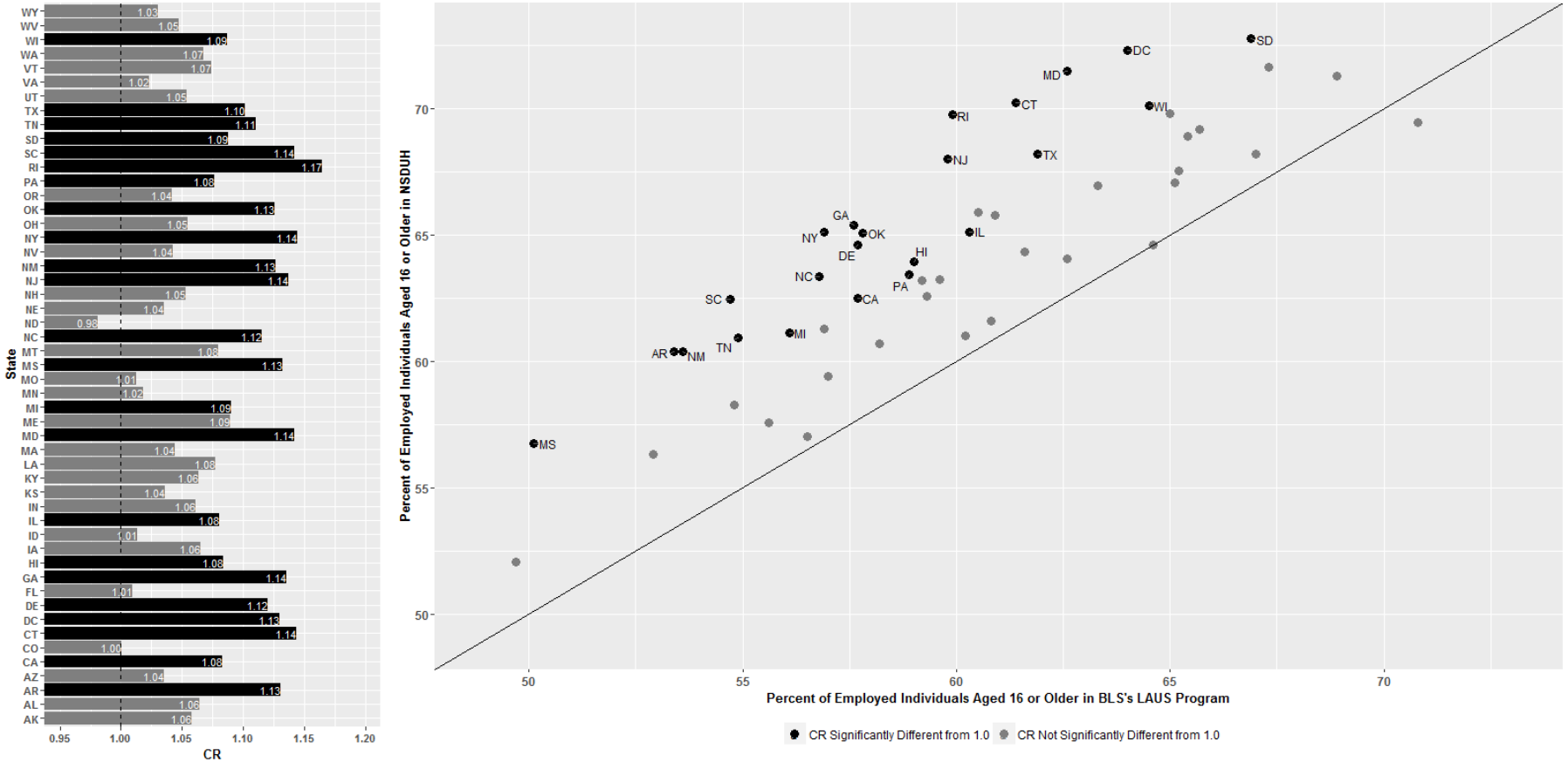
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 3.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Unemployed Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



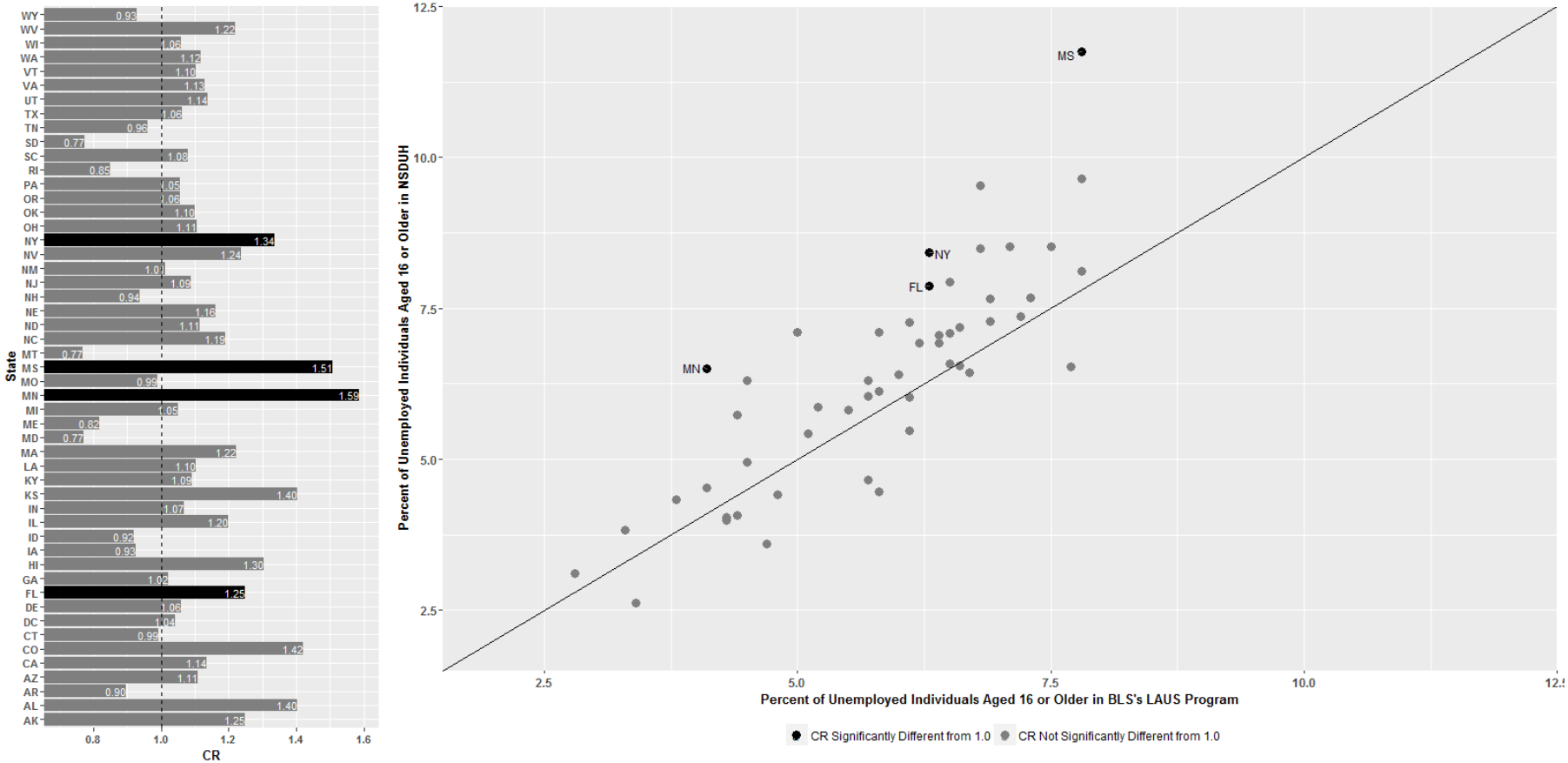
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 3.2.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Employed Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus LAUS Program in 2014



BLS = Bureau of Labor Statistics; CR = coverage ratio; LAUS = Local Area Unemployment Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 3.2.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Unemployed Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus LAUS Program in 2014



BLS = Bureau of Labor Statistics; CR = coverage ratio; LAUS = Local Area Unemployment Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 3.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Employed	267,600	240,833	245,108	151,461	141,865	62.89 (0.19)	57.88	1.09[a] (0.00)	(1.08 - 1.09)
Unemployed	193,600	166,542	157,114	15,080	15,249	9.05 (0.11)	9.71	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
Alabama									
Employed	3,900	3,708	3,791	2,138	2,002	57.64 (1.27)	52.81	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,600	2,388	2,244	251	242	10.50 (0.73)	10.78	0.97 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.12)
Alaska									
Employed	3,400	527	536	361	343	68.63 (1.49)	64.00	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,500	387	376	26	33	6.73 (0.73)	8.75	0.77[a] (0.08)	(0.62 - 0.95)
Arizona									
Employed	3,600	5,021	5,021	2,966	2,722	59.07 (1.99)	54.21	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.02 - 1.16)
Unemployed	2,500	3,266	3,038	300	316	9.18 (0.69)	10.41	0.88 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.02)
Arkansas									
Employed	3,600	2,246	2,295	1,364	1,245	60.74 (1.47)	54.26	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.17)
Unemployed	2,500	1,484	1,367	119	121	8.04 (0.71)	8.87	0.91 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.08)
California									
Employed	14,300	28,857	29,375	17,635	16,636	61.11 (0.62)	56.63	1.08[a] (0.01)	(1.06 - 1.10)
Unemployed	9,700	19,696	18,805	2,061	2,169	10.47 (0.38)	11.53	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.84 - 0.98)
Colorado									
Employed	3,600	3,946	3,991	2,677	2,510	67.84 (1.35)	62.89	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,700	2,882	2,742	205	232	7.12 (0.75)	8.45	0.84 (0.09)	(0.69 - 1.03)
Connecticut									
Employed	3,700	2,807	2,871	1,913	1,759	68.14 (1.53)	61.29	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.06 - 1.16)
Unemployed	2,800	2,063	1,950	150	191	7.28 (0.68)	9.78	0.74[a] (0.07)	(0.62 - 0.89)
Delaware									
Employed	3,500	708	723	448	422	63.24 (1.20)	58.38	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,600	492	463	45	41	9.04 (0.69)	8.90	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
District of Columbia									
Employed	3,600	510	522	354	315	69.35 (1.22)	60.40	1.15[a] (0.02)	(1.11 - 1.19)
Unemployed	2,500	386	354	32	39	8.24 (0.79)	11.01	0.75[a] (0.07)	(0.62 - 0.90)
Florida									
Employed	14,600	15,165	15,506	8,877	8,203	58.54 (0.83)	52.90	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.08 - 1.14)
Unemployed	10,100	9,912	9,299	1,035	1,096	10.44 (0.42)	11.79	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.96)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Georgia									
Employed	3,500	7,449	7,545	4,692	4,255	62.99 (1.39)	56.39	1.12[a] (0.02)	(1.07 - 1.17)
Unemployed	2,500	5,220	4,800	528	545	10.11 (0.81)	11.35	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.04)
Hawaii									
Employed	3,700	1,035	1,065	668	640	64.53 (1.65)	60.13	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.13)
Unemployed	2,700	721	689	54	49	7.43 (0.81)	7.08	1.05 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.30)
Idaho									
Employed	3,500	1,176	1,199	726	696	61.72 (1.45)	58.08	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.01 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,500	809	763	83	67	10.26 (1.08)	8.80	1.17 (0.12)	(0.95 - 1.43)
Illinois									
Employed	14,200	9,961	10,105	6,459	5,998	64.85 (0.67)	59.36	1.09[a] (0.01)	(1.07 - 1.11)
Unemployed	10,500	7,235	6,699	776	701	10.72 (0.43)	10.46	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.11)
Indiana									
Employed	3,500	4,991	5,095	3,166	2,964	63.43 (1.41)	58.17	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,600	3,485	3,279	319	315	9.15 (0.73)	9.62	0.95 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.11)
Iowa									
Employed	3,600	2,375	2,418	1,677	1,553	70.61 (1.28)	64.23	1.10[a] (0.02)	(1.06 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,900	1,796	1,648	119	95	6.65 (0.56)	5.76	1.15 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.36)
Kansas									
Employed	3,500	2,162	2,204	1,473	1,387	68.12 (1.19)	62.92	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,700	1,580	1,491	107	104	6.76 (0.67)	7.00	0.97 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.17)
Kentucky									
Employed	3,500	3,368	3,437	2,014	1,858	59.81 (1.19)	54.05	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.06 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,500	2,173	2,060	159	202	7.32 (0.60)	9.81	0.75[a] (0.06)	(0.64 - 0.88)
Louisiana									
Employed	4,200	3,472	3,562	2,070	1,995	59.63 (1.21)	56.02	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,900	2,274	2,188	204	192	8.96 (0.72)	8.78	1.02 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.19)
Maine									
Employed	3,600	1,075	1,091	688	647	63.99 (1.58)	59.33	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.13)
Unemployed	2,600	742	701	54	54	7.26 (0.71)	7.68	0.94 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.14)
Maryland									
Employed	3,500	4,536	4,618	3,147	2,926	69.37 (1.65)	63.37	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.04 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,600	3,413	3,187	266	261	7.80 (1.25)	8.18	0.95 (0.15)	(0.70 - 1.31)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Massachusetts									
Employed	3,700	5,307	5,366	3,555	3,309	67.00 (1.32)	61.66	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.13)
Unemployed	2,700	3,832	3,631	277	323	7.24 (0.67)	8.89	0.81[a] (0.08)	(0.68 - 0.98)
Michigan									
Employed	14,400	7,787	7,861	4,587	4,243	58.91 (0.72)	53.98	1.09[a] (0.01)	(1.07 - 1.12)
Unemployed	10,400	5,176	4,859	589	616	11.39 (0.44)	12.69	0.90[a] (0.03)	(0.83 - 0.97)
Minnesota									
Employed	3,600	4,159	4,210	2,917	2,748	70.14 (1.52)	65.27	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,800	3,110	2,959	193	211	6.21 (0.73)	7.12	0.87 (0.10)	(0.69 - 1.10)
Mississippi									
Employed	3,800	2,237	2,301	1,317	1,194	58.86 (1.49)	51.91	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.08 - 1.19)
Unemployed	2,600	1,472	1,344	155	149	10.54 (0.80)	11.10	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.10)
Missouri									
Employed	3,600	4,664	4,735	3,008	2,771	64.51 (1.41)	58.51	1.10[a] (0.02)	(1.06 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,700	3,280	3,038	271	268	8.27 (0.66)	8.81	0.94 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.10)
Montana									
Employed	3,600	785	798	521	477	66.37 (1.21)	59.80	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.07 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,600	552	515	31	38	5.59 (0.68)	7.32	0.76[a] (0.09)	(0.60 - 0.97)
Nebraska									
Employed	3,600	1,396	1,426	978	949	70.06 (1.41)	66.51	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.10)
Unemployed	2,800	1,028	1,006	50	58	4.88 (0.50)	5.72	0.85 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.04)
Nevada									
Employed	3,700	2,082	2,134	1,244	1,230	59.76 (1.33)	57.62	1.04 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.08)
Unemployed	2,700	1,441	1,405	197	175	13.69 (1.21)	12.47	1.10 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.31)
New Hampshire									
Employed	3,700	1,064	1,073	726	691	68.29 (1.23)	64.37	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.10)
Unemployed	2,900	771	742	44	52	5.76 (0.57)	6.96	0.83 (0.08)	(0.68 - 1.01)
New Jersey									
Employed	3,600	6,916	7,021	4,618	4,197	66.78 (1.66)	59.79	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.06 - 1.17)
Unemployed	2,600	5,066	4,670	448	472	8.84 (0.89)	10.11	0.87 (0.09)	(0.72 - 1.07)
New Mexico									
Employed	3,600	1,565	1,604	920	877	58.79 (1.39)	54.66	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.13)
Unemployed	2,400	1,021	971	100	94	9.84 (0.86)	9.69	1.02 (0.09)	(0.86 - 1.20)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New York									
Employed	14,200	15,513	15,692	9,859	9,063	63.55 (0.69)	57.75	1.10[a] (0.01)	(1.08 - 1.12)
Unemployed	10,300	10,834	9,984	975	922	9.00 (0.43)	9.23	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.07)
North Carolina									
Employed	3,500	7,356	7,534	4,523	4,235	61.50 (1.34)	56.21	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,500	5,010	4,762	487	527	9.71 (0.76)	11.07	0.88 (0.07)	(0.75 - 1.02)
North Dakota									
Employed	3,600	531	548	385	372	72.49 (1.09)	67.86	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.10)
Unemployed	2,800	398	384	13	13	3.25 (0.33)	3.28	0.99 (0.10)	(0.81 - 1.21)
Ohio									
Employed	14,200	9,005	9,160	5,456	5,266	60.58 (0.69)	57.49	1.05[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.08)
Unemployed	10,200	6,048	5,849	593	583	9.80 (0.39)	9.97	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.06)
Oklahoma									
Employed	3,500	2,851	2,931	1,779	1,686	62.41 (1.41)	57.54	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
Unemployed	2,500	1,922	1,814	143	128	7.43 (0.69)	7.05	1.05 (0.10)	(0.88 - 1.26)
Oregon									
Employed	3,600	3,072	3,103	1,913	1,737	62.26 (1.61)	55.98	1.11[a] (0.03)	(1.06 - 1.17)
Unemployed	2,500	2,129	1,958	216	221	10.14 (0.86)	11.30	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.06)
Pennsylvania									
Employed	12,700	10,065	10,303	6,285	5,915	62.45 (0.76)	57.41	1.09[a] (0.01)	(1.06 - 1.11)
Unemployed	9,400	6,912	6,496	627	582	9.07 (0.42)	8.95	1.01 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.11)
Rhode Island									
Employed	3,600	844	856	529	510	62.64 (1.77)	59.55	1.05 (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,700	580	566	51	56	8.80 (0.79)	9.92	0.89 (0.08)	(0.74 - 1.06)
South Carolina									
Employed	3,600	3,603	3,687	2,075	2,003	57.58 (1.45)	54.33	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.01 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,500	2,337	2,261	262	258	11.21 (1.02)	11.43	0.98 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.17)
South Dakota									
Employed	3,500	627	640	457	419	72.91 (1.31)	65.43	1.11[a] (0.02)	(1.08 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,700	476	441	18	22	3.85 (0.53)	5.04	0.76 (0.11)	(0.58 - 1.00)
Tennessee									
Employed	3,600	4,976	5,061	3,017	2,807	60.63 (1.61)	55.46	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.04 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,500	3,339	3,124	322	317	9.65 (0.87)	10.14	0.95 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Texas									
Employed	14,000	18,896	19,366	12,091	11,569	63.99 (0.66)	59.74	1.07[a] (0.01)	(1.05 - 1.09)
Unemployed	10,000	13,126	12,589	1,035	1,020	7.89 (0.35)	8.10	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.06)
Utah									
Employed	3,600	2,012	2,016	1,360	1,276	67.61 (1.20)	63.28	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,700	1,455	1,377	94	101	6.48 (0.58)	7.37	0.88 (0.08)	(0.74 - 1.05)
Vermont									
Employed	3,500	511	515	342	324	66.95 (1.50)	62.99	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.11)
Unemployed	2,600	365	348	23	24	6.25 (0.65)	6.77	0.92 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.13)
Virginia									
Employed	3,500	6,221	6,338	4,140	3,885	66.54 (1.57)	61.30	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.04 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,500	4,481	4,188	342	303	7.63 (0.82)	7.24	1.05 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.30)
Washington									
Employed	3,600	5,321	5,366	3,264	3,150	61.35 (1.27)	58.70	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.09)
Unemployed	2,600	3,589	3,477	325	327	9.04 (0.68)	9.41	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.11)
West Virginia									
Employed	3,600	1,475	1,511	794	756	53.83 (1.46)	50.00	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.14)
Unemployed	2,300	870	825	77	69	8.81 (0.72)	8.41	1.05 (0.09)	(0.89 - 1.23)
Wisconsin									
Employed	3,500	4,465	4,535	2,989	2,840	66.94 (1.45)	62.62	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,700	3,200	3,079	211	239	6.60 (0.66)	7.78	0.85 (0.08)	(0.70 - 1.03)
Wyoming									
Employed	3,600	434	445	299	290	68.92 (1.34)	65.08	1.06[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.10)
Unemployed	2,700	318	307	19	17	5.92 (0.85)	5.47	1.08 (0.16)	(0.82 - 1.44)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The employment percentages are among the full population, and the unemployment percentages are among the labor force. Thus, the population and sample size columns represent individuals aged 16 or older in a given state for the employment rows and individuals aged 16 or older in the labor force in a given state for the unemployment rows.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 3.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 3.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by Age Group and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH

Age Group/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGE GROUP									
16 or Older									
Employed	267,600	240,833	245,108	151,461	141,865	62.89 (0.19)	57.88	1.09[a] (0.00)	(1.08 - 1.09)
Unemployed	193,600	166,542	157,114	15,080	15,249	9.05 (0.11)	9.71	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
16 to 24									
Employed	138,100	38,828	39,195	21,780	18,145	56.09 (0.22)	46.29	1.21[a] (0.00)	(1.20 - 1.22)
Unemployed	95,300	27,123	22,541	5,342	4,396	19.70 (0.19)	19.50	1.01 (0.01)	(0.99 - 1.03)
25 to 44									
Employed	76,400	80,755	81,977	63,522	61,560	78.66 (0.21)	75.09	1.05[a] (0.00)	(1.04 - 1.05)
Unemployed	64,800	68,823	67,581	5,301	6,021	7.70 (0.14)	8.91	0.86[a] (0.02)	(0.83 - 0.90)
45 to 64									
Employed	39,000	80,763	82,085	57,665	55,714	71.40 (0.33)	67.87	1.05[a] (0.00)	(1.04 - 1.06)
Unemployed	30,400	61,715	60,091	4,050	4,376	6.56 (0.19)	7.28	0.90[a] (0.03)	(0.85 - 0.95)
65 or Older									
Employed	14,100	40,487	41,851	8,493	6,446	20.98 (0.43)	15.40	1.36[a] (0.03)	(1.31 - 1.42)
Unemployed	3,100	8,881	6,901	388	456	4.36 (0.59)	6.60	0.66[a] (0.09)	(0.51 - 0.86)
GENDER									
Male									
Employed	127,300	116,356	118,910	79,393	74,177	68.23 (0.25)	62.38	1.09[a] (0.00)	(1.09 - 1.10)
Unemployed	97,100	87,716	82,568	8,323	8,392	9.49 (0.15)	10.16	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.90 - 0.96)
Female									
Employed	140,300	124,477	126,199	72,068	67,688	57.90 (0.26)	53.64	1.08[a] (0.00)	(1.07 - 1.09)
Unemployed	96,500	78,826	74,545	6,757	6,858	8.57 (0.15)	9.20	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.96)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The employment percentages are among the full population, and the unemployment percentages are among the labor force. Thus, the population and sample size columns represent individuals aged 16 or older for the employment rows and individuals aged 16 or older in the labor force for the unemployment rows.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 3.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 3.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Employment Status

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which included three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Employment***:[6] (I) "LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?" (II) "LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?" (III) "During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?" If the respondent answered "no" to the two "last week" questions listed above, these follow-up questions were asked: (IV) "LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?" (V) "LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?" (VII) "Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?"[6]	***Employment***:[7] (I) "The next questions are about working. Did you work at a job or business at any time **last week**?" (II) "Even though you did not work at any time last week, did you **have** a job or business?" (III) "Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not work last week. Just give me the number." (IV) "Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not have a job or business last week. Just give me the number." (V) "During the past 30 days, did you make **specific efforts** to find work? Include any contacts you made with anyone about a job, sending out resumes or applications, placing or answering ads. Do not include only reading job ads." (VI) "Now, think about the past 12 months, from **[DATEFILL]** through today. Did you work at a job or business at any time during the past 12 months?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Employment Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Not in labor force definition***: If a respondent answered "No" to the two "last week" questions and also "No" to the "last 4 weeks" question about employment, he or she was classified as being not in the labor force. Otherwise, he or she was considered to be in the labor force. ***Unemployed definition***: In order to be classified as being unemployed, respondents had to not have a job in the last week and had to be looking for a job during the last 4 weeks. ***Employed definition:*** This category includes all civilians aged 16 years old or older who either (1) were "at work," that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work," that is, those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.	***Not in labor force definition***: "Other" includes all responses defined as not being in the labor force, including being a student, keeping house or caring for children full time, retired, disabled, or other miscellaneous work statuses. Respondents who reported that they did not have a job and did not want one also were classified as not being in the labor force. Similarly, respondents who reported not having a job and looking for work also were classified as not being in the labor force if they did not report making specific efforts to find work in the past 30 days. Those respondents who reported having no job and provided no additional information could not have their labor force status determined and were therefore assigned to the "Other" employment category. ***Unemployed definition***: "Unemployed" refers to respondents who did not have a job and were looking for work or were on layoff. For consistency with the CPS definition of unemployment, respondents who reported that they did not have a job but were looking for work needed to report making specific efforts to find work in the past 30 days, such as sending out resumes or applications, placing ads, or answering ads. ***Employed definition:*** "Employed" refers to respondents who worked in the past week or had a job despite not working the past week.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Employment Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the employment questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the employment questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CPS = Current Population Survey; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration; SDR = successive differences replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all of the ACS estimates in this chapter, the active-duty military population was excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (IV) and (VI)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." ***Question (V)***: (1) "Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, maternity leave, other family/personal reasons, bad weather, etc."; (2) "No."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) and (II)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent asks about unpaid work, tell him/her to include unpaid work in a family farm or business if he/she usually works more than 15 hours each week. A student who is given a stipend is **not** considered to be working. Someone doing volunteer work is **not** considered to be working. A person who provides personal labor in exchange for work done for them, rather than for pay, is considered to be working." ***Question (III)***: (1) "On vacation/sick/furlough/strike/other temporary absence"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "On layoff and looking for work"; (4) "Waiting to report to a new job"; (5) "Self-employed and did not have any business last week"; (6) "Going to school/training"; and (7) "Some other reason." "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent indicates that he/she was on maternity or family leave, enter '1'. If the respondent indicates that his/her job is seasonal and this is the off-season, enter '7.'" ***Question (IV)***: (1) "Looking for work"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "Keeping house or caring for children full time"; (4) "Going to school/training"; (5) "Retired"; (6) "Disabled for work"; (7) "Didn't want a job"; and (8) "Some other reason." ***Questions (V) and (VI)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

Table 3.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	LAUS Program's Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Employed	56,600	248,760	247,947	158,508	146,305	63.72 (0.35)	59.00 (0.12)	1.08[a] (0.01)	(1.07 - 1.09)
Unemployed	41,500	170,438	155,922	11,930	9,617	7.00 (0.17)	6.20 (0.03)	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.08 - 1.18)
Alabama									
Employed	800	3,795	3,786	2,137	2,004	56.32 (2.70)	52.90 (1.12)	1.06 (0.06)	(0.96 - 1.18)
Unemployed	600	2,363	2,150	225	146	9.53 (1.51)	6.80 (0.49)	1.40 (0.24)	(1.00 - 1.97)
Alaska									
Employed	800	541	541	362	342	66.95 (2.35)	63.30 (1.34)	1.06 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.15)
Unemployed	600	396	367	34	25	8.49 (1.30)	6.80 (0.67)	1.25 (0.23)	(0.87 - 1.78)
Arizona									
Employed	800	5,186	5,176	2,985	2,878	57.56 (2.84)	55.60 (0.97)	1.04 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.15)
Unemployed	600	3,233	3,091	248	213	7.66 (1.13)	6.90 (0.43)	1.11 (0.18)	(0.81 - 1.52)
Arkansas									
Employed	800	2,283	2,285	1,378	1,221	60.37 (2.21)	53.40 (0.97)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.22)
Unemployed	500	1,458	1,301	80	80	5.47 (1.05)	6.10 (0.46)	0.90 (0.18)	(0.60 - 1.34)
California									
Employed	4,000	30,280	30,158	18,925	17,397	62.50 (1.06)	57.70 (0.30)	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.05 - 1.12)
Unemployed	2,800	20,688	18,811	1,762	1,414	8.52 (0.59)	7.50 (0.15)	1.14 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.31)
Colorado									
Employed	800	4,147	4,145	2,680	2,676	64.62 (2.21)	64.60 (0.94)	1.00 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.08)
Unemployed	600	2,885	2,817	205	141	7.10 (1.28)	5.00 (0.27)	1.42 (0.27)	(0.98 - 2.06)
Connecticut									
Employed	800	2,872	2,867	2,017	1,760	70.23 (2.69)	61.40 (0.79)	1.14[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.24)
Unemployed	600	2,159	1,885	141	125	6.55 (1.42)	6.60 (0.30)	0.99 (0.22)	(0.64 - 1.53)
Delaware									
Employed	800	738	738	477	426	64.62 (2.55)	57.70 (0.79)	1.12[a] (0.05)	(1.03 - 1.22)
Unemployed	600	508	452	31	26	6.04 (1.17)	5.70 (0.30)	1.06 (0.21)	(0.71 - 1.57)
District of Columbia									
Employed	800	543	543	393	348	72.32 (2.63)	64.00 (0.76)	1.13[a] (0.04)	(1.05 - 1.22)
Unemployed	600	428	377	35	29	8.12 (1.34)	7.80 (0.36)	1.04 (0.18)	(0.74 - 1.46)
Florida									
Employed	2,800	15,990	15,978	9,118	9,034	57.02 (1.73)	56.50 (0.58)	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Unemployed	2,000	9,896	9,638	778	603	7.86 (0.69)	6.30 (0.21)	1.25[a] (0.12)	(1.04 - 1.50)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	LAUS Program's Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Georgia									
Employed	1,300	7,693	7,669	5,030	4,414	65.39 (1.79)	57.60 (0.70)	1.14[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.20)
Unemployed	1,000	5,430	4,757	400	342	7.36 (0.91)	7.20 (0.36)	1.02 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.33)
Hawaii									
Employed	800	1,080	1,084	690	639	63.94 (2.08)	59.00 (0.76)	1.08[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.16)
Unemployed	600	732	668	42	29	5.73 (1.04)	4.40 (0.27)	1.30 (0.25)	(0.89 - 1.90)
Idaho									
Employed	800	1,225	1,228	748	740	61.02 (2.74)	60.20 (1.06)	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Unemployed	600	782	777	34	37	4.41 (0.74)	4.80 (0.36)	0.92 (0.17)	(0.64 - 1.32)
Illinois									
Employed	2,000	10,050	10,053	6,546	6,064	65.13 (1.55)	60.30 (0.61)	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.14)
Unemployed	1,500	7,156	6,525	609	460	8.51 (0.80)	7.10 (0.27)	1.20 (0.12)	(0.98 - 1.46)
Indiana									
Employed	800	5,085	5,097	3,216	3,036	63.24 (2.19)	59.60 (0.88)	1.06 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.14)
Unemployed	600	3,436	3,231	220	195	6.40 (1.23)	6.00 (0.33)	1.07 (0.21)	(0.72 - 1.58)
Iowa									
Employed	800	2,428	2,420	1,740	1,629	71.67 (2.46)	67.30 (0.82)	1.06 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.14)
Unemployed	600	1,814	1,705	74	75	4.07 (0.87)	4.40 (0.27)	0.93 (0.21)	(0.60 - 1.43)
Kansas									
Employed	800	2,204	2,197	1,489	1,432	67.56 (2.82)	65.20 (0.91)	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.13)
Unemployed	600	1,589	1,500	100	68	6.31 (1.31)	4.50 (0.33)	1.40 (0.31)	(0.91 - 2.16)
Kentucky									
Employed	800	3,413	3,425	1,989	1,875	58.27 (2.58)	54.80 (1.12)	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
Unemployed	500	2,141	2,005	152	130	7.09 (1.26)	6.50 (0.43)	1.09 (0.21)	(0.75 - 1.58)
Louisiana									
Employed	800	3,565	3,551	2,185	2,020	61.30 (3.06)	56.90 (1.00)	1.08 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.20)
Unemployed	600	2,351	2,157	166	138	7.06 (1.49)	6.40 (0.46)	1.10 (0.25)	(0.71 - 1.71)
Maine									
Employed	800	1,093	1,090	720	659	65.90 (2.81)	60.50 (0.82)	1.09 (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.19)
Unemployed	600	755	699	35	40	4.67 (1.13)	5.70 (0.30)	0.82 (0.20)	(0.50 - 1.33)
Maryland									
Employed	800	4,690	4,684	3,353	2,930	71.48 (2.04)	62.60 (0.67)	1.14[a] (0.03)	(1.08 - 1.21)
Unemployed	600	3,510	3,111	157	181	4.47 (0.74)	5.80 (0.27)	0.77 (0.13)	(0.55 - 1.08)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	LAUS Program's Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Massachusetts									
Employed	800	5,450	5,446	3,507	3,353	64.34 (2.37)	61.60 (0.88)	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.13)
Unemployed	600	3,775	3,557	268	205	7.10 (1.48)	5.80 (0.33)	1.22 (0.26)	(0.80 - 1.87)
Michigan									
Employed	2,000	7,839	7,846	4,793	4,402	61.15 (1.52)	56.10 (0.73)	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.15)
Unemployed	1,500	5,192	4,750	398	348	7.67 (0.76)	7.30 (0.30)	1.05 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.30)
Minnesota									
Employed	800	4,255	4,259	2,903	2,852	68.22 (2.43)	67.00 (0.79)	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.10)
Unemployed	600	3,105	2,974	202	122	6.51 (1.31)	4.10 (0.24)	1.59[a] (0.33)	(1.05 - 2.40)
Mississippi									
Employed	800	2,277	2,274	1,292	1,140	56.74 (2.46)	50.10 (1.12)	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.03 - 1.25)
Unemployed	500	1,464	1,236	172	96	11.75 (2.01)	7.80 (0.55)	1.51[a] (0.28)	(1.05 - 2.16)
Missouri									
Employed	800	4,709	4,719	2,900	2,871	61.58 (2.82)	60.80 (0.97)	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Unemployed	500	3,086	3,058	186	187	6.03 (1.10)	6.10 (0.33)	0.99 (0.19)	(0.68 - 1.44)
Montana									
Employed	800	810	808	533	492	65.76 (2.26)	60.90 (1.16)	1.08 (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.17)
Unemployed	600	552	516	20	24	3.60 (0.68)	4.70 (0.36)	0.77 (0.16)	(0.51 - 1.15)
Nebraska									
Employed	800	1,439	1,434	1,026	988	71.31 (2.31)	68.90 (0.79)	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.11)
Unemployed	600	1,067	1,022	41	34	3.83 (0.87)	3.30 (0.24)	1.16 (0.28)	(0.73 - 1.85)
Nevada									
Employed	800	2,205	2,210	1,338	1,286	60.69 (2.86)	58.20 (0.91)	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.15)
Unemployed	600	1,481	1,395	143	108	9.65 (1.28)	7.80 (0.40)	1.24 (0.18)	(0.94 - 1.64)
New Hampshire									
Employed	800	1,080	1,079	747	709	69.17 (2.31)	65.70 (0.70)	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.13)
Unemployed	600	779	741	31	32	4.03 (0.87)	4.30 (0.24)	0.94 (0.21)	(0.60 - 1.45)
New Jersey									
Employed	1,300	7,073	7,057	4,810	4,218	68.00 (1.87)	59.80 (0.67)	1.14[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.21)
Unemployed	1,000	5,182	4,519	372	300	7.18 (0.99)	6.60 (0.30)	1.09 (0.16)	(0.82 - 1.45)
New Mexico									
Employed	800	1,595	1,601	963	858	60.37 (2.91)	53.60 (1.09)	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.02 - 1.25)
Unemployed	500	1,031	918	68	60	6.59 (0.98)	6.50 (0.46)	1.01 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.40)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	LAUS Program's Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New York									
Employed	2,700	15,773	15,765	10,270	8,964	65.11 (1.42)	56.90 (0.52)	1.14[a] (0.03)	(1.09 - 1.20)
Unemployed	2,000	11,215	9,569	944	605	8.42 (0.83)	6.30 (0.21)	1.34[a] (0.14)	(1.09 - 1.64)
North Carolina									
Employed	1,300	7,697	7,690	4,876	4,370	63.35 (2.46)	56.80 (0.73)	1.12[a] (0.05)	(1.03 - 1.21)
Unemployed	900	5,258	4,656	382	286	7.26 (0.96)	6.10 (0.33)	1.19 (0.17)	(0.90 - 1.58)
North Dakota									
Employed	800	573	572	398	405	69.45 (2.37)	70.80 (1.06)	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.06)
Unemployed	600	411	416	13	12	3.12 (0.75)	2.80 (0.24)	1.11 (0.28)	(0.68 - 1.83)
Ohio									
Employed	2,000	9,093	9,092	5,689	5,392	62.56 (1.71)	59.30 (0.73)	1.05 (0.03)	(0.99 - 1.12)
Unemployed	1,500	6,071	5,719	382	328	6.30 (0.78)	5.70 (0.27)	1.11 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.43)
Oklahoma									
Employed	800	2,944	2,946	1,916	1,704	65.07 (2.15)	57.80 (1.03)	1.13[a] (0.04)	(1.05 - 1.21)
Unemployed	600	2,015	1,784	100	80	4.95 (0.91)	4.50 (0.36)	1.10 (0.22)	(0.74 - 1.63)
Oregon									
Employed	800	3,186	3,171	1,892	1,807	59.40 (2.99)	57.00 (0.85)	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.15)
Unemployed	600	2,041	1,942	149	135	7.29 (1.34)	6.90 (0.40)	1.06 (0.20)	(0.72 - 1.54)
Pennsylvania									
Employed	2,000	10,222	10,205	6,483	6,009	63.42 (1.58)	58.90 (0.55)	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.13)
Unemployed	1,500	6,905	6,378	423	370	6.12 (0.68)	5.80 (0.24)	1.05 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.33)
Rhode Island									
Employed	800	852	852	594	511	69.78 (2.71)	59.90 (0.70)	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.08 - 1.26)
Unemployed	700	636	553	42	42	6.54 (1.38)	7.70 (0.33)	0.85 (0.18)	(0.56 - 1.29)
South Carolina									
Employed	800	3,745	3,762	2,339	2,056	62.46 (2.41)	54.70 (0.88)	1.14[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.24)
Unemployed	600	2,513	2,198	174	141	6.92 (0.99)	6.40 (0.36)	1.08 (0.17)	(0.80 - 1.46)
South Dakota									
Employed	800	646	647	470	433	72.77 (2.23)	66.90 (0.91)	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.02 - 1.16)
Unemployed	600	483	448	13	15	2.63 (0.65)	3.40 (0.24)	0.77 (0.20)	(0.47 - 1.28)
Tennessee									
Employed	800	5,131	5,117	3,127	2,811	60.95 (2.78)	54.90 (0.97)	1.11[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.22)
Unemployed	500	3,343	3,011	215	201	6.44 (1.26)	6.70 (0.40)	0.96 (0.20)	(0.64 - 1.44)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Employment Status among Individuals Aged 16 or Older, by State, 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Employment Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	LAUS Program's Employment Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	LAUS Program's Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Texas									
Employed	2,700	20,106	20,095	13,712	12,448	68.20 (1.29)	61.90 (0.52)	1.10[a] (0.02)	(1.06 - 1.15)
Unemployed	2,000	14,498	13,112	786	664	5.42 (0.59)	5.10 (0.15)	1.06 (0.12)	(0.85 - 1.33)
Utah									
Employed	800	2,121	2,104	1,462	1,377	68.92 (2.08)	65.40 (1.00)	1.05 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.13)
Unemployed	600	1,528	1,431	66	54	4.33 (0.73)	3.80 (0.30)	1.14 (0.21)	(0.79 - 1.64)
Vermont									
Employed	800	516	514	360	335	69.82 (3.03)	65.00 (0.82)	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.17)
Unemployed	600	377	349	17	14	4.52 (0.93)	4.10 (0.24)	1.10 (0.24)	(0.73 - 1.68)
Virginia									
Employed	1,300	6,470	6,451	4,144	4,041	64.05 (2.27)	62.60 (0.88)	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.10)
Unemployed	900	4,402	4,261	258	220	5.86 (0.96)	5.20 (0.27)	1.13 (0.19)	(0.81 - 1.58)
Washington									
Employed	800	5,553	5,524	3,510	3,270	63.21 (2.15)	59.20 (0.67)	1.07 (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.15)
Unemployed	600	3,771	3,488	261	218	6.93 (1.26)	6.20 (0.33)	1.12 (0.21)	(0.77 - 1.62)
West Virginia									
Employed	800	1,484	1,485	772	739	52.07 (2.47)	49.70 (1.25)	1.05 (0.06)	(0.94 - 1.16)
Unemployed	500	839	790	67	52	7.93 (1.42)	6.50 (0.43)	1.22 (0.23)	(0.84 - 1.77)
Wisconsin									
Employed	800	4,564	4,534	3,200	2,924	70.12 (2.43)	64.50 (0.91)	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.17)
Unemployed	600	3,398	3,094	198	170	5.82 (1.02)	5.50 (0.30)	1.06 (0.19)	(0.74 - 1.52)
Wyoming									
Employed	800	450	451	302	294	67.09 (2.72)	65.10 (1.03)	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
Unemployed	600	315	307	13	13	3.99 (0.84)	4.30 (0.30)	0.93 (0.21)	(0.60 - 1.44)

BLS = Bureau of Labor Statistics; CI= confidence interval; LAUS = Local Area Unemployment Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The employment percentages are among the full population, and the unemployment percentages are among the labor force. Thus, the population and sample size columns represent individuals aged 16 or older in a given state for the employment rows and individuals aged 16 or older in the labor force in a given state for the unemployment rows.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: More information on the BLS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 3.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the BLS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 3.2C Information on 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH Data for Employment Status

Information	2014 LAUS Program[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	LAUS is not a survey. Data were aggregated for civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States. In 2014, labor force and unemployment data for census regions and divisions and states were presented from the LAUS program, which is a federal-state cooperative endeavor.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	LAUS is not a survey.	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	LAUS is not a survey.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	BLS	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	LAUS is not a survey.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The labor force and unemployment data were based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the CPS, a sample survey of households conducted for the BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau (see sample CPS questions below). The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian, noninstitutional population aged 16 years or older. Estimates for 48 states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, New York City, and the balances of California and New York State were produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. This method used data from the CPS, the CES survey of nonfarm payroll employment, and state UI programs. Estimates for California were derived by summing the estimates for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division and the balance of California. Similarly, estimates for New York State were derived by summing the estimates for New York City and the balance of New York State.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Employment***:[5] (I) "I am going to ask a few questions about work-related activities (THE WEEK BEFORE LAST/LAST WEEK). By (the week before last/last week), I mean the week beginning on Sunday, (DATE), and ending on Saturday, (DATE). (THE WEEK BEFORE LAST/LAST WEEK), did (name/you) do ANY work for (pay/either pay or profit)?" (II) "What was the main reason (you/he/she) (was/were) absent from work (THE WEEK BEFORE LAST/LAST WEEK)?" (III) "(Have / Has) (name/you) been doing anything to find work during the last 4 weeks?" (IV) "Did (you/he/she) actually WORK at a job or business during the last 12 months?"	***Employment***:[6] (I) "The next questions are about working. Did you work at a job or business at any time **last week**? By last week, I mean the week beginning on Sunday, [STARTDATE] and ending on Saturday, [ENDDATE]." (II) "Even though you did not work at any time last week, did you **have** a job or business?" (III) "Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not work last week. Just give me the number." (IV) "Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not have a job or business last week. Just give me the number."

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2C Information on 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH Data for Employment Status (continued)

Information	2014 LAUS Program[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Not in labor force definition:*** Includes persons aged 16 years or older in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population who are neither unemployed nor employed. ***Unemployed definition***: Unemployed persons are those who were not employed during the reference week (based on the definition above), had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and were currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the labor force. The employment-population ratio is the proportion of the civilian, noninstitutional population 16 years of age or older that is employed. ***Employed definition***: Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor management dispute, illness, or vacation.	(V) "During the past 30 days, did you make **specific efforts** to find work? Include any contacts you made with anyone about a job, sending out resumes or applications, placing or answering ads. Do not include only reading job ads." (VI) "Now, think about the past 12 months, from **[DATEFILL]** through today. Did you work at a job or business at any time during the past 12 months?" ***Not in labor force definition***: "Other" includes all responses defined as not being in the labor force, including being a student, keeping house or caring for children full time, retired, disabled, or other miscellaneous work statuses. Respondents who reported that they did not have a job and did not want one also were classified as not being in the labor force. Similarly, respondents who reported not having a job and looking for work also were classified as not being in the labor force if they did not report making specific efforts to find work in the past 30 days. Those respondents who reported having no job and provided no additional information could not have their labor force status determined and were therefore assigned to the "Other" employment category. ***Unemployed definition***: "Unemployed" refers to respondents who did not have a job and were looking for work or who were on layoff. For consistency with the CPS definition of unemployment, respondents who reported that they did not have a job but were looking for work needed to report making specific efforts to find work in the past 30 days, such as sending out resumes or applications, placing ads, or answering ads. ***Employed definition:*** "Employed" refers to respondents who worked in the past week or had a job despite not working the past week.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 3.2C Information on 2014 LAUS Program and 2014 NSDUH Data for Employment Status (continued)

Information	2014 LAUS Program[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	LAUS is not a survey.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the employment questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; BLS= Bureau of Labor Statistics; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CES = Current Employment Statistics; CPS = Current Population Survey; LAUS = Local Area Unemployment Statistics; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; UI = unemployment insurance.

[1] Information on the 2014 LAUS program is available from https://www.bls.gov/lau/.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim CPS answer choices for the LAUS program: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No"; (3) "Retired"; (4) "Disabled"; and (5) "Unable to work." ***Question (II)***: (1) "On layoff (temporary or indefinite)"; (2) "Slack work/business conditions"; (3) "Waiting for new job to begin"; (4) "Vacation/personal days"; (5) "Own illness/injury/medical problems"; (6) "Child care problems"; (7) "Other family/personal obligation"; (8) "Maternity/paternity leave"; (9) "Labor dispute"; (10) "Weather affected job"; (11) "School/training"; (12) "Civic/military duty"; (13) "Does not work in the business"; and (14) "Other (specify)." ***Question (III)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No"; (3) "Retired"; (4) "Disabled"; and (5) "Unable to work." ***Question (IV)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (1) and (II)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent asks about unpaid work, tell him/her to include unpaid work in a family farm or business if he/she usually works more than 15 hours each week. A student who is given a stipend is **not** considered to be working. Someone doing volunteer work is **not** considered to be working. A person who provides personal labor in exchange for work done for them, rather than for pay, is considered to be working." ***Question (III)***: (1) "On vacation/sick/furlough/strike/other temporary absence"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "On layoff and looking for work"; (4) "Waiting to report to a new job"; (5) "Self-employed and did not have any business last week"; (6) "Going to school/training", and (7) "Some other reason." "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent indicates that he/she was on maternity or family leave, enter '1'. If the respondent indicates that his/her job is seasonal and this is the off-season, enter '7.'" ***Question (IV)***: (1) "Looking for work"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "Keeping house or caring for children full time"; (4) "Going to school/training"; (5) "Retired"; (6) "Disabled for work", (7) "Didn't want a job"; and (8) "Some other reason." ***Questions (V) and (VI)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

4. Coverage Ratios for Poverty Status

4.1 Data Source Information

To produce state-level coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentage of adults below the poverty level, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS), the 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), and the 2013 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) were compared with data from the corresponding years of the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Note that SAIPE data are not derived from a single survey, but rather are compiled by combining data from administrative records, postcensal population estimates, and the decennial census with direct estimates from the ACS to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates.[33] In each NSDUH questionnaire, respondents were asked a series of questions about family income.[34] The ACS questionnaire also collected information on family income.[35] The CPS ASEC questionnaire asked respondents about family income during the past year.[36] CRs were also produced at the national level by age group and gender using ACS and NSDUH data.

In the three surveys and in SAIPE, family income less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as below the poverty level.[37] SAIPE is unable to determine poverty status for people living in the following settings: (a) institutionalized group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes), (b) college dormitories, (c) military barracks, and (d) living situations without conventional housing (excluding shelters). Adults aged 18 to 22 living in a college dormitory were excluded from the NSDUH poverty measure.

The 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages and the 2009 to 2013 NSDUH percentages of adults below the poverty level were calculated as the average number of adults aged 18 or older below the poverty level across 5 years of data divided by the average number of adults across the same

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[33] SAIPE data are available at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe/data.html, and the SAIPE methodology is described at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe/technical-documentation/methodology.html.

[34] See the income questions on pp. 426 to 433 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[35] See questions 47 and 48 on p. 11 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[36] For details on the 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html. In particular, see question S_FAMINC on p. D-3 of Appendix D in the March 2014 *Redesigned Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement*.

[37] Poverty level was defined by comparing a respondent's total family income with the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds (both measured in dollar amounts) in order to determine the poverty status of the respondent and his or her family. Information on family income, size, and composition (i.e., number of children) was used to determine the respondent's poverty level. The poverty level was calculated as a percentage of the poverty threshold by dividing a respondent's reported total family income by the appropriate poverty threshold amount. For information on how poverty is measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, see the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016, April 19). *How the Census Bureau measures poverty*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

time period. The CR was calculated by dividing the NSDUH percentage by the ACS percentage. The 2014 CPS ASEC's CRs and the 2013 SAIPE's CRs were calculated similarly using 2013 NSDUH data. The national ACS's CRs by demographic groups were calculated using totals instead of percentages and were based on total estimates that were easily available.

The 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutional and noninstitutional group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico.[38] However, the ACS estimates for poverty status were reported solely for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, excluding residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a U.S. Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The 2014 CPS ASEC collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI. As previously noted, SAIPE data are model-based estimates that use ACS data along with other auxiliary data to produce income and poverty estimates.

Reasons for selecting the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and SAIPE as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- The CPS ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, school enrollment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
- SAIPE produces yearly state and county income and poverty estimates. The main objective of this Census Bureau program is to provide updated estimates of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions.

For the income questions in each selected survey year, NSDUH and the ACS covered the major income sources, while the CPS ASEC income questions were much more detailed and

[38] The total U.S estimates from the ACS in Tables 4.1A and 4.1B exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these tables' national estimates.

provided more comprehensive coverage of all potential income sources. The reference periods for these surveys, however, were different in that the ACS asked about income in the 12 months prior to the month of the interview. Because the ACS was and still is a continuous survey administered throughout the year, the ACS's 12-month estimates were centered on December 15th of the previous calendar year. That is, the ACS data covered a time span of 23 months because the data were collected from January to December and respondents were asked about past year income. Thus, the ACS reference period went from January of the previous year to November of the current year, with the data being centered in mid-December of the previous year. In contrast, NSDUH asked about income in the previous calendar year, and the CPS ASEC estimates were based on a survey conducted from February through April and accounted for income reported in the previous calendar year.

There are some additional differences in this report regarding the time periods for which income was measured. For NSDUH and the ACS, estimates from the same years were compared (i.e., the 2013 NSDUH measured 2012 income, and the 2013 ACS estimates centered on December 2012). Also, both the ACS and NSDUH provided poverty data as current year estimates. For example, estimates presented by poverty status using the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 ACS were presented as 2013 estimates, despite respondents being asked about 2012 family income. For the 2014 NSDUH and the 2014 CPS ASEC, income was measured for 2013, and the 2014 CPS ASEC tables show poverty rates for 2013. Thus, the decision was made to compare the 2013 NSDUH's published estimates (i.e., from the 2013 NSDUH) with the 2014 CPS ASEC data for the poverty domain.

4.2 Methodology

Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1A show the percentages of adults below the poverty level computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the percentages of adults below the poverty level computed from the 2009 to 2013 ACS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs, by state.[39] Table 4.1B shows similar information at the national level by age group and gender; however, the numbers of adults below the poverty level are given instead of percentages. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2A show the percentages of adults below the poverty level computed from the 2014 CPS ASEC and the 2013 NSDUH and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by state. Figure 4.3 and Table 4.3A display the percentages of adults below the poverty level from the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 SAIPE and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by state. Tables 4.1C, 4.2C, and 4.3C provide summaries of the three sets of compared data sources (i.e., NSDUH vs. the ACS, CPS ASEC, and SAIPE) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR using the ACS, CPS ASEC, and SAIPE estimates was calculated as the percentage of adults below the poverty level in NSDUH divided by the percentage of adults below the poverty level in the ACS, CPS ASEC, or SAIPE. The ACS national table uses the totals to calculate the CRs. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic characteristic would indicate that the NSDUH estimates were higher than the estimates reported

[39] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 4.1C.

in the ACS, CPS ASEC, or SAIPE. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states for all data sources because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[40,41]

4.3 Findings

For adults aged 18 or older, Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1A show that the CRs resulting from a comparison of 2009 to 2013 NSDUH and ACS data ranged from 0.76 in Wisconsin to 1.34 in Hawaii. Of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 12 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 4.1). Of these 12 significantly different CRs, 10 were significantly greater than 1.0 (in Alabama, Alaska, California, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), and 2 were significantly less than 1.0 (in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin). Overall, the number of states with CRs less than 1.0 (23 states) was similar to the number of states with CRs greater than 1.0 (28 states).

Exhibit 4.1 State Coverage Ratios for Adults below the Poverty Threshold between NSDUH and ACS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	18	10
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	21	2

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of adults below the poverty level from NSDUH as compared with the percentage of those from the ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The 12 states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in both figures. CRs significantly greater than 1.0 are most likely in states with higher percentages of adults in poverty;[42] however, CRs significantly greater than 1.0 do appear in a few states with lower percentages of adults in poverty. CRs significantly lower than 1.0 are most likely in states with lower percentages of adults in poverty. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of adults below the poverty level is 0.91, indicating that the patterns between NSDUH's estimates and the ACS estimates are very similar.

Table 4.1B shows CRs for the United States using the 2009 to 2013 ACS and NSDUH data at the national level, by age group and gender. The overall national CR for persons aged 18 or older was 1.05, which is significantly different from 1.0. Looking at the age group and gender characteristics, the CRs for adults aged 18 to 24 and for females were significantly greater than 1.0, while the CRs for adults aged 25 or older and males did not differ from 1.0.

[40] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[41] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[42] For example, the following states in both surveys had CRs that were significantly greater than 1.0 and poverty rates that were higher than 15 percent: Alabama, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

Table 4.2A and Figure 4.2 show CRs at the state level using the 2014 CPS ASEC data in comparison with data from the 2013 NSDUH for adults aged 18 or older. These CRs ranged from 0.71 in North Carolina to 1.85 in Utah. Of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 10 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 4.2). Of these, all were significantly greater than 1.0 (in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont). The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of adults below the poverty level is 0.71. This can be seen in the scatterplot of the two sets of estimates in Figure 4.2 where the dots do not show a very clear pattern.

Exhibit 4.2 State Coverage Ratios for Adults below the Poverty Threshold between NSDUH and CPS ASEC Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	31	10
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	10	0

Table 4.3A and Figure 4.3 show CRs at the state level using the 2013 SAIPE data in comparison with data from the 2013 NSDUH for adults aged 18 or older. These CRs ranged from 0.72 in Washington to 1.55 in Missouri. Of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 5 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 4.3). Of these, four CRs were significantly greater than 1.0 (in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri), and one CR was significantly less than 1.0 (in Washington). The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of adults below the poverty level is 0.80.

Exhibit 4.3 State Coverage Ratios for Adults below the Poverty Threshold between NSDUH and SAIPE Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	29	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	17	1

4.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both NSDUH's percentage and the ACS percentage of adults below the poverty level were available, the average CR was 1.04 among adults aged 18 or older (the median CR of 1.02 was very close to the mean). The CRs ranged from approximately 0.76 in Wisconsin to close to 1.34 in Hawaii. Of the 51 states, 12 had CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (10 out of 12 states had CRs that were greater than 1.0, and 2 states had CRs that were less than 1.0). The CRs were also significantly greater than 1.0 at the national level for all adults aged 18 or older, young adults aged 18 to 24, and female adults.

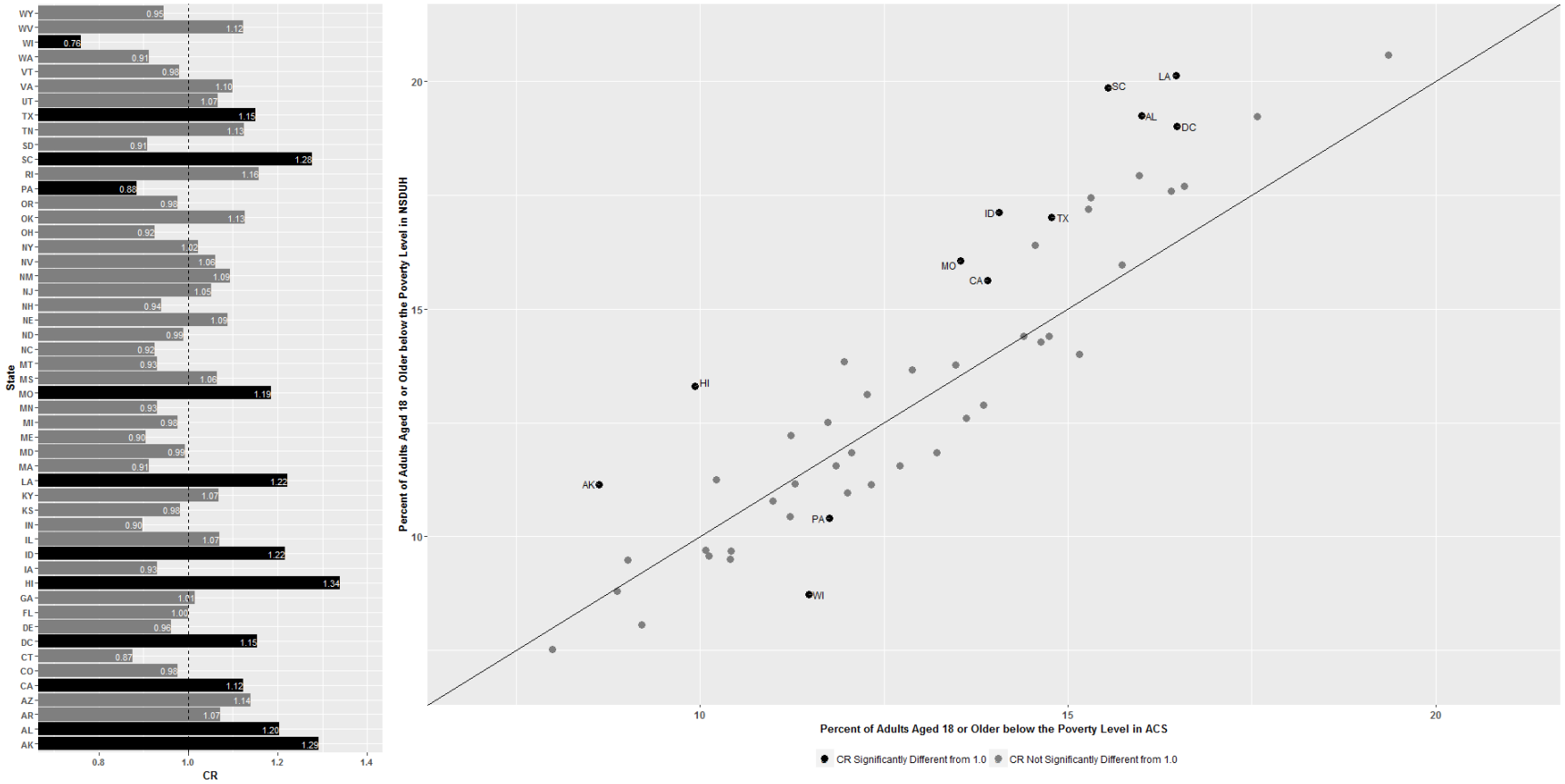
Across the 51 states, the average CR using NSDUH and CPS ASEC data was 1.18. The CRs ranged from 0.71 in North Carolina to 1.85 in Utah. Of the 51 states, 10 had CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (all were greater than 1.0).

Across the 51 states, the average CR using NSDUH and SAIPE data was 1.07. The CRs ranged from 0.72 in Washington to 1.55 in Missouri. Of the 51 states, 5 had CRs that were

significantly different from 1.0 (4 out of 5 states had CRs that were greater than 1.0, and 1 state had a CR that was less than 1.0).

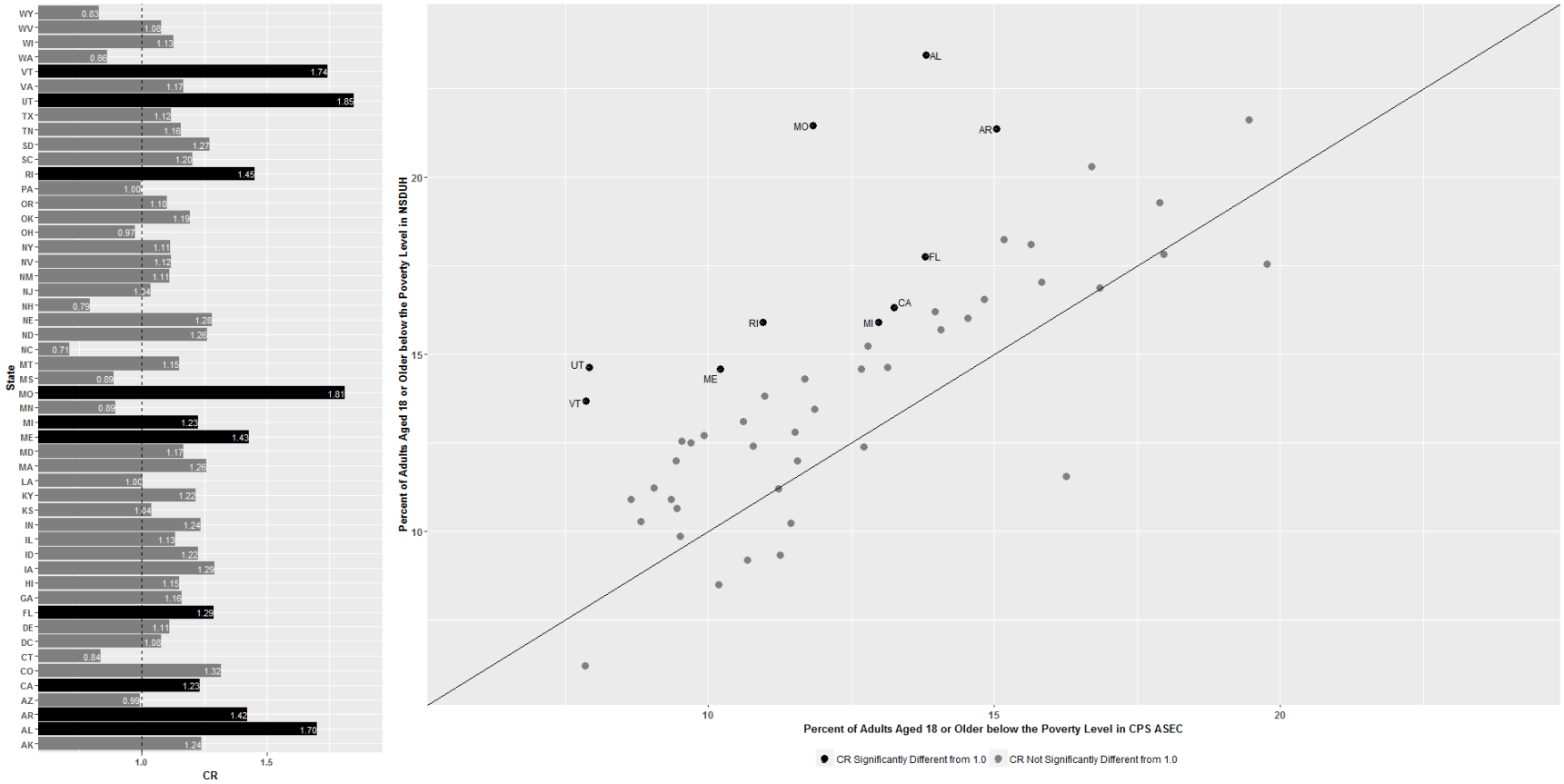
Across the three data sources (ACS, CPS ASEC, and SAIPE), the CRs for adults below the poverty level were significantly greater than 1.0 in Alabama and Missouri.

Figure 4.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



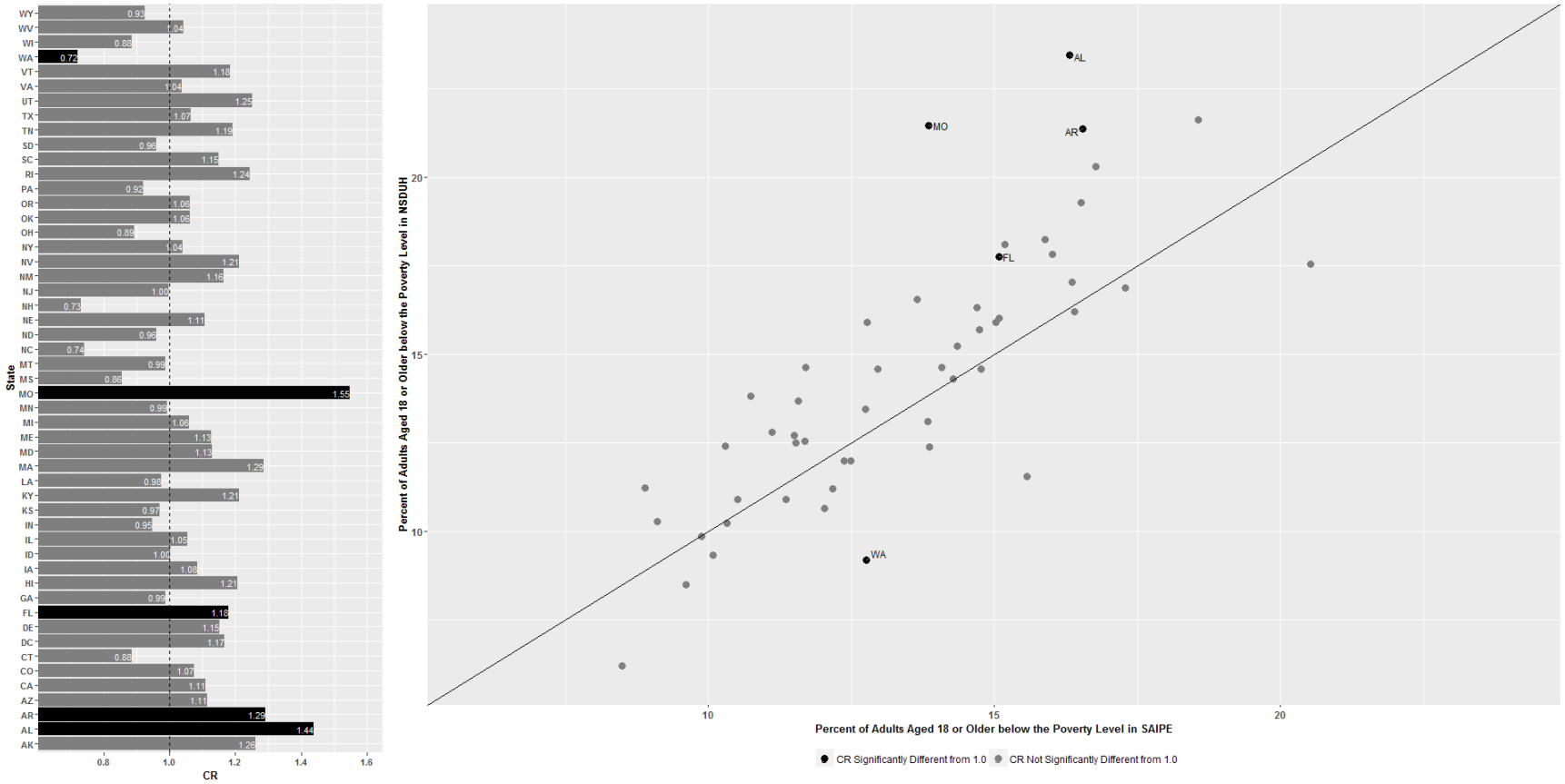
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 4.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 4.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2013 SAIPE



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAIPE = Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Table 4.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	224,500	231,352	230,943	32,408	30,962	14.01 (0.16)	13.41	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Alabama	3,300	3,572	3,573	688	572	19.26 (1.31)	16.00	1.20[a] (0.08)	(1.05 - 1.37)
Alaska	2,900	505	519	56	45	11.15 (1.01)	8.63	1.29[a] (0.12)	(1.08 - 1.54)
Arizona	3,000	4,798	4,739	837	726	17.45 (1.35)	15.32	1.14 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.33)
Arkansas	3,100	2,163	2,152	381	353	17.59 (1.05)	16.40	1.07 (0.06)	(0.95 - 1.21)
California	12,100	27,707	27,813	4,330	3,870	15.63 (0.65)	13.91	1.12[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.22)
Colorado	3,100	3,814	3,790	441	449	11.56 (0.99)	11.84	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.15)
Connecticut	3,000	2,680	2,678	216	247	8.05 (0.86)	9.21	0.87 (0.09)	(0.71 - 1.08)
Delaware	3,000	682	682	66	69	9.69 (0.84)	10.08	0.96 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.14)
District of Columbia	2,800	489	482	93	79	19.01 (1.24)	16.48	1.15[a] (0.08)	(1.01 - 1.31)
Florida	12,000	14,585	14,738	2,101	2,122	14.40 (0.61)	14.40	1.00 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.09)
Georgia	2,900	7,149	7,088	1,142	1,115	15.97 (1.32)	15.74	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.19)
Hawaii	3,200	1,000	1,040	133	103	13.31 (1.02)	9.94	1.34[a] (0.10)	(1.15 - 1.56)
Idaho	3,000	1,133	1,132	194	159	17.11 (1.20)	14.07	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.06 - 1.39)
Illinois	12,000	9,581	9,503	1,256	1,166	13.11 (0.54)	12.27	1.07 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.16)
Indiana	3,000	4,783	4,750	567	628	11.85 (0.95)	13.21	0.90 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.05)
Iowa	3,000	2,279	2,251	238	253	10.44 (1.04)	11.23	0.93 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.13)
Kansas	2,900	2,073	2,072	245	250	11.84 (0.96)	12.06	0.98 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.15)
Kentucky	3,000	3,242	3,231	574	536	17.70 (1.16)	16.58	1.07 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.21)
Louisiana	3,500	3,329	3,338	670	550	20.12 (1.23)	16.47	1.22[a] (0.07)	(1.08 - 1.38)
Maine	2,900	1,031	1,030	115	127	11.15 (0.87)	12.32	0.90 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.06)
Maryland	3,000	4,371	4,365	385	387	8.80 (0.98)	8.87	0.99 (0.11)	(0.80 - 1.23)
Massachusetts	3,100	5,090	4,985	484	519	9.50 (0.94)	10.41	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.11)
Michigan	12,100	7,474	7,401	1,077	1,091	14.41 (0.53)	14.75	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.05)
Minnesota	3,000	3,977	3,963	385	413	9.69 (1.12)	10.42	0.93 (0.11)	(0.74 - 1.17)
Mississippi	3,200	2,143	2,144	441	415	20.59 (1.23)	19.35	1.06 (0.06)	(0.95 - 1.20)
Missouri	3,000	4,491	4,443	721	602	16.05 (1.01)	13.54	1.19[a] (0.07)	(1.05 - 1.34)
Montana	3,000	753	755	97	105	12.89 (1.01)	13.85	0.93 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.08)
Nebraska	2,900	1,329	1,337	162	150	12.23 (1.01)	11.24	1.09 (0.09)	(0.93 - 1.28)
Nevada	3,200	1,998	2,039	273	263	13.67 (1.04)	12.88	1.06 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.23)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2009-2013 ACS and 2009-2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	3,000	1,008	1,002	76	80	7.51 (0.68)	7.99	0.94 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.12)
New Jersey	3,000	6,650	6,632	631	598	9.49 (0.92)	9.02	1.05 (0.10)	(0.87 - 1.27)
New Mexico	3,100	1,508	1,521	290	267	19.23 (1.09)	17.58	1.09 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.22)
New York	11,900	14,905	14,751	2,054	1,988	13.78 (0.61)	13.48	1.02 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.11)
North Carolina	3,100	7,102	7,146	995	1,083	14.01 (1.11)	15.16	0.92 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.08)
North Dakota	3,000	508	514	57	58	11.16 (0.94)	11.29	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.16)
Ohio	11,600	8,586	8,580	1,081	1,169	12.59 (0.53)	13.62	0.92 (0.04)	(0.85 - 1.00)
Oklahoma	3,000	2,749	2,752	451	401	16.40 (1.11)	14.56	1.13 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.29)
Oregon	3,000	2,971	2,947	424	431	14.27 (1.07)	14.63	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.13)
Pennsylvania	10,800	9,700	9,603	1,008	1,129	10.39 (0.47)	11.76	0.88[a] (0.04)	(0.81 - 0.97)
Rhode Island	3,000	806	795	112	95	13.85 (1.57)	11.96	1.16 (0.13)	(0.93 - 1.45)
South Carolina	3,000	3,475	3,474	690	540	19.85 (1.35)	15.55	1.28[a] (0.09)	(1.12 - 1.46)
South Dakota	2,900	598	597	69	76	11.55 (1.13)	12.71	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.10)
Tennessee	3,000	4,793	4,774	824	730	17.20 (1.34)	15.28	1.13 (0.09)	(0.97 - 1.31)
Texas	11,900	18,107	18,192	3,081	2,689	17.01 (0.69)	14.78	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.25)
Utah	3,100	1,925	1,899	241	223	12.51 (0.80)	11.74	1.07 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.21)
Vermont	2,900	485	477	52	52	10.77 (0.82)	10.99	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.14)
Virginia	2,900	5,990	6,025	673	616	11.24 (1.24)	10.22	1.10 (0.12)	(0.89 - 1.36)
Washington	3,100	5,129	5,129	562	616	10.96 (0.85)	12.01	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.06)
West Virginia	3,000	1,416	1,425	254	228	17.94 (1.23)	15.97	1.12 (0.08)	(0.98 - 1.28)
Wisconsin	2,900	4,307	4,254	376	488	8.73 (0.87)	11.48	0.76[a] (0.08)	(0.63 - 0.93)
Wyoming	2,900	414	422	40	43	9.57 (0.86)	10.12	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.13)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Below the poverty level is less than 100 percent of the threshold.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 4.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 4.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by Age Group and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s) (SE)	ACS Average Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Aged 18 or Older	224,500	231,352	32,408 (377)	30,962	1.05[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
AGE GROUP						
18 to 24	95,000	29,347	8,315 (152)	7,069	1.18[a] (0.02)	(1.13 - 1.22)
25 or Older	129,500	202,005	24,093 (326)	23,892	1.01 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.04)
GENDER						
Male	105,500	111,546	13,315 (210)	12,981	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.06)
Female	119,000	119,806	19,093 (253)	17,981	1.06[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.09)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Below the poverty level is less than 100 percent of the threshold.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 4.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH total divided by the ACS total.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS total. The ACS total's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 4.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which includes three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "Mark (X) the 'Yes' box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The 'past 12 months' is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)"[6] Types of income in question 47 (question I) were as follows: (a) "Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*" (b) "Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. *Report NET income after business expenses.*" (c) "Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*" (d) "Social Security or Railroad Retirement." (e) "Supplemental Security Income (SSI)." (f) "Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office." (g) "Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. *Do NOT include Social Security.*" (h) "Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony. *Do NOT include lump sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home*."	(I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?"[7] (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	(II) "What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS?"	
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the income questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Note that youth respondents were excluded from the poverty tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all of the ACS estimates in this chapter, the active-duty military population was excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: [Family income was tallied by adding up all the personal incomes in the same household. Family income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as below the poverty level.] ***Question (II)***: "Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the 'Loss' box next to the dollar amount."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." Family income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as below the poverty level. ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more."

Table 4.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	44,500	236,669	238,364	34,883	30,606	14.74 (0.32)	12.84	1.15[a] (0.02)	(1.10 - 1.20)
Alabama	600	3,642	3,579	854	494	23.45 (2.86)	13.80	1.70[a] (0.21)	(1.34 - 2.16)
Alaska	600	512	497	57	45	11.23 (1.97)	9.05	1.24 (0.22)	(0.88 - 1.75)
Arizona	600	4,902	4,992	874	897	17.83 (2.67)	17.97	0.99 (0.15)	(0.74 - 1.33)
Arkansas	700	2,198	2,207	470	332	21.37 (2.66)	15.04	1.42[a] (0.18)	(1.11 - 1.81)
California	2,400	28,525	28,890	4,654	3,827	16.32 (1.14)	13.25	1.23[a] (0.09)	(1.07 - 1.41)
Colorado	600	3,934	4,003	494	382	12.56 (2.75)	9.54	1.32 (0.29)	(0.86 - 2.02)
Connecticut	500	2,732	2,749	233	280	8.51 (2.34)	10.19	0.84 (0.23)	(0.49 - 1.43)
Delaware	600	707	695	90	80	12.80 (2.28)	11.51	1.11 (0.20)	(0.78 - 1.58)
District of Columbia	600	521	531	101	95	19.29 (2.23)	17.89	1.08 (0.12)	(0.86 - 1.35)
Florida	2,500	15,164	15,251	2,695	2,104	17.77 (1.26)	13.80	1.29[a] (0.09)	(1.12 - 1.48)
Georgia	600	7,299	7,252	1,184	1,013	16.22 (2.81)	13.97	1.16 (0.20)	(0.83 - 1.63)
Hawaii	600	1,033	1,029	128	111	12.42 (2.37)	10.79	1.15 (0.22)	(0.79 - 1.67)
Idaho	600	1,160	1,138	166	133	14.31 (2.43)	11.69	1.22 (0.21)	(0.88 - 1.71)
Illinois	2,400	9,667	9,703	1,300	1,151	13.44 (1.07)	11.86	1.13 (0.09)	(0.97 - 1.33)
Indiana	600	4,884	4,770	641	506	13.12 (2.59)	10.61	1.24 (0.24)	(0.84 - 1.82)
Iowa	600	2,325	2,342	291	227	12.51 (2.32)	9.69	1.29 (0.24)	(0.90 - 1.86)
Kansas	600	2,091	2,102	251	243	11.99 (2.39)	11.56	1.04 (0.21)	(0.70 - 1.53)
Kentucky	600	3,293	3,364	669	562	20.32 (2.72)	16.71	1.22 (0.16)	(0.94 - 1.58)
Louisiana	600	3,367	3,391	568	571	16.87 (2.15)	16.84	1.00 (0.13)	(0.78 - 1.29)
Maine	600	1,030	1,057	150	108	14.60 (2.30)	10.22	1.43[a] (0.23)	(1.05 - 1.95)
Maryland	600	4,491	4,556	462	402	10.29 (2.00)	8.82	1.17 (0.23)	(0.80 - 1.71)
Massachusetts	600	5,195	5,137	718	564	13.82 (2.46)	10.98	1.26 (0.22)	(0.89 - 1.79)
Michigan	2,400	7,502	7,620	1,194	989	15.91 (1.32)	12.98	1.23[a] (0.10)	(1.04 - 1.44)
Minnesota	600	4,085	4,098	418	469	10.24 (2.26)	11.44	0.89 (0.20)	(0.58 - 1.38)
Mississippi	600	2,176	2,160	382	427	17.56 (2.07)	19.77	0.89 (0.10)	(0.71 - 1.12)
Missouri	600	4,538	4,587	974	543	21.46 (3.11)	11.84	1.81[a] (0.26)	(1.36 - 2.41)
Montana	600	775	757	113	96	14.60 (1.73)	12.68	1.15 (0.14)	(0.91 - 1.45)
Nebraska	500	1,340	1,380	170	137	12.72 (3.17)	9.93	1.28 (0.32)	(0.79 - 2.09)
Nevada	600	2,091	2,085	346	309	16.55 (2.62)	14.82	1.12 (0.18)	(0.82 - 1.52)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	600	1,008	1,045	63	82	6.21 (1.36)	7.85	0.79 (0.17)	(0.52 - 1.21)
New Jersey	600	6,773	6,772	668	644	9.86 (2.34)	9.51	1.04 (0.25)	(0.65 - 1.65)
New Mexico	600	1,535	1,593	332	310	21.63 (3.08)	19.46	1.11 (0.16)	(0.84 - 1.47)
New York	2,300	15,123	15,268	2,214	2,006	14.64 (1.16)	13.14	1.11 (0.09)	(0.95 - 1.30)
North Carolina	600	7,307	7,283	845	1,184	11.57 (2.10)	16.26	0.71 (0.13)	(0.50 - 1.02)
North Dakota	600	544	543	59	47	10.91 (1.78)	8.66	1.26 (0.21)	(0.92 - 1.74)
Ohio	2,200	8,640	8,818	1,071	1,122	12.39 (0.98)	12.72	0.97 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.14)
Oklahoma	600	2,811	2,744	429	351	15.24 (2.43)	12.79	1.19 (0.19)	(0.87 - 1.63)
Oregon	600	3,030	3,089	486	449	16.02 (2.37)	14.54	1.10 (0.16)	(0.82 - 1.47)
Pennsylvania	2,500	9,836	10,060	1,102	1,130	11.20 (1.04)	11.23	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.20)
Rhode Island	500	792	831	126	91	15.91 (2.76)	10.95	1.45[a] (0.25)	(1.03 - 2.04)
South Carolina	600	3,581	3,598	654	546	18.25 (2.48)	15.18	1.20 (0.16)	(0.92 - 1.57)
South Dakota	500	605	625	73	59	11.99 (2.58)	9.44	1.27 (0.27)	(0.83 - 1.94)
Tennessee	600	4,873	4,922	883	770	18.11 (2.40)	15.64	1.16 (0.15)	(0.89 - 1.50)
Texas	2,500	18,911	19,239	2,971	2,706	15.71 (1.19)	14.07	1.12 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.30)
Utah	600	1,974	1,981	289	157	14.64 (2.22)	7.93	1.85[a] (0.28)	(1.37 - 2.49)
Vermont	500	479	496	66	39	13.70 (2.39)	7.86	1.74[a] (0.30)	(1.24 - 2.45)
Virginia	600	6,183	6,178	674	578	10.90 (1.64)	9.36	1.17 (0.17)	(0.87 - 1.56)
Washington	600	5,267	5,186	485	554	9.20 (1.25)	10.68	0.86 (0.12)	(0.66 - 1.12)
West Virginia	600	1,441	1,447	246	229	17.05 (2.34)	15.83	1.08 (0.15)	(0.82 - 1.41)
Wisconsin	600	4,343	4,286	462	405	10.65 (1.83)	9.45	1.13 (0.19)	(0.80 - 1.58)
Wyoming	600	435	435	41	49	9.34 (1.67)	11.26	0.83 (0.15)	(0.58 - 1.18)

CI= confidence interval; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Below the poverty level is less than 100 percent of the threshold.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 4.2C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 4.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (i.e., individuals living in HUs and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian HUs on a military base or in a household not on a military base)	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 households (roughly 200,000 individuals) received the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented for a subsample of these 98,000 households using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 households (or 140,000 individuals) were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 households (or 60,000 individuals) were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of data for this report is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC.	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level nonresponse rate: 11.42 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 12 percent of these HUs were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. Final weights were used to produce CPS ASEC estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	"Which category represents the total combined income of all members of this FAMILY during the past 12 months? This includes money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments and any other money income received by members of this family who are 15 years of age or older?"[5,6]	(I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?"[7] (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS ASEC, the income questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Note that youth respondents were excluded from the poverty tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the CPS ASEC is available from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Income estimates in 2014 CPS ASEC refer to the estimates from 2013. Therefore, 2013 NSDUH data were used for comparison.

[6] Verbatim CPS ASEC answer choices: (1) "Less than $5,000"; (2) "5,000 to 7,499"; (3) "7,500 to 9,999"; (4) "10,000 to 12,499"; (5) "12,500 to 14,999"; (6) "15,000 to 19,999"; (7) "20,000 to 24,999"; (8) "25,000 to 29,999"; (9) "30,000 to 34,999"; (10) "35,000 to 39,999"; (11) "40,000 to 49,999"; (12) "50,000 to 59,999"; (13) "60,000 to 74,999"; (14) "75,000 to 99,999"; (15) "100,000 to 149,000"; and (16) "150,000 to more." Family income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as below the poverty level.

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more." Family income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as below the poverty level.

Table 4.3A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2013 SAIPE and 2013 NSDUH

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	SAIPE Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	SAIPE Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	SAIPE Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	44,500	236,669	236,466	34,883	32,724	14.74 (0.32)	13.84	1.07[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.11)
Alabama	600	3,642	3,607	854	588	23.45 (2.86)	16.31	1.44[a] (0.18)	(1.13 - 1.82)
Alaska	600	512	535	57	48	11.23 (1.97)	8.90	1.26 (0.22)	(0.90 - 1.78)
Arizona	600	4,902	4,901	874	785	17.83 (2.67)	16.01	1.11 (0.17)	(0.83 - 1.49)
Arkansas	700	2,198	2,177	470	360	21.37 (2.66)	16.55	1.29[a] (0.16)	(1.01 - 1.65)
California	2,400	28,525	28,650	4,654	4,209	16.32 (1.14)	14.69	1.11 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.27)
Colorado	600	3,934	3,938	494	460	12.56 (2.75)	11.69	1.07 (0.23)	(0.70 - 1.65)
Connecticut	500	2,732	2,716	233	261	8.51 (2.34)	9.62	0.88 (0.24)	(0.52 - 1.52)
Delaware	600	707	697	90	78	12.80 (2.28)	11.12	1.15 (0.21)	(0.81 - 1.63)
District of Columbia	600	521	503	101	83	19.29 (2.23)	16.51	1.17 (0.14)	(0.93 - 1.47)
Florida	2,500	15,164	15,151	2,695	2,286	17.77 (1.26)	15.09	1.18[a] (0.08)	(1.02 - 1.35)
Georgia	600	7,299	7,283	1,184	1,195	16.22 (2.81)	16.41	0.99 (0.17)	(0.70 - 1.39)
Hawaii	600	1,033	1,067	128	110	12.42 (2.37)	10.29	1.21 (0.23)	(0.83 - 1.75)
Idaho	600	1,160	1,158	166	165	14.31 (2.43)	14.28	1.00 (0.17)	(0.72 - 1.40)
Illinois	2,400	9,667	9,640	1,300	1,229	13.44 (1.07)	12.75	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.23)
Indiana	600	4,884	4,831	641	669	13.12 (2.59)	13.84	0.95 (0.19)	(0.64 - 1.39)
Iowa	600	2,325	2,278	291	263	12.51 (2.32)	11.53	1.08 (0.20)	(0.75 - 1.56)
Kansas	600	2,091	2,105	251	260	11.99 (2.39)	12.37	0.97 (0.19)	(0.66 - 1.43)
Kentucky	600	3,293	3,278	669	550	20.32 (2.72)	16.77	1.21 (0.16)	(0.93 - 1.58)
Louisiana	600	3,367	3,391	568	586	16.87 (2.15)	17.29	0.98 (0.12)	(0.76 - 1.25)
Maine	600	1,030	1,039	150	135	14.60 (2.30)	12.96	1.13 (0.18)	(0.83 - 1.53)
Maryland	600	4,491	4,473	462	407	10.29 (2.00)	9.10	1.13 (0.22)	(0.77 - 1.65)
Massachusetts	600	5,195	5,104	718	548	13.82 (2.46)	10.74	1.29 (0.23)	(0.91 - 1.82)
Michigan	2,400	7,502	7,479	1,194	1,124	15.91 (1.32)	15.03	1.06 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.25)
Minnesota	600	4,085	4,031	418	416	10.24 (2.26)	10.33	0.99 (0.22)	(0.64 - 1.53)
Mississippi	600	2,176	2,171	382	446	17.56 (2.07)	20.53	0.86 (0.10)	(0.68 - 1.08)
Missouri	600	4,538	4,509	974	625	21.46 (3.11)	13.86	1.55[a] (0.22)	(1.17 - 2.06)
Montana	600	775	770	113	114	14.60 (1.73)	14.76	0.99 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.25)
Nebraska	500	1,340	1,364	170	157	12.72 (3.17)	11.50	1.11 (0.28)	(0.68 - 1.80)
Nevada	600	2,091	2,092	346	286	16.55 (2.62)	13.65	1.21 (0.19)	(0.89 - 1.65)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.3A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older below the Poverty Level, by State, 2013 SAIPE and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	SAIPE Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	SAIPE Total Adults below Poverty Level (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	SAIPE Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	600	1,008	1,013	63	86	6.21 (1.36)	8.50	0.73 (0.16)	(0.48 - 1.12)
New Jersey	600	6,773	6,737	668	666	9.86 (2.34)	9.89	1.00 (0.24)	(0.63 - 1.59)
New Mexico	600	1,535	1,544	332	287	21.63 (3.08)	18.57	1.16 (0.17)	(0.88 - 1.54)
New York	2,300	15,123	15,001	2,214	2,112	14.64 (1.16)	14.08	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.21)
North Carolina	600	7,307	7,369	845	1,148	11.57 (2.10)	15.58	0.74 (0.13)	(0.52 - 1.06)
North Dakota	600	544	538	59	61	10.91 (1.78)	11.36	0.96 (0.16)	(0.70 - 1.32)
Ohio	2,200	8,640	8,681	1,071	1,204	12.39 (0.98)	13.86	0.89 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.04)
Oklahoma	600	2,811	2,809	429	403	15.24 (2.43)	14.35	1.06 (0.17)	(0.78 - 1.45)
Oregon	600	3,030	3,024	486	456	16.02 (2.37)	15.08	1.06 (0.16)	(0.79 - 1.42)
Pennsylvania	2,500	9,836	9,648	1,102	1,175	11.20 (1.04)	12.18	0.92 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.10)
Rhode Island	500	792	799	126	102	15.91 (2.76)	12.78	1.24 (0.22)	(0.89 - 1.75)
South Carolina	600	3,581	3,577	654	568	18.25 (2.48)	15.88	1.15 (0.16)	(0.88 - 1.50)
South Dakota	500	605	614	73	77	11.99 (2.58)	12.48	0.96 (0.21)	(0.63 - 1.46)
Tennessee	600	4,873	4,876	883	740	18.11 (2.40)	15.19	1.19 (0.16)	(0.92 - 1.55)
Texas	2,500	18,911	18,937	2,971	2,792	15.71 (1.19)	14.74	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.24)
Utah	600	1,974	1,973	289	231	14.64 (2.22)	11.70	1.25 (0.19)	(0.93 - 1.68)
Vermont	500	479	480	66	56	13.70 (2.39)	11.57	1.18 (0.21)	(0.84 - 1.67)
Virginia	600	6,183	6,202	674	652	10.90 (1.64)	10.51	1.04 (0.16)	(0.77 - 1.39)
Washington	600	5,267	5,261	485	671	9.20 (1.25)	12.76	0.72[a] (0.10)	(0.55 - 0.94)
West Virginia	600	1,441	1,433	246	234	17.05 (2.34)	16.36	1.04 (0.14)	(0.80 - 1.36)
Wisconsin	600	4,343	4,299	462	517	10.65 (1.83)	12.04	0.88 (0.15)	(0.63 - 1.24)
Wyoming	600	435	434	41	44	9.34 (1.67)	10.09	0.93 (0.17)	(0.65 - 1.32)

CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAIPE = Small Area Income Poverty Estimates; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Below the poverty level is less than 100 percent of the threshold.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 4.3C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the SAIPE percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the SAIPE percentage. The SAIPE percentage's SE was not available, so the SAIPE estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2013.

Table 4.3C Information on 2013 SAIPE and 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status

Information	2013 SAIPE[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	SAIPE is not a survey. Its estimates combine data from administrative records, postcensal population estimates, and the decennial census with direct estimates from the ACS to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates. These model-based single-year estimates are more reflective of current conditions than multiyear survey estimates. Given that SAIPE data use estimates from the ACS, more information on the ACS can be found in Table 4.1C.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	SAIPE is not a survey.	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	SAIPE is not a survey.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	SAIPE is not a survey.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	SAIPE uses statistical models to create the poverty estimates. The models relate state and county estimates of income and poverty from the ACS to other indicators of income and poverty. These indicators are based on summary data from federal income tax returns, SNAP benefits data (formerly known as Food Stamp Program data), decennial census data, postcensus population estimates, Supplemental Security Income recipient, and economic data from the BEA.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	SAIPE is not a survey.	(I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?"[6] (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 4.3C Information on 2013 SAIPE and 2013 NSDUH Data for Poverty Status (continued)

Information	2013 SAIPE[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	SAIPE is not a survey.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Note that youth respondents were excluded from the poverty tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; BEA = Bureau of Economic Analysis; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAIPE = Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[1] Information on the 2013 SAIPE is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more." Family income less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

5. Coverage Ratios for Health Insurance Status and Type

5.1 Data Source Information

To produce state-level coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentages of adults having a certain type of health insurance or the CRs for the percentages of adults without health insurance, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS), the 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social Economic Supplement (ASEC), the 2013 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program, and the 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were compared with data from corresponding years of data from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). In each NSDUH questionnaire, respondents were asked whether they were covered by any type of health insurance at the time of interview, including Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), military-related health care, and private health insurance.[43] The ACS questionnaire also collected information on whether respondents were covered by any type of health insurance at the time of interview, including Medicare, Medicaid, military-related health care, Indian Health Service, private health insurance, and other health coverage.[44] The 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire asked respondents about health insurance coverage at the time of interview and during the calendar year prior to the year of the interview, thus making the time period it covers more comparable with the 2013 NSDUH than with the 2014 NSDUH.[45] The SAHIE program provides model-based estimates of health insurance using multiple sources of data and builds on the work of the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.[46] The NHIS questionnaire asked whether the respondent or any family member was covered at the time of the interview by any type of health insurance or some other type of health care plan.[47]

To produce national-level CRs for the percentages of adults with certain types of health insurance or the CRs for the percentages of adults without health insurance by demographic characteristics, data from the 2013 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) and data from the 2009 to 2013 ACS were compared with data from the corresponding years of NSDUH. The 2013

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[43] For example, see the health insurance questions on pp. 420 to 424 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[44] See question 16 on p. 9 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[45] For details on the 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html. In particular, see the questions on current health insurance coverage on pp. D-167 and D-168 of the facsimile of the March 2014 *Redesigned Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement*.

[46] For information on the SAHIE program, see the following website: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html.

[47] For information on the 2014 NHIS questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question ID FHI.050_00.000 on p. 1 of 52 pp. of the "family health insurance" section of the 2014 NHIS questionnaire in English (p. 184 of 287 pp. in the family file).

MEPS collected information about private health insurance obtained through an employer, direct-purchase private insurance plans, and public health insurance programs.[48]

The 2009 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutional and noninstitutional group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico.[49] However, the ACS estimates in this chapter are solely from the civilian, noninstitutionalized population excluding residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The 2014 CPS ASEC collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI. The 2014 NHIS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States at the time of the interview and used a personal household interview conducted using CAPI during data collection. The 2013 MEPS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States and used CAPI during data collection.

Reasons for selecting the ACS, the CPS ASEC, the SAHIE program, the NHIS, and the MEPS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed as follows:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- The CPS ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, school enrollment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
- The SAHIE program's purpose is to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is the only source of health insurance estimates available for a single year at the county level.

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[48] For information on the 2013 MEPS household questionnaire, see the following webpage: https://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/survey_comp/survey.jsp#Questionnaires. In particular, see the questions in the 2013 health insurance (HX) section for Panel 17, Rounds 3 to 5, and Panel 18, Rounds 1 to 3.

[49] The total U.S. estimates from the ACS in Tables 5.1A1 and 5.1A2 exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (including information about health insurance coverage) and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics.
- MEPS began in 1996 and is the most complete source of data on the cost and use of health care and health insurance coverage in the United States. It is a set of large-scale surveys of families and individuals, their medical providers, and employers across the nation.

For the health insurance coverage questions in each selected survey year, NSDUH, the ACS, and the NHIS asked respondents about their health insurance status at the time of interview. Although the 2014 redesigned CPS ASEC also asked its respondents a series of questions about health insurance coverage at the time of interview, for those without current coverage, a verification question was asked to determine whether the individual had coverage at any time during the calendar year prior to the year of the interview. Therefore, published estimates about health insurance status from the CPS ASEC were measured in the entire previous calendar year. Thus, health insurance estimates from the 2014 CPS ASEC were compared with health insurance estimates from the 2013 NSDUH.

In this chapter, two health insurance statuses (i.e., insured or uninsured) and four types of health insurance are covered in six categories: (1) having private insurance (ACS, CPS ASEC, NHIS, and MEPS); (2) having Medicaid (ACS, CPS ASEC, and MEPS); (3) having Medicare (ACS, CPS ASEC, and MEPS); (4) having military health insurance (ACS and CPS ASEC); (5) having any type of health insurance (SAHIE); and (6) having no health insurance (ACS, CPS ASEC, NHIS, and MEPS). Note that these categories were not mutually exclusive (e.g., an individual could have both Medicare and private health insurance).

For all of the data sources, the CRs were calculated for adults aged 18 to 64. For the ACS and MEPS, the CRs were also calculated for adults aged 18 or older. Although tables and figures for adults aged 18 or older are included in this chapter, the findings and summary exhibits in the following sections focus on adults aged 18 to 64 for all sources because all adults are eligible for Medicare starting at age 65.

5.2 Methodology

Figures 5.1.1 to 5.1.10 and Tables 5.1A1 and 5.1A2 show the percentages of adults by health insurance status computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the percentages of adults by health insurance status computed from the 2009 to 2013 ACS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs, by state, for two age groups (i.e., adults aged 18 or older and adults aged 18 to 64).[50] Tables 5.1B1 and 5.1B2 show similar information at the national level for adults aged 18 or older and adults aged 18 to 64, respectively, by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity; however, for the race/ethnicity domain, only the "no health insurance" category's estimates were available for

[50] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 5.1C.

Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. Table 5.2A and Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.5 show the percentages of adults aged 18 to 64 by health insurance status computed from the 2014 CPS ASEC and the 2013 NSDUH and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by state. Table 5.3A and Figure 5.3.1 display the percentages of adults aged 18 to 64 with health insurance from the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 SAHIE and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by state. Table 5.4A and Figures 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 display the percentages of adults aged 18 to 64 with private health insurance and with no health insurance from the 2014 NSDUH and the 2014 NHIS and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by state. Tables 5.5B1 and 5.5B2 display the percentages of adults by health insurance status computed from the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 MEPS and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs) by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity. Tables 5.1C, 5.2C, 5.3C, 5.4C, and 5.5C provide summaries of the five sets of compared data sources (i.e., NSDUH vs. the ACS, the CPS ASEC, the SAHIE program, the NHIS, and MEPS, respectively) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults having a certain type of health insurance or no health insurance (by state or demographic domain) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage from the ACS, the CPS ASEC, the SAHIE program, the NHIS, or MEPS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic characteristic would indicate that the NSDUH estimate was higher than the corresponding estimate from the other source. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using NSDUH data compared with data from the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and the SAHIE program because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[51,52] For the NSDUH and the NHIS CRs, the CRs for a few states were not computed because the NHIS estimates were unavailable for those states; however, all of the NSDUH estimates were available.

5.3 Findings

Figures 5.1.6 to 5.1.10 show state percentages for four health insurance types (i.e., private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and VA or TRICARE[53]) and for the no health insurance status among adults aged 18 to 64 from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 5.1A2 and Figures 5.1.6 to 5.1.10 show that the CRs between the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs and the 2009 to 2013 ACS for adults aged 18 to 64 ranged from 0.84 in South Carolina to 1.03 in New Jersey for adults with private health insurance, from 0.69 in Nevada to 1.23 in Minnesota for adults with Medicaid, from 0.69 in South Dakota to 1.61 in Hawaii for adults with Medicare, from 0.60 in the District of Columbia to 1.42 in Minnesota for adults with some type

[51] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[52] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[53] For information on U.S. military health insurance options, see the following U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) webpage: https://www.va.gov/healthbenefits/cost/insurance.asp.

of military health insurance, and from 0.66 in Alaska to 1.09 in Alabama and Utah for adults with no health insurance. As can be seen in Exhibit 5.1, of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 32 states had private health insurance CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (all being less than 1.0), 13 states had Medicaid CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (with 11 of the 13 being less than 1.0), 9 states had Medicare CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (with 8 of the 9 being greater than 1.0), 4 states had military health insurance CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 (2 were less than 1.0 and 2 were greater than 1.0), and 10 states had CRs for no health insurance that were significantly different from 1.0 (all were less than 1.0). At the state level, NSDUH seemed to underestimate individuals with private health insurance and with Medicaid, as well as those with no health insurance, as compared with the ACS. On the other hand, NSDUH overestimated individuals with Medicare for some states relative to the ACS. There was not much difference in the surveys when estimating the percentages of individuals having some type of military health insurance. Note that the types of insurance were not mutually exclusive (i.e., an individual could have both Medicare and private health insurance). Despite the differences seen between the NSDUH and ACS health insurance estimates for adults aged 18 to 64, the estimates appear to be highly correlated, with the correlation coefficients for the five groups ranging from 0.88 to 0.95.

Exhibit 5.1 State Coverage Ratios for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Using 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Private Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	3	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	16	32
Medicaid		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	13	2
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	25	11
Medicare		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	29	8
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	13	1
Military Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	18	2
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	29	2
No Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	12	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	29	10

Table 5.1B2 shows that for adults aged 18 to 64, the CRs at the national level between the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs and the 2009 to 2013 ACS have patterns similar to what were seen at the state level. Note, however, that estimates for all health insurance categories were not available for all demographic groups. For adults aged 18 to 64 with private health insurance, all of the CRs were less than 1.0 (i.e., for both genders and for adults aged 18 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 to 64). Similarly, for those with no health insurance, the CRs were all significantly less than 1.0 with only one exception—the CR for non-Hispanic whites aged 18 to 64 was rounded to 1.0. For Medicare, Medicaid, and military health insurance, estimates were available only by gender. Relative to the ACS, NSDUH overestimated Medicare coverage for adults aged 18 to 64 and for both males and females in that age group, meaning that the CRs were significantly greater than

1.0. Relative to the ACS, NSDUH underestimated Medicaid coverage for adults aged 18 to 64 and for males in that age group, meaning that the CRs were significantly less than 1.0.

Table 5.2A and Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.5 show that the CRs between the 2013 NSDUH and the 2014 CPS ASEC ranged from 0.86 in Maine, Nebraska, and Oregon to 1.08 in North Carolina for adults aged 18 to 64 with private health insurance, from 0.42 in New Jersey to 1.52 in Minnesota for adults with Medicaid, from 0.30 in Indiana to 2.59 in Maine for adults with Medicare, from 0.32 in Connecticut to 3.61 in West Virginia for adults with some type of military health insurance, and from 0.51 in the District of Columbia to 1.57 in Kansas for adults with no health insurance. As can be seen in Exhibit 5.2, of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 10 of the private health insurance CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (all 10 being less than 1.0), 8 of the Medicaid CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (with 7 of those 8 being less than 1.0), 10 of the Medicare CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (with 9 of those being greater than 1.0), 10 of the military health insurance CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (with 8 of those 10 being greater than 1.0), and 9 of the no health insurance CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (with 5 of those 9 being greater than 1.0). At the state level, adults aged 18 to 64 with Medicaid and those with private health insurance seemed to be underestimated in NSDUH as compared with the CPS ASEC. Adults with Medicare and military health insurance, on the other hand, tended to be overestimated in NSDUH as compared with the CPS ASEC. The CPS ASEC and NSDUH state estimates for adults 18 to 64 are fairly highly correlated for adults with Medicaid, private health insurance, and no health insurance, with the correlation coefficients ranging from 0.84 to 0.87. However, for adults with Medicare and military health insurance, the correlation coefficients are 0.52 and 0.62, respectively.

Exhibit 5.2 State Coverage Ratios for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Using 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Private Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	7	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	34	10
Medicaid		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	14	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	29	7
Medicare		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	9
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	19	1
Military Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	8
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	19	2
No Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	27	5
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	15	4

Table 5.3A and Figure 5.3.1 show that the CRs between the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 SAHIE program ranged from 0.95 in Alabama to 1.12 in Alaska for adults aged 18 to 64 having health insurance. As can be seen in Exhibit 5.3, of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the

District of Columbia, 8 states had CRs significantly greater than 1.0 for adults having health insurance (i.e., Alaska, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont). No state had a CR significantly less than 1.0. In general, NSDUH seemed to overestimate adults having some type of health insurance as compared with the SAHIE program. This set of state estimates is fairly highly correlated, with a correlation coefficient of 0.91. Given that the main purpose of the SAHIE program is to produce health insurance estimates at the state level, a high degree of correlation between NSDUH's estimates of health insurance and the SAHIE program's estimates adds confidence in NSDUH's health insurance estimates. Note also that the CR range was fairly narrow, with only a few states having CRs significantly different from 1.0.

Exhibit 5.3 State Coverage Ratios for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Using 2013 SAHIE and 2013 NSDUH, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Have Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	29	8
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	14	0

Table 5.4A and Figures 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 show that the CRs between the 2014 NSDUH and the 2014 NHIS for adults aged 18 to 64 ranged from 0.88 in Colorado to 1.21 in Oklahoma for private health insurance and from 0.59 in Alaska to 2.09 in Delaware for not having any health insurance. As can be seen in Exhibit 5.4, of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 4 states had CRs for private health insurance that were significantly different from 1.0. Of these four differences, three states had CRs greater than 1.0 (Maryland, New York, and Oklahoma), and one state had a CR less than 1.0 (Colorado). For adults with no health insurance (there were 49 computed CRs for adults without insurance due to unavailable NHIS estimates in Hawaii and the District of Columbia), the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 in six states; one state had a CR greater than 1.0 (Alabama), and the other five had CRs less than 1.0 (Alaska, Idaho, New York, Oklahoma, and South Dakota). For private health insurance, more CRs were significantly greater than 1.0, but overall more states had CRs less than 1.0. NSDUH tended to underestimate those with no health insurance as compared with the NHIS (five states with CRs significantly less than 1.0 and overall 34 states with CRs less than 1.0). The NSDUH and NHIS sets of state estimates are somewhat correlated, with correlation coefficients of 0.84 and 0.81 for private health insurance and no insurance, respectively.

Exhibit 5.4 State Coverage Ratios for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64 Using 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51 for Private Health Insurance and *n* = 49 for No Health Insurance)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Private Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	10	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	37	1
No Health Insurance		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	14	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	29	5

Table 5.5B2 shows the CRs between the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 MEPS at the national level among adults aged 18 to 64, by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity. For adults with private health insurance, the CRs were significantly less than 1.0 for adults aged 18 to 64, 18 to 25, and 26 to 34, along with non-Hispanic blacks, non-Hispanic whites, and females. In general, among adults aged 18 to 64 NSDUH underestimated those with private health insurance as compared with MEPS. Across most demographic groups, the CRs for Medicaid were significantly less than 1.0 (for the groups where this was not the case, the CRs were still less than 1.0, just not significantly), meaning that NSDUH tended to underestimate those with Medicaid as compared with MEPS at the national level. For Medicare, the NSDUH estimates tended to be larger than the MEPS estimates for most domains (not necessarily significantly). For the no health insurance group, no clear pattern was observed (i.e., sometimes the NSDUH estimates were smaller and sometimes larger than the MEPS estimates).

5.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both the 2009 to 2013 NSDUH percentages and the 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages for health insurance status were available, the average CRs for adults aged 18 to 64 were 0.95 for private health insurance, 0.93 for Medicaid, 1.10 for Medicare, 0.97 for VA or TRICARE insurance, and 0.94 for no health insurance.

Across the 51 states where both the 2013 NSDUH's percentages and the 2014 CPS ASEC percentages for health insurance status were available, the average CRs for adults 18 to 64 were 0.95 for private health insurance, 0.89 for Medicaid, 1.23 for Medicare, 1.25 for military health insurance, and 1.04 for no health insurance. Each of the four health insurance types and the no health insurance status had around 10 states where the CRs were significantly different from 1.0.

Across the 51 states where both the 2013 NSDUH's percentages and the 2013 SAHIE program's percentages of having health insurance were available, the average CR for adults aged 18 to 64 was 1.02. In general, NSDUH seemed to overestimate those with health insurance as compared with the SAHIE program, with eight states having CRs significantly greater than 1.0.

Across the states where both the 2014 NSDUH's percentages and the 2014 NHIS percentages of health insurance status were available for adults aged 18 to 64, the average CR for private health insurance was 0.99 (all 51 states), and the average CR for having no health insurance was 0.94 (across 49 states because two states' NHIS estimates were not available).

At the national level, the 2013 NSDUH and 2013 MEPS data showed that CRs for private health insurance and Medicaid often tended to be less than 1.0 for most demographic domains, meaning that NSDUH was underestimating adults aged 18 to 64 with private health insurance as compared with MEPS. For adults with Medicare and those with no health insurance, the CRs tended to be greater than 1.0, meaning that NSDUH was overestimating those percentages relative to MEPS.

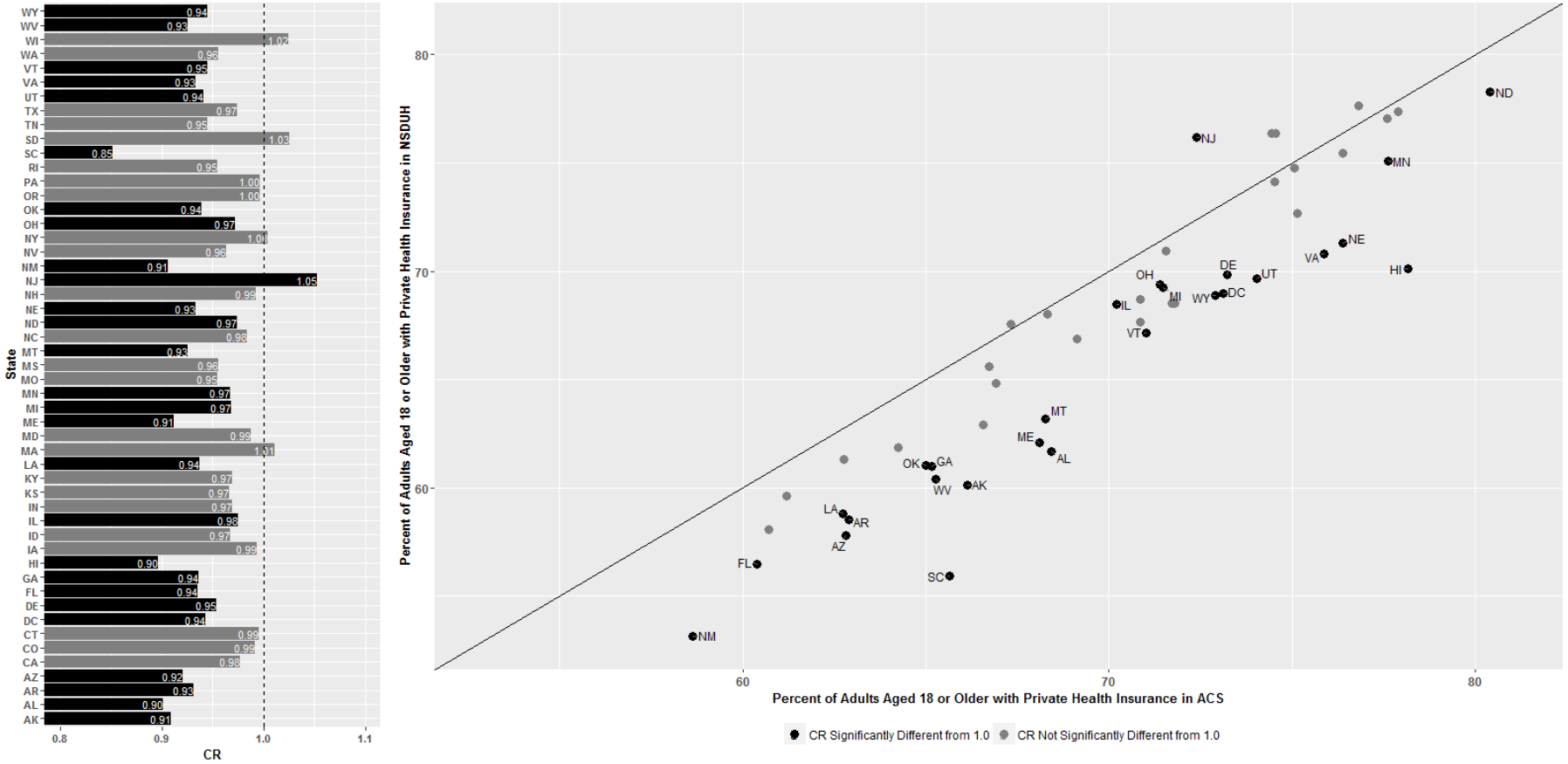
Comparing NSDUH's estimates of health insurance status over multiple sources, similar patterns emerge. For example, NSDUH tended to underestimate adults aged 18 to 64 with private health insurance as compared with the ACS (48 states with CRs less than 1.0, with 32 of those being significantly different from 1.0), the CPS ASEC (44 states with CRs less than 1.0, with 10

of those being significantly different from 1.0), the NHIS (38 states with CRs less than 1.0, with 1 of those being significantly different), and MEPS (with the CRs being significantly less than 1.0 for the following groups: adults aged 18 to 64, aged 18 to 25, aged 26 to 34, females, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks). In the ACS, individuals who indicated that they had TRICARE or other military health insurance were considered to have private health insurance.[54] Thus, individuals with TRICARE or other military health care can end up in two categories. However, NSDUH excluded individuals with TRICARE or other military health insurance from the private health insurance category. In the CPS ASEC, although individuals with TRICARE or other military health insurance were excluded from the private health insurance category, the health insurance coverage questions asked about coverage over the entire prior year, whereas NSDUH asked about health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. These question differences might explain why NSDUH underestimated private health insurance as compared with the ACS and CPS ASEC. Similar patterns were seen for Medicaid, in that NSDUH seemed to underestimate adults aged 18 to 64 with Medicaid as compared with the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and MEPS. Respondents in both the ACS and CPS ASEC were assigned to the Medicaid coverage category if they received Supplementary Security Income or public assistance, even if they answered the Medicaid question negatively.[55] This might explain why NSDUH underestimated Medicaid coverage as compared with the ACS and CPS ASEC. For Medicare among adults aged 18 to 64, NSDUH seemed to overestimate as compared with the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and MEPS. However, the majority of adults with Medicare are aged 65 or older; thus, the rates for adults aged 18 to 64 (i.e., persons with disabilities who are eligible for Medicare) were fairly small and possibly more irregular. For those with no health insurance, the pattern varied among the different data sources.

[54] For more information on the 2013 ACS definition of private health insurance coverage, see pp. 71 to 73 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016, December 2). *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey: 2013 subject definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.2013.html

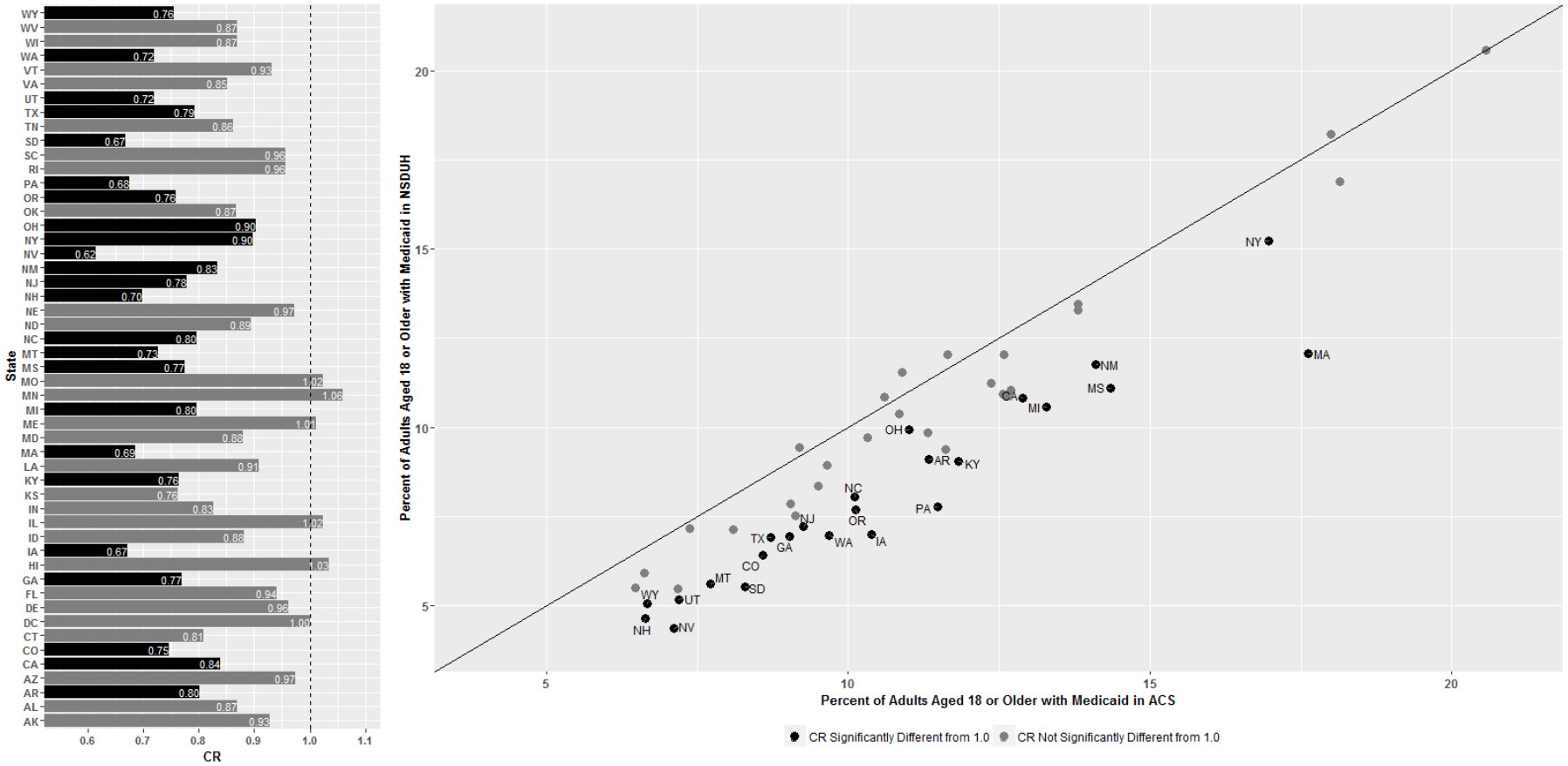
[55] For more information on how the 2013 ACS classified a respondent as having received Medicaid, see p. 71 of the reference listed in footnote 54. For more information on how the 2014 CPS ASEC classified a respondent as having received Medicaid, see p. 9-8 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau [for the Bureau of Labor Statistics]. (2014). *Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement* [machine-readable data file]. Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf

Figure 5.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Private Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



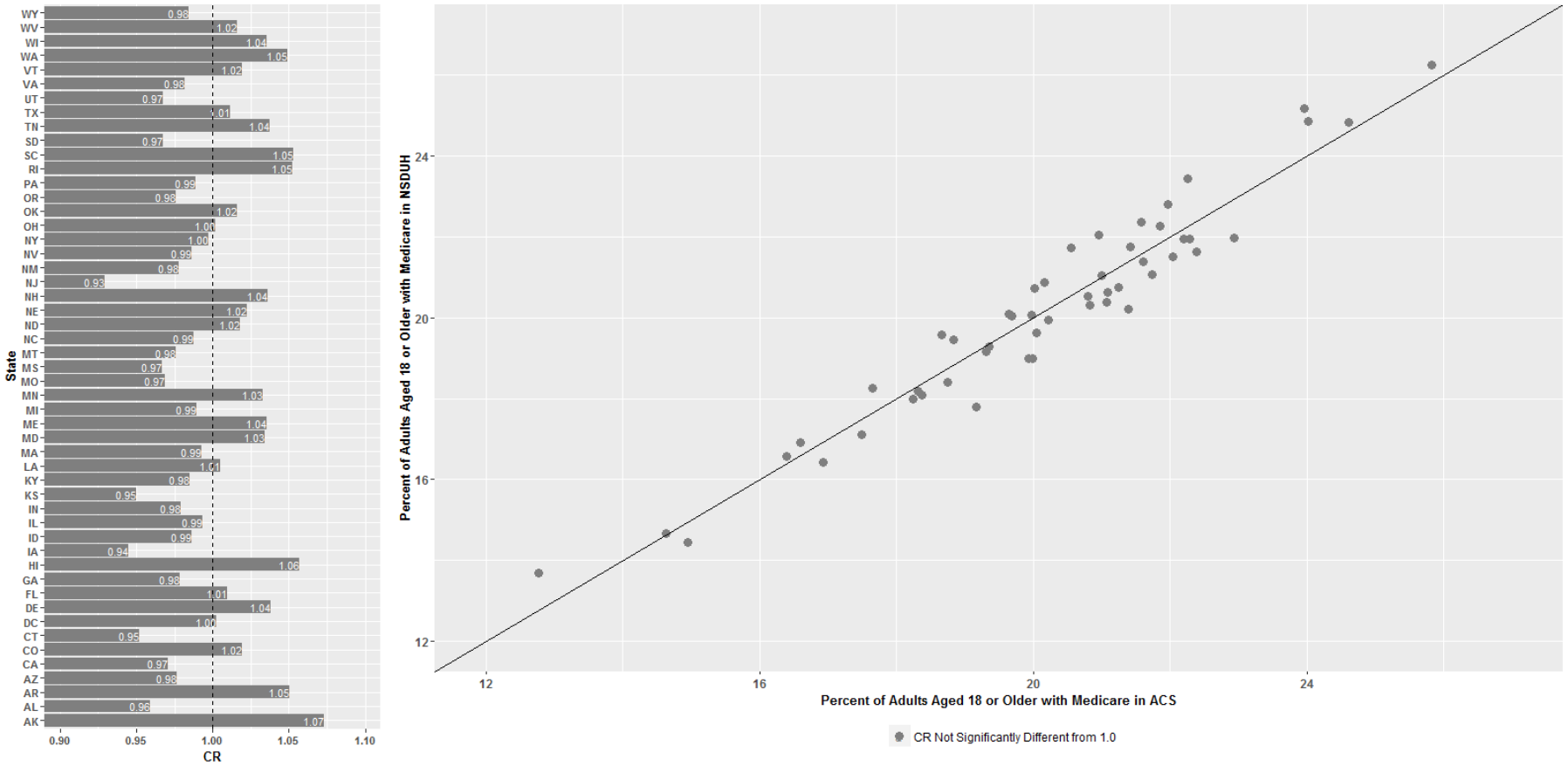
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Medicaid, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



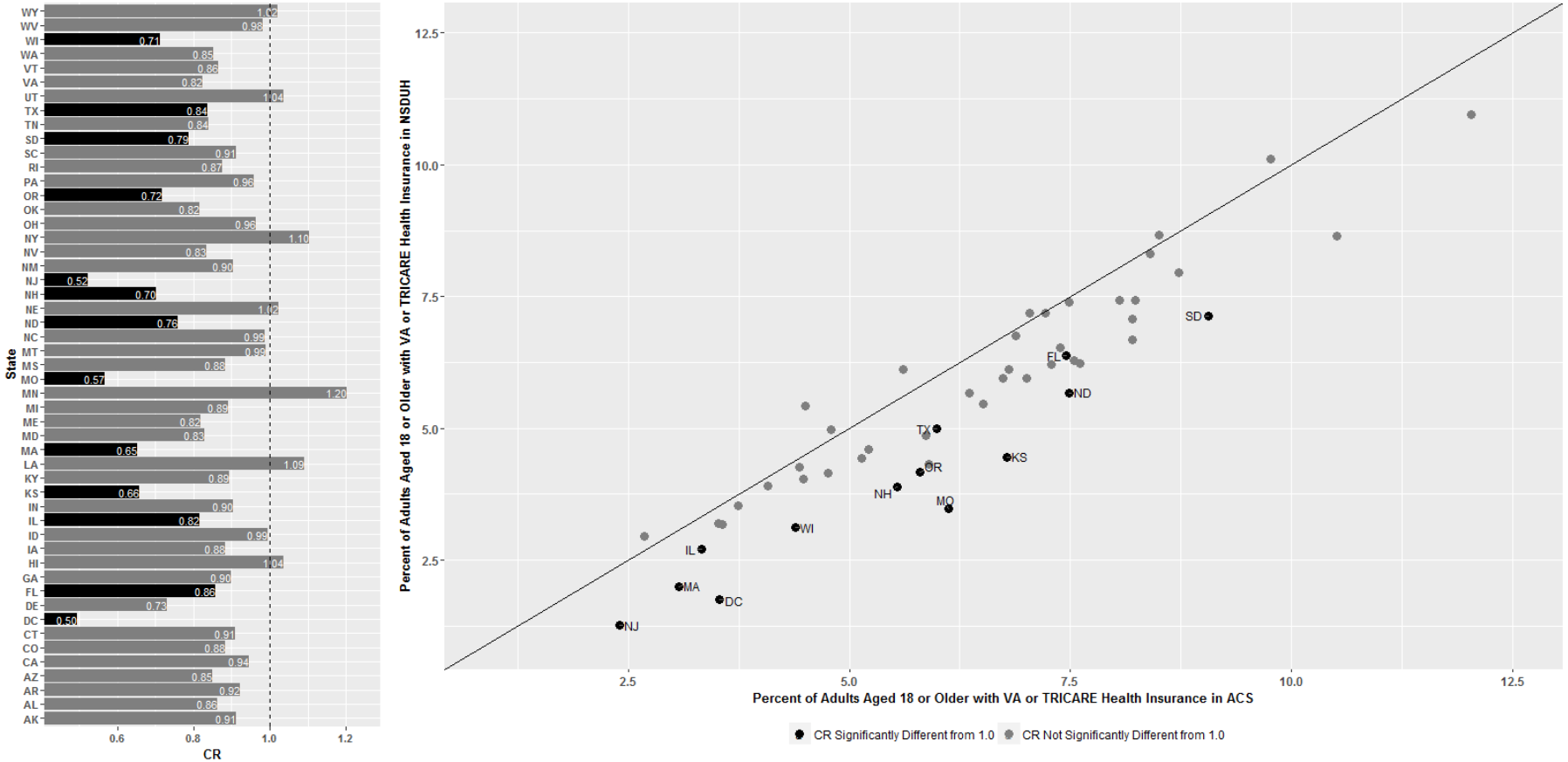
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Medicare, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



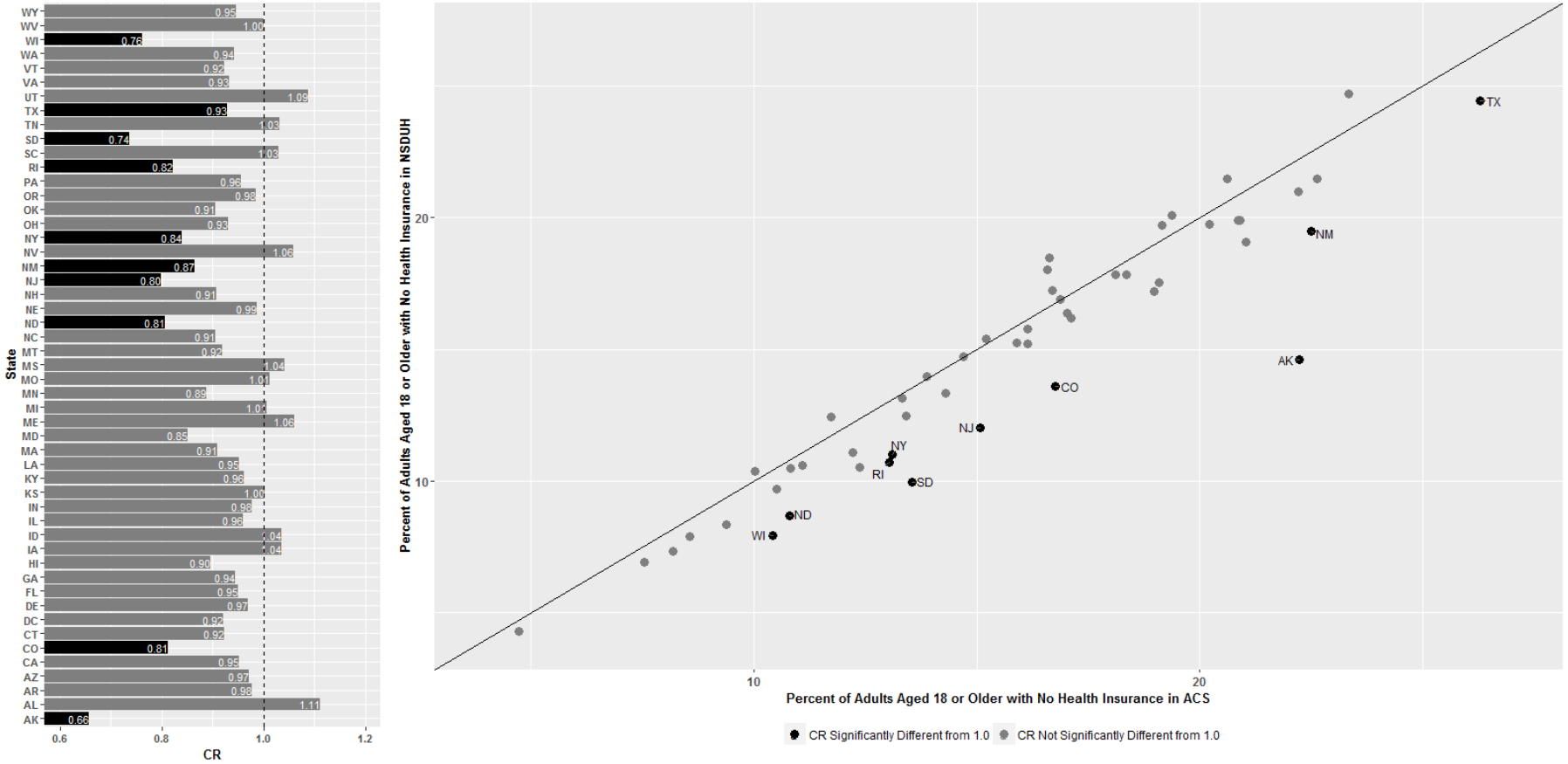
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with VA or TRICARE Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



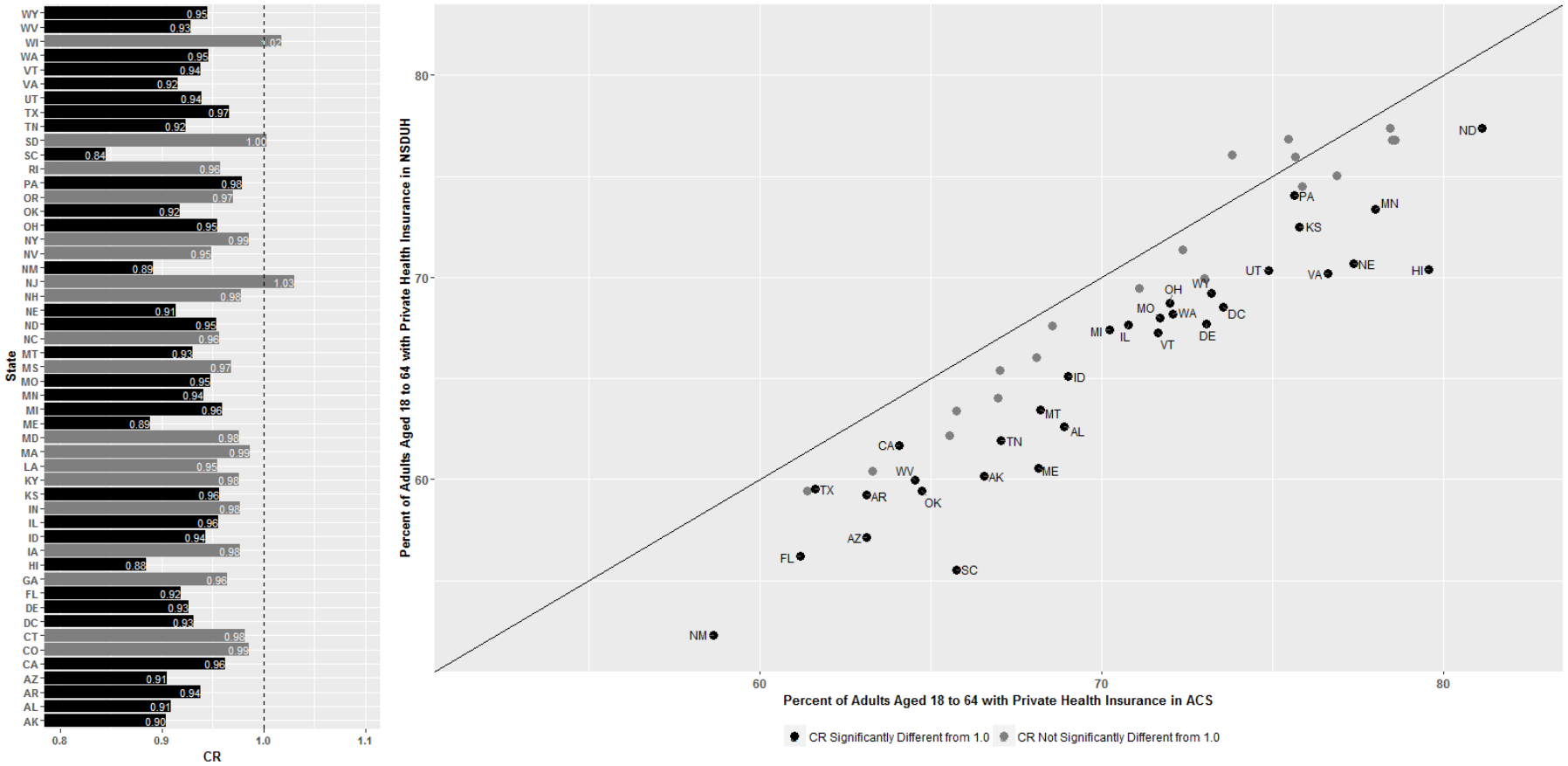
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.5 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older with No Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



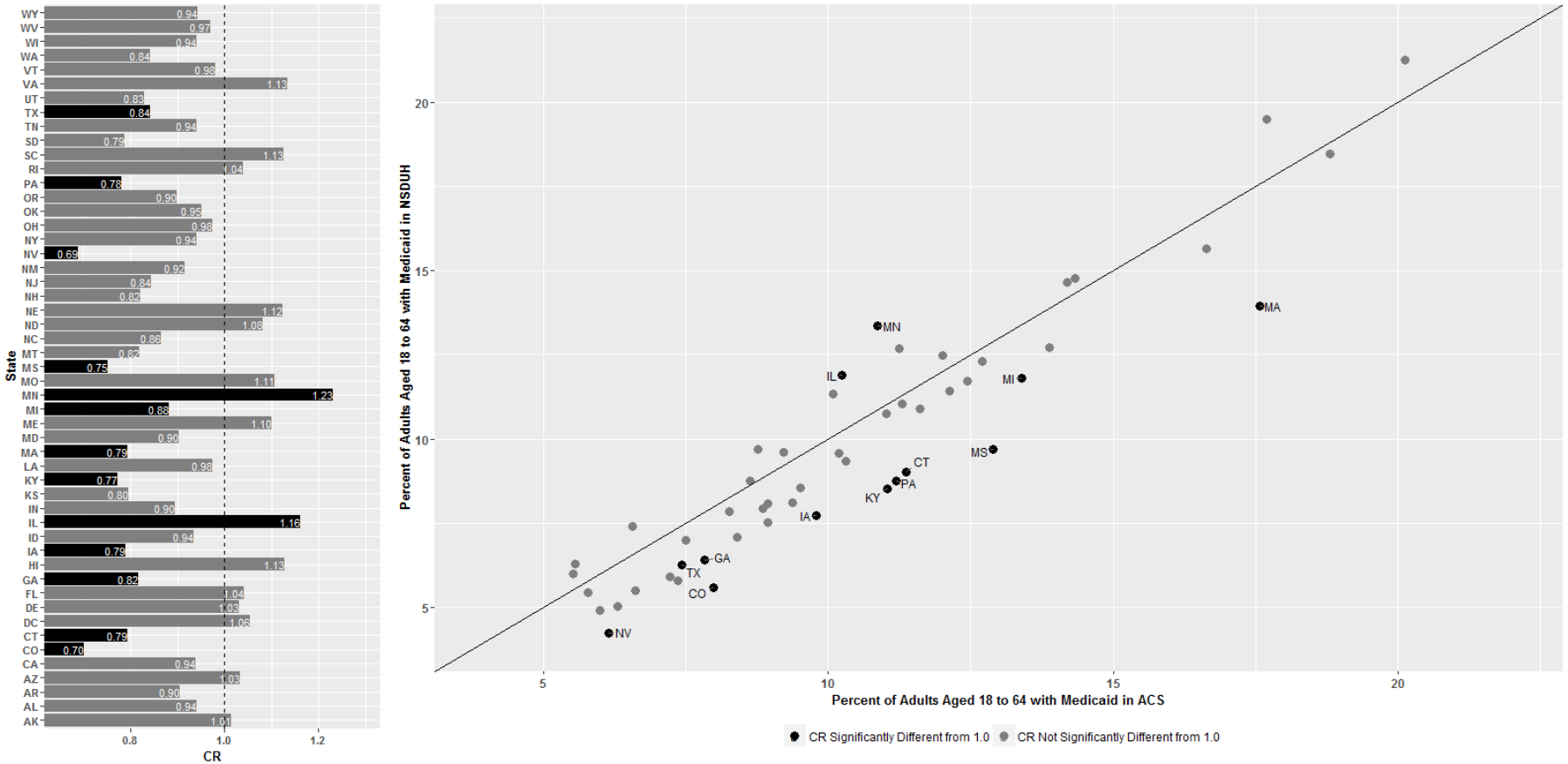
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.6 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Private Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



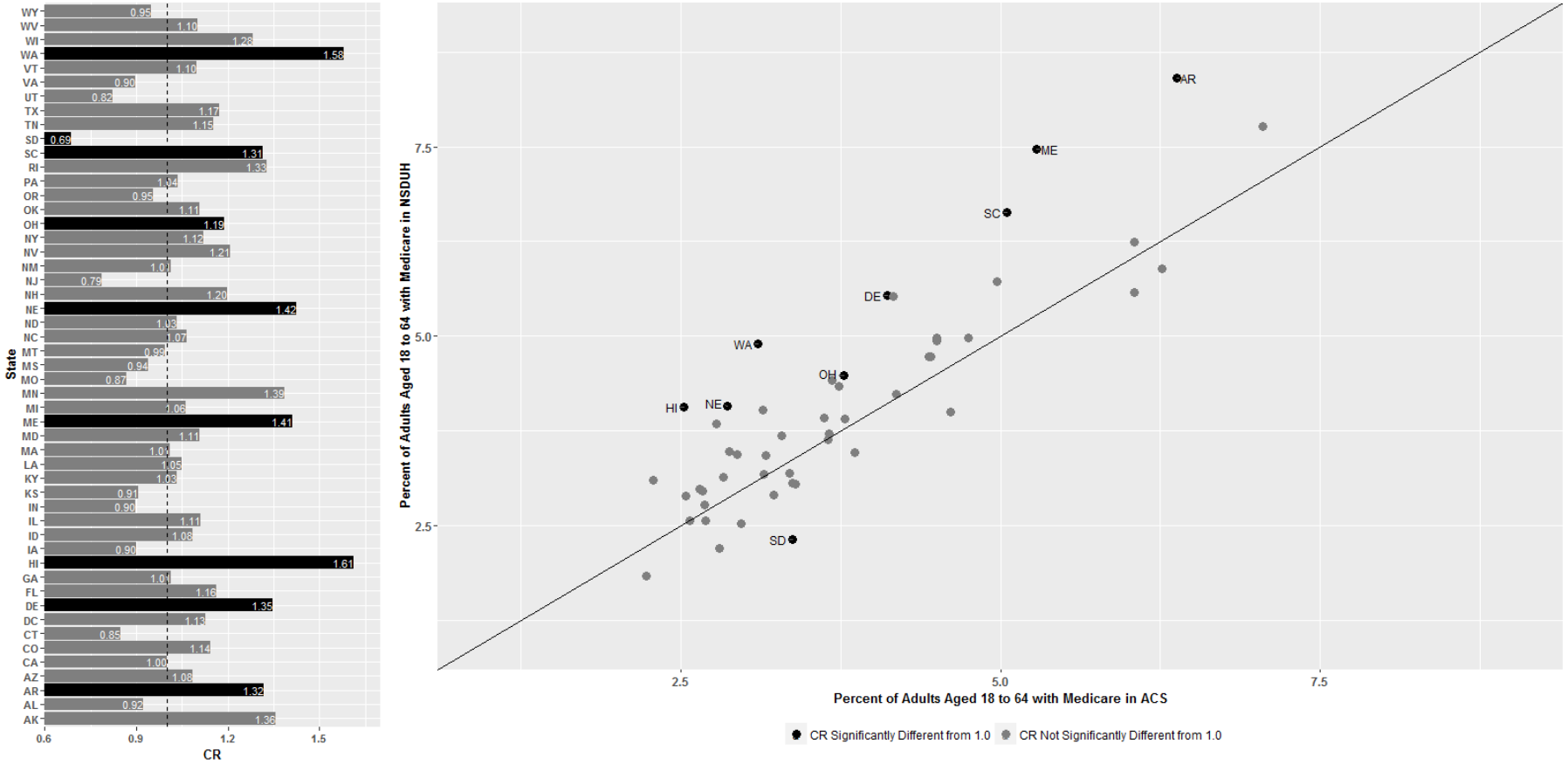
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.7 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Medicaid, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



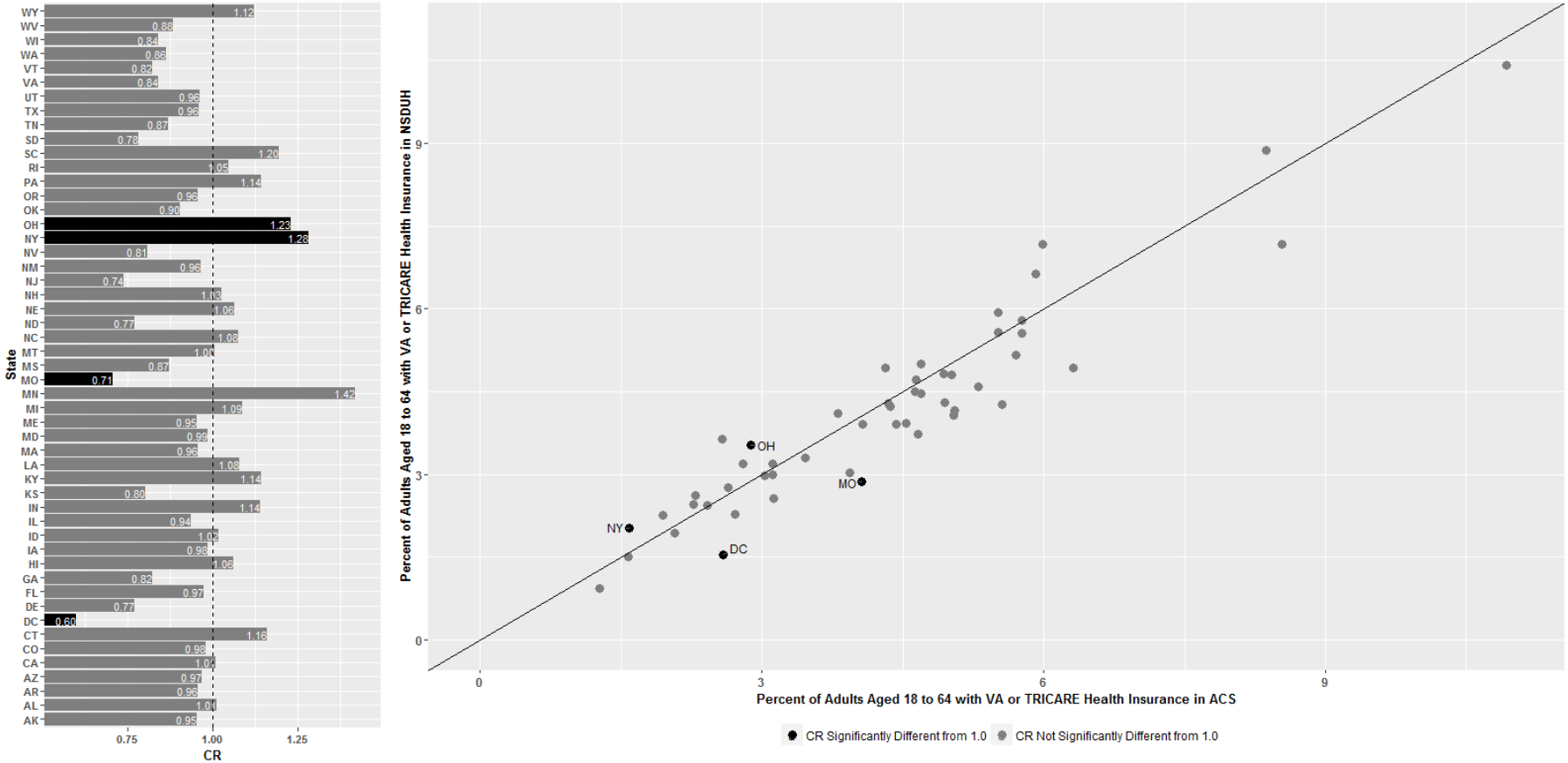
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.8 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Medicare, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



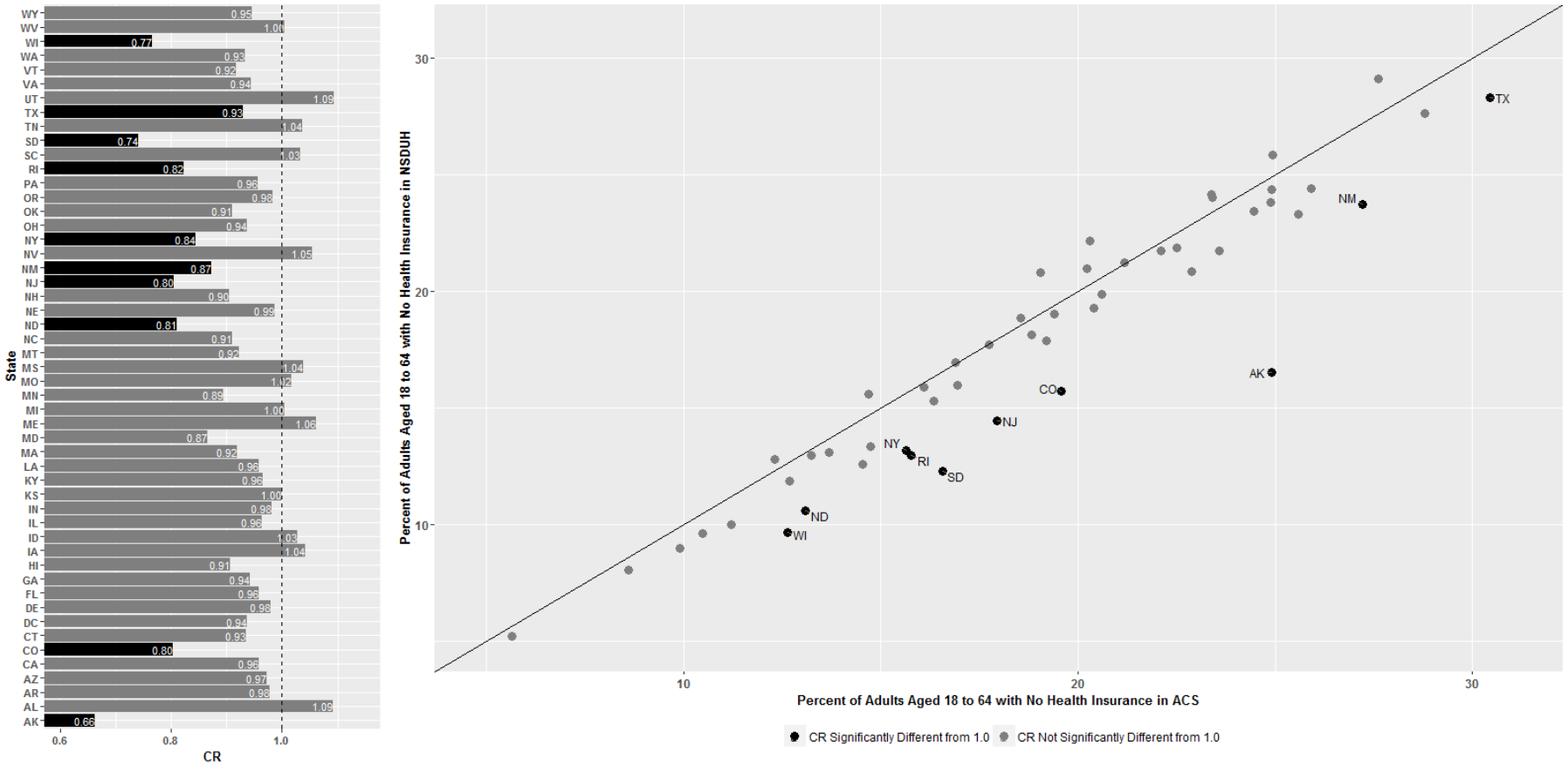
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.9 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with VA or TRICARE Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



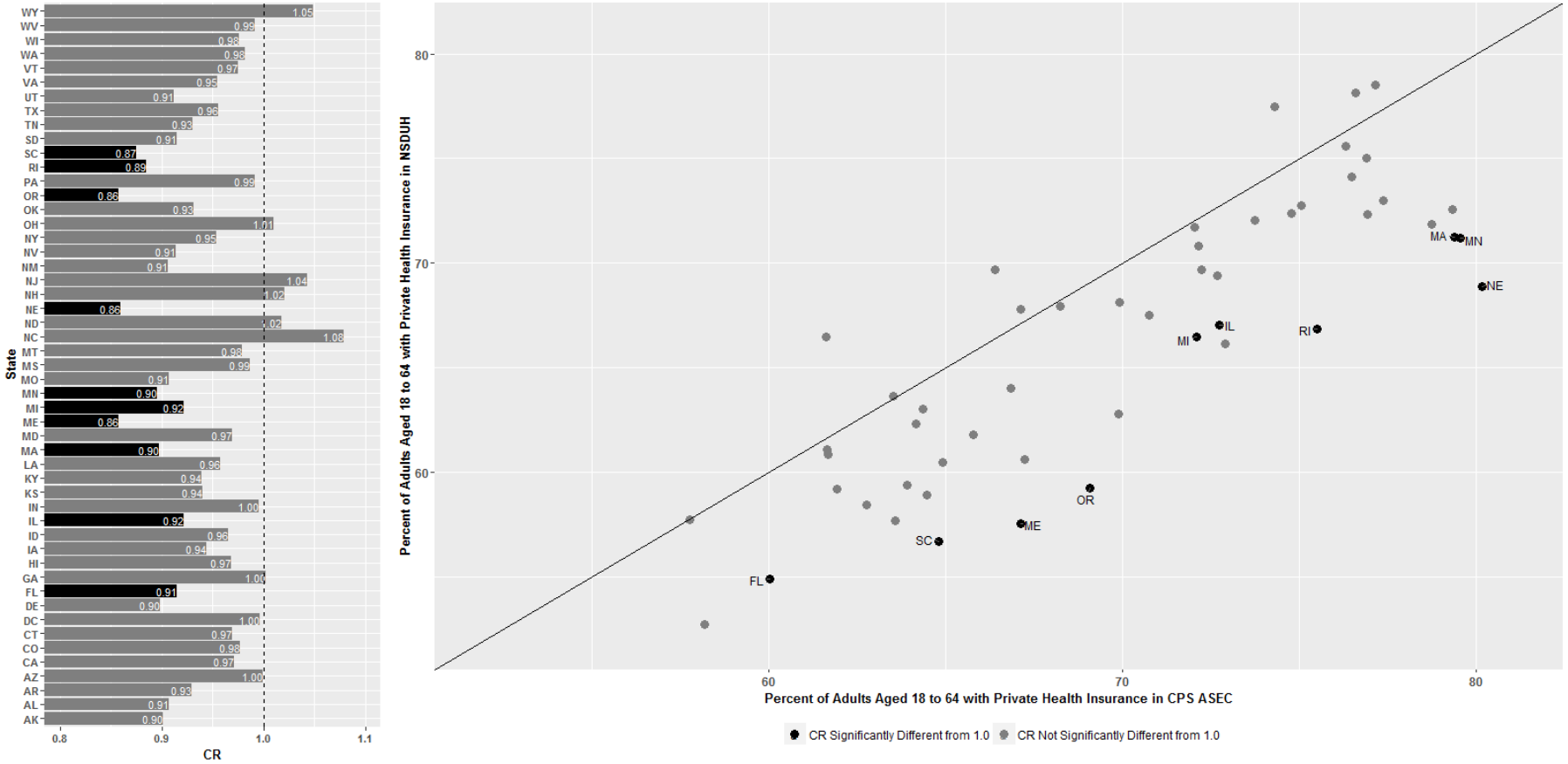
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.1.10 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with No Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



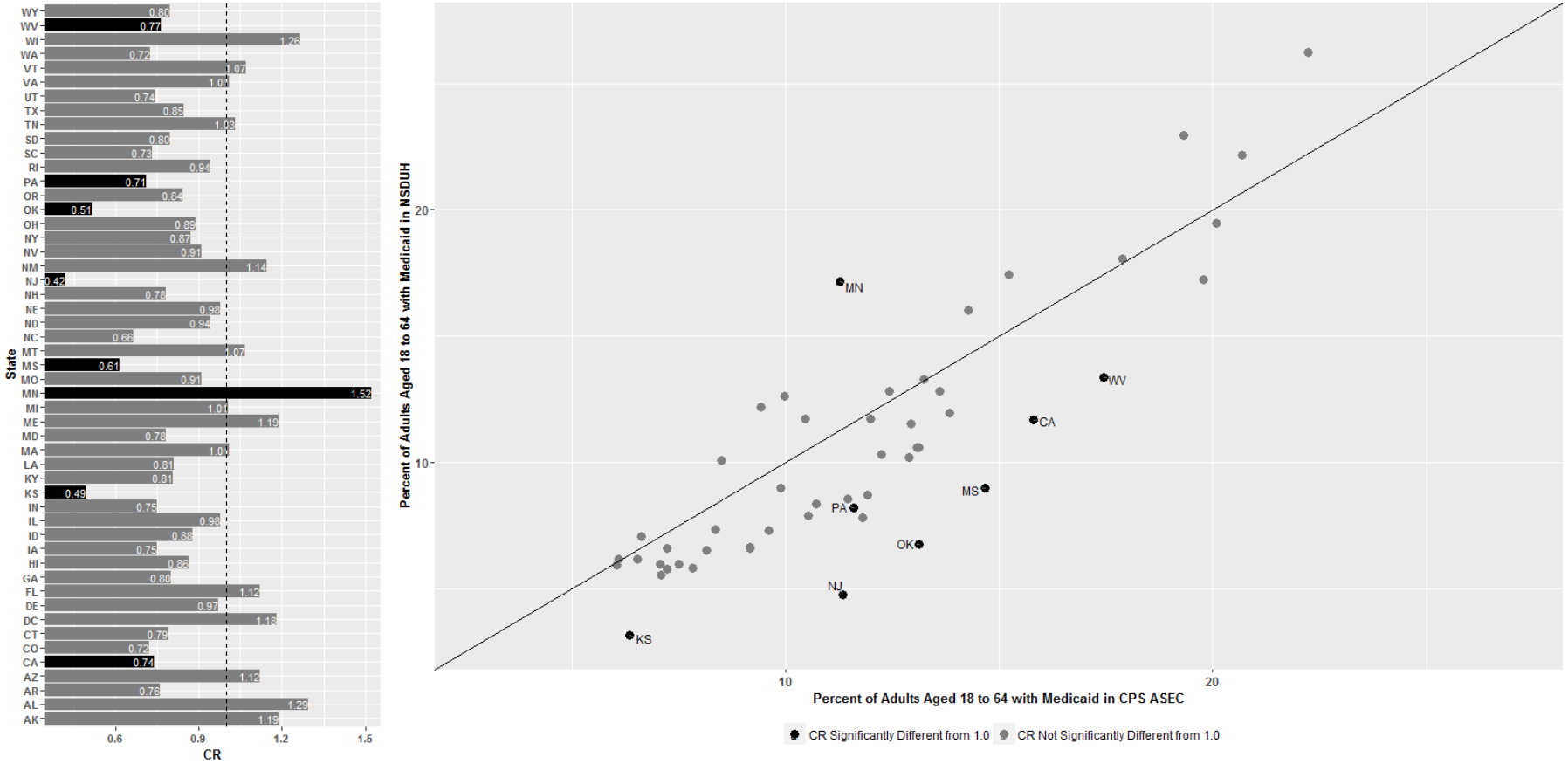
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.2.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Private Health Insurance, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



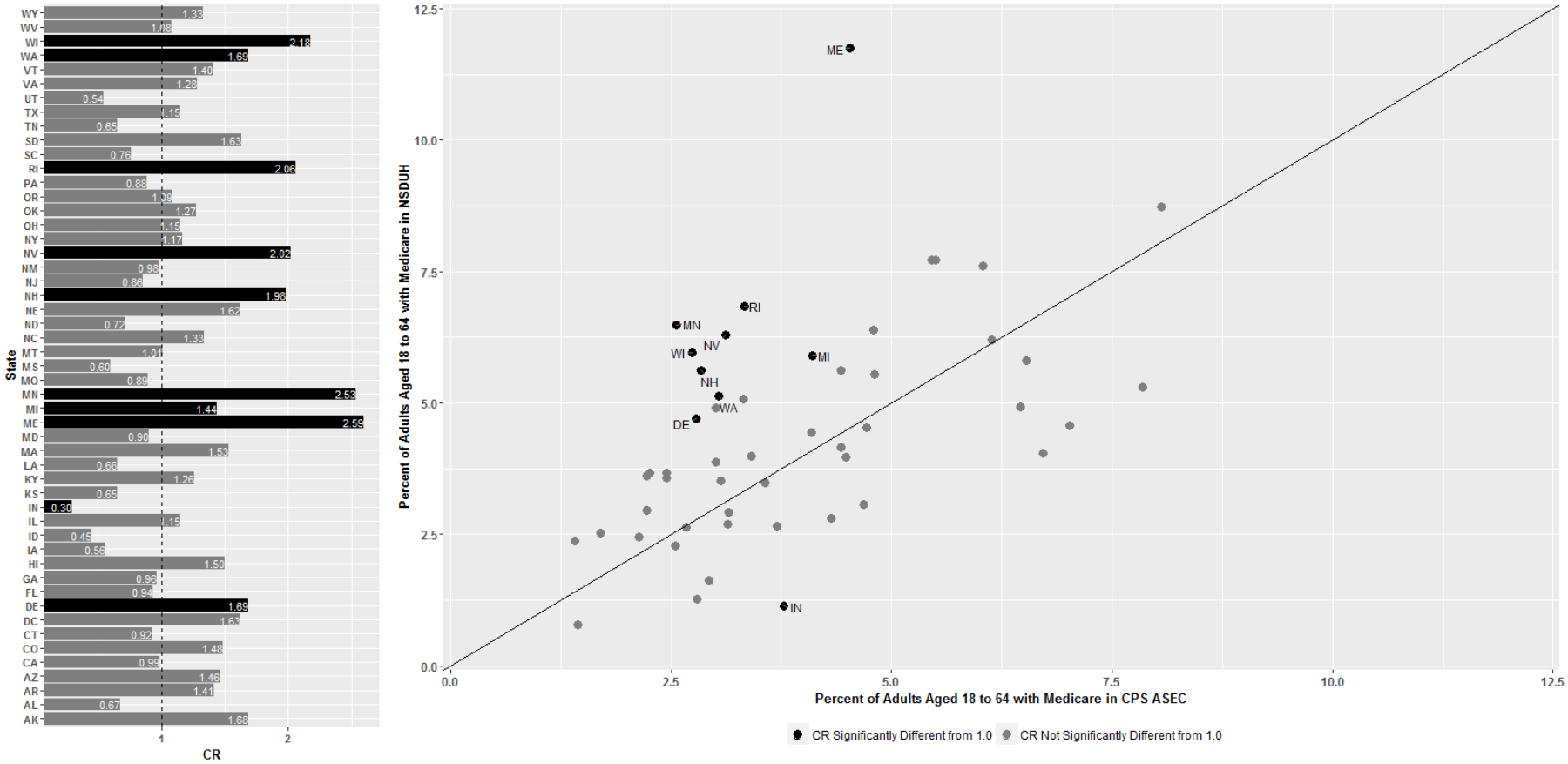
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.2.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Medicaid, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



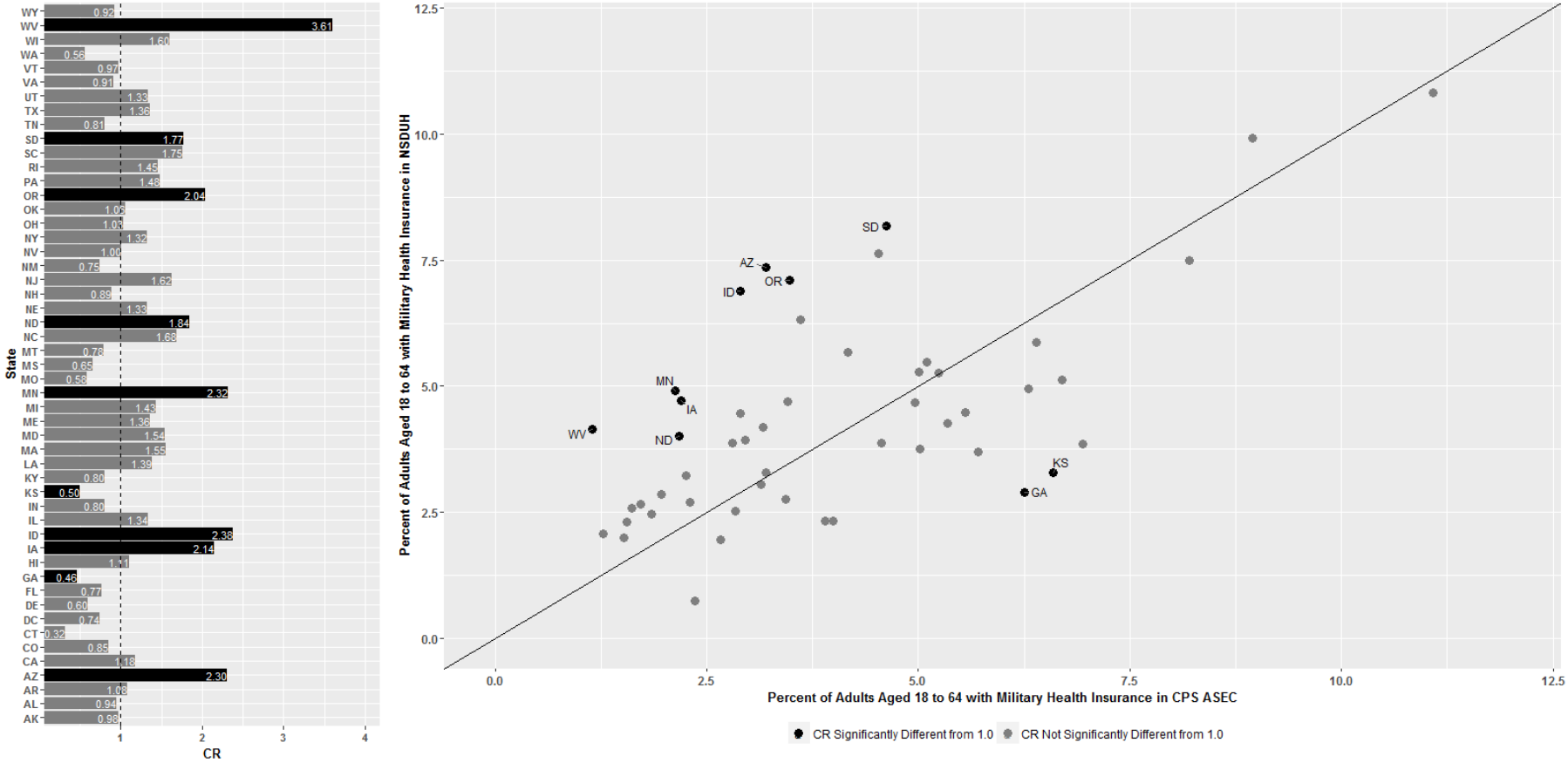
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.2.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Medicare, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



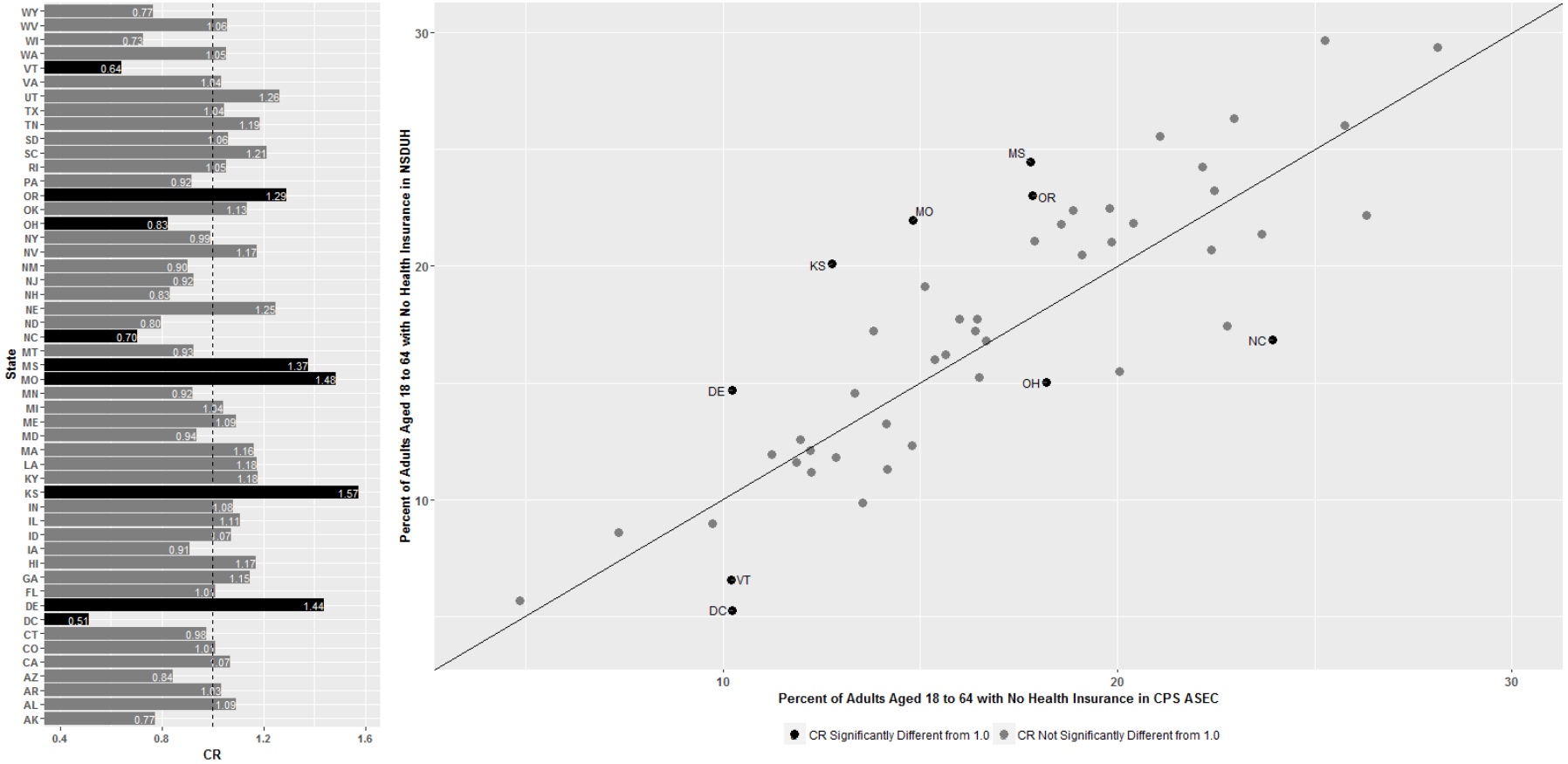
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.2.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Military Health Insurance, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



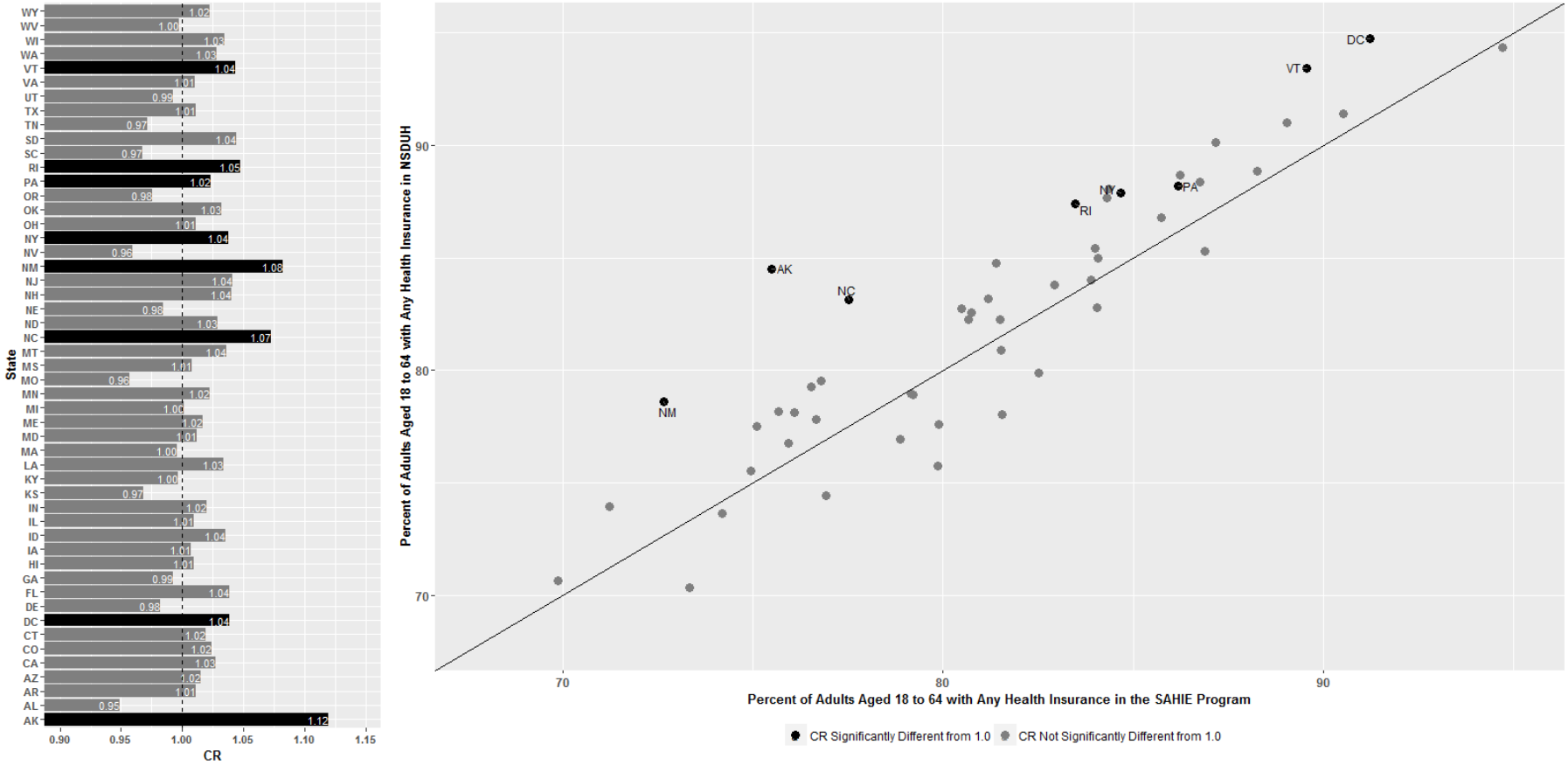
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.2.5 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with No Health Insurance, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2014 CPS ASEC



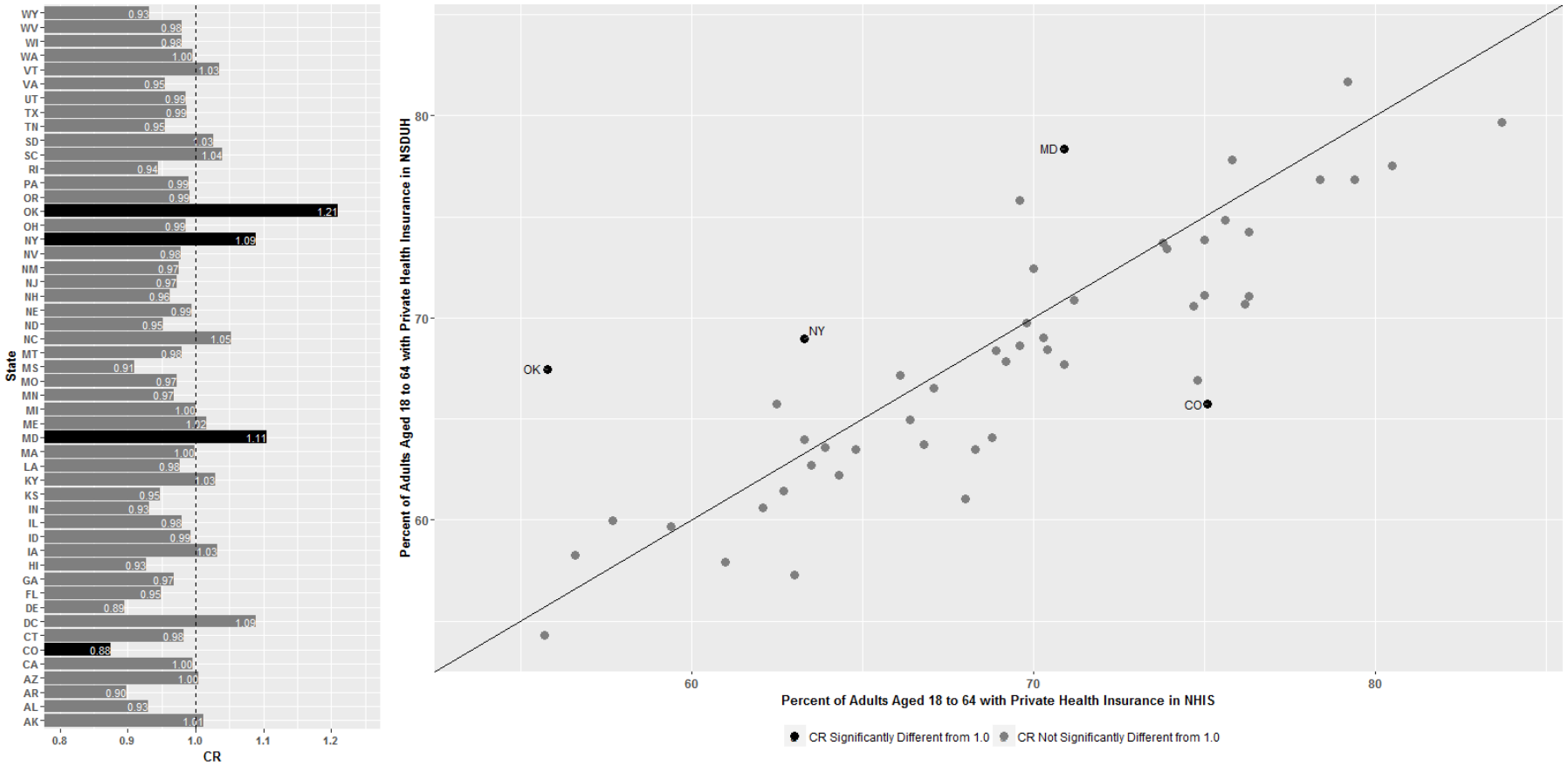
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.3.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Any Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus the SAHIE Program in 2013



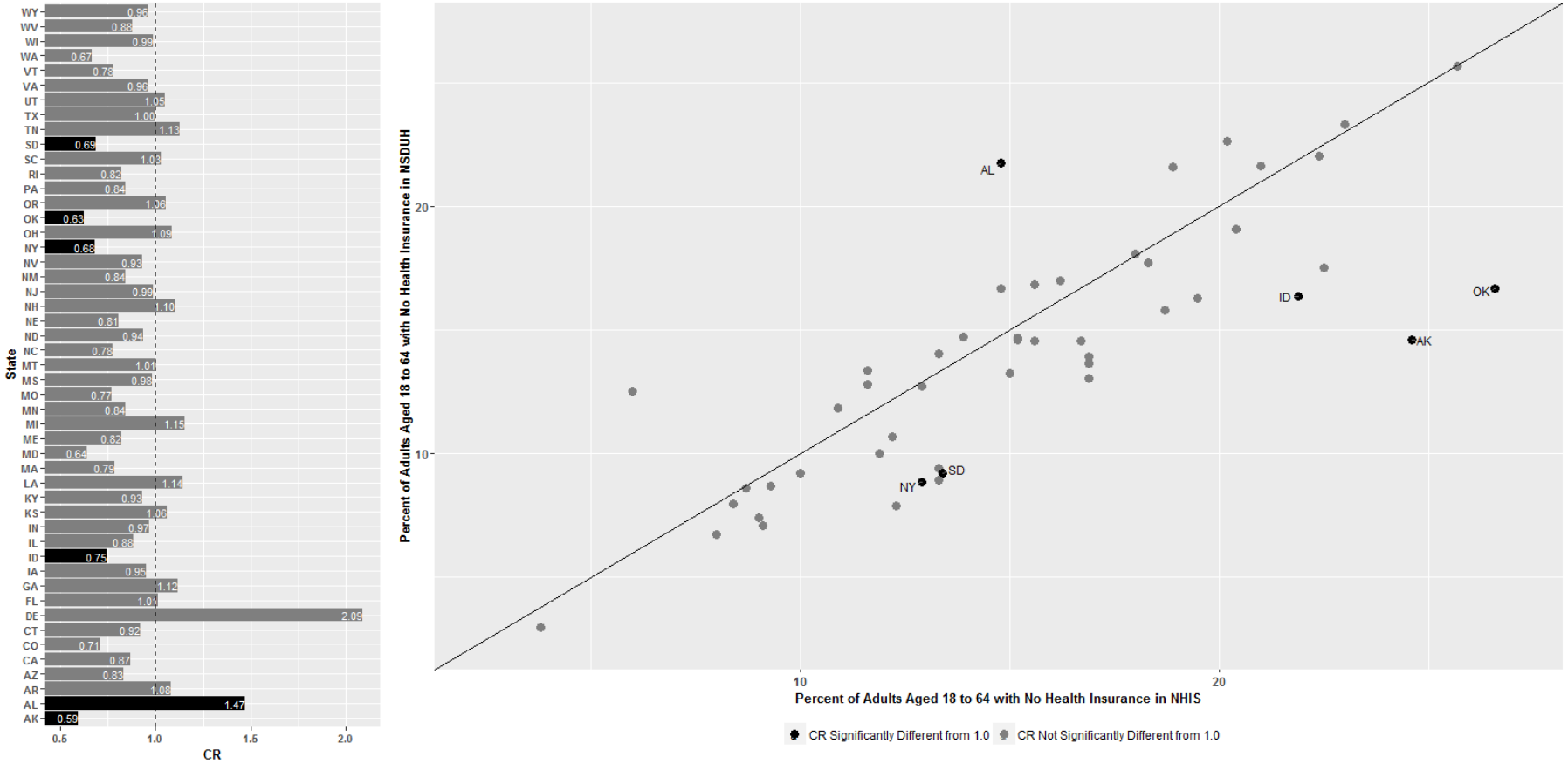
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAHIE = Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Figure 5.4.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with Private Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus NHIS in 2014



CR = coverage ratio; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 5.4.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with No Health Insurance, by State, NSDUH versus NHIS in 2014



CR = coverage ratio; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Private Health Insurance	229,200	232,346	232,713	153,229	158,350	65.95 (0.23)	68.05	0.97[a] (0.00)	(0.96 - 0.98)
Medicare	229,200	232,346	232,713	45,636	45,936	19.64 (0.20)	19.74	1.00 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.02)
Medicaid	229,200	232,346	232,713	22,186	26,205	9.55 (0.12)	11.26	0.85[a] (0.01)	(0.83 - 0.87)
VA or TRICARE	229,200	232,346	232,713	11,151	12,722	4.80 (0.09)	5.47	0.88[a] (0.02)	(0.84 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	229,200	232,346	232,713	37,538	39,955	16.16 (0.15)	17.17	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.96)
Alabama									
Private Health Insurance	3,300	3,576	3,596	2,205	2,460	61.67 (1.68)	68.42	0.90[a] (0.02)	(0.85 - 0.95)
Medicare	3,300	3,576	3,596	786	824	21.99 (1.43)	22.93	0.96 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.09)
Medicaid	3,300	3,576	3,596	352	407	9.85 (0.79)	11.32	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.02)
VA or TRICARE	3,300	3,576	3,596	253	295	7.07 (0.99)	8.20	0.86 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.13)
No Health Insurance	3,300	3,576	3,596	661	598	18.49 (1.25)	16.63	1.11 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.27)
Alaska									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	507	509	305	337	60.13 (1.58)	66.14	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.86 - 0.96)
Medicare	3,000	507	509	69	65	13.69 (1.30)	12.76	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.29)
Medicaid	3,000	507	509	45	49	8.94 (0.84)	9.64	0.93 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	507	509	56	61	10.95 (1.07)	12.03	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.10)
No Health Insurance	3,000	507	509	74	113	14.63 (1.04)	22.24	0.66[a] (0.05)	(0.57 - 0.76)
Arizona									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,819	4,755	2,786	2,987	57.81 (1.65)	62.81	0.92[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 0.97)
Medicare	3,000	4,819	4,755	1,000	1,010	20.75 (2.28)	21.24	0.98 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.21)
Medicaid	3,000	4,819	4,755	649	657	13.46 (1.12)	13.81	0.97 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.15)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,819	4,755	287	333	5.95 (1.00)	7.01	0.85 (0.14)	(0.61 - 1.18)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,819	4,755	860	873	17.85 (1.20)	18.36	0.97 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.11)
Arkansas									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	2,166	2,172	1,268	1,366	58.55 (1.77)	62.89	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,100	2,166	2,172	545	520	25.17 (1.28)	23.96	1.05 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.16)
Medicaid	3,100	2,166	2,172	197	246	9.10 (0.78)	11.34	0.80[a] (0.07)	(0.68 - 0.95)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	2,166	2,172	161	175	7.43 (0.97)	8.06	0.92 (0.12)	(0.71 - 1.19)
No Health Insurance	3,100	2,166	2,172	428	439	19.75 (1.13)	20.21	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.09)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
California									
Private Health Insurance	12,300	27,803	27,905	17,046	17,513	61.31 (0.93)	62.76	0.98 (0.01)	(0.95 - 1.01)
Medicare	12,300	27,803	27,905	4,567	4,723	16.43 (0.66)	16.93	0.97 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.05)
Medicaid	12,300	27,803	27,905	3,009	3,597	10.82 (0.54)	12.89	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.93)
VA or TRICARE	12,300	27,803	27,905	983	1,044	3.53 (0.25)	3.74	0.94 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	12,300	27,803	27,905	5,536	5,835	19.91 (0.62)	20.91	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Colorado									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	3,814	3,799	2,707	2,719	70.95 (1.51)	71.55	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,100	3,814	3,799	645	630	16.90 (1.55)	16.59	1.02 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.22)
Medicaid	3,100	3,814	3,799	245	326	6.41 (0.67)	8.59	0.75[a] (0.08)	(0.61 - 0.92)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	3,814	3,799	227	256	5.95 (0.89)	6.74	0.88 (0.13)	(0.66 - 1.18)
No Health Insurance	3,100	3,814	3,799	519	637	13.60 (0.96)	16.76	0.81[a] (0.06)	(0.71 - 0.93)
Connecticut									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	2,709	2,724	2,009	2,030	74.14 (1.69)	74.52	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.04)
Medicare	3,100	2,709	2,724	514	543	18.98 (1.43)	19.93	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,100	2,709	2,724	254	316	9.39 (1.03)	11.61	0.81 (0.09)	(0.65 - 1.00)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	2,709	2,724	87	96	3.20 (0.58)	3.52	0.91 (0.16)	(0.64 - 1.29)
No Health Insurance	3,100	2,709	2,724	263	286	9.70 (0.91)	10.52	0.92 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.11)
Delaware									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	685	689	479	504	69.86 (1.47)	73.23	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,000	685	689	156	151	22.80 (1.67)	21.96	1.04 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.20)
Medicaid	3,000	685	689	91	95	13.28 (0.95)	13.80	0.96 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	685	689	30	41	4.32 (0.74)	5.90	0.73 (0.12)	(0.52 - 1.02)
No Health Insurance	3,000	685	689	72	75	10.49 (0.75)	10.82	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.12)
District of Columbia									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	500	504	345	368	68.96 (1.71)	73.11	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,100	500	504	73	74	14.67 (1.39)	14.63	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.21)
Medicaid	3,100	500	504	103	104	20.58 (1.48)	20.57	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.15)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	500	504	9	18	1.75 (0.28)	3.53	0.50[a] (0.08)	(0.36 - 0.67)
No Health Insurance	3,100	500	504	35	38	6.95 (0.71)	7.54	0.92 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.13)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Florida									
Private Health Insurance	12,400	14,677	14,781	8,291	8,928	56.49 (0.87)	60.40	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.96)
Medicare	12,400	14,677	14,781	3,646	3,637	24.84 (1.02)	24.61	1.01 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.09)
Medicaid	12,400	14,677	14,781	1,426	1,526	9.71 (0.45)	10.33	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	12,400	14,677	14,781	937	1,102	6.38 (0.37)	7.45	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.96)
No Health Insurance	12,400	14,677	14,781	3,152	3,344	21.48 (0.59)	22.63	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.00)
Georgia									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	7,153	7,126	4,364	4,643	61.01 (1.58)	65.15	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,900	7,153	7,126	1,225	1,247	17.12 (1.51)	17.50	0.98 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.16)
Medicaid	2,900	7,153	7,126	497	643	6.95 (0.61)	9.02	0.77[a] (0.07)	(0.65 - 0.92)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	7,153	7,126	437	485	6.11 (1.02)	6.81	0.90 (0.15)	(0.65 - 1.25)
No Health Insurance	2,900	7,153	7,126	1,500	1,583	20.97 (1.18)	22.22	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.05)
Hawaii									
Private Health Insurance	3,200	1,002	1,019	702	797	70.10 (1.54)	78.17	0.90[a] (0.02)	(0.86 - 0.94)
Medicare	3,200	1,002	1,019	218	209	21.72 (1.68)	20.55	1.06 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.23)
Medicaid	3,200	1,002	1,019	121	119	12.03 (0.93)	11.64	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
VA or TRICARE	3,200	1,002	1,019	101	100	10.11 (1.18)	9.77	1.04 (0.12)	(0.82 - 1.30)
No Health Insurance	3,200	1,002	1,019	73	83	7.32 (0.70)	8.18	0.90 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.08)
Idaho									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	1,134	1,137	758	786	66.86 (1.70)	69.12	0.97 (0.02)	(0.92 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,000	1,134	1,137	226	230	19.95 (1.73)	20.22	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Medicaid	3,000	1,134	1,137	81	92	7.14 (0.70)	8.09	0.88 (0.09)	(0.73 - 1.07)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	1,134	1,137	81	82	7.18 (0.98)	7.22	0.99 (0.14)	(0.76 - 1.30)
No Health Insurance	3,000	1,134	1,137	228	220	20.07 (1.25)	19.36	1.04 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.17)
Illinois									
Private Health Insurance	12,200	9,601	9,586	6,574	6,729	68.47 (0.83)	70.20	0.98[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 1.00)
Medicare	12,200	9,601	9,586	1,747	1,755	18.19 (0.69)	18.31	0.99 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.07)
Medicaid	12,200	9,601	9,586	1,041	1,016	10.85 (0.43)	10.60	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	12,200	9,601	9,586	261	319	2.72 (0.26)	3.33	0.82[a] (0.08)	(0.68 - 0.98)
No Health Insurance	12,200	9,601	9,586	1,464	1,523	15.25 (0.55)	15.89	0.96 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Indiana									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,812	4,822	3,306	3,417	68.70 (1.62)	70.86	0.97 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,000	4,812	4,822	945	967	19.63 (1.45)	20.05	0.98 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.13)
Medicaid	3,000	4,812	4,822	363	440	7.53 (0.99)	9.13	0.83 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.07)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,812	4,822	195	216	4.05 (0.71)	4.48	0.90 (0.16)	(0.64 - 1.27)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,812	4,822	758	778	15.76 (0.99)	16.14	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Iowa									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	2,289	2,294	1,772	1,787	77.38 (1.45)	77.90	0.99 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,100	2,289	2,294	463	491	20.21 (1.35)	21.39	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)
Medicaid	3,100	2,289	2,294	160	238	6.98 (0.69)	10.38	0.67[a] (0.07)	(0.55 - 0.82)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	2,289	2,294	105	120	4.60 (0.67)	5.22	0.88 (0.13)	(0.66 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	3,100	2,289	2,294	237	230	10.37 (0.69)	10.02	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
Kansas									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	2,083	2,086	1,514	1,568	72.65 (1.42)	75.15	0.97 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,000	2,083	2,086	396	417	18.99 (1.28)	19.99	0.95 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)
Medicaid	3,000	2,083	2,086	114	150	5.48 (0.81)	7.18	0.76 (0.11)	(0.57 - 1.02)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	2,083	2,086	93	141	4.46 (0.67)	6.78	0.66[a] (0.10)	(0.49 - 0.88)
No Health Insurance	3,000	2,083	2,086	307	307	14.74 (1.07)	14.71	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
Kentucky									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	3,255	3,255	2,110	2,178	64.84 (1.46)	66.91	0.97 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.01)
Medicare	3,100	3,255	3,255	714	725	21.94 (1.31)	22.28	0.98 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Medicaid	3,100	3,255	3,255	294	385	9.04 (0.74)	11.83	0.76[a] (0.06)	(0.65 - 0.90)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	3,255	3,255	185	207	5.67 (0.72)	6.35	0.89 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	3,100	3,255	3,255	533	554	16.37 (1.01)	17.03	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.08)
Louisiana									
Private Health Insurance	3,600	3,341	3,350	1,965	2,102	58.81 (1.66)	62.73	0.94[a] (0.03)	(0.89 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,600	3,341	3,350	671	669	20.08 (1.21)	19.98	1.01 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.13)
Medicaid	3,600	3,341	3,350	375	414	11.23 (0.79)	12.36	0.91 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.04)
VA or TRICARE	3,600	3,341	3,350	204	188	6.12 (0.73)	5.61	1.09 (0.13)	(0.86 - 1.38)
No Health Insurance	3,600	3,341	3,350	664	699	19.88 (0.98)	20.86	0.95 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maine									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	1,043	1,045	647	712	62.09 (1.47)	68.11	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.96)
Medicare	3,100	1,043	1,045	259	251	24.87 (1.72)	24.01	1.04 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.19)
Medicaid	3,100	1,043	1,045	190	188	18.21 (1.11)	18.00	1.01 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.14)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	1,043	1,045	65	80	6.23 (0.71)	7.61	0.82 (0.09)	(0.65 - 1.02)
No Health Insurance	3,100	1,043	1,045	130	123	12.44 (0.85)	11.73	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.21)
Maryland									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,373	4,390	3,299	3,354	75.44 (1.36)	76.39	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,000	4,373	4,390	798	775	18.25 (1.88)	17.65	1.03 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.27)
Medicaid	3,000	4,373	4,390	366	417	8.36 (1.11)	9.50	0.88 (0.12)	(0.68 - 1.14)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,373	4,390	213	258	4.87 (0.66)	5.87	0.83 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.08)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,373	4,390	460	543	10.52 (1.03)	12.38	0.85 (0.08)	(0.70 - 1.03)
Massachusetts									
Private Health Insurance	3,200	5,136	5,120	3,988	3,933	77.66 (1.21)	76.82	1.01 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.04)
Medicare	3,200	5,136	5,120	984	989	19.16 (1.65)	19.31	0.99 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.17)
Medicaid	3,200	5,136	5,120	620	903	12.08 (0.97)	17.63	0.69[a] (0.06)	(0.58 - 0.80)
VA or TRICARE	3,200	5,136	5,120	103	157	2.00 (0.38)	3.07	0.65[a] (0.12)	(0.45 - 0.94)
No Health Insurance	3,200	5,136	5,120	221	242	4.30 (0.44)	4.72	0.91 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.11)
Michigan									
Private Health Insurance	12,300	7,504	7,473	5,195	5,342	69.23 (0.74)	71.48	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 0.99)
Medicare	12,300	7,504	7,473	1,604	1,614	21.38 (0.72)	21.60	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.06)
Medicaid	12,300	7,504	7,473	793	993	10.57 (0.38)	13.28	0.80[a] (0.03)	(0.74 - 0.85)
VA or TRICARE	12,300	7,504	7,473	238	267	3.17 (0.26)	3.57	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	12,300	7,504	7,473	1,047	1,037	13.96 (0.45)	13.87	1.01 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Minnesota									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	4,010	4,011	3,011	3,113	75.07 (1.17)	77.62	0.97[a] (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,100	4,010	4,011	780	755	19.45 (1.48)	18.83	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
Medicaid	3,100	4,010	4,011	463	437	11.55 (1.14)	10.90	1.06 (0.11)	(0.87 - 1.29)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	4,010	4,011	217	181	5.42 (0.75)	4.51	1.20 (0.17)	(0.92 - 1.58)
No Health Insurance	3,100	4,010	4,011	334	376	8.33 (0.53)	9.38	0.89 (0.06)	(0.78 - 1.01)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Mississippi									
Private Health Insurance	3,200	2,151	2,163	1,249	1,313	58.05 (1.57)	60.72	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.01)
Medicare	3,200	2,151	2,163	465	484	21.64 (1.44)	22.39	0.97 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,200	2,151	2,163	239	310	11.10 (0.82)	14.34	0.77[a] (0.06)	(0.67 - 0.89)
VA or TRICARE	3,200	2,151	2,163	140	160	6.52 (0.86)	7.39	0.88 (0.12)	(0.68 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	3,200	2,151	2,163	462	446	21.48 (1.04)	20.62	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.15)
Missouri									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,493	4,484	3,040	3,177	67.65 (1.70)	70.84	0.95 (0.02)	(0.91 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,000	4,493	4,484	946	975	21.06 (1.34)	21.74	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,000	4,493	4,484	423	412	9.42 (0.89)	9.20	1.02 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.23)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,493	4,484	156	274	3.47 (0.58)	6.12	0.57[a] (0.10)	(0.41 - 0.79)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,493	4,484	692	682	15.40 (0.98)	15.21	1.01 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.15)
Montana									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	759	761	479	519	63.18 (1.49)	68.27	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.97)
Medicare	3,100	759	761	163	168	21.51 (1.43)	22.04	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Medicaid	3,100	759	761	43	59	5.61 (0.67)	7.72	0.73[a] (0.09)	(0.58 - 0.92)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	759	761	63	64	8.30 (0.93)	8.40	0.99 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.23)
No Health Insurance	3,100	759	761	133	145	17.54 (1.09)	19.08	0.92 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.04)
Nebraska									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	1,347	1,354	960	1,035	71.29 (1.69)	76.39	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,100	1,347	1,354	271	266	20.09 (1.30)	19.65	1.02 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.16)
Medicaid	3,100	1,347	1,354	97	100	7.17 (0.80)	7.38	0.97 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.21)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	1,347	1,354	97	95	7.19 (0.84)	7.04	1.02 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.28)
No Health Insurance	3,100	1,347	1,354	177	180	13.15 (1.09)	13.32	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.16)
Nevada									
Private Health Insurance	3,200	2,009	2,034	1,243	1,306	61.86 (1.66)	64.24	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,200	2,009	2,034	362	371	18.00 (1.70)	18.25	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.19)
Medicaid	3,200	2,009	2,034	88	145	4.37 (0.58)	7.11	0.62[a] (0.08)	(0.47 - 0.80)
VA or TRICARE	3,200	2,009	2,034	126	153	6.29 (0.82)	7.55	0.83 (0.11)	(0.65 - 1.08)
No Health Insurance	3,200	2,009	2,034	496	474	24.70 (1.46)	23.33	1.06 (0.06)	(0.94 - 1.19)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire									
Private Health Insurance	3,200	1,028	1,024	792	795	77.04 (1.42)	77.60	0.99 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,200	1,028	1,024	213	205	20.74 (1.38)	20.02	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
Medicaid	3,200	1,028	1,024	48	68	4.63 (0.55)	6.63	0.70[a] (0.08)	(0.55 - 0.88)
VA or TRICARE	3,200	1,028	1,024	40	57	3.89 (0.58)	5.55	0.70[a] (0.10)	(0.52 - 0.94)
No Health Insurance	3,200	1,028	1,024	114	125	11.09 (0.77)	12.22	0.91 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.04)
New Jersey									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	6,660	6,680	5,075	4,836	76.20 (1.66)	72.39	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.10)
Medicare	3,000	6,660	6,680	1,186	1,280	17.81 (1.54)	19.16	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,000	6,660	6,680	480	619	7.21 (0.84)	9.26	0.78[a] (0.09)	(0.62 - 0.98)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	6,660	6,680	84	161	1.26 (0.35)	2.41	0.52[a] (0.14)	(0.30 - 0.90)
No Health Insurance	3,000	6,660	6,680	801	1,006	12.03 (1.07)	15.07	0.80[a] (0.07)	(0.67 - 0.95)
New Mexico									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	1,509	1,523	802	893	53.13 (1.92)	58.64	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.84 - 0.97)
Medicare	3,100	1,509	1,523	311	321	20.62 (1.28)	21.09	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,100	1,509	1,523	177	215	11.75 (0.88)	14.10	0.83[a] (0.06)	(0.72 - 0.96)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	1,509	1,523	112	125	7.44 (0.99)	8.24	0.90 (0.12)	(0.70 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	3,100	1,509	1,523	294	342	19.47 (1.13)	22.49	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.97)
New York									
Private Health Insurance	12,200	14,990	14,949	10,129	10,064	67.57 (0.79)	67.32	1.00 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.03)
Medicare	12,200	14,990	14,949	2,892	2,893	19.30 (0.72)	19.35	1.00 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.07)
Medicaid	12,200	14,990	14,949	2,281	2,536	15.22 (0.63)	16.97	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.97)
VA or TRICARE	12,200	14,990	14,949	444	401	2.96 (0.24)	2.68	1.10 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.29)
No Health Insurance	12,200	14,990	14,949	1,650	1,959	11.01 (0.46)	13.10	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.91)
North Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	7,119	7,172	4,671	4,785	65.62 (1.64)	66.72	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,100	7,119	7,172	1,462	1,492	20.54 (1.53)	20.80	0.99 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.14)
Medicaid	3,100	7,119	7,172	573	725	8.05 (0.65)	10.11	0.80[a] (0.06)	(0.68 - 0.93)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	7,119	7,172	526	537	7.39 (1.09)	7.48	0.99 (0.15)	(0.74 - 1.32)
No Health Insurance	3,100	7,119	7,172	1,224	1,360	17.19 (1.08)	18.97	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.02)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	514	521	402	419	78.27 (1.05)	80.39	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,100	514	521	103	103	20.04 (1.48)	19.69	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Medicaid	3,100	514	521	30	35	5.92 (0.59)	6.62	0.89 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.09)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	514	521	29	39	5.67 (0.66)	7.48	0.76[a] (0.09)	(0.60 - 0.95)
No Health Insurance	3,100	514	521	45	56	8.69 (0.70)	10.79	0.81[a] (0.06)	(0.69 - 0.94)
Ohio									
Private Health Insurance	12,100	8,692	8,682	6,033	6,198	69.41 (0.78)	71.39	0.97[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 0.99)
Medicare	12,100	8,692	8,682	1,829	1,823	21.04 (0.70)	20.99	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Medicaid	12,100	8,692	8,682	863	955	9.93 (0.48)	11.00	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.99)
VA or TRICARE	12,100	8,692	8,682	371	385	4.27 (0.31)	4.43	0.96 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	12,100	8,692	8,682	1,086	1,165	12.49 (0.46)	13.42	0.93 (0.03)	(0.87 - 1.00)
Oklahoma									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	2,754	2,769	1,681	1,800	61.05 (1.48)	65.00	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,000	2,754	2,769	599	593	21.76 (1.41)	21.41	1.02 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.15)
Medicaid	3,000	2,754	2,769	216	250	7.85 (0.80)	9.04	0.87 (0.09)	(0.71 - 1.06)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	2,754	2,769	184	227	6.68 (0.83)	8.20	0.82 (0.10)	(0.64 - 1.04)
No Health Insurance	3,000	2,754	2,769	525	583	19.06 (1.01)	21.04	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.00)
Oregon									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	2,972	2,968	2,022	2,028	68.03 (1.37)	68.30	1.00 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.04)
Medicare	3,000	2,972	2,968	604	618	20.32 (1.34)	20.82	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Medicaid	3,000	2,972	2,968	228	301	7.69 (0.69)	10.13	0.76[a] (0.07)	(0.64 - 0.90)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	2,972	2,968	124	172	4.17 (0.61)	5.80	0.72[a] (0.11)	(0.54 - 0.96)
No Health Insurance	3,000	2,972	2,968	530	538	17.83 (1.18)	18.11	0.98 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.12)
Pennsylvania									
Private Health Insurance	10,900	9,750	9,772	7,289	7,334	74.76 (0.71)	75.05	1.00 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.01)
Medicare	10,900	9,750	9,772	2,140	2,169	21.94 (0.77)	22.19	0.99 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.06)
Medicaid	10,900	9,750	9,772	757	1,122	7.76 (0.40)	11.49	0.68[a] (0.04)	(0.61 - 0.75)
VA or TRICARE	10,900	9,750	9,772	381	398	3.90 (0.31)	4.07	0.96 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	10,900	9,750	9,772	1,033	1,084	10.60 (0.42)	11.09	0.96 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Rhode Island									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	816	816	559	586	68.53 (1.91)	71.79	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Medicare	3,100	816	816	180	171	22.05 (1.65)	20.95	1.05 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.22)
Medicaid	3,100	816	816	98	103	12.03 (1.22)	12.58	0.96 (0.10)	(0.78 - 1.17)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	816	816	34	39	4.16 (0.61)	4.76	0.87 (0.13)	(0.66 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	3,100	816	816	87	106	10.71 (0.90)	13.03	0.82[a] (0.07)	(0.70 - 0.97)
South Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	3,483	3,502	1,949	2,300	55.94 (1.84)	65.66	0.85[a] (0.03)	(0.80 - 0.91)
Medicare	3,100	3,483	3,502	816	779	23.43 (1.57)	22.26	1.05 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.20)
Medicaid	3,100	3,483	3,502	361	380	10.37 (1.01)	10.85	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	3,483	3,502	277	306	7.95 (0.92)	8.73	0.91 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.14)
No Health Insurance	3,100	3,483	3,502	686	671	19.71 (1.07)	19.15	1.03 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.14)
South Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	607	604	463	450	76.35 (1.56)	74.44	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.07)
Medicare	3,000	607	604	124	127	20.39 (1.37)	21.08	0.97 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,000	607	604	34	50	5.53 (0.69)	8.29	0.67[a] (0.08)	(0.52 - 0.85)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	607	604	43	55	7.14 (0.66)	9.06	0.79[a] (0.07)	(0.66 - 0.94)
No Health Insurance	3,000	607	604	61	82	9.97 (0.84)	13.55	0.74[a] (0.06)	(0.62 - 0.87)
Tennessee									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,805	4,811	3,022	3,202	62.90 (1.91)	66.55	0.95 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,000	4,805	4,811	1,075	1,038	22.38 (1.38)	21.57	1.04 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.17)
Medicaid	3,000	4,805	4,811	522	607	10.87 (1.00)	12.62	0.86 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,805	4,811	262	314	5.46 (0.79)	6.52	0.84 (0.12)	(0.63 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,805	4,811	828	804	17.23 (1.31)	16.70	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
Texas									
Private Health Insurance	12,100	18,167	18,245	10,829	11,165	59.60 (0.97)	61.20	0.97 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.01)
Medicare	12,100	18,167	18,245	3,011	2,990	16.58 (0.66)	16.39	1.01 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.09)
Medicaid	12,100	18,167	18,245	1,255	1,590	6.91 (0.30)	8.71	0.79[a] (0.03)	(0.73 - 0.86)
VA or TRICARE	12,100	18,167	18,245	909	1,092	5.00 (0.37)	5.98	0.84[a] (0.06)	(0.72 - 0.97)
No Health Insurance	12,100	18,167	18,245	4,436	4,797	24.42 (0.71)	26.29	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.98)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Utah									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	1,930	1,910	1,345	1,414	69.68 (1.59)	74.03	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,100	1,930	1,910	279	285	14.46 (1.10)	14.94	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.12)
Medicaid	3,100	1,930	1,910	100	137	5.18 (0.60)	7.19	0.72[a] (0.08)	(0.57 - 0.91)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	1,930	1,910	96	92	4.97 (0.77)	4.79	1.04 (0.16)	(0.76 - 1.41)
No Health Insurance	3,100	1,930	1,910	348	316	18.02 (1.11)	16.57	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.23)
Vermont									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	494	493	332	350	67.14 (1.46)	71.02	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.91 - 0.99)
Medicare	3,000	494	493	110	108	22.28 (1.70)	21.85	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Medicaid	3,000	494	493	84	90	16.90 (1.12)	18.15	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.06)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	494	493	22	25	4.44 (0.66)	5.14	0.86 (0.13)	(0.65 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	3,000	494	493	39	42	7.90 (0.65)	8.56	0.92 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.09)
Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	6,003	6,029	4,251	4,574	70.82 (1.64)	75.87	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,000	6,003	6,029	1,105	1,130	18.41 (1.64)	18.74	0.98 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.17)
Medicaid	3,000	6,003	6,029	331	390	5.51 (0.75)	6.46	0.85 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	6,003	6,029	519	634	8.65 (0.89)	10.52	0.82 (0.08)	(0.67 - 1.01)
No Health Insurance	3,000	6,003	6,029	801	862	13.35 (1.02)	14.31	0.93 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.08)
Washington									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	5,135	5,128	3,519	3,678	68.52 (1.69)	71.73	0.96 (0.02)	(0.91 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,100	5,135	5,128	1,005	957	19.58 (1.41)	18.66	1.05 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.21)
Medicaid	3,100	5,135	5,128	358	497	6.97 (0.70)	9.69	0.72[a] (0.07)	(0.59 - 0.88)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	5,135	5,128	319	374	6.21 (0.82)	7.29	0.85 (0.11)	(0.66 - 1.10)
No Health Insurance	3,100	5,135	5,128	780	828	15.20 (1.01)	16.14	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.07)
West Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	1,430	1,440	864	940	60.41 (1.66)	65.27	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,100	1,430	1,440	375	372	26.24 (1.38)	25.83	1.02 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.13)
Medicaid	3,100	1,430	1,440	158	183	11.03 (0.86)	12.70	0.87 (0.07)	(0.75 - 1.01)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	1,430	1,440	97	99	6.75 (0.77)	6.88	0.98 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.23)
No Health Insurance	3,100	1,430	1,440	242	243	16.89 (1.12)	16.87	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Wisconsin									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	4,313	4,307	3,294	3,211	76.39 (1.20)	74.55	1.02 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.06)
Medicare	2,900	4,313	4,307	900	868	20.87 (1.63)	20.16	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.21)
Medicaid	2,900	4,313	4,307	471	541	10.92 (0.91)	12.56	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.02)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	4,313	4,307	135	189	3.13 (0.53)	4.39	0.71[a] (0.12)	(0.51 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	2,900	4,313	4,307	343	449	7.95 (0.72)	10.43	0.76[a] (0.07)	(0.64 - 0.91)
Wyoming									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	420	425	289	310	68.89 (1.26)	72.91	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.91 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,100	420	425	76	78	18.09 (1.24)	18.37	0.98 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Medicaid	3,100	420	425	21	28	5.04 (0.62)	6.67	0.76[a] (0.09)	(0.59 - 0.96)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	420	425	36	36	8.66 (0.87)	8.50	1.02 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.24)
No Health Insurance	3,100	420	425	68	73	16.19 (1.13)	17.11	0.95 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.09)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: If an ACS respondent had both VA and TRICARE health insurance, he or she was double-counted in this table.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Private Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	126,206	132,011	65.78 (0.24)	68.70	0.96[a] (0.00)	(0.95 - 0.96)
Medicare	215,200	191,858	192,169	7,364	6,796	3.84 (0.08)	3.54	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
Medicaid	215,200	191,858	192,169	18,879	20,305	9.84 (0.12)	10.57	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
VA or TRICARE	215,200	191,858	192,169	6,848	6,988	3.57 (0.08)	3.64	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	37,296	39,563	19.44 (0.17)	20.59	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.96)
Alabama									
Private Health Insurance	3,100	2,916	2,935	1,826	2,022	62.64 (1.69)	68.91	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.86 - 0.96)
Medicare	3,100	2,916	2,935	163	177	5.58 (0.75)	6.05	0.92 (0.12)	(0.71 - 1.20)
Medicaid	3,100	2,916	2,935	280	299	9.59 (0.81)	10.19	0.94 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	3,100	2,916	2,935	163	162	5.57 (0.97)	5.52	1.01 (0.18)	(0.72 - 1.42)
No Health Insurance	3,100	2,916	2,935	646	595	22.15 (1.39)	20.29	1.09 (0.07)	(0.97 - 1.23)
Alaska									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	449	452	270	301	60.17 (1.67)	66.57	0.90[a] (0.03)	(0.86 - 0.95)
Medicare	2,800	449	452	14	10	3.09 (0.62)	2.28	1.36 (0.27)	(0.92 - 2.01)
Medicaid	2,800	449	452	39	39	8.75 (0.87)	8.62	1.01 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.23)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	449	452	47	49	10.41 (1.01)	10.93	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	2,800	449	452	74	112	16.52 (1.12)	24.90	0.66[a] (0.05)	(0.58 - 0.76)
Arizona									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	3,896	3,834	2,226	2,421	57.14 (1.65)	63.13	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.86 - 0.96)
Medicare	2,900	3,896	3,834	134	121	3.43 (0.55)	3.16	1.08 (0.17)	(0.79 - 1.48)
Medicaid	2,900	3,896	3,834	571	544	14.66 (1.14)	14.18	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	3,896	3,834	165	167	4.23 (0.84)	4.37	0.97 (0.19)	(0.66 - 1.43)
No Health Insurance	2,900	3,896	3,834	852	863	21.87 (1.16)	22.50	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.08)
Arkansas									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	1,751	1,756	1,037	1,108	59.22 (1.76)	63.12	0.94[a] (0.03)	(0.89 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,900	1,751	1,756	147	112	8.41 (0.81)	6.37	1.32[a] (0.13)	(1.09 - 1.59)
Medicaid	2,900	1,751	1,756	163	181	9.33 (0.79)	10.31	0.90 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.07)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	1,751	1,756	84	88	4.80 (0.67)	5.02	0.96 (0.13)	(0.73 - 1.26)
No Health Insurance	2,900	1,751	1,756	426	438	24.35 (1.38)	24.92	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.09)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
California									
Private Health Insurance	11,600	23,459	23,555	14,473	15,093	61.70 (0.92)	64.08	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.99)
Medicare	11,600	23,459	23,555	602	605	2.57 (0.25)	2.57	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.21)
Medicaid	11,600	23,459	23,555	2,559	2,737	10.91 (0.49)	11.62	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	11,600	23,459	23,555	573	570	2.44 (0.22)	2.42	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.20)
No Health Insurance	11,600	23,459	23,555	5,500	5,760	23.45 (0.69)	24.46	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.02)
Colorado									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	3,246	3,230	2,316	2,337	71.36 (1.55)	72.37	0.99 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,000	3,246	3,230	94	82	2.90 (0.49)	2.54	1.14 (0.19)	(0.82 - 1.59)
Medicaid	3,000	3,246	3,230	182	258	5.59 (0.61)	7.98	0.70[a] (0.08)	(0.57 - 0.87)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	3,246	3,230	157	160	4.83 (0.81)	4.94	0.98 (0.16)	(0.70 - 1.36)
No Health Insurance	3,000	3,246	3,230	511	633	15.74 (1.07)	19.59	0.80[a] (0.05)	(0.70 - 0.92)
Connecticut									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	2,217	2,226	1,651	1,689	74.50 (1.65)	75.86	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
Medicare	2,900	2,217	2,226	56	66	2.52 (0.55)	2.97	0.85 (0.19)	(0.55 - 1.30)
Medicaid	2,900	2,217	2,226	200	253	9.03 (0.87)	11.37	0.79[a] (0.08)	(0.66 - 0.96)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	2,217	2,226	50	43	2.26 (0.32)	1.95	1.16 (0.17)	(0.88 - 1.53)
No Health Insurance	2,900	2,217	2,226	263	282	11.85 (1.06)	12.68	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.11)
Delaware									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	554	557	375	407	67.68 (1.54)	73.05	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.97)
Medicare	2,800	554	557	31	23	5.53 (0.70)	4.11	1.35[a] (0.17)	(1.05 - 1.73)
Medicaid	2,800	554	557	82	80	14.77 (1.04)	14.32	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.18)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	554	557	17	22	3.02 (0.51)	3.93	0.77 (0.13)	(0.55 - 1.07)
No Health Insurance	2,800	554	557	72	74	12.98 (0.86)	13.24	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
District of Columbia									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	431	436	296	320	68.52 (1.52)	73.55	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.97)
Medicare	2,900	431	436	13	12	2.99 (0.47)	2.65	1.13 (0.18)	(0.83 - 1.53)
Medicaid	2,900	431	436	92	88	21.24 (1.41)	20.13	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.20)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	431	436	7	11	1.55 (0.29)	2.59	0.60[a] (0.11)	(0.41 - 0.87)
No Health Insurance	2,900	431	436	35	37	8.05 (0.80)	8.60	0.94 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Florida									
Private Health Insurance	11,500	11,350	11,446	6,379	7,002	56.20 (0.87)	61.17	0.92[a] (0.01)	(0.89 - 0.95)
Medicare	11,500	11,350	11,446	492	427	4.34 (0.34)	3.73	1.16 (0.09)	(1.00 - 1.35)
Medicaid	11,500	11,350	11,446	1,090	1,055	9.60 (0.40)	9.22	1.04 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.13)
VA or TRICARE	11,500	11,350	11,446	511	530	4.50 (0.35)	4.63	0.97 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.13)
No Health Insurance	11,500	11,350	11,446	3,135	3,296	27.62 (0.68)	28.80	0.96 (0.02)	(0.91 - 1.01)
Georgia									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	6,090	6,066	3,862	3,988	63.42 (1.55)	65.74	0.96 (0.02)	(0.92 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,800	6,090	6,066	226	222	3.71 (0.57)	3.66	1.01 (0.15)	(0.75 - 1.37)
Medicaid	2,800	6,090	6,066	390	475	6.40 (0.62)	7.83	0.82[a] (0.08)	(0.68 - 0.99)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	6,090	6,066	253	306	4.16 (0.68)	5.05	0.82 (0.13)	(0.60 - 1.13)
No Health Insurance	2,800	6,090	6,066	1,487	1,571	24.41 (1.38)	25.91	0.94 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.05)
Hawaii									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	802	820	565	652	70.41 (1.58)	79.56	0.88[a] (0.02)	(0.85 - 0.92)
Medicare	3,000	802	820	33	21	4.06 (0.69)	2.52	1.61[a] (0.27)	(1.16 - 2.24)
Medicaid	3,000	802	820	102	92	12.67 (0.97)	11.24	1.13 (0.09)	(0.97 - 1.31)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	802	820	71	69	8.88 (1.17)	8.36	1.06 (0.14)	(0.82 - 1.38)
No Health Insurance	3,000	802	820	72	81	8.98 (0.81)	9.90	0.91 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.08)
Idaho									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	935	936	609	646	65.10 (1.69)	69.01	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,900	935	936	37	34	3.92 (0.71)	3.62	1.08 (0.20)	(0.76 - 1.55)
Medicaid	2,900	935	936	66	70	7.01 (0.63)	7.49	0.94 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.12)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	935	936	44	43	4.72 (0.79)	4.64	1.02 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.41)
No Health Insurance	2,900	935	936	225	219	24.05 (1.40)	23.41	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
Illinois									
Private Health Insurance	11,500	8,010	7,993	5,418	5,657	67.64 (0.91)	70.78	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.98)
Medicare	11,500	8,010	7,993	252	226	3.14 (0.29)	2.83	1.11 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.33)
Medicaid	11,500	8,010	7,993	953	819	11.90 (0.47)	10.25	1.16[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.26)
VA or TRICARE	11,500	8,010	7,993	155	166	1.94 (0.22)	2.07	0.94 (0.11)	(0.75 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	11,500	8,010	7,993	1,451	1,504	18.12 (0.64)	18.81	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Indiana									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	3,985	3,991	2,767	2,837	69.45 (1.73)	71.10	0.98 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.03)
Medicare	2,900	3,985	3,991	138	154	3.47 (0.59)	3.86	0.90 (0.15)	(0.64 - 1.25)
Medicaid	2,900	3,985	3,991	316	353	7.92 (1.03)	8.85	0.90 (0.12)	(0.69 - 1.16)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	3,985	3,991	127	112	3.18 (0.57)	2.79	1.14 (0.20)	(0.80 - 1.62)
No Health Insurance	2,900	3,985	3,991	758	774	19.03 (1.20)	19.40	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
Iowa									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	1,854	1,857	1,424	1,459	76.78 (1.37)	78.57	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,900	1,854	1,857	54	60	2.91 (0.47)	3.23	0.90 (0.15)	(0.66 - 1.24)
Medicaid	2,900	1,854	1,857	143	182	7.74 (0.80)	9.80	0.79[a] (0.08)	(0.65 - 0.97)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	1,854	1,857	55	56	2.98 (0.51)	3.02	0.98 (0.17)	(0.70 - 1.38)
No Health Insurance	2,900	1,854	1,857	237	228	12.81 (0.84)	12.30	1.04 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.18)
Kansas									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	1,719	1,718	1,246	1,302	72.50 (1.41)	75.79	0.96[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,800	1,719	1,718	53	58	3.06 (0.50)	3.37	0.91 (0.15)	(0.66 - 1.25)
Medicaid	2,800	1,719	1,718	86	108	5.02 (0.73)	6.31	0.80 (0.12)	(0.60 - 1.06)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	1,719	1,718	64	80	3.74 (0.59)	4.67	0.80 (0.13)	(0.59 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	2,800	1,719	1,718	305	305	17.74 (1.25)	17.75	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.15)
Kentucky									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	2,680	2,681	1,753	1,796	65.40 (1.50)	67.02	0.98 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.02)
Medicare	2,900	2,680	2,681	167	162	6.24 (0.84)	6.04	1.03 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.34)
Medicaid	2,900	2,680	2,681	228	296	8.51 (0.63)	11.03	0.77[a] (0.06)	(0.67 - 0.89)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	2,680	2,681	132	116	4.93 (0.71)	4.32	1.14 (0.16)	(0.86 - 1.52)
No Health Insurance	2,900	2,680	2,681	533	552	19.88 (1.14)	20.60	0.96 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.08)
Louisiana									
Private Health Insurance	3,400	2,783	2,793	1,682	1,768	60.44 (1.66)	63.30	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Medicare	3,400	2,783	2,793	139	133	4.98 (0.56)	4.75	1.05 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.31)
Medicaid	3,400	2,783	2,793	307	316	11.03 (0.73)	11.30	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	3,400	2,783	2,793	114	107	4.11 (0.65)	3.81	1.08 (0.17)	(0.79 - 1.47)
No Health Insurance	3,400	2,783	2,793	663	695	23.84 (1.21)	24.87	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maine									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	831	833	503	567	60.54 (1.58)	68.15	0.89[a] (0.02)	(0.84 - 0.93)
Medicare	2,900	831	833	62	44	7.47 (0.97)	5.28	1.41[a] (0.18)	(1.10 - 1.82)
Medicaid	2,900	831	833	162	147	19.48 (1.12)	17.70	1.10 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.23)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	831	833	37	39	4.47 (0.67)	4.69	0.95 (0.14)	(0.71 - 1.28)
No Health Insurance	2,900	831	833	130	122	15.60 (1.06)	14.68	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.21)
Maryland									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	3,658	3,675	2,745	2,826	75.05 (1.34)	76.88	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,800	3,658	3,675	108	98	2.95 (0.45)	2.67	1.11 (0.17)	(0.82 - 1.49)
Medicaid	2,800	3,658	3,675	295	328	8.08 (0.78)	8.94	0.90 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.09)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	3,658	3,675	157	160	4.29 (0.66)	4.35	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.33)
No Health Insurance	2,800	3,658	3,675	460	534	12.58 (1.18)	14.54	0.87 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.04)
Massachusetts									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,243	4,225	3,284	3,314	77.40 (1.41)	78.43	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,000	4,243	4,225	135	133	3.18 (0.55)	3.15	1.01 (0.17)	(0.72 - 1.42)
Medicaid	3,000	4,243	4,225	592	743	13.95 (1.10)	17.58	0.79[a] (0.06)	(0.68 - 0.93)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	4,243	4,225	64	67	1.51 (0.28)	1.58	0.96 (0.18)	(0.66 - 1.38)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,243	4,225	221	239	5.20 (0.53)	5.66	0.92 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.12)
Michigan									
Private Health Insurance	11,500	6,139	6,107	4,138	4,289	67.41 (0.79)	70.24	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.98)
Medicare	11,500	6,139	6,107	291	272	4.74 (0.35)	4.46	1.06 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.23)
Medicaid	11,500	6,139	6,107	725	818	11.80 (0.42)	13.39	0.88[a] (0.03)	(0.82 - 0.95)
VA or TRICARE	11,500	6,139	6,107	151	139	2.46 (0.21)	2.27	1.09 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.29)
No Health Insurance	11,500	6,139	6,107	1,041	1,031	16.96 (0.53)	16.88	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Minnesota									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	3,334	3,332	2,446	2,599	73.38 (1.43)	78.01	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.91 - 0.98)
Medicare	2,900	3,334	3,332	128	92	3.85 (0.69)	2.78	1.39 (0.25)	(0.97 - 1.97)
Medicaid	2,900	3,334	3,332	445	362	13.36 (1.36)	10.86	1.23[a] (0.13)	(1.01 - 1.50)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	3,334	3,332	122	86	3.65 (0.68)	2.57	1.42 (0.26)	(0.98 - 2.04)
No Health Insurance	2,900	3,334	3,332	334	374	10.02 (0.62)	11.22	0.89 (0.05)	(0.79 - 1.01)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Mississippi									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	1,773	1,784	1,054	1,095	59.42 (1.64)	61.38	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.02)
Medicare	3,000	1,773	1,784	104	112	5.88 (0.82)	6.26	0.94 (0.13)	(0.71 - 1.24)
Medicaid	3,000	1,773	1,784	172	230	9.70 (0.76)	12.90	0.75[a] (0.06)	(0.65 - 0.88)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	1,773	1,784	76	88	4.31 (0.65)	4.95	0.87 (0.13)	(0.65 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	3,000	1,773	1,784	459	445	25.87 (1.19)	24.93	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.14)
Missouri									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	3,671	3,660	2,496	2,625	67.99 (1.78)	71.71	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 1.00)
Medicare	2,800	3,671	3,660	147	169	4.00 (0.69)	4.61	0.87 (0.15)	(0.62 - 1.22)
Medicaid	2,800	3,671	3,660	356	321	9.71 (0.93)	8.76	1.11 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.34)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	3,671	3,660	105	149	2.86 (0.44)	4.06	0.71[a] (0.11)	(0.52 - 0.96)
No Health Insurance	2,800	3,671	3,660	692	679	18.84 (1.18)	18.54	1.02 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.15)
Montana									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	612	613	388	418	63.45 (1.77)	68.22	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.98)
Medicare	2,800	612	613	22	22	3.63 (0.67)	3.65	0.99 (0.18)	(0.69 - 1.43)
Medicaid	2,800	612	613	36	44	5.92 (0.84)	7.23	0.82 (0.12)	(0.62 - 1.08)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	612	613	35	35	5.80 (0.83)	5.77	1.00 (0.14)	(0.76 - 1.33)
No Health Insurance	2,800	612	613	133	144	21.75 (1.25)	23.59	0.92 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.03)
Nebraska									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	1,108	1,114	784	862	70.70 (1.77)	77.36	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.96)
Medicare	2,900	1,108	1,114	45	32	4.08 (0.69)	2.86	1.42[a] (0.24)	(1.02 - 1.98)
Medicaid	2,900	1,108	1,114	82	73	7.39 (0.73)	6.57	1.12 (0.11)	(0.93 - 1.37)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	1,108	1,114	55	52	5.00 (0.64)	4.70	1.06 (0.14)	(0.83 - 1.37)
No Health Insurance	2,900	1,108	1,114	176	179	15.87 (1.26)	16.10	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.15)
Nevada									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	1,672	1,693	1,040	1,109	62.18 (1.78)	65.54	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.00)
Medicare	3,000	1,672	1,693	58	49	3.47 (0.65)	2.88	1.21 (0.23)	(0.83 - 1.75)
Medicaid	3,000	1,672	1,693	71	104	4.24 (0.51)	6.16	0.69[a] (0.08)	(0.54 - 0.87)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	1,672	1,693	68	85	4.08 (0.68)	5.04	0.81 (0.13)	(0.58 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	3,000	1,672	1,693	487	468	29.10 (1.59)	27.62	1.05 (0.06)	(0.95 - 1.17)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	848	845	651	663	76.80 (1.42)	78.50	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.01)
Medicare	3,000	848	845	37	31	4.41 (0.66)	3.68	1.20 (0.18)	(0.89 - 1.61)
Medicaid	3,000	848	845	42	51	4.92 (0.52)	5.99	0.82 (0.09)	(0.67 - 1.01)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	848	845	27	26	3.19 (0.60)	3.11	1.03 (0.19)	(0.71 - 1.48)
No Health Insurance	3,000	848	845	113	125	13.34 (0.87)	14.74	0.90 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.03)
New Jersey									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	5,480	5,498	4,167	4,059	76.04 (1.64)	73.83	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.07)
Medicare	2,800	5,480	5,498	121	154	2.21 (0.42)	2.80	0.79 (0.15)	(0.54 - 1.14)
Medicaid	2,800	5,480	5,498	389	462	7.10 (0.81)	8.40	0.84 (0.10)	(0.68 - 1.06)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	5,480	5,498	51	70	0.93 (0.31)	1.27	0.74 (0.24)	(0.38 - 1.41)
No Health Insurance	2,800	5,480	5,498	792	987	14.46 (1.21)	17.96	0.80[a] (0.07)	(0.68 - 0.95)
New Mexico									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	1,232	1,243	644	729	52.28 (1.83)	58.64	0.89[a] (0.03)	(0.83 - 0.95)
Medicare	2,900	1,232	1,243	52	52	4.24 (0.68)	4.18	1.01 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.39)
Medicaid	2,900	1,232	1,243	157	172	12.72 (0.98)	13.88	0.92 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.07)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	1,232	1,243	69	72	5.57 (0.79)	5.77	0.96 (0.14)	(0.73 - 1.27)
No Health Insurance	2,900	1,232	1,243	293	338	23.74 (1.27)	27.20	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.79 - 0.97)
New York									
Private Health Insurance	11,400	12,382	12,354	8,369	8,468	67.58 (0.82)	68.55	0.99 (0.01)	(0.96 - 1.01)
Medicare	11,400	12,382	12,354	457	407	3.69 (0.30)	3.29	1.12 (0.09)	(0.96 - 1.31)
Medicaid	11,400	12,382	12,354	1,939	2,055	15.66 (0.59)	16.63	0.94 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.01)
VA or TRICARE	11,400	12,382	12,354	251	195	2.03 (0.20)	1.58	1.28[a] (0.13)	(1.05 - 1.56)
No Health Insurance	11,400	12,382	12,354	1,635	1,932	13.20 (0.53)	15.64	0.84[a] (0.03)	(0.78 - 0.91)
North Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	5,872	5,917	3,760	3,963	64.04 (1.80)	66.97	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,900	5,872	5,917	277	262	4.73 (0.80)	4.43	1.07 (0.18)	(0.77 - 1.48)
Medicaid	2,900	5,872	5,917	475	554	8.10 (0.75)	9.37	0.86 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.04)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	5,872	5,917	348	326	5.93 (0.93)	5.52	1.08 (0.17)	(0.79 - 1.46)
No Health Insurance	2,900	5,872	5,917	1,224	1,353	20.84 (1.31)	22.87	0.91 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	421	428	326	347	77.38 (1.18)	81.14	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.98)
Medicare	2,900	421	428	12	11	2.78 (0.43)	2.69	1.03 (0.16)	(0.76 - 1.40)
Medicaid	2,900	421	428	25	24	5.99 (0.61)	5.53	1.08 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.32)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	421	428	18	24	4.27 (0.58)	5.55	0.77 (0.10)	(0.59 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	2,900	421	428	45	56	10.60 (0.82)	13.09	0.81[a] (0.06)	(0.70 - 0.94)
Ohio									
Private Health Insurance	11,400	7,098	7,085	4,877	5,100	68.72 (0.84)	71.99	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.98)
Medicare	11,400	7,098	7,085	318	267	4.48 (0.36)	3.77	1.19[a] (0.09)	(1.02 - 1.39)
Medicaid	11,400	7,098	7,085	763	781	10.75 (0.50)	11.02	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.07)
VA or TRICARE	11,400	7,098	7,085	251	204	3.54 (0.30)	2.88	1.23[a] (0.10)	(1.04 - 1.45)
No Health Insurance	11,400	7,098	7,085	1,086	1,157	15.30 (0.54)	16.33	0.94 (0.03)	(0.87 - 1.00)
Oklahoma									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	2,253	2,266	1,339	1,467	59.44 (1.46)	64.75	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.96)
Medicare	2,800	2,253	2,266	112	102	4.98 (0.56)	4.50	1.11 (0.13)	(0.89 - 1.38)
Medicaid	2,800	2,253	2,266	177	187	7.85 (0.72)	8.26	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.14)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	2,253	2,266	116	129	5.16 (0.66)	5.71	0.90 (0.12)	(0.70 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	2,800	2,253	2,266	525	579	23.29 (1.19)	25.57	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.01)
Oregon									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	2,425	2,418	1,602	1,647	66.05 (1.74)	68.09	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.02)
Medicare	2,900	2,425	2,418	78	81	3.20 (0.56)	3.35	0.95 (0.17)	(0.68 - 1.34)
Medicaid	2,900	2,425	2,418	207	230	8.55 (0.86)	9.52	0.90 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.09)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	2,425	2,418	80	84	3.30 (0.60)	3.46	0.96 (0.17)	(0.67 - 1.37)
No Health Insurance	2,900	2,425	2,418	527	535	21.72 (1.38)	22.11	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
Pennsylvania									
Private Health Insurance	10,100	7,831	7,847	5,798	5,935	74.04 (0.78)	75.64	0.98[a] (0.01)	(0.96 - 1.00)
Medicare	10,100	7,831	7,847	307	297	3.91 (0.30)	3.78	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
Medicaid	10,100	7,831	7,847	686	878	8.75 (0.45)	11.19	0.78[a] (0.04)	(0.71 - 0.87)
VA or TRICARE	10,100	7,831	7,847	205	180	2.62 (0.27)	2.30	1.14 (0.12)	(0.94 - 1.39)
No Health Insurance	10,100	7,831	7,847	1,024	1,074	13.08 (0.51)	13.69	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Rhode Island									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	668	668	467	488	69.92 (1.87)	73.01	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,900	668	668	37	28	5.53 (1.02)	4.16	1.33 (0.24)	(0.93 - 1.90)
Medicaid	2,900	668	668	83	80	12.48 (1.21)	12.02	1.04 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.26)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	668	668	18	18	2.76 (0.58)	2.64	1.05 (0.22)	(0.69 - 1.58)
No Health Insurance	2,900	668	668	87	105	12.99 (1.01)	15.78	0.82[a] (0.06)	(0.71 - 0.96)
South Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	2,832	2,854	1,573	1,876	55.54 (1.88)	65.75	0.84[a] (0.03)	(0.79 - 0.90)
Medicare	2,900	2,832	2,854	188	144	6.63 (0.79)	5.05	1.31[a] (0.16)	(1.04 - 1.66)
Medicaid	2,900	2,832	2,854	321	288	11.35 (1.05)	10.08	1.13 (0.10)	(0.94 - 1.35)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	2,832	2,854	203	171	7.17 (0.83)	5.99	1.20 (0.14)	(0.95 - 1.50)
No Health Insurance	2,900	2,832	2,854	684	667	24.14 (1.25)	23.37	1.03 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.14)
South Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	492	492	374	372	75.94 (1.62)	75.67	1.00 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.05)
Medicare	2,800	492	492	11	17	2.32 (0.43)	3.37	0.69[a] (0.13)	(0.48 - 0.99)
Medicaid	2,800	492	492	29	36	5.80 (0.82)	7.36	0.79 (0.11)	(0.60 - 1.04)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	492	492	24	31	4.93 (0.73)	6.31	0.78 (0.12)	(0.58 - 1.04)
No Health Insurance	2,800	492	492	61	81	12.29 (0.99)	16.58	0.74[a] (0.06)	(0.63 - 0.87)
Tennessee									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	3,945	3,951	2,442	2,650	61.91 (2.41)	67.06	0.92[a] (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.00)
Medicare	2,900	3,945	3,951	226	196	5.72 (0.88)	4.97	1.15 (0.18)	(0.85 - 1.56)
Medicaid	2,900	3,945	3,951	451	479	11.43 (1.01)	12.13	0.94 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.12)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	3,945	3,951	155	179	3.94 (0.68)	4.53	0.87 (0.15)	(0.62 - 1.22)
No Health Insurance	2,900	3,945	3,951	828	799	20.98 (1.57)	20.23	1.04 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.20)
Texas									
Private Health Insurance	11,500	15,521	15,592	9,238	9,607	59.52 (1.01)	61.62	0.97[a] (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.00)
Medicare	11,500	15,521	15,592	535	458	3.45 (0.30)	2.94	1.17 (0.10)	(0.99 - 1.39)
Medicaid	11,500	15,521	15,592	972	1,160	6.26 (0.30)	7.44	0.84[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.92)
VA or TRICARE	11,500	15,521	15,592	606	634	3.91 (0.36)	4.07	0.96 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	11,500	15,521	15,592	4,392	4,746	28.30 (0.80)	30.44	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.98)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Utah									
Private Health Insurance	3,000	1,670	1,653	1,175	1,237	70.35 (1.47)	74.88	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.98)
Medicare	3,000	1,670	1,653	31	37	1.83 (0.36)	2.23	0.82 (0.16)	(0.56 - 1.21)
Medicaid	3,000	1,670	1,653	92	109	5.49 (0.60)	6.62	0.83 (0.09)	(0.67 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	3,000	1,670	1,653	50	51	3.00 (0.51)	3.11	0.96 (0.17)	(0.69 - 1.35)
No Health Insurance	3,000	1,670	1,653	348	315	20.82 (1.22)	19.04	1.09 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.23)
Vermont									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	402	402	271	288	67.24 (1.51)	71.66	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.98)
Medicare	2,800	402	402	20	18	4.94 (0.67)	4.50	1.10 (0.15)	(0.84 - 1.43)
Medicaid	2,800	402	402	74	76	18.46 (1.27)	18.80	0.98 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.12)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	402	402	10	13	2.56 (0.44)	3.12	0.82 (0.14)	(0.59 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	2,800	402	402	39	42	9.61 (0.79)	10.48	0.92 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.08)
Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	5,008	5,032	3,515	3,856	70.19 (1.72)	76.62	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.96)
Medicare	2,800	5,008	5,032	152	171	3.04 (0.66)	3.40	0.90 (0.19)	(0.59 - 1.37)
Medicaid	2,800	5,008	5,032	316	280	6.30 (0.81)	5.56	1.13 (0.15)	(0.88 - 1.46)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	5,008	5,032	359	430	7.17 (0.88)	8.54	0.84 (0.10)	(0.66 - 1.07)
No Health Insurance	2,800	5,008	5,032	801	853	16.00 (1.19)	16.95	0.94 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.09)
Washington									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	4,280	4,276	2,919	3,082	68.20 (1.67)	72.07	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,900	4,280	4,276	210	133	4.90 (0.77)	3.11	1.58[a] (0.25)	(1.16 - 2.15)
Medicaid	2,900	4,280	4,276	322	382	7.52 (0.76)	8.93	0.84 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	4,280	4,276	196	227	4.58 (0.60)	5.31	0.86 (0.11)	(0.67 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	2,900	4,280	4,276	766	821	17.90 (1.05)	19.20	0.93 (0.05)	(0.83 - 1.05)
West Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	1,137	1,144	682	739	59.95 (1.73)	64.55	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.88 - 0.98)
Medicare	2,800	1,137	1,144	88	81	7.77 (0.93)	7.05	1.10 (0.13)	(0.87 - 1.39)
Medicaid	2,800	1,137	1,144	140	145	12.32 (1.07)	12.70	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.15)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	1,137	1,144	44	51	3.91 (0.47)	4.43	0.88 (0.11)	(0.70 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	2,800	1,137	1,144	242	242	21.25 (1.41)	21.17	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Wisconsin									
Private Health Insurance	2,800	3,542	3,535	2,722	2,668	76.83 (1.23)	75.47	1.02 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.05)
Medicare	2,800	3,542	3,535	143	111	4.03 (0.52)	3.14	1.28 (0.17)	(1.00 - 1.65)
Medicaid	2,800	3,542	3,535	415	440	11.71 (0.97)	12.45	0.94 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.11)
VA or TRICARE	2,800	3,542	3,535	81	96	2.28 (0.45)	2.72	0.84 (0.17)	(0.57 - 1.24)
No Health Insurance	2,800	3,542	3,535	343	447	9.68 (0.82)	12.63	0.77[a] (0.06)	(0.65 - 0.90)
Wyoming									
Private Health Insurance	2,900	350	354	242	259	69.23 (1.48)	73.22	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.91 - 0.99)
Medicare	2,900	350	354	9	10	2.56 (0.52)	2.70	0.95 (0.19)	(0.64 - 1.42)
Medicaid	2,900	350	354	19	20	5.45 (0.58)	5.78	0.94 (0.10)	(0.76 - 1.16)
VA or TRICARE	2,900	350	354	23	21	6.64 (0.76)	5.91	1.12 (0.13)	(0.90 - 1.41)
No Health Insurance	2,900	350	354	68	72	19.28 (1.28)	20.39	0.95 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: If an ACS respondent had both VA and TRICARE health insurance, he or she was double-counted in this table.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 5.1B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographics Characteristics, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
TOTAL									
Private Health Insurance	229,200	232,346	232,713	153,229	158,350	65.95 (0.23)	68.05	0.97[a] (0.00)	(0.96 - 0.98)
Medicare	229,200	232,346	232,713	45,636	45,936	19.64 (0.20)	19.74	1.00 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.02)
Medicaid	229,200	232,346	232,713	22,186	26,205	9.55 (0.12)	11.26	0.85[a] (0.01)	(0.83 - 0.87)
VA or TRICARE	229,200	232,346	232,713	11,151	12,722	4.80 (0.09)	5.47	0.88[a] (0.02)	(0.84 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	229,200	232,346	232,713	37,538	39,955	16.16 (0.15)	17.17	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.96)
AGE GROUP									
18-64									
Private Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	126,206	132,011	65.78 (0.24)	68.70	0.96[a] (0.00)	(0.95 - 0.96)
Medicare	215,200	191,858	192,169	7,364	6,796	3.84 (0.08)	3.54	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
Medicaid	215,200	191,858	192,169	18,879	20,305	9.84 (0.12)	10.57	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
VA or TRICARE	215,200	191,858	192,169	6,848	6,988	3.57 (0.08)	3.64	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	37,296	39,563	19.44 (0.17)	20.59	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.96)
65 or Older									
Private Health Insurance	14,100	40,487	40,545	27,023	26,339	66.74 (0.56)	64.96	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.04)
Medicare	14,100	40,487	40,545	38,272	39,140	94.53 (0.28)	96.53	0.98[a] (0.00)	(0.97 - 0.98)
Medicaid	14,100	40,487	40,545	3,307	5,900	8.17 (0.34)	14.55	0.56[a] (0.02)	(0.52 - 0.61)
VA or TRICARE	14,100	40,487	40,545	4,303	5,734	10.63 (0.34)	14.14	0.75[a] (0.02)	(0.71 - 0.80)
No Health Insurance	14,100	40,487	40,545	241	393	0.60 (0.10)	0.97	0.62[a] (0.10)	(0.45 - 0.85)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Gender									
Male									
Private Health Insurance	107,800	112,024	111,899	73,941	75,691	66.00 (0.28)	67.64	0.98[a] (0.00)	(0.97 - 0.98)
Medicare	107,800	112,024	111,899	20,351	20,426	18.17 (0.26)	18.25	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)
Medicaid	107,800	112,024	111,899	7,929	10,319	7.08 (0.14)	9.22	0.77[a] (0.01)	(0.74 - 0.80)
VA or TRICARE	107,800	112,024	111,899	7,294	8,699	6.51 (0.15)	7.77	0.84[a] (0.02)	(0.80 - 0.88)
No Health Insurance	107,800	112,024	111,899	20,297	21,633	18.12 (0.21)	19.33	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.96)
Female									
Private Health Insurance	121,500	120,322	120,815	79,288	82,659	65.90 (0.29)	68.42	0.96[a] (0.00)	(0.96 - 0.97)
Medicare	121,500	120,322	120,815	25,285	25,509	21.01 (0.27)	21.11	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)
Medicaid	121,500	120,322	120,815	14,256	15,885	11.85 (0.18)	13.15	0.90[a] (0.01)	(0.88 - 0.93)
VA or TRICARE	121,500	120,322	120,815	3,857	4,023	3.21 (0.10)	3.33	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.02)
No Health Insurance	121,500	120,322	120,815	17,240	18,322	14.33 (0.18)	15.17	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.97)
Race/Ethnicity									
Hispanic									
No Health Insurance	34,900	33,496	33,760	11,646	12,848	34.77 (0.47)	38.06	0.91[a] (0.01)	(0.89 - 0.94)
Non-Hispanic White									
No Health Insurance	148,100	155,762	155,088	18,093	18,111	11.62 (0.14)	11.68	0.99 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: If an ACS respondent had both VA and TRICARE, he or she was double-counted in this table.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 5.1B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographics Characteristics, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
TOTAL									
Private Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	126,206	132,011	65.78 (0.24)	68.70	0.96[a] (0.00)	(0.95 - 0.96)
Medicare	215,200	191,858	192,169	7,364	6,796	3.84 (0.08)	3.54	1.09[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
Medicaid	215,200	191,858	192,169	18,879	20,305	9.84 (0.12)	10.57	0.93[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.95)
VA or TRICARE	215,200	191,858	192,169	6,848	6,988	3.57 (0.08)	3.64	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	215,200	191,858	192,169	37,296	39,563	19.44 (0.17)	20.59	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.96)
AGE GROUP									
18-24									
Private Health Insurance	99,700	30,341	30,214	16,705	18,555	55.06 (0.33)	61.41	0.90[a] (0.01)	(0.89 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	99,700	30,341	30,214	7,638	7,980	25.17 (0.25)	26.41	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.97)
25-34									
Private Health Insurance	46,100	40,606	40,552	23,853	25,073	58.74 (0.40)	61.83	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.96)
No Health Insurance	46,100	40,606	40,552	10,460	11,016	25.76 (0.35)	27.16	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.97)
35-64									
Private Health Insurance	69,400	120,911	121,403	85,649	88,383	70.84 (0.29)	72.80	0.97[a] (0.00)	(0.97 - 0.98)
No Health Insurance	69,400	120,911	121,403	19,198	20,567	15.88 (0.21)	16.94	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.91 - 0.96)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographic Characteristics, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Gender									
Male									
Private Health Insurance	101,500	94,282	94,145	62,125	63,932	65.89 (0.29)	67.91	0.97[a] (0.00)	(0.96 - 0.98)
Medicare	101,500	94,282	94,145	3,699	3,347	3.92 (0.12)	3.55	1.10[a] (0.03)	(1.04 - 1.17)
Medicaid	101,500	94,282	94,145	6,734	8,101	7.14 (0.14)	8.60	0.83[a] (0.02)	(0.80 - 0.86)
VA or TRICARE	101,500	94,282	94,145	4,199	4,435	4.45 (0.12)	4.71	0.95[a] (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	101,500	94,282	94,145	20,190	21,470	21.41 (0.23)	22.81	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.92 - 0.96)
Female									
Private Health Insurance	113,700	97,577	98,023	64,082	68,079	65.67 (0.29)	69.45	0.95[a] (0.00)	(0.94 - 0.95)
Medicare	113,700	97,577	98,023	3,665	3,449	3.76 (0.11)	3.52	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.01 - 1.13)
Medicaid	113,700	97,577	98,023	12,144	12,204	12.45 (0.18)	12.45	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.03)
VA or TRICARE	113,700	97,577	98,023	2,649	2,553	2.71 (0.09)	2.60	1.04 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	113,700	97,577	98,023	17,106	18,092	17.53 (0.21)	18.46	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.97)
Race/Ethnicity									
Hispanic									
No Health Insurance	34,000	30,558	30,843	11,524	12,692	37.71 (0.50)	41.15	0.92[a] (0.01)	(0.89 - 0.94)
Non-Hispanic White									
No Health Insurance	136,600	123,655	122,870	18,041	18,006	14.59 (0.17)	14.65	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurances).
NOTE: If an ACS respondent has both VA and TRICARE health insurance, he or she was double-counted in this table.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 5.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUHs[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which includes three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUHs[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[6] (I) "Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?"	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[7] (I) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (II) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?" (III) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VI) "SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUHs[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the insurance questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these health insurance tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all ACS estimates in this chapter, members of the active-duty military population are excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (a) "Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)"; (b) "Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)"; (c) "Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities"; (d) "Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability"; (e) "TRICARE or other military health care"; (f) "VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)"; (g) "Indian Health Service"; and (h) "Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (VIII)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Private Health Insurance	42,400	194,047	193,860	126,870	132,319	65.38 (0.47)	68.25	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.97)
Medicare	42,400	194,047	193,860	7,936	7,267	4.09 (0.19)	3.75	1.09 (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.19)
Medicaid	42,400	194,047	193,860	20,258	23,402	10.44 (0.25)	12.07	0.86[a] (0.02)	(0.83 - 0.91)
Military Health Insurance	42,400	194,047	193,860	7,561	6,910	3.90 (0.20)	3.56	1.09 (0.06)	(0.99 - 1.21)
No Health Insurance	42,400	194,047	193,860	37,068	35,819	19.10 (0.37)	18.48	1.03 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.07)
Alabama									
Private Health Insurance	500	2,940	2,866	1,697	1,822	57.70 (4.05)	63.57	0.91 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.04)
Medicare	500	2,940	2,866	156	225	5.30 (1.39)	7.85	0.67 (0.18)	(0.40 - 1.13)
Medicaid	500	2,940	2,866	359	270	12.20 (2.09)	9.42	1.29 (0.22)	(0.93 - 1.81)
Military Health Insurance	500	2,940	2,866	138	142	4.68 (1.60)	4.95	0.94 (0.32)	(0.48 - 1.85)
No Health Insurance	500	2,940	2,866	713	635	24.24 (3.26)	22.16	1.09 (0.15)	(0.84 - 1.42)
Alaska									
Private Health Insurance	600	452	424	274	285	60.59 (3.66)	67.22	0.90 (0.05)	(0.80 - 1.01)
Medicare	600	452	424	11	6	2.38 (0.89)	1.42	1.68 (0.63)	(0.81 - 3.50)
Medicaid	600	452	424	46	36	10.08 (1.75)	8.49	1.19 (0.21)	(0.84 - 1.67)
Military Health Insurance	600	452	424	49	47	10.81 (2.35)	11.08	0.98 (0.21)	(0.64 - 1.49)
No Health Insurance	600	452	424	70	85	15.49 (2.44)	20.05	0.77 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.05)
Arizona									
Private Health Insurance	500	3,896	4,006	2,248	2,314	57.72 (3.60)	57.76	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.13)
Medicare	500	3,896	4,006	139	98	3.57 (1.28)	2.45	1.46 (0.52)	(0.72 - 2.95)
Medicaid	500	3,896	4,006	624	572	16.02 (2.55)	14.28	1.12 (0.18)	(0.82 - 1.53)
Military Health Insurance	500	3,896	4,006	287	128	7.36 (2.87)	3.20	2.30[a] (0.90)	(1.07 - 4.94)
No Health Insurance	500	3,896	4,006	864	1,054	22.17 (2.71)	26.31	0.84 (0.10)	(0.66 - 1.07)
Arkansas									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,759	1,706	1,044	1,090	59.37 (3.10)	63.89	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
Medicare	600	1,759	1,706	136	93	7.71 (2.04)	5.45	1.41 (0.37)	(0.84 - 2.37)
Medicaid	600	1,759	1,706	129	164	7.32 (1.84)	9.61	0.76 (0.19)	(0.47 - 1.25)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,759	1,706	97	87	5.49 (1.49)	5.10	1.08 (0.29)	(0.63 - 1.83)
No Health Insurance	600	1,759	1,706	409	383	23.23 (2.96)	22.45	1.03 (0.13)	(0.81 - 1.33)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
California									
Private Health Insurance	2,300	23,945	24,142	14,920	15,486	62.31 (1.79)	64.15	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.03)
Medicare	2,300	23,945	24,142	632	644	2.64 (0.49)	2.67	0.99 (0.18)	(0.69 - 1.42)
Medicaid	2,300	23,945	24,142	2,802	3,814	11.70 (0.87)	15.80	0.74[a] (0.06)	(0.64 - 0.86)
Military Health Insurance	2,300	23,945	24,142	649	555	2.71 (0.59)	2.30	1.18 (0.26)	(0.77 - 1.81)
No Health Insurance	2,300	23,945	24,142	5,233	4,926	21.85 (1.34)	20.40	1.07 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.21)
Colorado									
Private Health Insurance	600	3,303	3,349	2,379	2,469	72.02 (2.62)	73.72	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.05)
Medicare	600	3,303	3,349	83	57	2.52 (1.22)	1.70	1.48 (0.72)	(0.57 - 3.83)
Medicaid	600	3,303	3,349	218	307	6.60 (1.34)	9.17	0.72 (0.15)	(0.48 - 1.07)
Military Health Insurance	600	3,303	3,349	128	153	3.87 (1.15)	4.57	0.85 (0.25)	(0.47 - 1.52)
No Health Insurance	600	3,303	3,349	556	558	16.82 (2.30)	16.66	1.01 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.32)
Connecticut									
Private Health Insurance	500	2,233	2,249	1,655	1,720	74.13 (3.58)	76.48	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
Medicare	500	2,233	2,249	65	71	2.92 (1.47)	3.16	0.92 (0.47)	(0.34 - 2.48)
Medicaid	500	2,233	2,249	227	290	10.18 (1.82)	12.89	0.79 (0.14)	(0.56 - 1.12)
Military Health Insurance	500	2,233	2,249	17	53	0.75 (0.52)	2.36	0.32 (0.22)	(0.08 - 1.23)
No Health Insurance	500	2,233	2,249	259	267	11.60 (2.36)	11.87	0.98 (0.20)	(0.66 - 1.46)
Delaware									
Private Health Insurance	500	563	538	354	376	62.78 (3.59)	69.89	0.90 (0.05)	(0.80 - 1.01)
Medicare	500	563	538	27	15	4.70 (1.05)	2.79	1.69[a] (0.38)	(1.09 - 2.61)
Medicaid	500	563	538	110	108	19.48 (2.43)	20.07	0.97 (0.12)	(0.76 - 1.24)
Military Health Insurance	500	563	538	13	21	2.32 (0.82)	3.90	0.60 (0.21)	(0.30 - 1.19)
No Health Insurance	500	563	538	83	55	14.69 (2.18)	10.22	1.44[a] (0.21)	(1.07 - 1.92)
District of Columbia									
Private Health Insurance	500	454	450	308	307	67.95 (3.47)	68.22	1.00 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.10)
Medicare	500	454	450	16	10	3.62 (1.23)	2.22	1.63 (0.55)	(0.83 - 3.17)
Medicaid	500	454	450	119	100	26.22 (3.01)	22.22	1.18 (0.14)	(0.94 - 1.48)
Military Health Insurance	500	454	450	9	12	1.96 (0.59)	2.67	0.74 (0.22)	(0.41 - 1.33)
No Health Insurance	500	454	450	24	46	5.24 (1.35)	10.22	0.51[a] (0.13)	(0.31 - 0.85)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Florida									
Private Health Insurance	2,300	11,628	11,983	6,383	7,192	54.89 (1.76)	60.02	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.86 - 0.97)
Medicare	2,300	11,628	11,983	482	531	4.15 (0.66)	4.43	0.94 (0.15)	(0.68 - 1.28)
Medicaid	2,300	11,628	11,983	1,363	1,253	11.72 (0.86)	10.46	1.12 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.29)
Military Health Insurance	2,300	11,628	11,983	596	803	5.13 (0.71)	6.70	0.77 (0.11)	(0.58 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	2,300	11,628	11,983	3,027	3,087	26.03 (1.58)	25.76	1.01 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.14)
Georgia									
Private Health Insurance	500	6,133	5,964	3,904	3,787	63.65 (4.13)	63.50	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.14)
Medicare	500	6,133	5,964	278	281	4.54 (1.41)	4.71	0.96 (0.30)	(0.52 - 1.77)
Medicaid	500	6,133	5,964	399	486	6.51 (1.34)	8.15	0.80 (0.16)	(0.53 - 1.19)
Military Health Insurance	500	6,133	5,964	178	373	2.90 (0.86)	6.25	0.46[a] (0.14)	(0.26 - 0.83)
No Health Insurance	500	6,133	5,964	1,616	1,369	26.35 (3.63)	22.95	1.15 (0.16)	(0.88 - 1.50)
Hawaii									
Private Health Insurance	600	823	816	596	610	72.37 (3.74)	74.75	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
Medicare	600	823	816	30	20	3.67 (1.24)	2.45	1.50 (0.51)	(0.77 - 2.90)
Medicaid	600	823	816	99	113	11.97 (2.37)	13.85	0.86 (0.17)	(0.59 - 1.27)
Military Health Insurance	600	823	816	82	73	9.91 (2.11)	8.95	1.11 (0.24)	(0.73 - 1.68)
No Health Insurance	600	823	816	71	60	8.60 (2.20)	7.35	1.17 (0.30)	(0.71 - 1.93)
Idaho									
Private Health Insurance	600	945	932	659	673	69.68 (2.79)	72.21	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.04)
Medicare	600	945	932	12	26	1.26 (0.57)	2.79	0.45 (0.20)	(0.19 - 1.09)
Medicaid	600	945	932	69	78	7.35 (1.43)	8.37	0.88 (0.17)	(0.60 - 1.29)
Military Health Insurance	600	945	932	65	27	6.89 (2.06)	2.90	2.38[a] (0.71)	(1.32 - 4.27)
No Health Insurance	600	945	932	194	178	20.49 (2.11)	19.10	1.07 (0.11)	(0.88 - 1.31)
Illinois									
Private Health Insurance	2,200	7,990	8,091	5,356	5,883	67.04 (1.77)	72.71	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.97)
Medicare	2,200	7,990	8,091	197	173	2.46 (0.47)	2.14	1.15 (0.22)	(0.79 - 1.67)
Medicaid	2,200	7,990	8,091	938	970	11.74 (0.92)	11.99	0.98 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.14)
Military Health Insurance	2,200	7,990	8,091	197	149	2.46 (0.48)	1.84	1.34 (0.26)	(0.91 - 1.96)
No Health Insurance	2,200	7,990	8,091	1,416	1,294	17.73 (1.26)	15.99	1.11 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.27)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Indiana									
Private Health Insurance	600	4,009	3,839	2,874	2,765	71.69 (3.44)	72.02	1.00 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
Medicare	600	4,009	3,839	45	145	1.13 (0.61)	3.78	0.30[a] (0.16)	(0.10 - 0.87)
Medicaid	600	4,009	3,839	316	404	7.88 (2.33)	10.52	0.75 (0.22)	(0.42 - 1.34)
Military Health Insurance	600	4,009	3,839	110	132	2.75 (1.25)	3.44	0.80 (0.36)	(0.33 - 1.96)
No Health Insurance	600	4,009	3,839	712	631	17.75 (2.36)	16.44	1.08 (0.14)	(0.83 - 1.40)
Iowa									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,867	1,913	1,363	1,480	73.01 (3.24)	77.37	0.94 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Medicare	600	1,867	1,913	30	56	1.63 (0.71)	2.93	0.56 (0.24)	(0.24 - 1.31)
Medicaid	600	1,867	1,913	160	219	8.57 (1.49)	11.45	0.75 (0.13)	(0.53 - 1.05)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,867	1,913	88	42	4.71 (1.44)	2.20	2.14[a] (0.66)	(1.18 - 3.90)
No Health Insurance	600	1,867	1,913	208	234	11.15 (2.19)	12.23	0.91 (0.18)	(0.62 - 1.34)
Kansas									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,719	1,715	1,243	1,319	72.34 (3.16)	76.91	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.02)
Medicare	600	1,719	1,715	48	74	2.81 (1.00)	4.31	0.65 (0.23)	(0.33 - 1.30)
Medicaid	600	1,719	1,715	54	109	3.14 (0.94)	6.36	0.49[a] (0.15)	(0.27 - 0.89)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,719	1,715	56	113	3.28 (1.02)	6.59	0.50[a] (0.15)	(0.27 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	600	1,719	1,715	345	219	20.10 (2.73)	12.77	1.57[a] (0.21)	(1.21 - 2.05)
Kentucky									
Private Health Insurance	600	2,680	2,766	1,656	1,819	61.77 (3.16)	65.76	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.04)
Medicare	600	2,680	2,766	204	167	7.60 (2.24)	6.04	1.26 (0.37)	(0.71 - 2.24)
Medicaid	600	2,680	2,766	284	363	10.58 (1.83)	13.12	0.81 (0.14)	(0.57 - 1.13)
Military Health Insurance	600	2,680	2,766	114	148	4.26 (1.69)	5.35	0.80 (0.32)	(0.37 - 1.73)
No Health Insurance	600	2,680	2,766	565	495	21.06 (2.15)	17.90	1.18 (0.12)	(0.96 - 1.44)
Louisiana									
Private Health Insurance	600	2,812	2,752	1,800	1,839	64.01 (3.18)	66.82	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)
Medicare	600	2,812	2,752	86	129	3.07 (0.90)	4.69	0.66 (0.19)	(0.37 - 1.17)
Medicaid	600	2,812	2,752	298	360	10.58 (1.65)	13.08	0.81 (0.13)	(0.60 - 1.10)
Military Health Insurance	600	2,812	2,752	109	77	3.88 (1.43)	2.80	1.39 (0.51)	(0.67 - 2.85)
No Health Insurance	600	2,812	2,752	614	511	21.82 (2.59)	18.57	1.18 (0.14)	(0.93 - 1.48)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maine									
Private Health Insurance	600	826	839	475	563	57.54 (3.84)	67.10	0.86[a] (0.06)	(0.75 - 0.98)
Medicare	600	826	839	97	38	11.74 (2.56)	4.53	2.59[a] (0.56)	(1.69 - 3.97)
Medicaid	600	826	839	189	162	22.94 (3.19)	19.31	1.19 (0.17)	(0.91 - 1.56)
Military Health Insurance	600	826	839	47	35	5.68 (2.07)	4.17	1.36 (0.50)	(0.67 - 2.78)
No Health Insurance	600	826	839	120	112	14.57 (2.09)	13.35	1.09 (0.16)	(0.82 - 1.45)
Maryland									
Private Health Insurance	600	3,720	3,694	2,706	2,772	72.74 (3.62)	75.04	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
Medicare	600	3,720	3,694	85	94	2.29 (1.06)	2.54	0.90 (0.42)	(0.36 - 2.23)
Medicaid	600	3,720	3,694	311	396	8.37 (1.80)	10.72	0.78 (0.17)	(0.51 - 1.19)
Military Health Insurance	600	3,720	3,694	166	107	4.47 (1.31)	2.90	1.54 (0.45)	(0.87 - 2.74)
No Health Insurance	600	3,720	3,694	492	522	13.23 (2.82)	14.13	0.94 (0.20)	(0.62 - 1.42)
Massachusetts									
Private Health Insurance	600	4,270	4,246	3,042	3,370	71.24 (3.14)	79.37	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.98)
Medicare	600	4,270	4,246	217	141	5.08 (1.46)	3.32	1.53 (0.44)	(0.87 - 2.69)
Medicaid	600	4,270	4,246	772	759	18.08 (2.89)	17.88	1.01 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.38)
Military Health Insurance	600	4,270	4,246	114	73	2.66 (1.00)	1.72	1.55 (0.58)	(0.74 - 3.23)
No Health Insurance	600	4,270	4,246	241	206	5.65 (1.35)	4.85	1.16 (0.28)	(0.73 - 1.86)
Michigan									
Private Health Insurance	2,300	6,092	6,173	4,048	4,450	66.45 (1.57)	72.09	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.97)
Medicare	2,300	6,092	6,173	359	253	5.89 (0.92)	4.10	1.44[a] (0.23)	(1.06 - 1.96)
Medicaid	2,300	6,092	6,173	810	817	13.30 (1.10)	13.24	1.01 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.18)
Military Health Insurance	2,300	6,092	6,173	196	139	3.22 (0.62)	2.25	1.43 (0.28)	(0.98 - 2.09)
No Health Insurance	2,300	6,092	6,173	974	948	15.99 (1.13)	15.36	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.20)
Minnesota									
Private Health Insurance	600	3,358	3,391	2,390	2,697	71.19 (3.34)	79.53	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.98)
Medicare	600	3,358	3,391	218	87	6.49 (2.09)	2.57	2.53[a] (0.81)	(1.35 - 4.75)
Medicaid	600	3,358	3,391	576	382	17.16 (2.71)	11.27	1.52[a] (0.24)	(1.12 - 2.08)
Military Health Insurance	600	3,358	3,391	165	72	4.92 (1.71)	2.12	2.32[a] (0.81)	(1.17 - 4.58)
No Health Insurance	600	3,358	3,391	302	330	8.98 (1.30)	9.73	0.92 (0.13)	(0.70 - 1.22)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Mississippi									
Private Health Insurance	500	1,780	1,771	1,083	1,092	60.84 (3.16)	61.66	0.99 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.09)
Medicare	500	1,780	1,771	72	119	4.04 (1.43)	6.72	0.60 (0.21)	(0.30 - 1.20)
Medicaid	500	1,780	1,771	160	260	9.00 (1.51)	14.68	0.61[a] (0.10)	(0.44 - 0.85)
Military Health Insurance	500	1,780	1,771	66	101	3.71 (1.25)	5.70	0.65 (0.22)	(0.34 - 1.26)
No Health Insurance	500	1,780	1,771	435	315	24.45 (2.37)	17.79	1.37[a] (0.13)	(1.14 - 1.66)
Missouri									
Private Health Insurance	600	3,666	3,584	2,424	2,612	66.13 (3.47)	72.88	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.01)
Medicare	600	3,666	3,584	213	234	5.81 (1.59)	6.53	0.89 (0.24)	(0.52 - 1.52)
Medicaid	600	3,666	3,584	329	354	8.98 (1.71)	9.88	0.91 (0.17)	(0.63 - 1.32)
Military Health Insurance	600	3,666	3,584	85	143	2.33 (0.91)	3.99	0.58 (0.23)	(0.27 - 1.26)
No Health Insurance	600	3,666	3,584	806	531	21.98 (2.88)	14.82	1.48[a] (0.19)	(1.15 - 1.92)
Montana									
Private Health Insurance	600	616	603	388	388	63.02 (3.85)	64.34	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.10)
Medicare	600	616	603	38	37	6.20 (1.69)	6.14	1.01 (0.28)	(0.59 - 1.73)
Medicaid	600	616	603	44	40	7.08 (2.28)	6.63	1.07 (0.34)	(0.57 - 2.00)
Military Health Insurance	600	616	603	30	38	4.94 (1.46)	6.30	0.78 (0.23)	(0.44 - 1.40)
No Health Insurance	600	616	603	128	135	20.72 (2.65)	22.39	0.93 (0.12)	(0.72 - 1.19)
Nebraska									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,123	1,108	774	888	68.89 (3.84)	80.14	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.96)
Medicare	600	1,123	1,108	41	25	3.66 (1.29)	2.26	1.62 (0.57)	(0.81 - 3.24)
Medicaid	600	1,123	1,108	66	67	5.92 (1.08)	6.05	0.98 (0.18)	(0.68 - 1.40)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,123	1,108	47	35	4.19 (1.15)	3.16	1.33 (0.36)	(0.77 - 2.27)
No Health Insurance	600	1,123	1,108	193	153	17.22 (3.25)	13.81	1.25 (0.24)	(0.86 - 1.81)
Nevada									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,715	1,699	1,010	1,095	58.92 (4.18)	64.45	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.05)
Medicare	600	1,715	1,699	108	53	6.29 (2.24)	3.12	2.02[a] (0.72)	(1.00 - 4.05)
Medicaid	600	1,715	1,699	113	123	6.58 (1.69)	7.24	0.91 (0.23)	(0.55 - 1.51)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,715	1,699	90	89	5.26 (2.14)	5.24	1.00 (0.41)	(0.45 - 2.23)
No Health Insurance	600	1,715	1,699	509	429	29.67 (3.10)	25.25	1.17 (0.12)	(0.96 - 1.44)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire									
Private Health Insurance	600	842	845	658	647	78.14 (2.51)	76.57	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.09)
Medicare	600	842	845	47	24	5.62 (1.80)	2.84	1.98[a] (0.64)	(1.06 - 3.71)
Medicaid	600	842	845	47	60	5.54 (1.10)	7.10	0.78 (0.16)	(0.53 - 1.15)
Military Health Insurance	600	842	845	21	24	2.52 (0.85)	2.84	0.89 (0.30)	(0.46 - 1.72)
No Health Insurance	600	842	845	104	125	12.32 (1.73)	14.79	0.83 (0.12)	(0.63 - 1.10)
New Jersey									
Private Health Insurance	600	5,527	5,562	4,284	4,132	77.50 (4.01)	74.29	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.15)
Medicare	600	5,527	5,562	149	175	2.70 (0.95)	3.15	0.86 (0.30)	(0.43 - 1.71)
Medicaid	600	5,527	5,562	263	631	4.77 (1.06)	11.34	0.42[a] (0.09)	(0.27 - 0.65)
Military Health Insurance	600	5,527	5,562	115	71	2.07 (1.08)	1.28	1.62 (0.84)	(0.59 - 4.49)
No Health Insurance	600	5,527	5,562	842	917	15.23 (3.35)	16.49	0.92 (0.20)	(0.60 - 1.42)
New Mexico									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,239	1,234	653	718	52.70 (3.19)	58.18	0.91 (0.05)	(0.80 - 1.02)
Medicare	600	1,239	1,234	43	44	3.49 (1.07)	3.57	0.98 (0.30)	(0.54 - 1.78)
Medicaid	600	1,239	1,234	216	188	17.42 (2.45)	15.24	1.14 (0.16)	(0.87 - 1.51)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,239	1,234	46	62	3.75 (1.49)	5.02	0.75 (0.30)	(0.34 - 1.63)
No Health Insurance	600	1,239	1,234	265	292	21.37 (2.46)	23.66	0.90 (0.10)	(0.72 - 1.13)
New York									
Private Health Insurance	2,200	12,433	12,382	8,392	8,760	67.50 (1.73)	70.75	0.95 (0.02)	(0.91 - 1.00)
Medicare	2,200	12,433	12,382	495	422	3.98 (0.71)	3.41	1.17 (0.21)	(0.82 - 1.66)
Medicaid	2,200	12,433	12,382	2,143	2,448	17.24 (1.32)	19.77	0.87 (0.07)	(0.75 - 1.01)
Military Health Insurance	2,200	12,433	12,382	249	188	2.01 (0.53)	1.52	1.32 (0.35)	(0.78 - 2.23)
No Health Insurance	2,200	12,433	12,382	1,504	1,511	12.10 (1.08)	12.20	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.18)
North Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	600	5,979	5,866	3,973	3,614	66.45 (3.40)	61.61	1.08 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.19)
Medicare	600	5,979	5,866	382	281	6.39 (2.21)	4.79	1.33 (0.46)	(0.68 - 2.62)
Medicaid	600	5,979	5,866	468	692	7.83 (1.88)	11.80	0.66 (0.16)	(0.41 - 1.06)
Military Health Insurance	600	5,979	5,866	456	266	7.62 (2.63)	4.53	1.68 (0.58)	(0.86 - 3.30)
No Health Insurance	600	5,979	5,866	1,008	1,404	16.86 (2.50)	23.93	0.70[a] (0.10)	(0.53 - 0.94)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	600	447	459	351	354	78.52 (2.76)	77.12	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.09)
Medicare	600	447	459	12	17	2.66 (1.08)	3.70	0.72 (0.29)	(0.32 - 1.59)
Medicaid	600	447	459	28	30	6.16 (1.27)	6.54	0.94 (0.19)	(0.63 - 1.41)
Military Health Insurance	600	447	459	18	10	4.01 (1.12)	2.18	1.84[a] (0.51)	(1.07 - 3.18)
No Health Insurance	600	447	459	50	65	11.30 (1.92)	14.16	0.80 (0.14)	(0.57 - 1.11)
Ohio									
Private Health Insurance	2,200	7,066	6,936	4,790	4,654	67.78 (1.72)	67.10	1.01 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.06)
Medicare	2,200	7,066	6,936	391	333	5.54 (0.94)	4.80	1.15 (0.20)	(0.83 - 1.61)
Medicaid	2,200	7,066	6,936	814	897	11.52 (0.98)	12.93	0.89 (0.08)	(0.75 - 1.05)
Military Health Insurance	2,200	7,066	6,936	232	222	3.28 (0.56)	3.20	1.03 (0.18)	(0.73 - 1.43)
No Health Insurance	2,200	7,066	6,936	1,062	1,263	15.03 (1.21)	18.21	0.83[a] (0.07)	(0.70 - 0.97)
Oklahoma									
Private Health Insurance	600	2,290	2,216	1,384	1,438	60.44 (3.74)	64.89	0.93 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.05)
Medicare	600	2,290	2,216	129	98	5.62 (1.29)	4.42	1.27 (0.29)	(0.81 - 1.99)
Medicaid	600	2,290	2,216	154	291	6.74 (1.08)	13.13	0.51[a] (0.08)	(0.37 - 0.70)
Military Health Insurance	600	2,290	2,216	121	111	5.29 (1.71)	5.01	1.06 (0.34)	(0.56 - 1.99)
No Health Insurance	600	2,290	2,216	515	439	22.47 (3.21)	19.81	1.13 (0.16)	(0.86 - 1.50)
Oregon									
Private Health Insurance	600	2,439	2,444	1,444	1,688	59.23 (3.16)	69.07	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.95)
Medicare	600	2,439	2,444	108	100	4.44 (1.14)	4.09	1.09 (0.28)	(0.66 - 1.79)
Medicaid	600	2,439	2,444	251	299	10.31 (1.58)	12.23	0.84 (0.13)	(0.62 - 1.14)
Military Health Insurance	600	2,439	2,444	173	85	7.09 (2.15)	3.48	2.04[a] (0.62)	(1.13 - 3.69)
No Health Insurance	600	2,439	2,444	562	436	23.04 (2.33)	17.84	1.29[a] (0.13)	(1.06 - 1.57)
Pennsylvania									
Private Health Insurance	2,300	7,846	7,983	5,933	6,090	75.61 (1.36)	76.29	0.99 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.03)
Medicare	2,300	7,846	7,983	311	358	3.97 (0.56)	4.48	0.88 (0.12)	(0.67 - 1.17)
Medicaid	2,300	7,846	7,983	645	925	8.22 (0.89)	11.59	0.71[a] (0.08)	(0.57 - 0.88)
Military Health Insurance	2,300	7,846	7,983	181	124	2.31 (0.49)	1.55	1.48 (0.32)	(0.98 - 2.25)
No Health Insurance	2,300	7,846	7,983	926	1,026	11.81 (0.86)	12.85	0.92 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Rhode Island									
Private Health Insurance	600	666	661	445	499	66.82 (3.27)	75.49	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.80 - 0.97)
Medicare	600	666	661	46	22	6.84 (1.68)	3.33	2.06[a] (0.51)	(1.27 - 3.33)
Medicaid	600	666	661	85	90	12.82 (2.56)	13.62	0.94 (0.19)	(0.64 - 1.39)
Military Health Insurance	600	666	661	19	13	2.85 (1.03)	1.97	1.45 (0.52)	(0.72 - 2.94)
No Health Insurance	600	666	661	84	79	12.58 (1.68)	11.95	1.05 (0.14)	(0.81 - 1.37)
South Carolina									
Private Health Insurance	500	2,881	2,804	1,634	1,817	56.70 (3.42)	64.80	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.78 - 0.98)
Medicare	500	2,881	2,804	142	181	4.92 (1.25)	6.46	0.76 (0.19)	(0.46 - 1.25)
Medicaid	500	2,881	2,804	251	334	8.72 (1.73)	11.91	0.73 (0.15)	(0.50 - 1.08)
Military Health Insurance	500	2,881	2,804	182	101	6.32 (1.97)	3.60	1.75 (0.55)	(0.95 - 3.23)
No Health Insurance	500	2,881	2,804	737	591	25.58 (3.16)	21.08	1.21 (0.15)	(0.95 - 1.55)
South Dakota									
Private Health Insurance	500	500	498	363	395	72.54 (3.42)	79.32	0.91 (0.04)	(0.83 - 1.00)
Medicare	500	500	498	25	15	4.90 (1.54)	3.01	1.63 (0.51)	(0.88 - 3.01)
Medicaid	500	500	498	29	36	5.77 (1.92)	7.23	0.80 (0.27)	(0.42 - 1.53)
Military Health Insurance	500	500	498	41	23	8.18 (2.05)	4.62	1.77[a] (0.44)	(1.08 - 2.90)
No Health Insurance	500	500	498	60	56	11.95 (2.04)	11.24	1.06 (0.18)	(0.76 - 1.49)
Tennessee									
Private Health Insurance	500	3,978	3,976	2,324	2,495	58.42 (4.16)	62.75	0.93 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.07)
Medicare	500	3,978	3,976	182	279	4.57 (1.67)	7.02	0.65 (0.24)	(0.32 - 1.33)
Medicaid	500	3,978	3,976	510	494	12.81 (1.73)	12.42	1.03 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.34)
Military Health Insurance	500	3,978	3,976	178	221	4.48 (1.31)	5.56	0.81 (0.24)	(0.45 - 1.43)
No Health Insurance	500	3,978	3,976	891	750	22.39 (3.26)	18.86	1.19 (0.17)	(0.89 - 1.58)
Texas									
Private Health Insurance	2,300	16,029	16,238	9,488	10,055	59.19 (1.71)	61.92	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Medicare	2,300	16,029	16,238	564	497	3.52 (0.56)	3.06	1.15 (0.18)	(0.84 - 1.57)
Medicaid	2,300	16,029	16,238	959	1,149	5.98 (0.64)	7.08	0.85 (0.09)	(0.68 - 1.04)
Military Health Insurance	2,300	16,029	16,238	752	562	4.69 (0.95)	3.46	1.36 (0.27)	(0.91 - 2.02)
No Health Insurance	2,300	16,029	16,238	4,708	4,564	29.37 (1.51)	28.11	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Utah									
Private Health Insurance	600	1,700	1,660	1,221	1,307	71.83 (3.70)	78.73	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.01)
Medicare	600	1,700	1,660	13	24	0.79 (0.55)	1.45	0.54 (0.38)	(0.14 - 2.14)
Medicaid	600	1,700	1,660	99	130	5.81 (1.47)	7.83	0.74 (0.19)	(0.45 - 1.22)
Military Health Insurance	600	1,700	1,660	67	49	3.93 (1.56)	2.95	1.33 (0.53)	(0.61 - 2.90)
No Health Insurance	600	1,700	1,660	325	251	19.11 (2.51)	15.12	1.26 (0.17)	(0.98 - 1.63)
Vermont									
Private Health Insurance	500	399	382	272	267	68.12 (3.32)	69.90	0.97 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.07)
Medicare	500	399	382	31	21	7.71 (2.05)	5.50	1.40 (0.37)	(0.83 - 2.36)
Medicaid	500	399	382	88	79	22.15 (3.49)	20.68	1.07 (0.17)	(0.79 - 1.46)
Military Health Insurance	500	399	382	12	12	3.04 (1.05)	3.14	0.97 (0.34)	(0.49 - 1.91)
No Health Insurance	500	399	382	26	39	6.56 (1.12)	10.21	0.64[a] (0.11)	(0.46 - 0.90)
Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	500	5,104	5,045	3,542	3,666	69.39 (3.23)	72.67	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.05)
Medicare	500	5,104	5,045	198	152	3.87 (1.32)	3.01	1.28 (0.44)	(0.66 - 2.51)
Medicaid	500	5,104	5,045	315	308	6.17 (1.81)	6.11	1.01 (0.30)	(0.57 - 1.79)
Military Health Insurance	500	5,104	5,045	382	414	7.49 (1.82)	8.21	0.91 (0.22)	(0.57 - 1.47)
No Health Insurance	500	5,104	5,045	827	789	16.20 (2.23)	15.64	1.04 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.36)
Washington									
Private Health Insurance	600	4,335	4,174	3,070	3,011	70.82 (3.41)	72.14	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
Medicare	600	4,335	4,174	222	127	5.13 (1.32)	3.04	1.69[a] (0.44)	(1.02 - 2.80)
Medicaid	600	4,335	4,174	288	383	6.65 (1.32)	9.18	0.72 (0.14)	(0.49 - 1.07)
Military Health Insurance	600	4,335	4,174	167	290	3.86 (1.36)	6.95	0.56 (0.20)	(0.28 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	600	4,335	4,174	747	684	17.24 (2.50)	16.39	1.05 (0.15)	(0.79 - 1.40)
West Virginia									
Private Health Insurance	500	1,132	1,129	692	696	61.10 (3.60)	61.65	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Medicare	500	1,132	1,129	99	91	8.74 (1.94)	8.06	1.08 (0.24)	(0.70 - 1.67)
Medicaid	500	1,132	1,129	151	197	13.37 (1.60)	17.45	0.77[a] (0.09)	(0.61 - 0.97)
Military Health Insurance	500	1,132	1,129	47	13	4.15 (1.35)	1.15	3.61[a] (1.17)	(1.91 - 6.82)
No Health Insurance	500	1,132	1,129	238	224	21.02 (2.67)	19.84	1.06 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.36)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Wisconsin									
Private Health Insurance	600	3,540	3,397	2,656	2,612	75.03 (3.09)	76.89	0.98 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.06)
Medicare	600	3,540	3,397	211	93	5.96 (1.74)	2.74	2.18[a] (0.64)	(1.23 - 3.86)
Medicaid	600	3,540	3,397	447	339	12.62 (2.30)	9.98	1.26 (0.23)	(0.88 - 1.81)
Military Health Insurance	600	3,540	3,397	92	55	2.59 (1.16)	1.62	1.60 (0.72)	(0.67 - 3.84)
No Health Insurance	600	3,540	3,397	348	460	9.84 (1.81)	13.54	0.73 (0.13)	(0.51 - 1.04)
Wyoming									
Private Health Insurance	500	359	360	250	239	69.66 (3.15)	66.39	1.05 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.15)
Medicare	500	359	360	11	8	2.95 (1.37)	2.22	1.33 (0.62)	(0.53 - 3.30)
Medicaid	500	359	360	21	27	5.96 (1.81)	7.50	0.80 (0.24)	(0.44 - 1.44)
Military Health Insurance	500	359	360	21	23	5.87 (1.41)	6.39	0.92 (0.22)	(0.57 - 1.47)
No Health Insurance	500	359	360	63	82	17.43 (2.64)	22.78	0.77 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.03)

CI= confidence interval; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 5.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (members of the Armed Forces living in civilian HUs on a military base or in a household not on a military base can be included in the CPS ASEC responses, but all active-duty individuals are excluded from CPS ASEC estimates)	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Approximately 68,000 households (or 140,000 individuals)	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level nonresponse rate: 11.42 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 12 percent of the HUs were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. Final weights were used to produce CPS ASEC estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[5] Current Coverage: (I) "Medicare is health insurance for people 65 years and older and people under 65 with disabilities. (Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by Medicare?" (II) "(Do/Does) (name/you) NOW have any type of health plan or health coverage?"	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[6] (I) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (II) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	(III) "(Are/Is/Was/Were) (name/you) covered by Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or (CHIP/Medicare)?" (IV) "(Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by a state or government assistance program that helps pay for healthcare, such as: State Medicaid, CHIP, Exchange/Portal, or other State Health program?" (V) "(Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by Veteran's Administration (VA) care?" (VI) "I recorded that (name/you) (are/is) not currently covered by a health plan. Is that correct?" For those without current health insurance coverage, a verification question is asked to determine whether the individual had coverage at any time during the previous calendar year.	(III) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VI) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS ASEC, the health insurance questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these health insurance tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the CPS ASEC is available from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim CPS ASEC answer choices: ***Question (I) to (VI)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (VIII)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

Table 5.3A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Individuals with Health Insurance among Adults Aged 18 to 64 by State, 2013 SAHIE and 2013 NSDUH

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	SAHIE Population Total (in 1,000s)[1]	NSDUH Total Insured (in 1,000s)	SAHIE Total Insured (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	SAHIE Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	42,400	194,047	192,461	156,979	153,125	80.90 (0.37)	79.56 (--)	1.02[a] (0.00)	(1.01 - 1.03)
Alabama	500	2,940	2,916	2,228	2,328	75.76 (3.26)	79.85 (0.29)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Alaska	600	452	471	382	356	84.51 (2.44)	75.49 (0.58)	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.06 - 1.19)
Arizona	500	3,896	3,883	3,032	2,976	77.83 (2.71)	76.65 (0.27)	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.09)
Arkansas	600	1,759	1,739	1,350	1,320	76.77 (2.96)	75.93 (0.39)	1.01 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.09)
California	2,300	23,945	23,918	18,712	18,200	78.15 (1.34)	76.09 (0.14)	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.06)
Colorado	600	3,303	3,297	2,747	2,677	83.18 (2.30)	81.19 (0.27)	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.08)
Connecticut	500	2,233	2,185	1,974	1,896	88.40 (2.36)	86.74 (0.29)	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.07)
Delaware	500	563	556	481	483	85.31 (2.18)	86.87 (0.50)	0.98 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.03)
District of Columbia	500	454	431	430	393	94.76 (1.35)	91.22 (0.50)	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.07)
Florida	2,300	11,628	11,585	8,601	8,251	73.97 (1.58)	71.22 (0.19)	1.04 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.08)
Georgia	500	6,133	6,096	4,517	4,522	73.65 (3.63)	74.18 (0.24)	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.09)
Hawaii	600	823	863	752	781	91.40 (2.20)	90.53 (0.45)	1.01 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.06)
Idaho	600	945	941	751	723	79.51 (2.11)	76.79 (0.50)	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.09)
Illinois	2,200	7,990	7,918	6,573	6,454	82.27 (1.26)	81.51 (0.17)	1.01 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.04)
Indiana	600	4,009	3,936	3,297	3,175	82.25 (2.36)	80.65 (0.24)	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.08)
Iowa	600	1,867	1,822	1,658	1,608	88.85 (2.19)	88.25 (0.25)	1.01 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.06)
Kansas	600	1,719	1,712	1,373	1,413	79.90 (2.73)	82.52 (0.31)	0.97 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.04)
Kentucky	600	2,680	2,660	2,116	2,107	78.94 (2.15)	79.21 (0.30)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.05)
Louisiana	600	2,812	2,802	2,199	2,120	78.18 (2.59)	75.66 (0.32)	1.03 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.10)
Maine	600	826	810	705	680	85.43 (2.09)	83.99 (0.42)	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.07)
Maryland	600	3,720	3,690	3,227	3,164	86.77 (2.82)	85.75 (0.23)	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.08)
Massachusetts	600	4,270	4,135	4,029	3,917	94.35 (1.35)	94.72 (0.15)	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)
Michigan	2,300	6,092	6,020	5,118	5,050	84.01 (1.13)	83.89 (0.18)	1.00 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.03)
Minnesota	600	3,358	3,313	3,056	2,949	91.02 (1.30)	89.03 (0.17)	1.02 (0.01)	(0.99 - 1.05)
Mississippi	500	1,780	1,764	1,345	1,322	75.55 (2.37)	74.95 (0.42)	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Missouri	600	3,666	3,623	2,860	2,955	78.02 (2.88)	81.55 (0.24)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)
Montana	600	616	612	489	468	79.28 (2.65)	76.52 (0.54)	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.11)
Nebraska	600	1,123	1,107	930	930	82.78 (3.25)	84.06 (0.34)	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.06)
Nevada	600	1,715	1,725	1,206	1,265	70.33 (3.10)	73.34 (0.41)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.3A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Individuals with Health Insurance among Adults Aged 18 to 64 by State, 2013 SAHIE and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	SAHIE Population Total (in 1,000s)[1]	NSDUH Total Insured (in 1,000s)	SAHIE Total Insured (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	SAHIE Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	600	842	820	738	692	87.68 (1.73)	84.31 (0.45)	1.04 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.08)
New Jersey	600	5,527	5,483	4,685	4,463	84.77 (3.35)	81.40 (0.21)	1.04 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.13)
New Mexico	600	1,239	1,242	974	903	78.63 (2.46)	72.66 (0.47)	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.15)
New York	2,200	12,433	12,240	10,929	10,364	87.90 (1.08)	84.67 (0.14)	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.06)
North Carolina	600	5,979	5,971	4,970	4,629	83.14 (2.50)	77.52 (0.22)	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.01 - 1.14)
North Dakota	600	447	441	396	381	88.70 (1.92)	86.24 (0.47)	1.03 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.07)
Ohio	2,200	7,066	6,961	6,004	5,852	84.97 (1.21)	84.07 (0.18)	1.01 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.04)
Oklahoma	600	2,290	2,280	1,776	1,713	77.53 (3.21)	75.11 (0.29)	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
Oregon	600	2,439	2,418	1,877	1,908	76.96 (2.33)	78.88 (0.33)	0.98 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.04)
Pennsylvania	2,300	7,846	7,674	6,920	6,613	88.19 (0.86)	86.17 (0.15)	1.02[a] (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.04)
Rhode Island	600	666	646	582	539	87.42 (1.68)	83.47 (0.54)	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.09)
South Carolina	500	2,881	2,855	2,144	2,196	74.42 (3.16)	76.92 (0.32)	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.05)
South Dakota	500	500	493	440	416	88.05 (2.04)	84.35 (0.47)	1.04 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.09)
Tennessee	500	3,978	3,942	3,087	3,149	77.61 (3.26)	79.89 (0.26)	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.06)
Texas	2,300	16,029	15,984	11,321	11,168	70.63 (1.51)	69.87 (0.16)	1.01 (0.02)	(0.97 - 1.05)
Utah	600	1,700	1,690	1,375	1,378	80.89 (2.51)	81.51 (0.34)	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.06)
Vermont	500	399	383	373	343	93.44 (1.12)	89.57 (0.46)	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Virginia	500	5,104	5,098	4,277	4,228	83.80 (2.23)	82.92 (0.21)	1.01 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.06)
Washington	600	4,335	4,347	3,587	3,498	82.76 (2.50)	80.48 (0.24)	1.03 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.09)
West Virginia	500	1,132	1,117	894	884	78.98 (2.67)	79.16 (0.46)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.07)
Wisconsin	600	3,540	3,486	3,191	3,039	90.16 (1.81)	87.18 (0.19)	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.08)
Wyoming	500	359	357	296	288	82.57 (2.64)	80.75 (0.71)	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.09)

-- = not available; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAHIE = Small Area Health Insurance Estimates; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the SAHIE and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.3C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the SAHIE percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1. Note that the standard error of the national estimate was unavailable; thus, the coverage ratio SE is calculated under the assumption that the national estimate is a constant.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[1] SAHIE population totals came from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimation Program. For more information, see the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2018, March 6). *2008 - 2016 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) using the American Community Survey (ACS)*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/sahie/estimates-acs.html

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2013.

Table 5.3C Information on 2013 SAHIE and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status

Information	2013 SAHIE[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	The SAHIE is not a survey. Instead, its estimates combine data from several sources: the ACS, demographic population estimates, aggregated federal tax returns, participation records for SNAP, county business patterns, Medicaid records, and the 2010 census. The SAHIE is the only source of single-year health insurance coverage estimates for all U.S. counties. Its target population is the same as the target population for the ACS poverty estimates (see Table 5.1C). For more information, see the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2018, March 6). *2008 - 2016 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) using the American Community Survey (ACS)*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/sahie/estimates-acs.html	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	The SAHIE is not a survey.	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	The SAHIE is not a survey.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	The SAHIE is not a survey.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, including all U.S. counties	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The SAHIE uses statistical models that combine survey data from the ACS with administrative records data and census 2010 data. The models are "area-level" models because of using survey estimates and administrative data at certain levels of aggregation, rather than individual survey and administrative records. The modeling approach is similar to that of common models developed for small area estimation, but with some additional complexities. The published estimates are based on aggregates of modeled demographic groups. For states, the modeling is done at a base level defined by the full cross-classification of: four age groups, four race/ethnicity groups, both sexes, and five income groups.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[5] (I) "Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?" This is the same question as the ACS question in Table 5.1C because SAHIE estimates combine ACS direct estimates with other data sources.	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[6] (I) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (II) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.3C Information on 2013 SAHIE and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2013 SAHIE[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)		(III) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VI) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The SAHIE is not a survey.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these health insurance tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAHIE = Small Area Health Insurance Estimates; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[1] Information on the SAHIE is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim ACS (SAHIE) answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (a) "Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)"; (b) "Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)"; (c) "Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities"; (d) "Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability"; (e) "TRICARE or other military health care"; (f) "VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)"; (g) "Indian Health Service"; and (h) "Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (VIII)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

Table 5.4A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.							
Private Health Insurance	46,600	195,256	130,159	66.66 (0.40)	67.30 (0.37)	0.99 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.01)
No Health Insurance	46,600	195,256	29,423	15.07 (0.28)	16.30 (0.26)	0.92[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.97)
Alabama							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,937	1,865	63.49 (2.64)	68.30 (3.10)	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	700	2,937	639	21.74 (2.20)	14.80 (2.05)	1.47[a] (0.25)	(1.05 - 2.06)
Alaska							
Private Health Insurance	600	453	290	64.00 (2.77)	63.30 (3.11)	1.01 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	600	453	66	14.59 (1.80)	24.60 (1.69)	0.59[a] (0.08)	(0.45 - 0.78)
Arizona							
Private Health Insurance	700	3,944	2,354	59.68 (2.87)	59.40 (2.87)	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
No Health Insurance	700	3,944	642	16.27 (1.91)	19.50 (1.01)	0.83 (0.11)	(0.65 - 1.07)
Arkansas							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,756	1,072	61.04 (3.37)	68.00 (3.10)	0.90 (0.06)	(0.78 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	600	1,756	296	16.85 (2.15)	15.60 (2.50)	1.08 (0.22)	(0.72 - 1.61)
California							
Private Health Insurance	3,300	24,235	15,411	63.59 (1.42)	63.90 (1.10)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	3,300	24,235	3,526	14.55 (0.85)	16.70 (0.67)	0.87 (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.00)
Colorado							
Private Health Insurance	700	3,350	2,203	65.74 (2.50)	75.10 (2.52)	0.88[a] (0.04)	(0.79 - 0.97)
No Health Insurance	700	3,350	316	9.43 (1.47)	13.30 (1.43)	0.71 (0.13)	(0.49 - 1.03)
Connecticut							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,234	1,542	69.03 (2.90)	70.30 (2.91)	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.10)
No Health Insurance	700	2,234	205	9.19 (1.94)	10.00 (2.55)	0.92 (0.30)	(0.48 - 1.76)
Delaware							
Private Health Insurance	600	566	379	66.92 (3.20)	74.80 (2.79)	0.89 (0.05)	(0.79 - 1.01)
No Health Insurance	600	566	71	12.53 (1.79)	6.00 (2.23)	2.09 (0.83)	(0.96 - 4.56)
District of Columbia							
Private Health Insurance	600	461	349	75.81 (2.99)	69.60 (2.99)	1.09 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.22)
No Health Insurance	600	461	18	3.87 (0.95)	-- (--)	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Florida							
Private Health Insurance	2,300	11,796	6,830	57.90 (1.58)	61.00 (1.32)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.02)
No Health Insurance	2,300	11,796	2,748	23.29 (1.14)	23.00 (1.34)	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.18)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.4A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Georgia							
Private Health Insurance	1,100	6,178	3,842	62.20 (2.64)	64.30 (1.96)	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
No Health Insurance	1,100	6,178	1,398	22.63 (2.02)	20.20 (2.21)	1.12 (0.16)	(0.85 - 1.48)
Hawaii							
Private Health Insurance	600	828	585	70.67 (2.64)	76.20 (2.89)	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	600	828	53	6.44 (0.95)	-- (--)	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Idaho							
Private Health Insurance	700	953	652	68.39 (2.66)	68.90 (2.84)	0.99 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	700	953	156	16.37 (1.94)	21.90 (1.81)	0.75[a] (0.11)	(0.56 - 0.99)
Illinois							
Private Health Insurance	1,700	7,981	5,413	67.82 (1.90)	69.20 (1.78)	0.98 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.06)
No Health Insurance	1,700	7,981	1,058	13.26 (1.07)	15.00 (1.26)	0.88 (0.10)	(0.70 - 1.11)
Indiana							
Private Health Insurance	700	4,012	2,570	64.06 (2.83)	68.80 (2.70)	0.93 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	700	4,012	711	17.71 (2.13)	18.30 (2.09)	0.97 (0.16)	(0.70 - 1.34)
Iowa							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,871	1,529	81.69 (1.72)	79.20 (2.26)	1.03 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	600	1,871	149	7.98 (1.34)	8.40 (1.51)	0.95 (0.23)	(0.59 - 1.54)
Kansas							
Private Health Insurance	700	1,722	1,224	71.09 (2.97)	75.00 (2.43)	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	700	1,722	253	14.72 (2.11)	13.90 (1.87)	1.06 (0.21)	(0.72 - 1.56)
Kentucky							
Private Health Insurance	600	2,681	1,562	58.28 (2.59)	56.60 (2.80)	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	600	2,681	390	14.56 (2.03)	15.60 (2.00)	0.93 (0.18)	(0.64 - 1.35)
Louisiana							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,818	1,709	60.63 (2.83)	62.10 (2.85)	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	700	2,818	609	21.60 (2.45)	18.90 (2.16)	1.14 (0.18)	(0.83 - 1.57)
Maine							
Private Health Insurance	700	821	551	67.15 (3.51)	66.10 (2.82)	1.02 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	700	821	114	13.92 (2.00)	16.90 (0.95)	0.82 (0.13)	(0.61 - 1.11)
Maryland							
Private Health Insurance	700	3,734	2,925	78.35 (2.10)	70.90 (2.85)	1.11[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.21)
No Health Insurance	700	3,734	294	7.88 (1.44)	12.30 (2.13)	0.64 (0.16)	(0.39 - 1.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.4A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Massachusetts							
Private Health Insurance	700	4,301	3,170	73.70 (2.24)	73.80 (2.63)	1.00 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	700	4,301	129	2.99 (1.19)	3.80 (1.84)	0.79 (0.49)	(0.23 - 2.69)
Michigan							
Private Health Insurance	1,700	6,085	4,245	69.77 (1.89)	69.80 (2.61)	1.00 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	1,700	6,085	814	13.38 (1.11)	11.60 (1.30)	1.15 (0.16)	(0.88 - 1.52)
Minnesota							
Private Health Insurance	700	3,368	2,587	76.83 (2.83)	79.40 (2.42)	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.06)
No Health Insurance	700	3,368	227	6.74 (1.18)	8.00 (1.52)	0.84 (0.22)	(0.51 - 1.40)
Mississippi							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,779	1,019	57.29 (2.30)	63.00 (3.02)	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	600	1,779	392	22.01 (1.82)	22.40 (1.57)	0.98 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.22)
Missouri							
Private Health Insurance	600	3,667	2,510	68.43 (3.30)	70.40 (2.80)	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
No Health Insurance	600	3,667	479	13.05 (1.87)	16.90 (1.97)	0.77 (0.14)	(0.54 - 1.11)
Montana							
Private Health Insurance	700	617	392	63.47 (3.01)	64.80 (3.35)	0.98 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	700	617	112	18.09 (2.28)	18.00 (1.81)	1.01 (0.16)	(0.73 - 1.38)
Nebraska							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,127	827	73.43 (2.44)	73.90 (2.67)	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	600	1,127	154	13.63 (1.63)	16.90 (2.14)	0.81 (0.14)	(0.57 - 1.14)
Nevada							
Private Health Insurance	700	1,741	1,131	64.95 (3.00)	66.40 (2.81)	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	700	1,741	332	19.05 (2.31)	20.40 (1.86)	0.93 (0.14)	(0.69 - 1.26)
New Hampshire							
Private Health Insurance	600	842	652	77.51 (2.24)	80.50 (2.43)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	600	842	108	12.79 (1.61)	11.60 (2.07)	1.10 (0.24)	(0.72 - 1.69)
New Jersey							
Private Health Insurance	1,100	5,547	4,118	74.24 (2.45)	76.30 (2.12)	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.06)
No Health Insurance	1,100	5,547	706	12.73 (1.76)	12.90 (1.44)	0.99 (0.18)	(0.70 - 1.40)
New Mexico							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,233	669	54.30 (3.54)	55.70 (3.22)	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	600	1,233	195	15.79 (1.94)	18.70 (2.36)	0.84 (0.15)	(0.60 - 1.19)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.4A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New York							
Private Health Insurance	2,200	12,475	8,600	68.94 (1.62)	63.30 (1.72)	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.02 - 1.17)
No Health Insurance	2,200	12,475	1,102	8.83 (0.81)	12.90 (0.90)	0.68[a] (0.08)	(0.55 - 0.86)
North Carolina							
Private Health Insurance	1,100	6,018	3,958	65.76 (2.80)	62.50 (2.69)	1.05 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.18)
No Health Insurance	1,100	6,018	1,054	17.51 (1.86)	22.50 (1.84)	0.78 (0.10)	(0.60 - 1.01)
North Dakota							
Private Health Insurance	700	456	363	79.70 (1.95)	83.70 (2.31)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.02)
No Health Insurance	700	456	40	8.70 (1.25)	9.30 (1.92)	0.94 (0.24)	(0.57 - 1.53)
Ohio							
Private Health Insurance	1,700	7,053	4,839	68.61 (1.94)	69.60 (1.87)	0.99 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.06)
No Health Insurance	1,700	7,053	835	11.84 (1.09)	10.90 (0.91)	1.09 (0.14)	(0.85 - 1.39)
Oklahoma							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,300	1,552	67.46 (2.53)	55.80 (2.88)	1.21[a] (0.08)	(1.07 - 1.37)
No Health Insurance	700	2,300	383	16.66 (1.91)	26.60 (1.78)	0.63[a] (0.08)	(0.48 - 0.81)
Oregon							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,451	1,630	66.51 (2.75)	67.10 (2.87)	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	700	2,451	344	14.04 (1.69)	13.30 (2.00)	1.06 (0.20)	(0.72 - 1.54)
Pennsylvania							
Private Health Insurance	1,700	7,830	5,860	74.84 (1.60)	75.60 (1.73)	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	1,700	7,830	785	10.03 (0.89)	11.90 (1.20)	0.84 (0.11)	(0.65 - 1.10)
Rhode Island							
Private Health Insurance	700	667	471	70.58 (2.45)	74.70 (2.63)	0.94 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.04)
No Health Insurance	700	667	49	7.41 (1.01)	9.00 (1.75)	0.82 (0.20)	(0.52 - 1.31)
South Carolina							
Private Health Insurance	700	2,901	1,740	59.98 (2.63)	57.70 (3.13)	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.19)
No Health Insurance	700	2,901	627	21.63 (2.04)	21.00 (2.03)	1.03 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.34)
South Dakota							
Private Health Insurance	700	502	390	77.81 (2.27)	75.80 (2.63)	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	700	502	46	9.22 (1.06)	13.40 (1.32)	0.69[a] (0.10)	(0.51 - 0.93)
Tennessee							
Private Health Insurance	600	3,994	2,546	63.74 (2.54)	66.80 (2.84)	0.95 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.07)
No Health Insurance	600	3,994	667	16.69 (2.11)	14.80 (2.10)	1.13 (0.21)	(0.78 - 1.64)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.4A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Texas							
Private Health Insurance	2,300	16,335	10,241	62.69 (1.70)	63.50 (1.19)	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	2,300	16,335	4,193	25.67 (1.43)	25.70 (1.03)	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.14)
Utah							
Private Health Insurance	700	1,723	1,273	73.88 (2.63)	75.00 (2.35)	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.08)
No Health Insurance	700	1,723	293	17.00 (2.00)	16.20 (1.78)	1.05 (0.17)	(0.77 - 1.44)
Vermont							
Private Health Insurance	600	396	287	72.44 (2.40)	70.00 (3.25)	1.03 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.16)
No Health Insurance	600	396	28	7.10 (1.24)	9.10 (1.24)	0.78 (0.17)	(0.51 - 1.21)
Virginia							
Private Health Insurance	1,000	5,126	3,470	67.70 (2.41)	70.90 (2.49)	0.95 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.05)
No Health Insurance	1,000	5,126	752	14.66 (1.71)	15.20 (1.66)	0.96 (0.15)	(0.71 - 1.32)
Washington							
Private Health Insurance	700	4,375	3,101	70.88 (2.88)	71.20 (2.47)	1.00 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.11)
No Health Insurance	700	4,375	390	8.91 (1.44)	13.30 (1.77)	0.67 (0.14)	(0.44 - 1.01)
West Virginia							
Private Health Insurance	600	1,122	689	61.44 (2.94)	62.70 (2.92)	0.98 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.12)
No Health Insurance	600	1,122	120	10.71 (1.64)	12.20 (2.05)	0.88 (0.20)	(0.56 - 1.37)
Wisconsin							
Private Health Insurance	600	3,537	2,717	76.83 (2.69)	78.40 (2.65)	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
No Health Insurance	600	3,537	304	8.60 (1.38)	8.70 (1.91)	0.99 (0.27)	(0.58 - 1.68)
Wyoming							
Private Health Insurance	600	357	254	71.08 (2.58)	76.30 (2.66)	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	600	357	52	14.61 (1.89)	15.20 (1.63)	0.96 (0.16)	(0.69 - 1.34)

-- = not available ; CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI= confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: Some NHIS state estimates had a relative standard error greater than 50 percent; thus, these estimates are not available and have no coverage ratios.
NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.4C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 5.4C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States, excluding the following population from the sample: patients in long-term care facilities, individuals on active duty with the Armed Forces (though their dependents are included), individuals incarcerated in the prison system, and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	44,552 households, resulting in 45,597 families and 112,053 individuals (45,563 adults)	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	National response rates: (a) family response rate: 73.1 percent; and (b) unconditional response rate (adult sample): 58.9 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual must self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The NCHS created weights for each quarter of the NHIS sample. Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN® software package[4] to account for the NHIS's complex sample design. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[5] (I) "The next questions are about health insurance. Include health insurance obtained through employment or purchased directly as well as government programs like Medicare and Medicaid that provide Medical care or help pay medical bills. [fill: Are you/Is anyone in the family] covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[6] (I) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (II) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.4C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)		(III) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VI) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the health insurance questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these health insurance tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2014 NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No"; (7) "Refused"; and (9) "Don't know."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (VIII)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

Table 5.5B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	MEPS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	MEPS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
TOTAL										
Private Health Insurance	45,300	25,200	237,499	241,687	156,378	155,230	65.84 (0.46)	64.23 (0.77)	1.03 (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.05)
Medicare	45,300	25,200	237,499	241,687	49,177	52,535	20.71 (0.42)	21.74 (0.51)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Medicaid	45,300	25,200	237,499	241,687	24,012	29,327	10.11 (0.25)	12.13 (0.45)	0.83[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	45,300	25,200	237,499	241,687	37,215	37,001	15.67 (0.31)	15.31 (0.50)	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.10)
AGE GROUP										
18-64										
Private Health Insurance	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	126,870	132,750	65.38 (0.47)	68.00 (0.84)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.99)
Medicare	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	7,936	6,820	4.09 (0.19)	3.49 (0.20)	1.17[a] (0.09)	(1.02 - 1.35)
Medicaid	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	20,258	24,115	10.44 (0.25)	12.35 (0.47)	0.85[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.92)
No Health Insurance	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	37,068	36,788	19.10 (0.37)	18.84 (0.62)	1.01 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.09)
65 or Older										
Private Health Insurance	3,000	4,000	43,452	46,463	29,508	22,480	67.91 (1.23)	48.38 (1.26)	1.40[a] (0.04)	(1.32 - 1.49)
Medicare	3,000	4,000	43,452	46,463	41,241	45,714	94.91 (0.53)	98.39 (0.23)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.95 - 0.98)
Medicaid	3,000	4,000	43,452	46,463	3,754	5,213	8.64 (0.73)	11.22 (0.74)	0.77[a] (0.08)	(0.62 - 0.95)
No Health Insurance	3,000	4,000	43,452	46,463	147	212	0.34 (0.13)	0.46 (0.09)	0.73 (0.32)	(0.31 - 1.73)
GENDER										
Male										
Private Health Insurance	21,300	11,700	114,412	116,545	75,723	75,434	66.18 (0.59)	64.73 (0.84)	1.02 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.05)
Medicare	21,300	11,700	114,412	116,545	22,131	23,506	19.34 (0.57)	20.17 (0.64)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.04)
Medicaid	21,300	11,700	114,412	116,545	8,881	10,783	7.76 (0.31)	9.25 (0.44)	0.84[a] (0.05)	(0.74 - 0.95)
No Health Insurance	21,300	11,700	114,412	116,545	19,578	20,900	17.11 (0.44)	17.93 (0.59)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.04)
Female										
Private Health Insurance	24,100	13,500	123,087	125,142	80,655	79,796	65.53 (0.58)	63.76 (0.83)	1.03 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.06)
Medicare	24,100	13,500	123,087	125,142	27,046	29,029	21.97 (0.54)	23.20 (0.59)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.88 - 1.02)
Medicaid	24,100	13,500	123,087	125,142	15,131	18,544	12.29 (0.36)	14.82 (0.52)	0.83[a] (0.04)	(0.76 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	24,100	13,500	123,087	125,142	17,637	16,101	14.33 (0.39)	12.87 (0.52)	1.11[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.23)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.5B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	MEPS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	MEPS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
RACE/ETHNICITY										
Hispanic										
Private Health Insurance	7,100	7,500	35,697	36,651	16,007	15,214	44.84 (1.18)	41.51 (1.28)	1.08 (0.04)	(1.00 - 1.17)
Medicare	7,100	7,500	35,697	36,651	3,791	4,138	10.62 (0.89)	11.29 (0.64)	0.94 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.15)
Medicaid	7,100	7,500	35,697	36,651	5,836	6,874	16.35 (0.79)	18.75 (0.91)	0.87[a] (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	7,100	7,500	35,697	36,651	11,921	13,008	33.39 (1.08)	35.49 (1.16)	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
Non-Hispanic White										
Private Health Insurance	28,800	9,800	156,353	157,969	115,789	112,825	74.06 (0.48)	71.42 (0.88)	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.07)
Medicare	28,800	9,800	156,353	157,969	37,748	40,124	24.14 (0.52)	25.40 (0.71)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.02)
Medicaid	28,800	9,800	156,353	157,969	10,246	12,845	6.55 (0.23)	8.13 (0.38)	0.81[a] (0.05)	(0.72 - 0.90)
No Health Insurance	28,800	9,800	156,353	157,969	16,981	16,278	10.86 (0.29)	10.30 (0.53)	1.05 (0.06)	(0.94 - 1.18)
Non-Hispanic Black										
Private Health Insurance	5,500	5,200	27,791	27,918	12,935	14,553	46.54 (1.22)	52.13 (1.07)	0.89[a] (0.03)	(0.84 - 0.95)
Medicare	5,500	5,200	27,791	27,918	5,209	5,207	18.74 (1.12)	18.65 (0.80)	1.01 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
Medicaid	5,500	5,200	27,791	27,918	5,747	6,680	20.68 (0.89)	23.93 (1.06)	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.98)
No Health Insurance	5,500	5,200	27,791	27,918	5,827	5,006	20.97 (0.97)	17.93 (0.74)	1.17[a] (0.07)	(1.04 - 1.32)
Non-Hispanic Other										
Private Health Insurance	3,900	2,700	17,657	19,149	11,648	12,638	65.97 (1.62)	66.00 (1.64)	1.00 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.07)
Medicare	3,900	2,700	17,657	19,149	2,429	3,066	13.75 (1.39)	16.01 (1.20)	0.86 (0.11)	(0.67 - 1.10)
Medicaid	3,900	2,700	17,657	19,149	2,183	2,929	12.36 (1.11)	15.30 (1.36)	0.81 (0.10)	(0.63 - 1.03)
No Health Insurance	3,900	2,700	17,657	19,149	2,487	2,708	14.08 (1.12)	14.14 (1.02)	1.00 (0.11)	(0.81 - 1.23)

CI= confidence interval; MEPS = Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: The NSDUH and MEPS sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each demographic group.
NOTE: More information on the MEPS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.5C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the MEPS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2013.

Table 5.5B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	MEPS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	MEPS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
TOTAL										
Private Health Insurance	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	126,870	132,750	65.38 (0.47)	68.00 (0.84)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.99)
Medicare	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	7,936	6,820	4.09 (0.19)	3.49 (0.20)	1.17[a] (0.09)	(1.02 - 1.35)
Medicaid	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	20,258	24,115	10.44 (0.25)	12.35 (0.47)	0.85[a] (0.04)	(0.77 - 0.92)
No Health Insurance	42,400	21,200	194,047	195,224	37,068	36,788	19.10 (0.37)	18.84 (0.62)	1.01 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.09)
AGE GROUP										
18-25										
Private Health Insurance	22,200	3,900	34,786	34,416	19,731	21,423	56.72 (0.61)	62.25 (1.43)	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.87 - 0.96)
Medicare	22,200	3,900	34,786	34,416	220	143	0.63 (0.07)	0.41 (0.16)	1.54 (0.62)	(0.70 - 3.41)
Medicaid	22,200	3,900	34,786	34,416	5,583	6,744	16.05 (0.37)	19.60 (0.99)	0.82[a] (0.05)	(0.73 - 0.91)
No Health Insurance	22,200	3,900	34,786	34,416	8,123	7,129	23.35 (0.48)	20.71 (1.07)	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.01 - 1.26)
26-34										
Private Health Insurance	6,300	4,300	37,346	38,013	21,706	24,301	58.12 (0.94)	63.93 (1.28)	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.86 - 0.96)
Medicare	6,300	4,300	37,346	38,013	490	308	1.31 (0.19)	0.81 (0.14)	1.62[a] (0.37)	(1.04 - 2.53)
Medicaid	6,300	4,300	37,346	38,013	4,642	5,050	12.43 (0.57)	13.29 (0.81)	0.94 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.09)
No Health Insurance	6,300	4,300	37,346	38,013	9,550	9,049	25.57 (0.85)	23.81 (1.01)	1.07 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.19)
35-64										
Private Health Insurance	13,900	12,900	121,915	122,794	85,434	87,026	70.08 (0.60)	70.87 (0.81)	0.99 (0.01)	(0.96 - 1.02)
Medicare	13,900	12,900	121,915	122,794	7,227	6,369	5.93 (0.29)	5.19 (0.30)	1.14 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.32)
Medicaid	13,900	12,900	121,915	122,794	10,032	12,321	8.23 (0.32)	10.03 (0.43)	0.82[a] (0.05)	(0.73 - 0.92)
No Health Insurance	13,900	12,900	121,915	122,794	19,396	20,610	15.91 (0.45)	16.78 (0.60)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.04)
GENDER										
Male										
Private Health Insurance	20,000	10,000	95,187	96,126	62,852	64,829	66.03 (0.59)	67.44 (0.88)	0.98 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.01)
Medicare	20,000	10,000	95,187	96,126	4,076	3,428	4.28 (0.28)	3.57 (0.28)	1.20 (0.12)	(0.98 - 1.47)
Medicaid	20,000	10,000	95,187	96,126	7,246	9,150	7.61 (0.30)	9.52 (0.47)	0.80[a] (0.05)	(0.71 - 0.90)
No Health Insurance	20,000	10,000	95,187	96,126	19,523	20,826	20.51 (0.51)	21.67 (0.70)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Female										
Private Health Insurance	22,400	11,200	98,860	99,099	64,018	67,921	64.76 (0.60)	68.54 (0.91)	0.94[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 0.98)
Medicare	22,400	11,200	98,860	99,099	3,860	3,392	3.90 (0.24)	3.42 (0.25)	1.14 (0.11)	(0.95 - 1.38)
Medicaid	22,400	11,200	98,860	99,099	13,012	14,965	13.16 (0.37)	15.10 (0.56)	0.87[a] (0.04)	(0.80 - 0.95)
No Health Insurance	22,400	11,200	98,860	99,099	17,546	15,962	17.75 (0.48)	16.11 (0.64)	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.21)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.5B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Health Insurance Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Insurance Status	NSDUH Sample Size	MEPS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	MEPS Health Insurance Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	MEPS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
RACE/ETHNICITY										
Hispanic										
Private Health Insurance	7,000	6,800	32,487	33,068	14,682	14,448	45.19 (1.21)	43.69 (1.37)	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
Medicare	7,000	6,800	32,487	33,068	892	678	2.75 (0.40)	2.05 (0.24)	1.34 (0.25)	(0.93 - 1.93)
Medicaid	7,000	6,800	32,487	33,068	4,810	5,592	14.80 (0.70)	16.91 (0.92)	0.88 (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.01)
No Health Insurance	7,000	6,800	32,487	33,068	11,870	12,907	36.54 (1.15)	39.03 (1.21)	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.02)
Non-Hispanic White										
Private Health Insurance	26,300	7,600	122,173	121,840	90,427	93,678	74.02 (0.49)	76.89 (0.92)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.99)
Medicare	26,300	7,600	122,173	121,840	5,054	4,432	4.14 (0.24)	3.64 (0.29)	1.14 (0.11)	(0.94 - 1.38)
Medicaid	26,300	7,600	122,173	121,840	8,767	10,725	7.18 (0.26)	8.80 (0.45)	0.82[a] (0.05)	(0.72 - 0.92)
No Health Insurance	26,300	7,600	122,173	121,840	16,966	16,216	13.89 (0.36)	13.31 (0.69)	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.17)
Non-Hispanic Black										
Private Health Insurance	5,300	4,500	23,997	23,961	11,341	13,077	47.26 (1.24)	54.57 (1.11)	0.87[a] (0.03)	(0.81 - 0.92)
Medicare	5,300	4,500	23,997	23,961	1,629	1,310	6.79 (0.66)	5.47 (0.40)	1.24 (0.15)	(0.98 - 1.57)
Medicaid	5,300	4,500	23,997	23,961	5,001	5,653	20.84 (0.91)	23.59 (1.09)	0.88 (0.06)	(0.78 - 1.00)
No Health Insurance	5,300	4,500	23,997	23,961	5,825	4,996	24.27 (1.05)	20.85 (0.83)	1.16[a] (0.07)	(1.04 - 1.31)
Non-Hispanic Other										
Private Health Insurance	3,800	2,300	15,390	16,355	10,421	11,547	67.71 (1.66)	70.60 (1.81)	0.96 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.03)
Medicare	3,800	2,300	15,390	16,355	362	400	2.35 (0.46)	2.45 (0.41)	0.96 (0.25)	(0.58 - 1.59)
Medicaid	3,800	2,300	15,390	16,355	1,679	2,145	10.91 (0.96)	13.11 (1.22)	0.83 (0.11)	(0.65 - 1.07)
No Health Insurance	3,800	2,300	15,390	16,355	2,407	2,669	15.64 (1.22)	16.32 (1.18)	0.96 (0.10)	(0.78 - 1.18)

CI= confidence interval; MEPS = Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The health insurance types were not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents could have multiple types of health insurance).
NOTE: The NSDUH and MEPS sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each demographic group.
NOTE: More information on the MEPS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 5.5C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the MEPS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; HHS, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2013.

Table 5.5C Information on 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status

Information	2013 MEPS[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	The household component of the MEPS was a nationally representative survey of the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The sampling frame was drawn from the respondents of the NHIS.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Number of families: 13,936; number of individuals: 35,068	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	Overall response rate for public use file's full-year file: 52.8 percent (weighted average of the panel-specific response rates for the year)	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	AHRQ	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	In 2013, MEPS collected data from a nationally representative sample of households through an overlapping panel design. A new panel of sample households is selected each year in MEPS, and data for each panel are collected for 2 calendar years. The 2 years of data for each panel are collected in five rounds of interviews that take place over a 2½ year period, which provides continuous and current estimates of health care expenditures at both the person and household level for two panels for each calendar year. MEPS is a large-scale and comprehensive data collection effort that includes many types of survey questions, some of which only pertain to subsets of the diverse respondents participating in the survey. Data are collected using CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The sample design of the survey includes stratification, clustering, multiple stages of selection, and disproportionate sampling. Furthermore, the MEPS sampling weights reflect adjustments for survey nonresponse and adjustments to population control totals from the Current Population Survey. These survey design and estimation complexities require special consideration when analyzing MEPS data. The MEPS public use files include variables to obtain weighted estimates and to implement a Taylor-series approach to estimate standard errors for weighted survey estimates.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 5.5C Information on 2013 MEPS and 2013 NSDUH Data for Health Insurance Status (continued)

Information	2013 MEPS[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	***Health Insurance Coverage***: The MEPS Health Insurance (HX) section collects information about private health insurance obtained through an employer, direct-purchase private insurance plans, and public health insurance programs. It identifies the household members covered by health insurance, the type of plan, the name of each plan, the nature of coverage under each plan, the duration of coverage, and who pays various costs for the policy premiums. It also identifies the household members not covered by health insurance. For employer-sponsored coverage, this section creates a link to job characteristics collected in the Employment (EM) section of the questionnaire. For individuals who are uninsured at the beginning of the year, the section collects information on the length of time they have been uninsured. For private insurance policies, it obtains information on employer-related coverage and nonemployer-related coverage (i.e., purchased through a group, association, school, small business group, insurance company, etc.). The HX section also collects information for public insurance on Medicare, Medicaid/SCHIP, Medicaid waiver programs, CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA (now TRICARE/CHAMPVA), and other government programs.	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[5] (I) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (II) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?" (III) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VI) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	A single informant reported for each household during each interview round. The MEPS asked that this person be the family member most knowledgeable about health and health care use in the household. In rare instances, proxies outside of the household were used (when a person within the household was unable to respond).	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these health insurance tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; AHRQ = Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CHAMPUS = Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services; CHAMPVA = Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; HHS = U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; MRB = methodological resource book; MEPS = Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PUF = public use file; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SCHIP = State Children's Health Insurance Program.

[1] Information on the 2013 MEPS is available from https://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I) to (VIII)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

6. Coverage Ratios for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults

6.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults at the state level, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) were compared with data from the 2009 to 2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). In each NSDUH questionnaire, respondents were asked a series of questions about family income and whether they were covered by any kind of health insurance at the time of the interview, including Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), military-related health care, and private health insurance.[56] The ACS questionnaire also collected information on family income and whether respondents were covered by any kind of health insurance at the time of the interview, including Medicare, Medicaid, military-related health care, Indian Health Service, private health insurance, and other health coverage.[57]

To produce the CRs for the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults by demographic characteristics at the national level, data from the 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) were compared with data from the 2013 NSDUH. The 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire asked respondents about family income and a series of questions about health insurance coverage at the time of the interview and during the calendar year prior to the year of the interview, thus making it more comparable with the 2013 NSDUH questionnaire.[58]

Additionally, national data from the 2013 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were compared with data from the 2013 NSDUH for adults aged 18 to 64. The NHIS questionnaire asked respondents about family income and whether any family members were covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan.[59]

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[56] See the health insurance and income questions on pp. 420 to 433 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[57] See question 16 on p. 9 and questions 47 and 48 on p. 11 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[58] For details on the 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html. In particular, see question S_FAMINC on p. D-3 and the questions on current health insurance coverage on pp. D-167 and D-168 of the facsimile of the March 2014 *Redesigned Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement*.

[59] For information on the 2013 NHIS questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question ID FHI.050_00.000 on p. 1 of 48 pp. of the "family health insurance" section and question ID FIN.250_00.000 on p. 15 of 25 pp. of the "family income" section of the 2013 NHIS questionnaire in English (pp. 188 and 277, respectively, of 288 pp. in the family file).

In NSDUH, family income less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.[60] However, in this chapter, low income is defined slightly differently for the three sets of CRs. For the ACS versus NSDUH CRs, low income is defined as less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level; for the CPS ASEC versus NSDUH CRs, low income is defined as less than 139 percent of the federal poverty level; and for the NHIS versus NSDUH CRs, low income is defined as less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty level. These cutoffs were chosen based on the available source data. Note that poverty status cannot be determined for people living in the following settings: (a) institutional group quarters (such as prisons or nursing homes), (b) college dormitories, (c) military barracks, and (d) living situations without conventional housing (excluding shelters).[60] Note that in NSDUH, adults aged 18 to 22 living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty measure. The percentage of low-income and uninsured adults was calculated as the average of the number of low-income and uninsured adults across 5 years of data divided by the average number of adults across the same time period; this percentage was calculated for adults aged 18 or older and for adults aged 18 to 64.

The 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutional and noninstitutional group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico.[61] However, the ACS estimates in this chapter are solely from the civilian, noninstitutionalized population excluding residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The 2014 CPS ASEC collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI. The 2013 NHIS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States at the time of the interview and used a personal household interview conducted using CAPI during data collection.

Reasons for selecting the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and the NHIS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed as follows:

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[60] Poverty level was defined by comparing a respondent's total family income with the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds (both measured in dollar amounts) in order to determine the poverty status of the respondent and his or her family. Information on family income, size, and composition (i.e., number of children) was used to determine the respondent's poverty level. The poverty level was calculated as a percentage of the poverty threshold by dividing a respondent's reported total family income by the appropriate poverty threshold amount. For information on how poverty is measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, see the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016, April 19). *How the Census Bureau measures poverty*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

[61] The total U.S. estimates from the ACS in Table 6.1A1 exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- The CPS ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, school enrollment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics.

For the income questions in each selected survey year, NSDUH, the ACS, and the NHIS covered the major income sources, while the CPS ASEC income questions were much more detailed and provided more comprehensive coverage of all potential income sources. The reference periods for these surveys, however, were different in that the ACS and NHIS asked about income in the 12 months prior to the month of the interview. Because the ACS was and still is a continuous survey administered throughout the year, the ACS's 12-month estimates centered on December 15th of the previous calendar year. That is, the ACS data covered a time span of 23 months because the data were collected from January to December and respondents were asked about past year income. Thus, the ACS reference period went from January of the previous year to November of the current year, with the data being centered in mid-December of the previous year. On the other hand, NSDUH asked about income in the previous calendar year, and the CPS ASEC estimates were based on a survey conducted from February through April and accounted for income reported for the previous calendar year.

For the health insurance coverage questions in each selected survey year, NSDUH, the ACS, and the NHIS asked respondents about their health insurance status at the time of the interview. Although the 2014 redesigned CPS ASEC also asked its respondents a series of questions about health insurance coverage at the time of the interview, for those without current coverage, a verification question was asked to determine whether the individual had coverage at any time during the calendar year prior to the year of the interview. Therefore, published estimates about health insurance status from the CPS ASEC were measured in the entire previous calendar year.

There are some additional differences in this report regarding the time periods for which income and health insurance were measured. For NSDUH and the ACS, estimates from the same years were compared (i.e., the 2013 NSDUH measured 2012 income, and the 2013 ACS estimates centered on December 2012). Also, both the ACS and NSDUH provided poverty data as current year estimates, and each survey asked about current health insurance coverage. The same was done for the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 NHIS comparisons. For the 2014 NSDUH and the 2014 CPS ASEC, income was measured for 2013; moreover, the 2014 CPS ASEC tables show health insurance and poverty rates for 2013. However, NSDUH asked about current health

insurance, and the CPS ASEC measured previous year health insurance. Thus, the decision was made to compare the 2013 NSDUH's published estimates (i.e., from the 2013 NSDUH) with the 2014 CPS ASEC data for the poverty, health insurance, and low-income and uninsured domains.

6.2 Methodology

Figures 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 and Tables 6.1A1 and 6.1A2 show the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults computed from the 2009 to 2013 ACS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs, by state, for two age groups (i.e., adults aged 18 or older and adults aged 18 to 64).[62] Tables 6.2B1 and 6.2B2 show the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults computed from the 2014 CPS ASEC and the 2013 NSDUH and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by gender and race and ethnicity, for adults in the same two age groups at the national level. Table 6.3B displays the percentages of uninsured individuals among low-income adults aged 18 to 64 from the 2013 NSDUH and the 2013 NHIS and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs) at the national level. Tables 6.1C, 6.2C, and 6.3C provide summaries of the three sets of compared data sources (i.e., NSDUH vs. the ACS, CPS ASEC, and NHIS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR using the ACS and CPS ASEC estimates was calculated as the percentage of low-income and uninsured adults in NSDUH divided by the percentage of low-income and uninsured adults in the ACS or CPS ASEC. CRs involving NHIS estimates were computed as the percentage of uninsured persons among adults with low income from NSDUH divided by the percentage of uninsured persons among adults with low income from the NHIS. The NHIS estimates were based on published NHIS data looking at health insurance status by different domains (including income level). Estimates for being uninsured and having a low income were not included for NHIS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic characteristic would indicate that the NSDUH estimates were higher than the estimates reported in the ACS, CPS ASEC, or NHIS. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using ACS and NSDUH data because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[63,64]

6.3 Findings

For adults aged 18 or older, Figure 6.1.1 and Table 6.1A1 show that the CRs resulting from a comparison of 2009 to 2013 NSDUH and ACS data ranged from 0.56 in Wisconsin to 1.26 in Nevada. Of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 10 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 for this age group (see Exhibit 6.1). Of these 10 significant differences, 5 were significantly greater than 1.0 (in California, Louisiana, Nevada, Tennessee, and Texas), and 5 were significantly less than 1.0 (in Alaska, Minnesota, North Dakota,

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[62] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 6.1C.

[63] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[64] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

South Dakota, and Wisconsin). Among adults aged 18 to 64, a similar pattern for the CRs was observed in that all five states with CRs significantly greater than 1.0 were common in both age groups (Figure 6.1.2 and Table 6.1A2). Additionally, all five states with CRs significantly less than 1.0 were common between the two age groups. CRs in the remaining states distributed closely around the 45 degree line in both age groups in Figures 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, meaning that the two percentages were similar and thus the CRs were close to 1.0 (see Table 6.1C for more details).

Exhibit 6.1 State Coverage Ratios for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Aged 18 or Older		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	5
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	19	5
Aged 18 to 64		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	23	5
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	18	5

Figures 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 show state percentages of low-income and uninsured adults from NSDUH as compared with those from the ACS for the two adult age groups (i.e., adults 18 or older and adults 18 to 64). States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The 10 states in both age groups for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in both figures. For Louisiana, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, large differences can be seen between NSDUH's percentages of low-income and uninsured adults and the ACS's corresponding percentages. CRs significantly greater than 1.0 are most likely in states with higher percentages of low-income and uninsured adults. CRs significantly lower than 1.0 are most likely in states with lower percentages of low-income and uninsured adults. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of low-income and uninsured adults in both age groups is around 0.95, indicating that there are very similar patterns between NSDUH's low-income and uninsured adult estimates and the ACS estimates.

Tables 6.2B1 and 6.2B2 show CRs at the national level using the 2014 CPS ASEC data for comparison with data from the 2013 NSDUH for the two adult age groups (i.e., adults aged 18 or older and adults aged 18 to 64). CRs greater than 1.0 (and statistically significantly different from 1.0) were observed for both genders and for some racial/ethnic demographic groups in the two adult age groups, as well as for both overall age groups. Note that SEs for the CPS ASEC percentages were not available, so the CPS ASEC estimates were treated as constant, which led to underestimating the SEs for the CRs. Caution, therefore, should be used when interpreting significant changes.

In both adult age groups, NSDUH reported approximately 25 percent more low-income and uninsured adults than did the CPS ASEC. Except for three racial/ethnic groups (non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Asian, and non-Hispanic two or more races), where the CRs were not significantly different from 1.0, across all gender and other racial/ethnic groups, the CRs were significantly greater than 1.0. The largest difference was

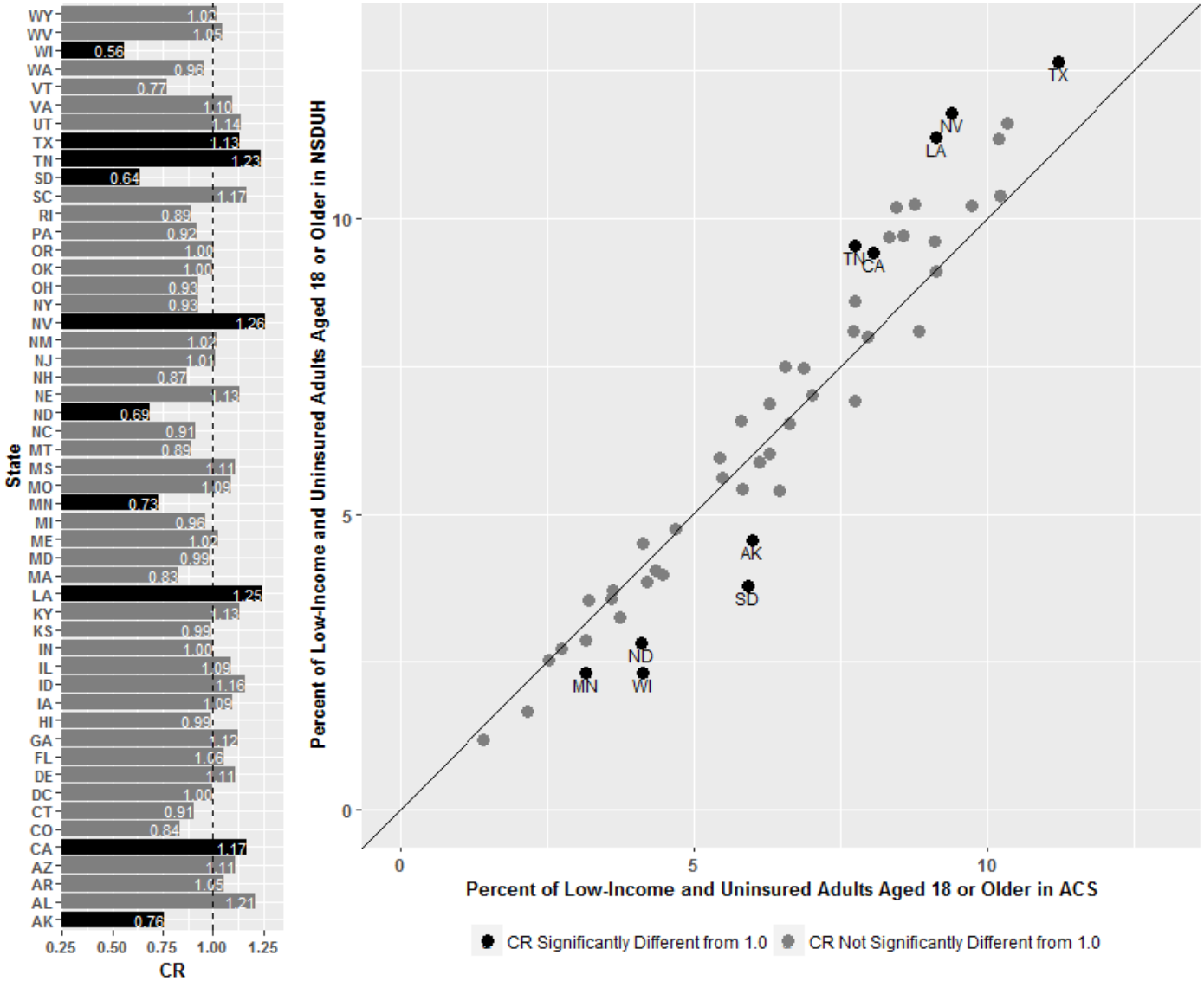
among non-Hispanic Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders for whom NSDUH reported more than 230 percent more low-income and uninsured adults than did the CPS ASEC. In the rest of the demographic groups, NSDUH reported from approximately 15 to 45 percent more low-income and uninsured adults than did the CPS ASEC. Note that there were differences in the health insurance status measures between the two surveys. The CPS ASEC uninsured rate represents the percentage of the population that had no health insurance coverage during the entire previous calendar year. NSDUH, on the other hand, measures health insurance coverage status at the time of the survey interview.

Nationally, Table 6.3B shows that the 2013 NSDUH's estimate of uninsured individuals among low-income adults aged 18 to 64 was similar to the estimate from the 2013 NHIS (i.e., the CR was not significantly different from 1.0). This was also the case for the 35 to 44 age group and the 45 to 64 age group. However, for adults aged 18 to 34, the CR was significantly less than 1.0 (i.e., 0.90).

6.4 Summary

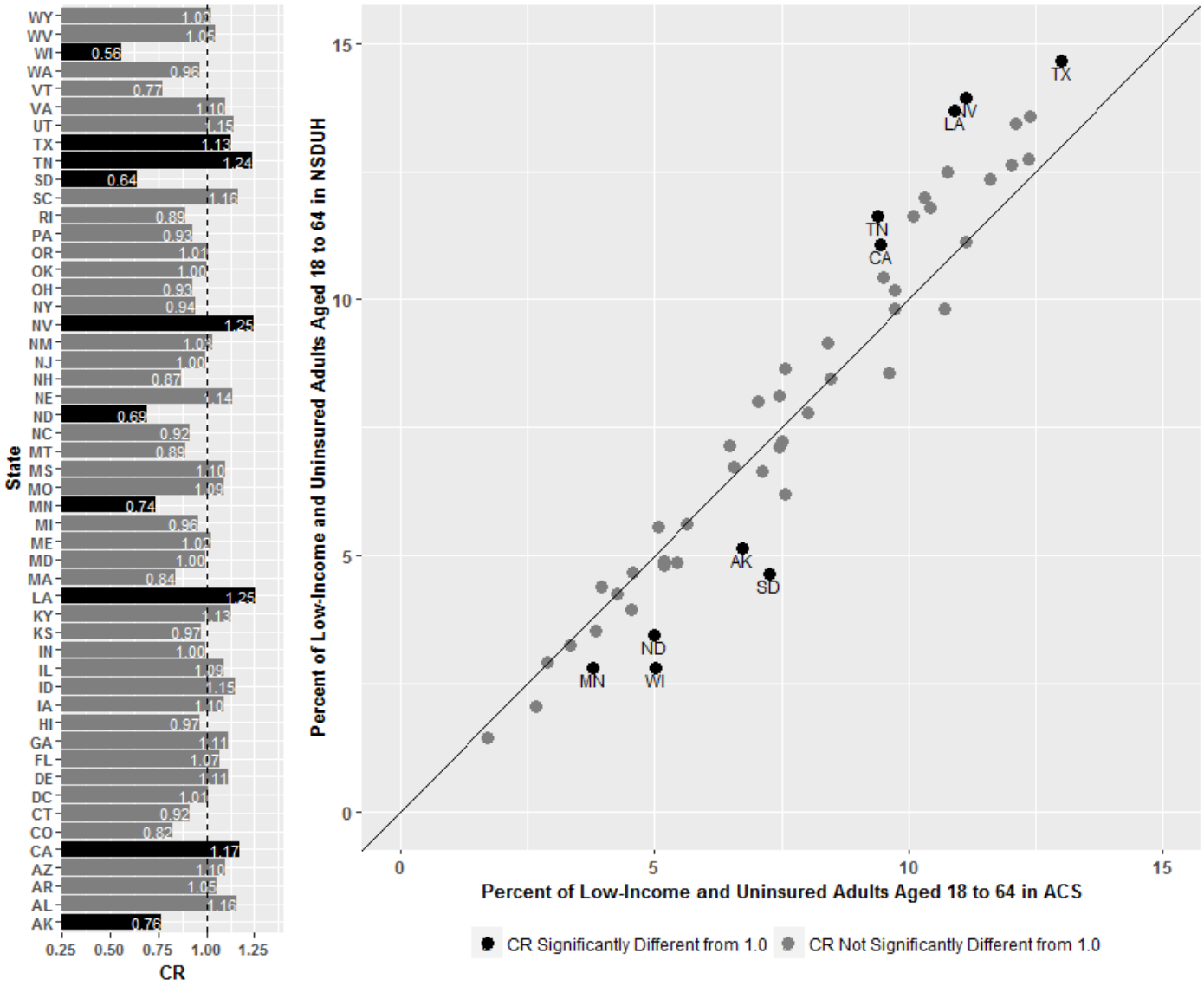
Across the 51 states where both NSDUH's percentages and the ACS percentages of low-income and uninsured adults were available, the average CR was 1.00 among adults aged 18 or older and among adults aged 18 to 64 (the median coverage was very close to the mean). For both adult age groups, the CRs ranged from approximately 0.56 in Wisconsin to around 1.25 in Louisiana and Nevada. Of the 51 states, 10 had CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 in both adult age groups. For both age groups, 5 out of 10 states had CRs that were greater than 1.0, and 5 states had CRs that were less than 1.0. There were more CRs greater than 1.0 in states with higher percentages of low-income and uninsured adults. On the other hand, more CRs lower than 1.0 appeared in states with the lower percentages of low-income and uninsured adults. At the national level among both adult age groups, the percentages of low-income and uninsured adults in NSDUH were not comparable with the published estimates from the CPS ASEC, but they were comparable with the NHIS estimates among adults aged 18 to 64 as a whole.

Figure 6.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 6.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 6.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	229,000	232,293	230,178	17,287	16,168	7.44 (0.10)	7.02	1.06[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.09)
Alabama	3,300	3,576	3,560	365	301	10.20 (1.05)	8.45	1.21 (0.12)	(0.99 - 1.48)
Alaska	3,000	507	507	23	31	4.55 (0.53)	6.01	0.76[a] (0.09)	(0.60 - 0.95)
Arizona	3,000	4,816	4,727	414	367	8.59 (0.82)	7.76	1.11 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.34)
Arkansas	3,100	2,166	2,146	221	209	10.22 (0.83)	9.73	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.23)
California	12,300	27,801	27,726	2,619	2,238	9.42 (0.43)	8.07	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.28)
Colorado	3,100	3,814	3,768	206	243	5.39 (0.62)	6.46	0.84 (0.10)	(0.67 - 1.05)
Connecticut	3,100	2,708	2,674	78	85	2.88 (0.48)	3.17	0.91 (0.15)	(0.66 - 1.25)
Delaware	3,000	685	678	24	22	3.55 (0.47)	3.20	1.11 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.44)
District of Columbia	3,100	500	480	13	12	2.53 (0.41)	2.53	1.00 (0.16)	(0.73 - 1.37)
Florida	12,400	14,669	14,696	1,410	1,339	9.61 (0.41)	9.11	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.15)
Georgia	2,900	7,153	7,051	832	729	11.63 (1.03)	10.34	1.12 (0.10)	(0.95 - 1.34)
Hawaii	3,200	1,002	1,012	27	28	2.72 (0.45)	2.76	0.99 (0.16)	(0.71 - 1.37)
Idaho	3,000	1,134	1,129	110	94	9.69 (0.76)	8.34	1.16 (0.09)	(1.00 - 1.36)
Illinois	12,200	9,601	9,493	659	597	6.86 (0.35)	6.29	1.09 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.20)
Indiana	3,000	4,812	4,746	337	334	7.01 (0.61)	7.03	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.18)
Iowa	3,100	2,289	2,249	103	93	4.51 (0.50)	4.13	1.09 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.36)
Kansas	3,000	2,082	2,058	136	136	6.54 (0.58)	6.63	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.18)
Kentucky	3,100	3,254	3,220	316	276	9.71 (0.82)	8.59	1.13 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.33)
Louisiana	3,600	3,338	3,325	380	304	11.39 (0.78)	9.13	1.25[a] (0.09)	(1.09 - 1.43)
Maine	3,100	1,042	1,028	39	37	3.72 (0.50)	3.64	1.02 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.33)
Maryland	3,000	4,373	4,342	155	157	3.55 (0.62)	3.60	0.99 (0.17)	(0.70 - 1.39)
Massachusetts	3,200	5,135	4,980	61	71	1.18 (0.19)	1.42	0.83 (0.13)	(0.61 - 1.13)
Michigan	12,300	7,503	7,396	442	452	5.89 (0.29)	6.11	0.96 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.06)
Minnesota	3,100	4,008	3,960	93	125	2.32 (0.32)	3.17	0.73[a] (0.10)	(0.56 - 0.96)
Mississippi	3,200	2,150	2,136	244	218	11.36 (0.82)	10.21	1.11 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.28)
Missouri	3,000	4,493	4,432	336	305	7.47 (0.69)	6.87	1.09 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.30)
Montana	3,000	759	752	52	58	6.91 (0.56)	7.75	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
Nebraska	3,100	1,346	1,332	89	77	6.59 (0.77)	5.82	1.13 (0.13)	(0.90 - 1.42)
Nevada	3,200	2,009	2,030	237	191	11.80 (1.06)	9.39	1.26[a] (0.11)	(1.05 - 1.50)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	3,200	1,028	1,001	33	38	3.26 (0.46)	3.75	0.87 (0.12)	(0.66 - 1.15)
New Jersey	3,000	6,659	6,625	316	311	4.75 (0.65)	4.70	1.01 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.32)
New Mexico	3,100	1,509	1,514	157	155	10.39 (0.83)	10.21	1.02 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.19)
New York	12,100	14,983	14,733	605	640	4.04 (0.25)	4.35	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.05)
North Carolina	3,100	7,119	7,082	576	627	8.09 (0.77)	8.85	0.91 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.10)
North Dakota	3,100	514	510	15	21	2.83 (0.38)	4.11	0.69[a] (0.09)	(0.53 - 0.89)
Ohio	12,100	8,691	8,570	471	500	5.42 (0.28)	5.83	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
Oklahoma	3,000	2,754	2,739	251	250	9.11 (0.79)	9.13	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.18)
Oregon	3,000	2,972	2,944	238	235	8.00 (0.84)	7.97	1.00 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.23)
Pennsylvania	10,900	9,748	9,596	377	404	3.87 (0.27)	4.21	0.92 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.05)
Rhode Island	3,100	816	792	33	35	3.99 (0.51)	4.48	0.89 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.14)
South Carolina	3,100	3,483	3,456	357	303	10.24 (1.03)	8.78	1.17 (0.12)	(0.96 - 1.42)
South Dakota	3,000	606	594	23	35	3.77 (0.46)	5.92	0.64[a] (0.08)	(0.50 - 0.81)
Tennessee	3,000	4,804	4,758	459	368	9.55 (0.97)	7.74	1.23[a] (0.13)	(1.01 - 1.51)
Texas	12,000	18,157	18,123	2,298	2,032	12.66 (0.53)	11.21	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.23)
Utah	3,100	1,930	1,894	144	124	7.49 (0.64)	6.57	1.14 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.35)
Vermont	3,000	494	477	8	10	1.67 (0.25)	2.16	0.77 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.04)
Virginia	3,000	6,002	5,945	357	323	5.95 (0.77)	5.43	1.10 (0.14)	(0.85 - 1.41)
Washington	3,100	5,135	5,092	310	321	6.03 (0.59)	6.30	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
West Virginia	3,100	1,430	1,423	116	110	8.10 (0.72)	7.73	1.05 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.25)
Wisconsin	2,900	4,313	4,251	99	176	2.30 (0.29)	4.13	0.56[a] (0.07)	(0.44 - 0.71)
Wyoming	3,100	420	420	24	23	5.60 (0.68)	5.50	1.02 (0.12)	(0.80 - 1.29)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. In NSDUH and the ACS, family income of less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 6.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 6.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	215,000	191,806	189,633	17,153	16,011	8.94 (0.12)	8.44	1.06[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.09)
Alabama	3,100	2,916	2,899	350	299	11.99 (1.18)	10.32	1.16 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.41)
Alaska	2,800	449	450	23	30	5.14 (0.59)	6.74	0.76[a] (0.09)	(0.61 - 0.96)
Arizona	2,900	3,893	3,807	406	362	10.43 (0.92)	9.51	1.10 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.30)
Arkansas	2,900	1,751	1,730	221	208	12.64 (1.02)	12.02	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.23)
California	11,600	23,458	23,376	2,595	2,210	11.06 (0.49)	9.45	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.28)
Colorado	3,000	3,246	3,198	201	242	6.21 (0.68)	7.55	0.82 (0.09)	(0.66 - 1.02)
Connecticut	2,900	2,216	2,176	78	84	3.52 (0.56)	3.84	0.92 (0.15)	(0.67 - 1.25)
Delaware	2,800	554	547	24	22	4.39 (0.56)	3.95	1.11 (0.14)	(0.87 - 1.43)
District of Columbia	2,900	431	412	13	12	2.93 (0.46)	2.90	1.01 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.37)
Florida	11,400	11,342	11,361	1,401	1,317	12.35 (0.52)	11.59	1.07 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.16)
Georgia	2,800	6,090	5,991	818	724	13.44 (1.23)	12.09	1.11 (0.10)	(0.93 - 1.33)
Hawaii	3,000	802	812	26	27	3.24 (0.53)	3.35	0.97 (0.16)	(0.70 - 1.33)
Idaho	2,900	935	929	109	94	11.62 (0.89)	10.08	1.15 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.34)
Illinois	11,500	8,009	7,900	651	589	8.13 (0.40)	7.46	1.09 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.20)
Indiana	2,900	3,984	3,915	337	332	8.46 (0.72)	8.48	1.00 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.18)
Iowa	2,900	1,853	1,811	103	92	5.57 (0.61)	5.09	1.10 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.36)
Kansas	2,800	1,717	1,691	134	136	7.80 (0.66)	8.02	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.15)
Kentucky	2,900	2,680	2,645	316	275	11.79 (0.97)	10.42	1.13 (0.09)	(0.96 - 1.33)
Louisiana	3,300	2,780	2,769	380	302	13.68 (0.95)	10.91	1.25[a] (0.09)	(1.09 - 1.44)
Maine	2,900	831	816	39	37	4.67 (0.61)	4.57	1.02 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.32)
Maryland	2,800	3,658	3,627	155	154	4.25 (0.74)	4.26	1.00 (0.17)	(0.71 - 1.41)
Massachusetts	3,000	4,242	4,085	61	70	1.43 (0.22)	1.70	0.84 (0.13)	(0.62 - 1.14)
Michigan	11,500	6,138	6,030	437	450	7.13 (0.34)	7.46	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.05)
Minnesota	2,900	3,331	3,281	93	124	2.79 (0.38)	3.79	0.74[a] (0.10)	(0.56 - 0.96)
Mississippi	3,000	1,772	1,757	241	218	13.59 (0.92)	12.38	1.10 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.25)
Missouri	2,800	3,671	3,608	336	303	9.15 (0.81)	8.40	1.09 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.30)
Montana	2,800	612	604	52	58	8.57 (0.69)	9.61	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.04)
Nebraska	2,900	1,107	1,092	89	77	8.01 (0.92)	7.04	1.14 (0.13)	(0.91 - 1.43)
Nevada	3,000	1,672	1,689	233	188	13.93 (1.22)	11.13	1.25[a] (0.11)	(1.05 - 1.48)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	3,000	848	822	33	37	3.95 (0.55)	4.55	0.87 (0.12)	(0.66 - 1.14)
New Jersey	2,800	5,480	5,443	308	307	5.61 (0.73)	5.63	1.00 (0.13)	(0.77 - 1.28)
New Mexico	2,900	1,232	1,234	157	152	12.73 (0.98)	12.34	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)
New York	11,400	12,375	12,138	605	630	4.89 (0.30)	5.19	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.06)
North Carolina	2,900	5,872	5,828	576	624	9.81 (0.93)	10.70	0.92 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.10)
North Dakota	2,900	421	417	15	21	3.45 (0.45)	5.01	0.69[a] (0.09)	(0.53 - 0.89)
Ohio	11,400	7,096	6,973	471	497	6.64 (0.34)	7.12	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
Oklahoma	2,800	2,253	2,236	251	249	11.13 (0.95)	11.12	1.00 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.18)
Oregon	2,900	2,425	2,394	238	233	9.81 (1.04)	9.74	1.01 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.24)
Pennsylvania	10,100	7,829	7,671	377	399	4.81 (0.33)	5.20	0.93 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.06)
Rhode Island	2,900	668	644	33	35	4.87 (0.62)	5.45	0.89 (0.11)	(0.70 - 1.15)
South Carolina	2,900	2,832	2,808	354	302	12.49 (1.20)	10.75	1.16 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.40)
South Dakota	2,800	492	481	23	35	4.65 (0.56)	7.26	0.64[a] (0.08)	(0.51 - 0.81)
Tennessee	2,900	3,944	3,898	459	366	11.63 (1.20)	9.40	1.24[a] (0.13)	(1.01 - 1.52)
Texas	11,400	15,511	15,470	2,274	2,009	14.66 (0.61)	12.99	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.22)
Utah	3,000	1,670	1,637	144	124	8.65 (0.73)	7.56	1.15 (0.10)	(0.97 - 1.35)
Vermont	2,800	402	385	8	10	2.05 (0.31)	2.66	0.77 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.04)
Virginia	2,800	5,007	4,948	357	321	7.14 (0.91)	6.48	1.10 (0.14)	(0.86 - 1.41)
Washington	2,900	4,280	4,240	310	318	7.23 (0.70)	7.50	0.96 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.16)
West Virginia	2,800	1,137	1,127	116	110	10.19 (0.91)	9.72	1.05 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.25)
Wisconsin	2,800	3,542	3,479	99	174	2.80 (0.34)	5.02	0.56[a] (0.07)	(0.44 - 0.71)
Wyoming	2,900	350	350	24	23	6.72 (0.79)	6.55	1.03 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.29)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. In NSDUH and the ACS, family income of less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 6.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 6.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which includes three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Income***:[6] (I) "Mark (X) the 'Yes' box for each type of income this person received, and give your best estimate of the TOTAL AMOUNT during the PAST 12 MONTHS. (NOTE: The 'past 12 months' is the period from today's date one year ago up through today.)" Types of income in question 47 (question I) were as follows: (a) "Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs. *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*" (b) "Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships. *Report NET income after business expenses.*" (c) "Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts. *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*" (d) "Social Security or Railroad Retirement." (e) "Supplemental Security Income (SSI)." (f) "Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office." (g) "Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions. *Do NOT include Social Security.*" (h) "Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony. *Do NOT include lump sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*" (II) "What was this person's total income during the PAST 12 MONTHS?"	***Income***:[7] (I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?" (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Health Insurance Coverage***: [6] (III) "Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?"	***Health Insurance Coverage***: [7] (III) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (VI) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VIII) "SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (IX) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (X) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the income and health insurance questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income and health insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these low-income uninsured tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all of the ACS estimates in this chapter, the active-duty military population was excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: [Family income was tallied by adding up all the personal incomes in the same household. Family income less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.] ***Question (II)***: "Add entries in questions 47a to 47h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the 'Loss' box next to the dollar amount." ***Question (III)***: (a) "Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)"; (b) "Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)"; (c) "Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities"; (d) "Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability"; (e) "TRICARE or other military health care"; (f) "VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)"; (g) "Indian Health Service"; and (h) "Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." Family income less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income. ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more." ***Questions (III) to (X)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

Table 6.2B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Aged 18 or Older	45,300	237,470	238,364	17,882	14,238	7.53 (0.22)	5.97	1.26[a] (0.04)	(1.19 - 1.33)
GENDER									
Male	21,300	114,399	114,966	8,745	6,959	7.64 (0.30)	6.05	1.26[a] (0.05)	(1.17 - 1.36)
Female	24,000	123,071	123,398	9,137	7,279	7.42 (0.27)	5.90	1.26[a] (0.05)	(1.17 - 1.35)
RACE/ETHNICITY									
Hispanic	7,100	35,694	36,205	6,802	4,794	19.06 (0.84)	13.24	1.44[a] (0.06)	(1.32 - 1.57)
Non-Hispanic White	28,700	156,340	156,101	6,652	5,752	4.25 (0.18)	3.69	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.25)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	5,500	27,787	27,530	3,411	2,621	12.28 (0.76)	9.52	1.29[a] (0.08)	(1.14 - 1.46)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	600	1,242	1,750	109	172	8.81 (2.02)	9.82	0.90 (0.21)	(0.57 - 1.41)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	200	772	634	92	22	11.93 (3.24)	3.54	3.36[a] (0.91)	(1.98 - 5.73)
Non-Hispanic Asian	1,800	12,102	13,115	617	716	5.10 (0.81)	5.46	0.93 (0.15)	(0.68 - 1.28)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	1,300	3,533	3,029	199	160	5.64 (1.04)	5.29	1.07 (0.20)	(0.74 - 1.53)

CI = confidence interval; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. In NSDUH and the CPS ASEC, family income of less than 139 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 6.2C.

NOTE: The CPS ASEC estimates were based on data collected in 2014. However, health insurance coverage estimates refer to health insurance status from the entire 2013. Thus, for the best comparisons, the 2013 NSDUH's data were used.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 6.2B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGED 18 TO 64	42,400	194,019	193,860	17,806	13,983	9.18 (0.26)	7.21	1.27[a] (0.04)	(1.20 - 1.35)
GENDER									
Male	20,000	95,174	95,207	8,745	6,828	9.19 (0.35)	7.17	1.28[a] (0.05)	(1.19 - 1.38)
Female	22,400	98,844	98,653	9,061	7,155	9.17 (0.33)	7.25	1.26[a] (0.05)	(1.18 - 1.36)
RACE/ETHNICITY									
Hispanic	7,000	32,483	32,800	6,778	4,716	20.87 (0.89)	14.38	1.45[a] (0.06)	(1.33 - 1.58)
Non-Hispanic White	26,300	122,160	121,323	6,652	5,657	5.45 (0.23)	4.66	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.27)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	5,300	23,993	23,689	3,409	2,590	14.21 (0.85)	10.93	1.30[a] (0.08)	(1.16 - 1.46)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	500	1,086	1,526	109	166	10.07 (2.29)	10.88	0.93 (0.21)	(0.59 - 1.44)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	200	679	561	92	22	13.57 (3.62)	4.01	3.38[a] (0.90)	(2.01 - 5.71)
Non-Hispanic Asian	1,800	10,845	11,245	566	675	5.22 (0.81)	6.00	0.87 (0.13)	(0.64 - 1.18)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	1,200	2,772	2,716	199	156	7.18 (1.29)	5.76	1.25 (0.22)	(0.88 - 1.77)

CI = confidence interval; CPS ASEC= Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. In NSDUH and the CPS ASEC, family income of less than 139 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 6.2C.

NOTE: The CPS ASEC estimates were based on data collected in 2014. However, health insurance coverage estimates refer to health insurance status from the entire 2013. Thus, for the best comparisons, the 2013 NSDUH's data were used.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014.

Table 6.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (i.e., individuals living in HUs and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian HUs on a military base or in a household not on a military base)	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 households (roughly 200,000 individuals) received the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented for a subsample of these 98,000 households using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 households (or 140,000 individuals) were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 households (or 60,000 individuals) were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of data for this report is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC.	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level nonresponse rate: 11.42 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 12 percent of the HUs were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. Final weights were used to produce CPS ASEC estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Income***:[5, 6] (I) "Which category represents the total combined income of all members of this FAMILY during the past 12 months? This includes money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments and any other money income received by members of this family who are 15 years of age or older?"	***Income***: [7] (I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?" (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Health Insurance Coverage***:[5, 6] Current Coverage: (II) "Medicare is health insurance for people 65 years and older and people under 65 with disabilities. (Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by Medicare?" (III) "(Do/Does) (name/you) NOW have any type of health plan or health coverage?" (IV) "(Are/Is/Was/Were) (name/you) covered by Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or (CHIP/Medicare)?" (V) "(Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by a state or government assistance program that helps pay for healthcare, such as: State Medicaid, CHIP, Exchange/Portal, or other State Health program?" (VI) "(Are/Is) (name/you) NOW covered by Veteran's Administration (VA) care?" (VII) "I recorded that (name/you) (are/is) not currently covered by a health plan. Is that correct?" For those without current health insurance coverage, a verification question is asked to determine whether the individual had coverage at any time during the previous calendar year.	***Health Insurance Coverage***: [7] (III) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (VI) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (IX) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (X) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS ASEC, the health insurance and income questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income and health insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these low-income uninsured tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the CPS ASEC is available from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Income and health insurance coverage estimates in 2014 CPS ASEC refer to the estimates from 2013. Therefore, 2013 NSDUH data were used for comparison.

[6] Verbatim CPS ASEC answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Less than $5,000"; (2) "5,000 to 7,499"; (3) "7,500 to 9,999"; (4) "10,000 to 12,499"; (5) "12,500 to 14,999"; (6) "15,000 to 19,999"; (7) "20,000 to 24,999"; (8) "25,000 to 29,999"; (9) "30,000 to 34,999"; (10) "35,000 to 39,999"; (11) "40,000 to 49,999"; (12) "50,000 to 59,999"; (13) "60,000 to 74,999"; (14) "75,000 to 99,999"; (15) "100,000 to 149,000"; and (16) "150,000 to more." Family income of less than 139 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income. ***Question (II) to (VII)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more." Family income of less than 139 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income. ***Questions (III) to (X)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

Table 6.3B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Uninsured Adults among Low-Income Adults Aged 18 to 64, 2013 NHIS and 2013 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size for Low Income	NSDUH Population Total for Low Income (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGED 18 TO 64	13,300	46,601	17,647	37.87 (0.79)	39.70 (0.85)	0.95 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Aged 18 to 34	10,400	23,336	8,448	36.20 (0.89)	40.10 (1.20)	0.90[a] (0.03)	(0.84 - 0.97)
Aged 35 to 44	1,400	9,075	4,115	45.34 (1.80)	44.80 (1.37)	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.12)
Aged 45 to 64	1,500	14,190	5,085	35.83 (1.70)	36.00 (1.01)	1.00 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.11)

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI = confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a definition of poverty level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. In NSDUH and the NHIS, family income of less than or equal to 139 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 6.3C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 6.3C Information on 2013 NHIS and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults

Information	2013 NHIS[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	41,335 households, resulting in 42,321 families and 104,520 individuals (34,557 adults)	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	National response rates: (a) family response rate: 74.9 percent; and (b) unconditional response rate (adult sample): 61.2 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual must self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The NCHS created weights for each quarter of the NHIS sample. Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN® software package[4] to account for the NHIS's complex sample design. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based arrest estimates.[4] Standard errors for the arrest estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Income***: [5] (I) "[fill1: When answering this next question, please remember to include your income PLUS the income of all family members living in this household.] What is your best estimate of [fill2: your total income/the total income of all family members] from all sources, before taxes, in [fill3: last calendar year in 4 digit format]?"	***Income***: [6] (I) "Before taxes and other deductions, was the total combined family income during the past year more or less than 20,000 dollars?" (II) "Enter number that best represents the total combined family income in the past year." Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the measure of poverty level.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.3C Information on 2013 NHIS and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2013 NHIS[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Health Insurance Coverage***: [5] (II) "The next questions are about health insurance. Include health insurance obtained through employment or purchased directly as well as government programs like Medicare and Medicaid that provide Medical care or help pay medical bills. [fill: Are you/Is anyone in the family] covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"	***Health Insurance Coverage***: [6] (III) "Medicare is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. [SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicare?" (IV) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicare, which is a health insurance program for persons aged 65 and older and for certain disabled persons. Is this correct?" (V) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] covered by Medicaid?" (VI) "You have indicated that [SAMPLE MEMBER B] covered by Medicaid, which is a public assistance program that pays for medical care for low income and disabled persons. Is this correct?" (VII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by [CHIPFILL]? These programs cover children from low-income families who do not have private health insurance and who do not qualify for other Medicaid programs." (VIII) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by TRICARE, or CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the VA, or military health care?" (IX) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by private health insurance?" (X) "[SAMPLE MEMBER A] currently covered by any kind of health insurance, that is, any policy or program that provides or pays for medical care?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 6.3C Information on 2013 NHIS and 2013 NSDUH Data for Low-Income and Uninsured Adults (continued)

Information	2013 NHIS[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the income and health insurance questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the income and health insurance questions were answered individually by each adult respondent. Youth respondents were excluded from these low-income uninsured tables.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2013 NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/.

[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: "Enter '999,995' if the reported income is greater than $999,995." Otherwise, enter the dollar amount. (000000-999994) "$0-$999,994"; (999995) "$999,995+"; (999997) "Refused"; and (999999) "Don't know." Family income of less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income. ***Question (II)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No"; (7) "Refused"; and (9) "Don't know."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "$20,000 or more"; (2) "Less than $20,000." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Less than $1,000 (including loss)"; (2) "$1,000 - $1,999"; (3) "$2,000 - $2,999"; (4) "$3,000 - $3,999"; (5) "$4,000 - $4,999"; (6) "$5,000 - $5,999"; (7) "$6,000 - $6,999"; (8) "$7,000 - $7,999"; (9) "$8,000 - $8,999"; (10) "$9,000 - $9,999"; (11) "$10,000 - $10,999"; (12) "$11,000 - $11,999"; (13) "$12,000 - $12,999"; (14) "$13,000 - $13,999"; (15) "$14,000 - $14,999"; (16) "$15,000 - $15,999"; (17) "$16,000 - $16,999"; (18) "$17,000 - $17,999"; (19) "$18,000 - $18,999"; (20) "$19,000 - $19,999"; (21) "$20,000 - $24,999"; (22) "$25,000 - $29,999"; (23) "$30,000 - $34,999"; (24) "$35,000 - $39,999"; (25) "$40,000 - $44,999"; (26) "$45,000 - $49,999"; (27) "$50,000 - $74,999"; (28) "$75,000 - $99,999"; and (29) "$100,000 or more." Family income of less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty level was defined as low income. ***Questions (III) to (X)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

7. Coverage Ratios for Marital Status

7.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for marital status among adults aged 18 or older at the state level, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) and the 2014 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) were compared with corresponding years of data from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). The NSDUH questionnaire asked respondents whether they were currently married, widowed, divorced or separated, or had never been married.[65] The ACS and CPS ASEC asked similar questions about marital status.[66,67] The percentage of adults within each marital status category was calculated as the total number of adults with a particular marital status (such as married or widowed) divided by the total adult population in the state.

To produce the CRs for marital status at the national level, data from the 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were compared with data from the 2014 NSDUH for adults aged 18 or older, by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity. The NHIS questions and response categories on marital status were the same as NSDUH's with the exception that in the NHIS an individual could respond as "living with a partner."[68] However, the NHIS questionnaire followed up with those individuals "living with a partner" and asked if they had ever been married and also about their current legal marital status. Based on their responses to those two questions, individuals "living with a partner" were reclassified and included in the appropriate marriage category for this study (i.e., currently married, widowed, divorced or separated, or never been married).

The 2009 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutionalized and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico; however, the ACS estimates presented in this chapter

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[65] See question QD07 on p. 5 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[66] See question 20 on p. 9 of the following ACS reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[67] For details on the 2014 CPS ASEC questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html. In particular, see Item 18e on p. 8-17 of the data dictionary in the March 2014 *Redesigned Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement*.

[68] For information on the 2014 NHIS questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question IDs FID.250_00.000, FID.280_00.000, and FID.290_00.000 on pp. 2 and 5 of the 20 pp. of the "family identification" section of the 2014 NHIS questionnaire in English (pp. 2 and 5 of the 287 pp. in the family file).

exclude residents of Puerto Rico.[69] Unlike NSDUH's estimates, the national and state-level ACS education estimates include the active-duty military population. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The CPS ASEC collected information from individuals residing in housing units and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and was conducted by interviewers via CATI or CAPI. The 2014 NHIS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States at the time of the interview and used a personal household interview conducted using CAPI during data collection.

Reasons for selecting the ACS, the CPS ASEC, and the NHIS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- The CPS ASEC is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Four main categories of marital status were covered by each of the surveys: (1) married, (2) widowed, (3) divorced or separated, and (4) never been married. For each of the data sources discussed in this chapter, estimates for all four marital status categories are compared with the corresponding NSDUH estimates.

7.2 Methodology

Figures 7.1.1 to 7.1.4 and Table 7.1A show the percentages of adults aged 18 or older (by the four marital status categories) computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs by state.[70] Figures 7.2.1 to 7.2.4 and Table 7.2A show the percentages of adults aged 18 or older (by the four marital status categories) computed from the 2014 NSDUH, the corresponding 2014 CPS ASEC percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated SEs, and the

[69] The total U.S estimates from the ACS in Table 7.1A exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

[70] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

95 percent CIs for the CRs by state. Table 7.3B displays the percentages of adults aged 18 or older (by the four marital status categories) from the 2014 NSDUH and the 2014 NHIS along with CRs, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs for the CRs, by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity at the national level. Tables 7.1C, 7.2C, and 7.3C provide summaries of the three sets of data sources (NSDUH vs. the ACS, the CPS ACES, and the NHIS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults in each marital status category (by state or demographic domain) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage from the ACS, the CPS ASEC, or the NHIS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic domain would indicate that the NSDUH estimate for that marital status category was higher than the estimate reported in the other source. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using the ACS, CPS ASEC, and NSDUH data because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[71,72] However, some estimates were suppressed in the national table (Table 7.3B) that compares NHIS and NSDUH results for one age group (young adults aged 18 to 25 who were widowed).

7.3 Findings

As mentioned earlier, four main marital status categories are explored in this chapter: (1) married, (2) widowed, (3) divorced or separated, and (4) never been married. Comparisons among adults aged 18 or older at the state level for these categories were done using both NSDUH and ACS data and NSDUH and CPS ASEC data, then a national comparison was done using NSDUH and NHIS data.

Figures 7.1.1 to 7.1.4 and Table 7.1A show state percentages for the four marital status categories among adults aged 18 or older from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line in the figures, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figures, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures. Table 7.1A and these four figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the ACS ranged from 0.98 in Oklahoma to 1.08 in Georgia and Utah for married adults, from 0.69 in Alabama to 1.24 in Arizona for widowed adults, from 0.86 in Utah to 1.18 in South Carolina for divorced or separated adults, and from 0.86 in West Virginia to 1.01 in Vermont for adults who had never been married.

In general, across all four marital status categories, most of the CRs were not significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 7.1). Specifically, for married adults, the CRs were greater than 1.0 in 41 states (9 were statistically significant). Not surprisingly, then, among adults who had never been married, the CRs were less than 1.0 in 50 states (11 were significantly less than 1.0). Of the 11 states where the CRs were significantly less than 1.0 among adults who had

[71] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[72] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

never been married, the CRs were significantly greater than 1.0 for married adults in 5 states: California, Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Each respondent had to choose one marital status at the time of the NSDUH interview. Thus, if NSDUH overestimated one category (e.g., the percentage of married adults), it would underestimate another category (in this case, the percentage of adults who had never been married).

The CRs for adults aged 18 or older who were widowed and for those who were divorced or separated did not deviate much from 1.0. Among adults who were widowed, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 only in Alabama and Utah, and in both states the CRs were less than 1.0. Among adults who were divorced or separated, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 in five states—less than 1.0 in Utah and greater than 1.0 in the District of Columbia, Florida, New York, and South Carolina.

State estimates for married adults aged 18 or older and for those who had never been married were highly correlated between the ACS and NSDUH (correlation coefficients of greater than 0.95). This can be seen in Figures 7.1.1 and 7.1.4, where most of the dots in the scatter plots of the NSDUH versus ACS percentages for the married and never been married categories are close to the 45 degree line. The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and ACS estimates for both widowed adults and divorced or separated adults are greater than 0.75, but less than 0.90.

Exhibit 7.1 State Coverage Ratios for Marital Status between NSDUH and ACS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Married		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	32	9
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	10	0
Widowed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	18	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	31	2
Divorced or Separated		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	33	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	13	1
Never Been Married		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	1	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	39	11

Figures 7.2.1 to 7.2.4 show state percentages for marital status among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2014 CPS ASEC. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures. Table 7.2A along with these four figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the CPS ASEC ranged from 0.80 in Alaska to 1.15 in Nevada for married adults, from 0.41 in Montana to 1.68 in Indiana for widowed adults, from 0.80 in Rhode Island to 1.49 in Alaska for divorced or separated adults, and from 0.82 in West Virginia to 1.23 in Alabama and Oregon for adults who had never been married. These CR ranges are much wider than the

CR ranges in the NSDUH and ACS data comparison, indicating that NSDUH's marital status estimates are more comparable with the ACS estimates than with the CPS ASEC estimates. However, it should be noted that the NSDUH and ACS comparison is based on 5 years of data while the NSDUH and CPS ASEC comparison is based on only 1 year of data, and that having more data may result in fewer outliers.

In general, across all four marital status categories, most of the CRs resulting from the NSDUH and CPS ASEC comparison were not significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 7.2), which is similar to the CR results from the NSDUH and ACS comparison. Among married adults, the CRs were less than 1.0 in 36 states (6 were statistically significant); only in Nevada was the CR for married adults significantly greater than 1.0. Among divorced or separated adults, however, the CRs were greater than 1.0 in 40 states (14 were significantly greater than 1.0). Out of the six states where the CR for married adults was significantly less than 1.0, the CR for divorced or separated adults was significantly greater than 1.0 in four of those states: Alaska, Arkansas, Vermont, and Virginia. Because each respondent had to choose only one marital status at the time of the NSDUH interview, if NSDUH underestimates one category (e.g., the percentage of married adults), it would overestimate another category (in this case, the percentage of divorced or separated adults).

Among widowed adults and those who had never been married, the CRs in the states were more divided between being greater than 1.0 or lower than 1.0 (i.e., 25 vs. 26 for widowed adults and 27 vs. 24 for adults who had never been married) (see Exhibit 7.2). Among widowed adults, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 in only six states (five with CRs less than 1.0 and one with a CR greater than 1.0). Likewise, among adults who had never been married, the CRs were significantly different from 1.0 in six states (two with CRs less than 1.0 and four with CRs greater than 1.0).

Exhibit 7.2 State Coverage Ratios for Marital Status between NSDUH and CPS ASEC Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Married		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	14	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	30	6
Widowed		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	24	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	21	5
Divorced or Separated		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	26	14
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	11	0
Never Been Married		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	23	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	22	2

Even though the CR ranges for the NSDUH and CPS ASEC comparison were much greater than what were seen in the NSDUH and ACS comparison (see Figures 7.1.1 to 7.2.4), the numbers of states with CRs that were significantly different from 1.0 were similar in both comparisons. Because the NSDUH and ACS comparison used 5 years of data, its CRs had

smaller standard errors than did the CRs in the NSDUH and CPS ASEC comparison, which used 1 year of data. Thus, smaller differences from 1.0 could show up as being significant in the NSDUH and ACS comparison.

The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and CPS ASEC estimates are 0.75 for married adults, 0.29 for widowed adults, 0.60 for divorced or separated adults, and 0.91 for adults who had never been married. As can be seen in Figures 7.2.1 to 7.2.4, most of the dots in the scatter plots are not that close to the 45 degree line (i.e., there is no clear pattern), except for the never been married category (Figure 7.2.4). No clear pattern of correlation can be observed between the NSDUH state estimates and CPS ASEC state estimates for marital status in the other three categories, especially in the widowed category.

Table 7.3B shows national percentages, by age group, gender, and Hispanic origin and race, for marital status among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2014 NHIS. Among married adults, the CRs in most of the demographic domains were significantly less than 1.0 (i.e., in each age group except young adults aged 18 to 25, both genders, and all races/ethnicities except those who were non-Hispanic Asian). The CRs were significantly greater than 1.0 for divorced or separated adults in demographic groups where the CRs were significantly less than 1.0 for married adults (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic other were exceptions, with CRs greater than 1.0 but not significantly). For adults aged 18 or older who had never been married, the CRs tended to be greater than 1.0 (e.g., the CRs for the 18 or older, 18 to 25, 26 or older, females, and Hispanic domains were significantly greater than 1.0). Lastly, most of the CRs among widowed individuals were not significantly different from 1.0, with two exceptions—non-Hispanic Asians and females had CRs significantly less than 1.0.

7.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and ACS percentages for marital status among adults aged 18 or older were available, the average CRs were 1.03, 0.95, 1.03, and 0.95 for adults who were married, widowed, divorced or separated, and had never been married, respectively (the corresponding median CRs were very close to the means). The CRs did not vary much from 1.0 at the state level, especially for the widowed and the divorced or separated categories (two and five significant changes, respectively). The married and the never been married categories had 9 and 11 significant changes, respectively, with most of the CRs being greater than 1.0 for married adults and less than 1.0 for adults who had never been married.

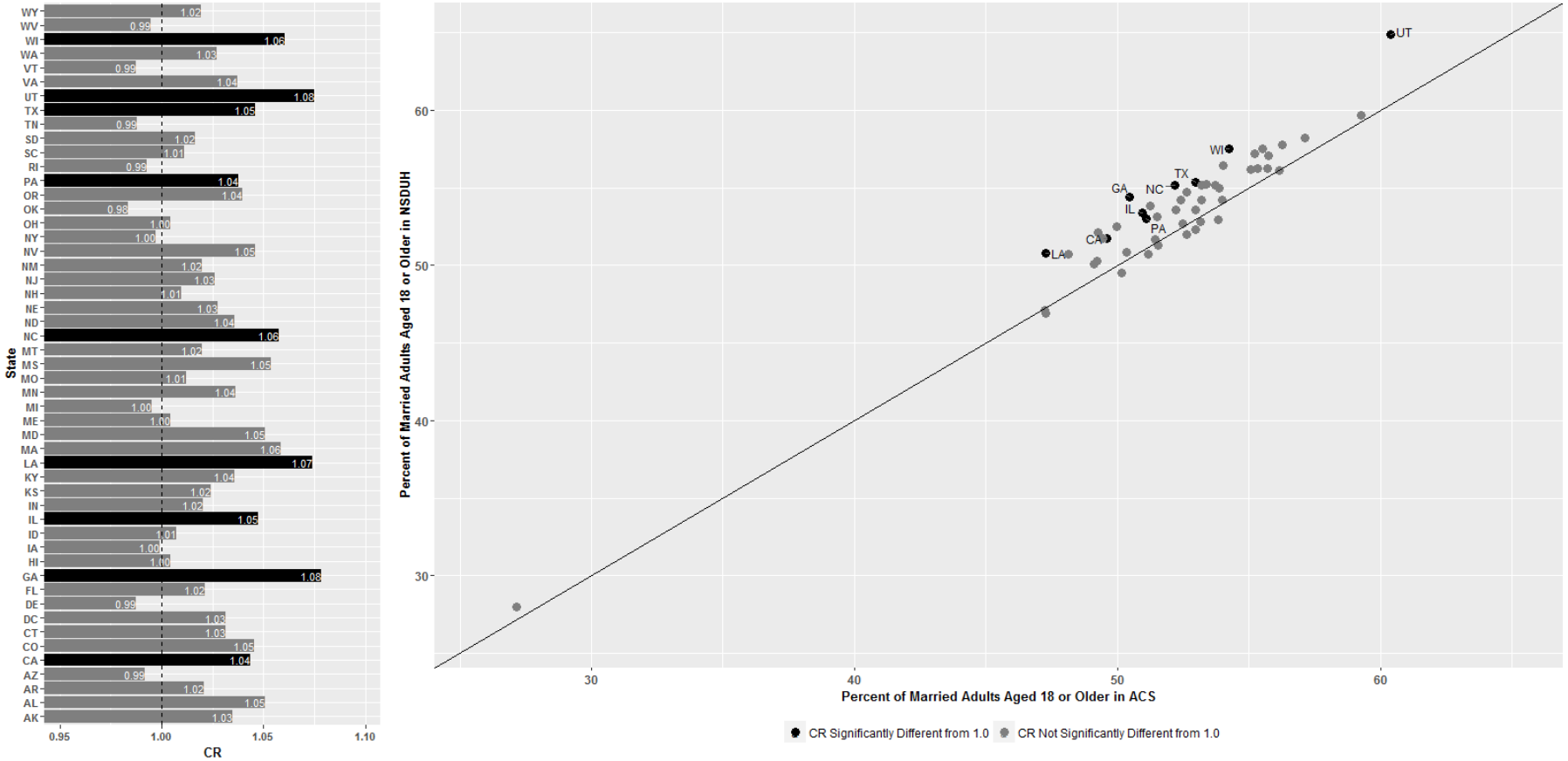
Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and CPS ASEC percentages for marital status among adults aged 18 or older were available, the average CRs were 0.97, 0.99, 1.13, and 1.02 for adults who were married, widowed, divorced or separated, and had never been married, respectively (with the median CRs being very close). There was less association observed between the NSDUH and CPS ASEC marital estimates at the state level than was seen with the ACS and NSDUH estimates. One interesting note is that the District of Columbia seemed to be an outlier compared with the other 50 states as far as the percentage who were married and the percentage who had never been married. This pattern was seen across all three surveys.

At the national level among adults aged 18 or older, NSDUH's marital status estimates tended to be lower than the NHIS estimates among married adults. NSDUH's estimates were

higher than the NHIS estimates among divorced or separated adults and adults who had never been married across most of the demographic domains.

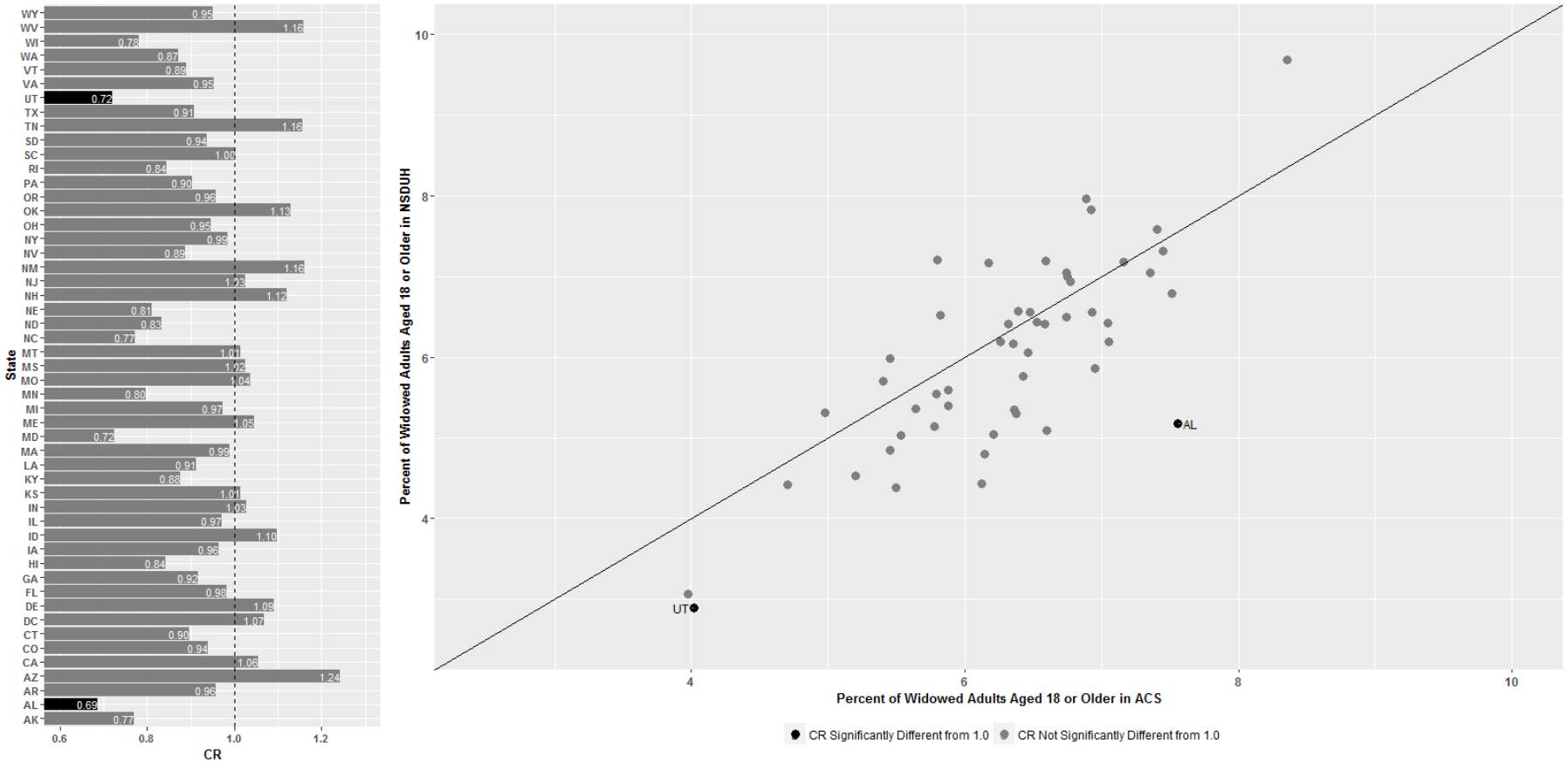
When compared with the ACS, CPS ASEC, and NHIS, NSDUH seemed to overestimate the percentages of divorced or separated adults. In general, NSDUH was similar to the other three surveys when estimating widowed adults. In comparison with the ACS, NSDUH seemed to underestimate the percentage of adults who had never been married, whereas NSDUH overestimated this category when compared with the NHIS. Lastly, for the married category, NSDUH overestimated that percentage as compared with the ACS, but underestimated it as compared with the CPS ASEC and NHIS. The questions and response choices for all four surveys were similar (see Tables 7.1C, 7.2C, and 7.3C), with one exception—the NHIS gave respondents the option of saying they are living with a partner, but follow-up questions allowed these individuals to be categorized into one of the four marital status groups to make the classification more comparable with the NSDUH response categories.

Figure 7.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Married Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



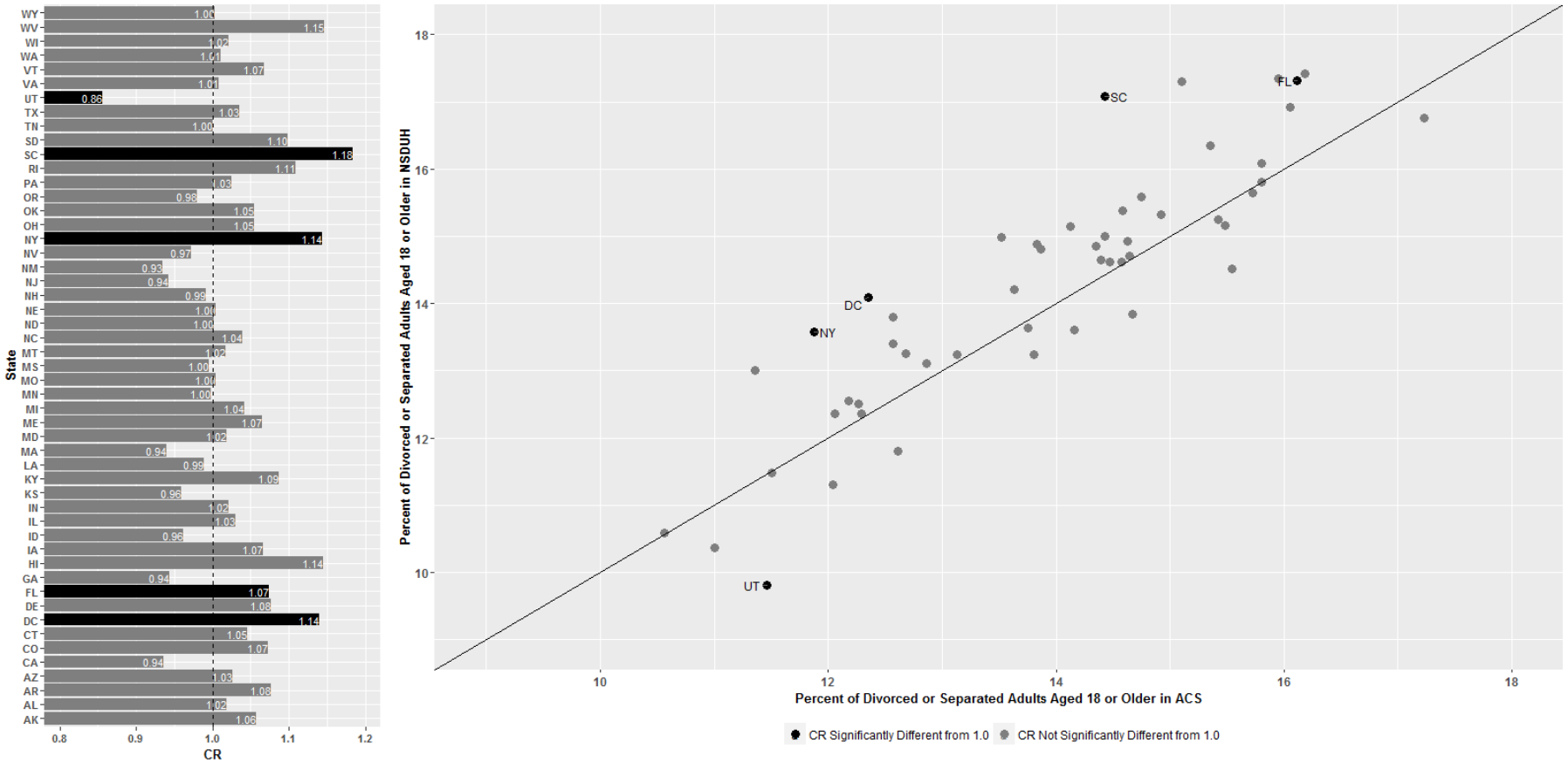
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Widowed Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



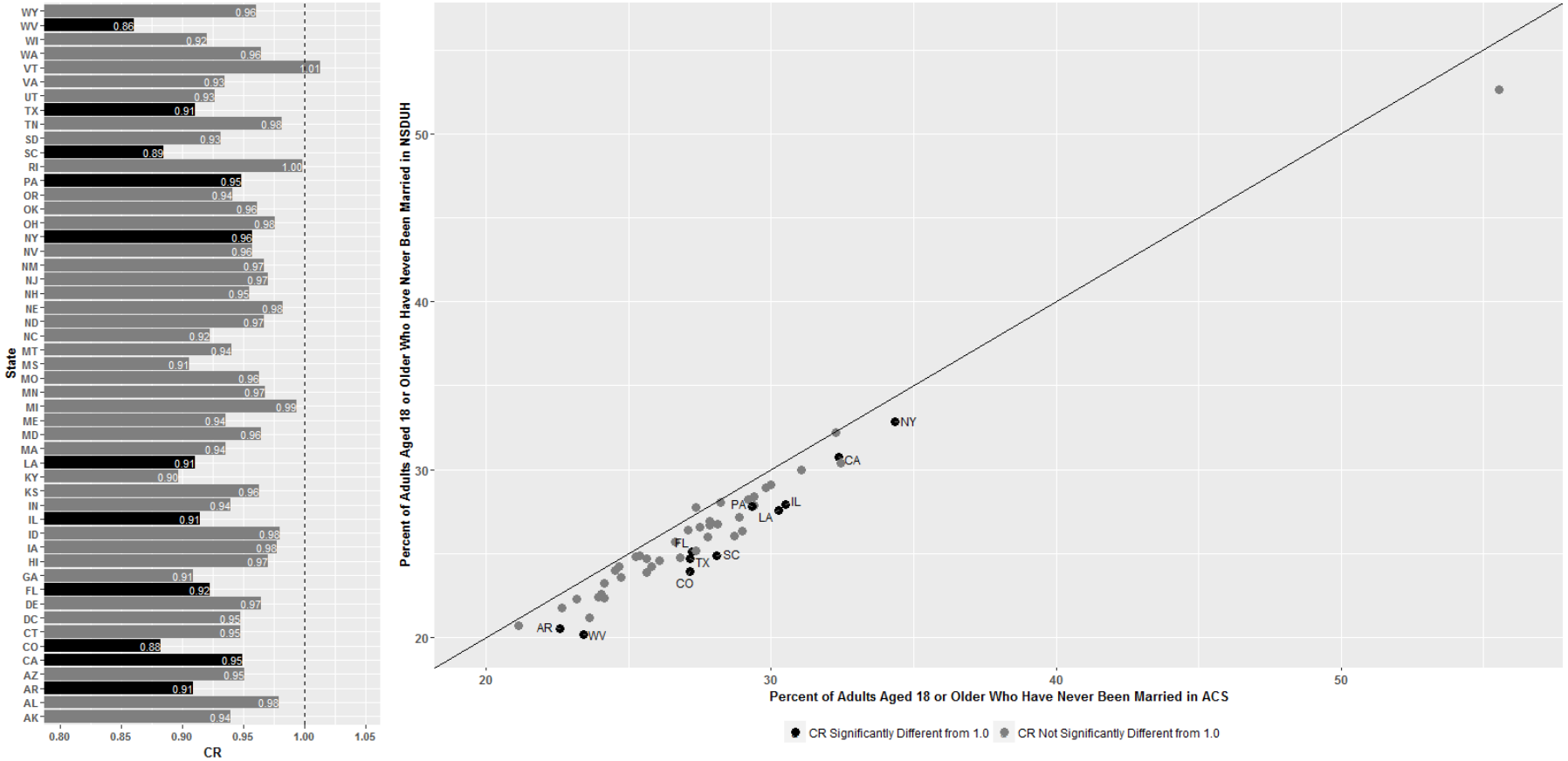
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.1.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Divorced or Separated Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



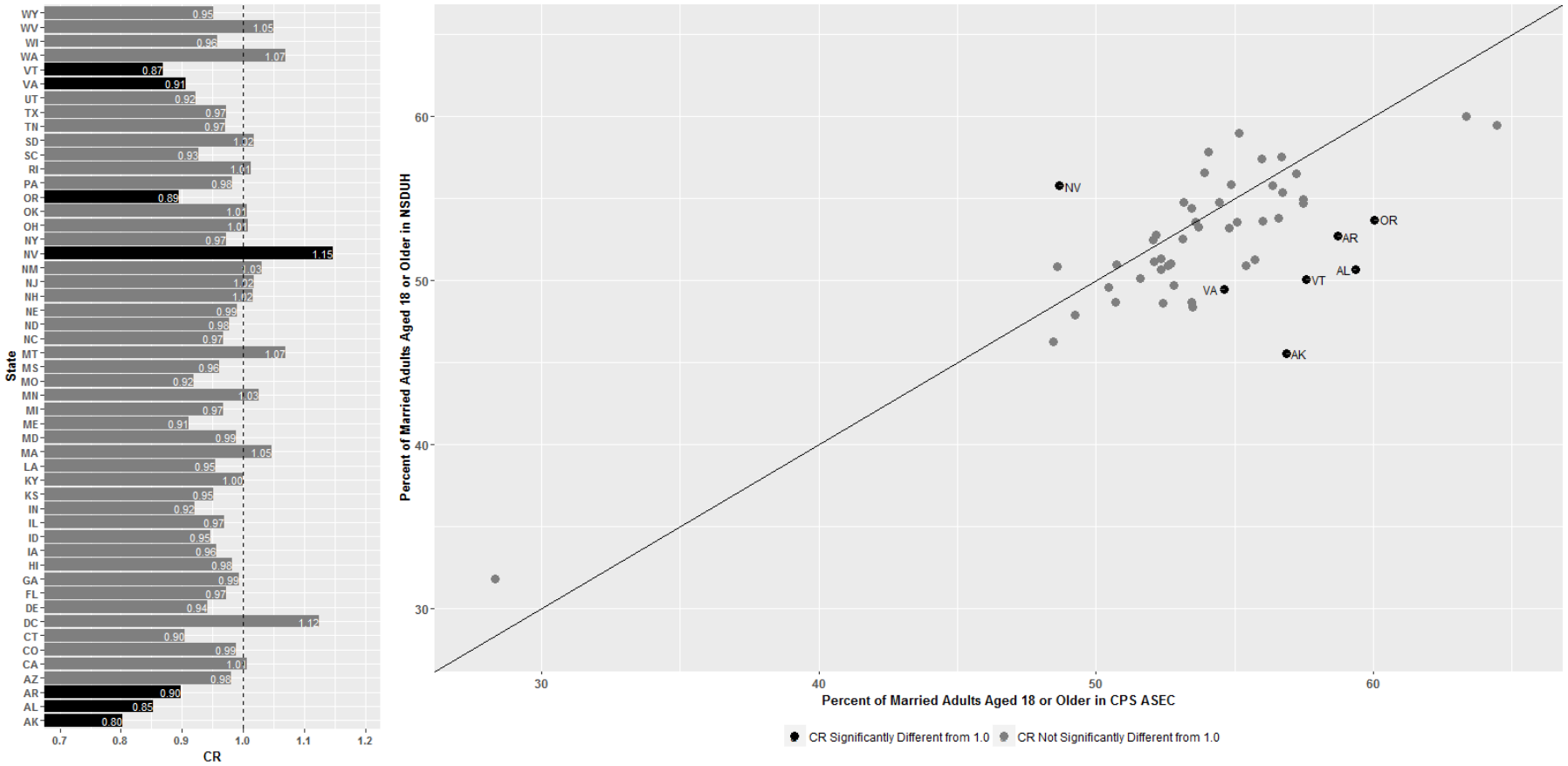
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.1.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Have Never Been Married, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



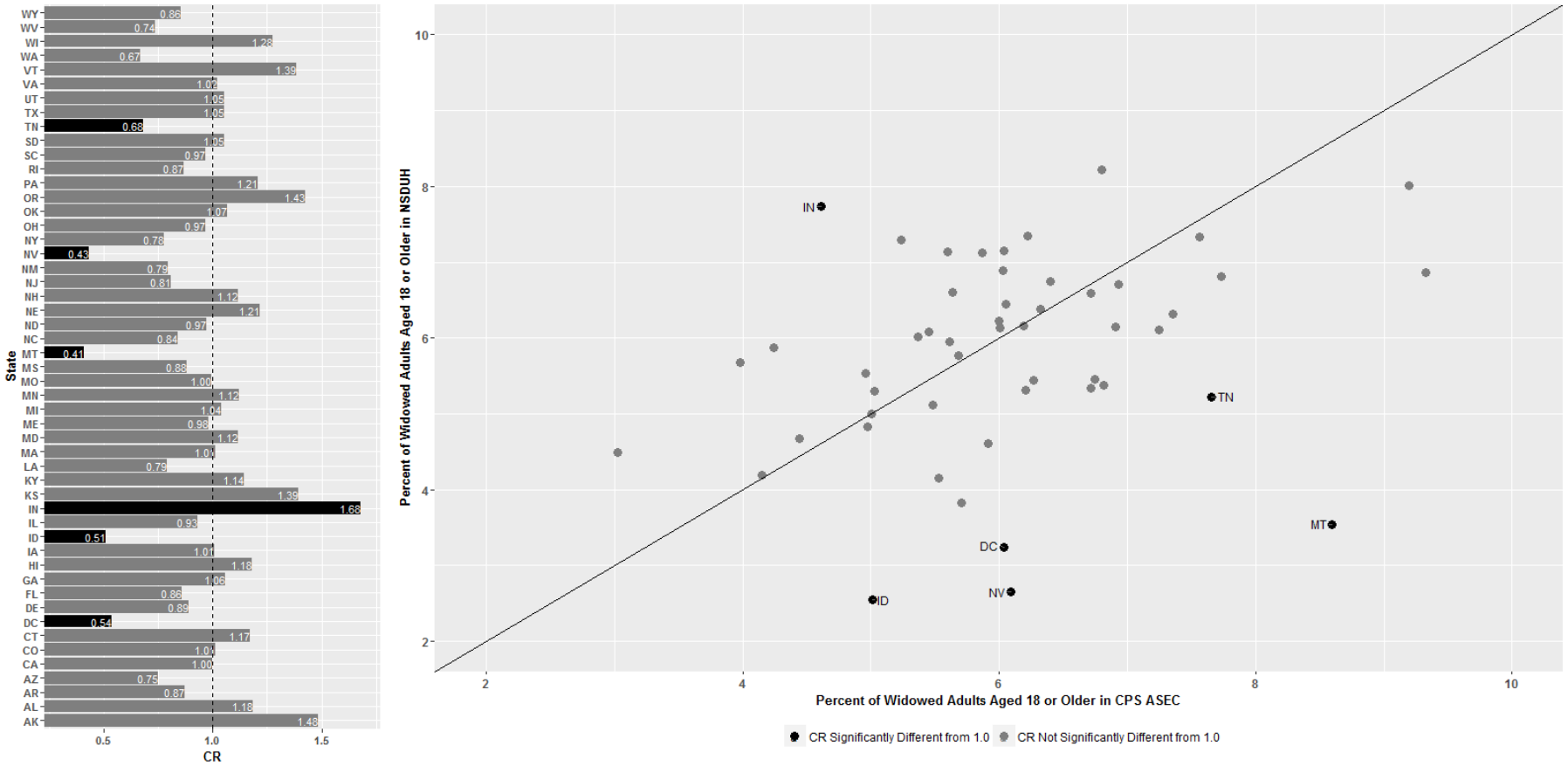
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.2.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Married Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



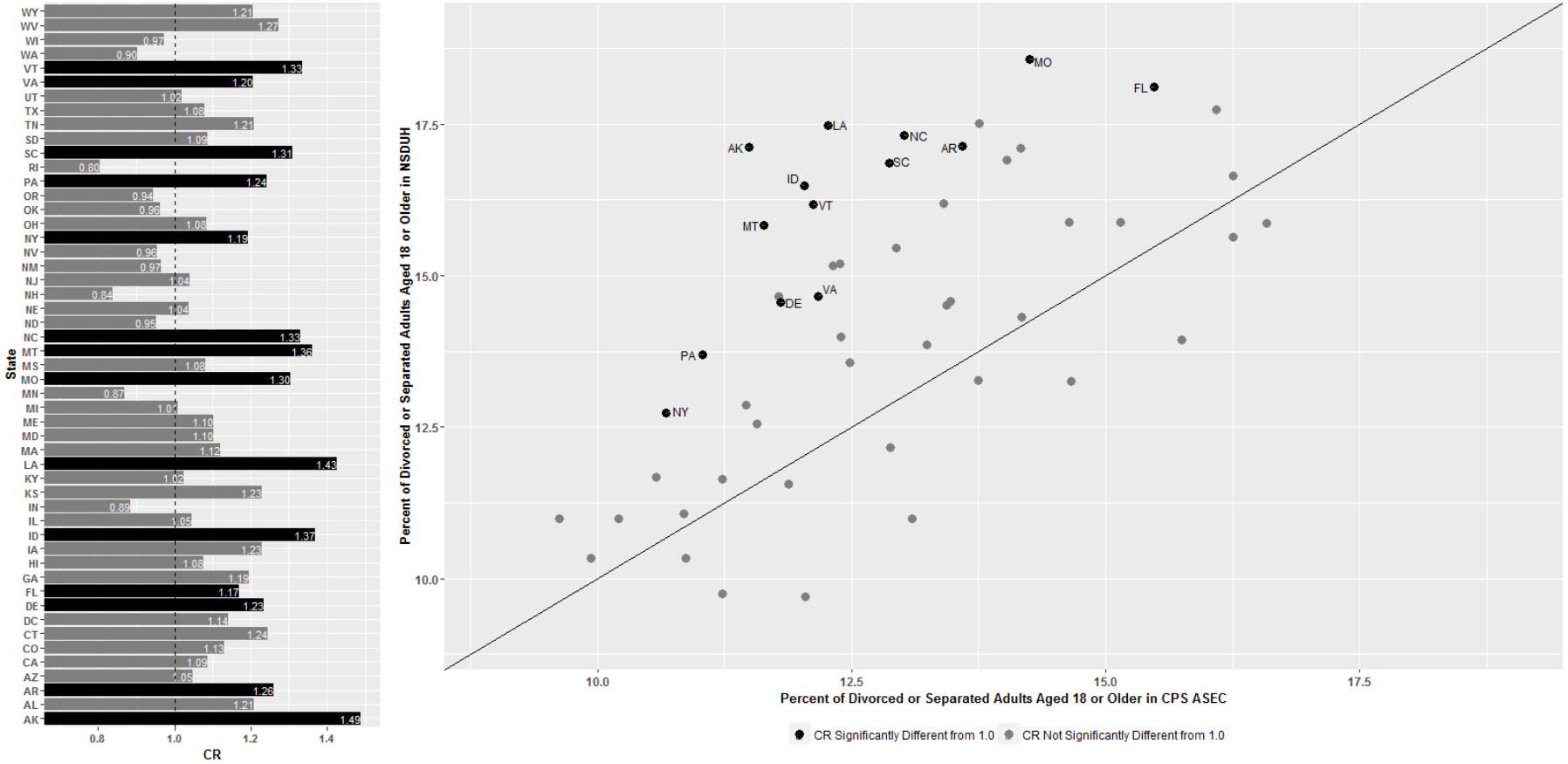
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.2.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Widowed Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



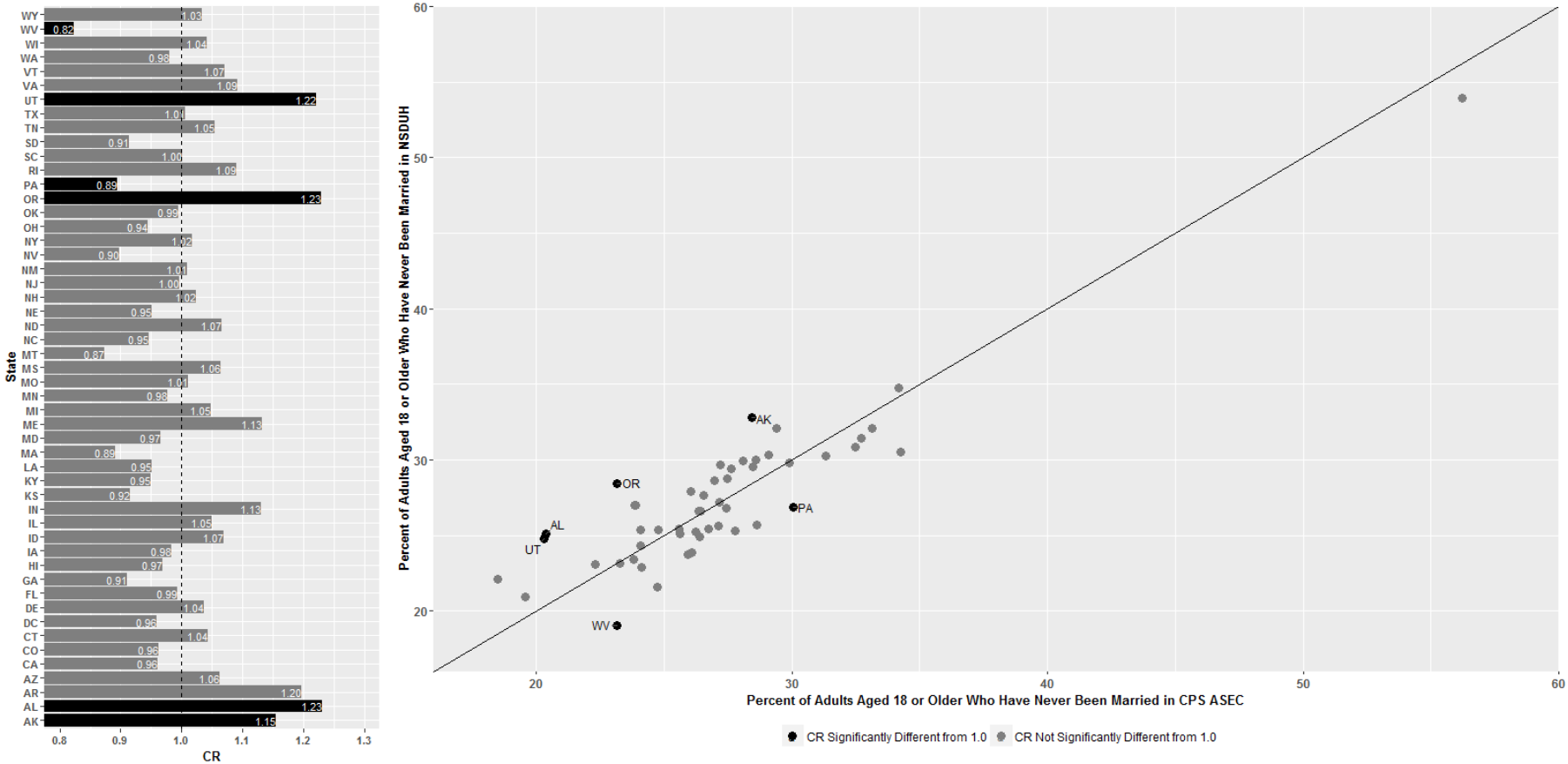
CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.2.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Divorced or Separated Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 7.2.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older Who Have Never Been Married, by State, NSDUH versus CPS ASEC in 2014



CPS ASEC = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Married	229,200	232,346	237,659	123,047	122,108	52.96 (0.23)	51.38	1.03[a] (0.00)	(1.02 - 1.04)
Widowed	229,200	232,346	237,659	14,062	14,977	6.05 (0.10)	6.30	0.96[a] (0.02)	(0.93 - 0.99)
Divorced or Separated	229,200	232,346	237,659	32,603	32,608	14.03 (0.14)	13.72	1.02[a] (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.04)
Never Been Married	229,200	232,346	237,659	62,633	67,966	26.96 (0.18)	28.60	0.94[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.95)
Alabama									
Married	3,300	3,576	3,676	1,927	1,884	53.87 (1.63)	51.26	1.05 (0.03)	(0.99 - 1.12)
Widowed	3,300	3,576	3,676	185	278	5.18 (0.62)	7.56	0.69[a] (0.08)	(0.54 - 0.87)
Divorced or Separated	3,300	3,576	3,676	575	581	16.09 (1.10)	15.80	1.02 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.16)
Never Been Married	3,300	3,576	3,676	889	933	24.85 (1.16)	25.38	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.07)
Alaska									
Married	3,000	507	532	275	279	54.21 (1.59)	52.39	1.03 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.10)
Widowed	3,000	507	532	16	21	3.06 (0.47)	3.97	0.77 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.04)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	507	532	79	79	15.59 (1.16)	14.75	1.06 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.22)
Never Been Married	3,000	507	532	138	154	27.14 (1.28)	28.89	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
Arizona									
Married	3,000	4,819	4,859	2,445	2,486	50.74 (1.61)	51.16	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.06)
Widowed	3,000	4,819	4,859	347	282	7.21 (0.92)	5.80	1.24 (0.16)	(0.97 - 1.60)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	4,819	4,859	738	725	15.32 (1.01)	14.92	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	3,000	4,819	4,859	1,289	1,366	26.74 (1.61)	28.12	0.95 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.07)
Arkansas									
Married	3,100	2,166	2,223	1,192	1,198	55.00 (1.66)	53.88	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.08)
Widowed	3,100	2,166	2,223	153	164	7.04 (1.04)	7.36	0.96 (0.14)	(0.72 - 1.28)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	2,166	2,223	378	360	17.43 (1.09)	16.19	1.08 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.22)
Never Been Married	3,100	2,166	2,223	445	502	20.53 (0.99)	22.58	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 1.00)
California									
Married	12,300	27,803	28,417	14,387	14,094	51.75 (0.77)	49.60	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.07)
Widowed	12,300	27,803	28,417	1,585	1,536	5.70 (0.38)	5.40	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.20)
Divorced or Separated	12,300	27,803	28,417	3,284	3,584	11.81 (0.50)	12.61	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.02)
Never Been Married	12,300	27,803	28,417	8,547	9,203	30.74 (0.64)	32.39	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.91 - 0.99)
Colorado									
Married	3,100	3,814	3,891	2,154	2,102	56.48 (1.81)	54.03	1.05 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.11)
Widowed	3,100	3,814	3,891	169	183	4.43 (0.71)	4.71	0.94 (0.15)	(0.69 - 1.29)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	3,814	3,891	578	550	15.14 (1.05)	14.12	1.07 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	3,100	3,814	3,891	913	1,056	23.95 (1.33)	27.14	0.88[a] (0.05)	(0.79 - 0.98)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut									
Married	3,100	2,709	2,780	1,439	1,431	53.13 (1.93)	51.50	1.03 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.11)
Widowed	3,100	2,709	2,780	156	179	5.76 (0.93)	6.43	0.90 (0.14)	(0.65 - 1.23)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	2,709	2,780	359	353	13.26 (0.94)	12.68	1.05 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.20)
Never Been Married	3,100	2,709	2,780	754	817	27.85 (1.52)	29.39	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.05)
Delaware									
Married	3,000	685	704	339	353	49.54 (1.81)	50.18	0.99 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.06)
Widowed	3,000	685	704	49	46	7.20 (0.71)	6.59	1.09 (0.11)	(0.90 - 1.32)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	685	704	102	97	14.89 (1.14)	13.83	1.08 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.25)
Never Been Married	3,000	685	704	194	207	28.37 (1.51)	29.40	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
District of Columbia									
Married	3,100	500	514	140	140	27.98 (1.73)	27.14	1.03 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.16)
Widowed	3,100	500	514	27	26	5.31 (0.76)	4.98	1.07 (0.15)	(0.81 - 1.41)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	500	514	70	64	14.08 (0.82)	12.36	1.14[a] (0.07)	(1.02 - 1.28)
Never Been Married	3,100	500	514	263	285	52.62 (1.84)	55.53	0.95 (0.03)	(0.88 - 1.01)
Florida									
Married	12,400	14,677	15,084	7,379	7,425	50.28 (0.91)	49.23	1.02 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.06)
Widowed	12,400	14,677	15,084	1,073	1,123	7.31 (0.48)	7.45	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Divorced or Separated	12,400	14,677	15,084	2,541	2,431	17.31 (0.56)	16.12	1.07[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.14)
Never Been Married	12,400	14,677	15,084	3,684	4,104	25.10 (0.69)	27.21	0.92[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 0.97)
Georgia									
Married	2,900	7,153	7,322	3,892	3,695	54.40 (1.78)	50.46	1.08[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.15)
Widowed	2,900	7,153	7,322	386	431	5.39 (0.84)	5.88	0.92 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.24)
Divorced or Separated	2,900	7,153	7,322	991	1,074	13.85 (0.82)	14.67	0.94 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.06)
Never Been Married	2,900	7,153	7,322	1,885	2,123	26.35 (1.29)	29.00	0.91 (0.04)	(0.83 - 1.00)
Hawaii									
Married	3,200	1,002	1,071	528	562	52.70 (1.14)	52.47	1.00 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.05)
Widowed	3,200	1,002	1,071	54	68	5.35 (0.76)	6.36	0.84 (0.12)	(0.64 - 1.11)
Divorced or Separated	3,200	1,002	1,071	130	122	13.00 (0.91)	11.36	1.14 (0.08)	(1.00 - 1.31)
Never Been Married	3,200	1,002	1,071	290	319	28.94 (0.98)	29.81	0.97 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.04)
Idaho									
Married	3,000	1,134	1,156	677	685	59.70 (1.95)	59.26	1.01 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,000	1,134	1,156	68	63	5.99 (0.97)	5.45	1.10 (0.18)	(0.80 - 1.51)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	1,134	1,156	154	164	13.61 (1.09)	14.16	0.96 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.12)
Never Been Married	3,000	1,134	1,156	235	244	20.70 (1.07)	21.13	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Illinois									
Married	12,200	9,601	9,762	5,124	4,974	53.37 (0.82)	50.95	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.02 - 1.08)
Widowed	12,200	9,601	9,762	592	620	6.17 (0.41)	6.35	0.97 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.11)
Divorced or Separated	12,200	9,601	9,762	1,205	1,189	12.55 (0.49)	12.18	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.11)
Never Been Married	12,200	9,601	9,762	2,681	2,980	27.92 (0.59)	30.52	0.91[a] (0.02)	(0.88 - 0.95)
Indiana									
Married	3,000	4,812	4,918	2,611	2,615	54.25 (1.75)	53.18	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,000	4,812	4,918	316	314	6.57 (0.83)	6.39	1.03 (0.13)	(0.80 - 1.32)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	4,812	4,918	719	719	14.93 (1.13)	14.62	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Never Been Married	3,000	4,812	4,918	1,167	1,269	24.26 (1.27)	25.81	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.04)
Iowa									
Married	3,100	2,289	2,338	1,285	1,313	56.11 (1.84)	56.16	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,100	2,289	2,338	149	158	6.50 (0.84)	6.74	0.96 (0.12)	(0.75 - 1.24)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	2,289	2,338	307	294	13.40 (1.11)	12.57	1.07 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.25)
Never Been Married	3,100	2,289	2,338	549	573	23.98 (1.51)	24.53	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Kansas									
Married	3,000	2,083	2,143	1,190	1,195	57.10 (1.71)	55.74	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,000	2,083	2,143	134	135	6.41 (0.87)	6.32	1.01 (0.14)	(0.78 - 1.32)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	2,083	2,143	276	296	13.24 (1.15)	13.81	0.96 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.14)
Never Been Married	3,000	2,083	2,143	484	517	23.25 (1.27)	24.13	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
Kentucky									
Married	3,100	3,255	3,341	1,799	1,783	55.27 (1.62)	53.36	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.10)
Widowed	3,100	3,255	3,341	201	236	6.19 (0.63)	7.05	0.88 (0.09)	(0.72 - 1.07)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	3,255	3,341	565	533	17.34 (1.10)	15.95	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	3,100	3,255	3,341	690	789	21.20 (1.20)	23.63	0.90 (0.05)	(0.80 - 1.00)
Louisiana									
Married	3,600	3,341	3,452	1,696	1,632	50.78 (1.46)	47.27	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.14)
Widowed	3,600	3,341	3,452	215	243	6.42 (0.86)	7.04	0.91 (0.12)	(0.70 - 1.19)
Divorced or Separated	3,600	3,341	3,452	510	532	15.25 (0.87)	15.42	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Never Been Married	3,600	3,341	3,452	920	1,045	27.55 (1.01)	30.26	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.85 - 0.98)
Maine									
Married	3,100	1,043	1,059	565	572	54.20 (1.67)	53.97	1.00 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,100	1,043	1,059	74	71	7.05 (0.94)	6.74	1.05 (0.14)	(0.81 - 1.36)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	1,043	1,059	170	163	16.35 (1.16)	15.35	1.07 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.22)
Never Been Married	3,100	1,043	1,059	234	254	22.40 (1.25)	23.94	0.94 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.04)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland									
Married	3,000	4,373	4,486	2,296	2,241	52.50 (1.91)	49.96	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.13)
Widowed	3,000	4,373	4,486	194	275	4.44 (1.10)	6.12	0.72 (0.18)	(0.44 - 1.18)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	4,373	4,486	573	577	13.10 (1.18)	12.86	1.02 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.22)
Never Been Married	3,000	4,373	4,486	1,310	1,393	29.95 (1.36)	31.05	0.96 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.05)
Massachusetts									
Married	3,200	5,136	5,197	2,677	2,559	52.12 (1.64)	49.25	1.06 (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.13)
Widowed	3,200	5,136	5,197	318	325	6.19 (0.74)	6.26	0.99 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.25)
Divorced or Separated	3,200	5,136	5,197	581	626	11.31 (0.84)	12.04	0.94 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.09)
Never Been Married	3,200	5,136	5,197	1,560	1,687	30.38 (1.52)	32.45	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.03)
Michigan									
Married	12,300	7,504	7,582	3,850	3,909	51.31 (0.86)	51.55	1.00 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.03)
Widowed	12,300	7,504	7,582	482	499	6.42 (0.38)	6.59	0.97 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.09)
Divorced or Separated	12,300	7,504	7,582	1,066	1,034	14.21 (0.53)	13.63	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.12)
Never Been Married	12,300	7,504	7,582	2,106	2,140	28.07 (0.62)	28.23	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.04)
Minnesota									
Married	3,100	4,010	4,067	2,307	2,258	57.54 (1.63)	55.51	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.10)
Widowed	3,100	4,010	4,067	176	224	4.39 (0.71)	5.50	0.80 (0.13)	(0.58 - 1.10)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	4,010	4,067	460	468	11.48 (0.98)	11.50	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.18)
Never Been Married	3,100	4,010	4,067	1,067	1,118	26.60 (1.18)	27.49	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.06)
Mississippi									
Married	3,200	2,151	2,228	1,091	1,073	50.74 (1.83)	48.15	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.13)
Widowed	3,200	2,151	2,228	163	165	7.59 (0.91)	7.41	1.02 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.30)
Divorced or Separated	3,200	2,151	2,228	337	350	15.65 (1.22)	15.72	1.00 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
Never Been Married	3,200	2,151	2,228	560	640	26.03 (1.47)	28.72	0.91 (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.01)
Missouri									
Married	3,000	4,493	4,594	2,408	2,433	53.60 (1.63)	52.97	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,000	4,493	4,594	314	310	7.00 (0.75)	6.75	1.04 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.28)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	4,493	4,594	661	673	14.71 (1.13)	14.65	1.00 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	3,000	4,493	4,594	1,110	1,178	24.70 (0.92)	25.64	0.96 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.04)
Montana									
Married	3,100	759	775	426	427	56.18 (1.43)	55.08	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,100	759	775	50	50	6.56 (0.75)	6.48	1.01 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.27)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	759	775	111	112	14.65 (0.88)	14.40	1.02 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.14)
Never Been Married	3,100	759	775	172	186	22.61 (1.02)	24.04	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nebraska									
Married	3,100	1,347	1,382	779	777	57.82 (1.72)	56.26	1.03 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,100	1,347	1,382	68	86	5.04 (0.63)	6.21	0.81 (0.10)	(0.63 - 1.04)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	1,347	1,382	166	170	12.35 (1.16)	12.30	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.21)
Never Been Married	3,100	1,347	1,382	334	349	24.79 (1.19)	25.24	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
Nevada									
Married	3,200	2,009	2,068	1,039	1,023	51.72 (1.98)	49.46	1.05 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.13)
Widowed	3,200	2,009	2,068	97	113	4.84 (0.77)	5.45	0.89 (0.14)	(0.65 - 1.21)
Divorced or Separated	3,200	2,009	2,068	337	356	16.76 (1.26)	17.23	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.13)
Never Been Married	3,200	2,009	2,068	536	576	26.68 (1.57)	27.86	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.07)
New Hampshire									
Married	3,200	1,028	1,038	578	578	56.24 (1.57)	55.70	1.01 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,200	1,028	1,038	67	60	6.52 (0.70)	5.82	1.12 (0.12)	(0.91 - 1.38)
Divorced or Separated	3,200	1,028	1,038	140	143	13.63 (1.14)	13.75	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	3,200	1,028	1,038	243	257	23.61 (0.92)	24.73	0.95 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.03)
New Jersey									
Married	3,000	6,660	6,785	3,569	3,543	53.58 (1.71)	52.22	1.03 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,000	6,660	6,785	462	460	6.94 (0.67)	6.77	1.03 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.24)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	6,660	6,785	690	746	10.36 (0.93)	11.00	0.94 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.12)
Never Been Married	3,000	6,660	6,785	1,939	2,036	29.11 (1.41)	30.00	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
New Mexico									
Married	3,100	1,509	1,556	756	764	50.07 (1.55)	49.10	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.08)
Widowed	3,100	1,509	1,556	108	96	7.17 (0.87)	6.17	1.16 (0.14)	(0.91 - 1.48)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	1,509	1,556	219	242	14.52 (1.16)	15.54	0.93 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.09)
Never Been Married	3,100	1,509	1,556	426	454	28.24 (1.04)	29.19	0.97 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.04)
New York									
Married	12,200	14,990	15,196	7,062	7,179	47.11 (0.87)	47.24	1.00 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.03)
Widowed	12,200	14,990	15,196	964	992	6.43 (0.42)	6.53	0.99 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.12)
Divorced or Separated	12,200	14,990	15,196	2,035	1,805	13.58 (0.53)	11.88	1.14[a] (0.04)	(1.06 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	12,200	14,990	15,196	4,929	5,220	32.88 (0.73)	34.35	0.96[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 1.00)
North Carolina									
Married	3,100	7,119	7,370	3,927	3,845	55.17 (1.50)	52.17	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.12)
Widowed	3,100	7,119	7,370	363	486	5.10 (0.72)	6.60	0.77 (0.11)	(0.58 - 1.02)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	7,119	7,370	1,068	1,063	15.00 (1.00)	14.43	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
Never Been Married	3,100	7,119	7,370	1,761	1,975	24.74 (1.23)	26.80	0.92 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.02)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Married	3,100	514	536	294	296	57.20 (1.49)	55.23	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,100	514	536	27	34	5.31 (0.72)	6.37	0.83 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.09)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	514	536	54	57	10.58 (0.79)	10.56	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
Never Been Married	3,100	514	536	138	149	26.91 (1.45)	27.83	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.07)
Ohio									
Married	12,100	8,692	8,854	4,490	4,552	51.65 (0.87)	51.42	1.00 (0.02)	(0.97 - 1.04)
Widowed	12,100	8,692	8,854	570	613	6.55 (0.41)	6.93	0.95 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.07)
Divorced or Separated	12,100	8,692	8,854	1,337	1,291	15.38 (0.54)	14.58	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.13)
Never Been Married	12,100	8,692	8,854	2,296	2,397	26.41 (0.75)	27.07	0.98 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.03)
Oklahoma									
Married	3,000	2,754	2,850	1,459	1,535	52.97 (1.66)	53.84	0.98 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.05)
Widowed	3,000	2,754	2,850	216	197	7.83 (0.87)	6.92	1.13 (0.13)	(0.91 - 1.41)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	2,754	2,850	466	458	16.92 (1.12)	16.05	1.05 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.20)
Never Been Married	3,000	2,754	2,850	614	661	22.29 (1.13)	23.18	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)
Oregon									
Married	3,000	2,972	3,006	1,626	1,582	54.72 (1.60)	52.63	1.04 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.10)
Widowed	3,000	2,972	3,006	165	174	5.55 (0.72)	5.79	0.96 (0.12)	(0.74 - 1.23)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	2,972	3,006	451	466	15.17 (0.82)	15.49	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.09)
Never Been Married	3,000	2,972	3,006	730	784	24.56 (0.89)	26.09	0.94 (0.03)	(0.88 - 1.01)
Pennsylvania									
Married	10,900	9,750	9,971	5,171	5,096	53.03 (0.85)	51.11	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.07)
Widowed	10,900	9,750	9,971	662	749	6.79 (0.39)	7.52	0.90 (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.01)
Divorced or Separated	10,900	9,750	9,971	1,205	1,202	12.36 (0.51)	12.06	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.11)
Never Been Married	10,900	9,750	9,971	2,712	2,923	27.81 (0.67)	29.32	0.95[a] (0.02)	(0.90 - 0.99)
Rhode Island									
Married	3,100	816	832	383	393	46.91 (1.98)	47.27	0.99 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.08)
Widowed	3,100	816	832	48	58	5.87 (1.10)	6.95	0.84 (0.16)	(0.58 - 1.22)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	816	832	122	112	14.99 (1.16)	13.52	1.11 (0.09)	(0.95 - 1.29)
Never Been Married	3,100	816	832	263	268	32.23 (1.41)	32.26	1.00 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.09)
South Carolina									
Married	3,100	3,483	3,601	1,772	1,812	50.88 (1.46)	50.33	1.01 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,100	3,483	3,601	250	258	7.19 (0.90)	7.16	1.00 (0.13)	(0.78 - 1.28)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	3,483	3,601	595	520	17.08 (1.10)	14.43	1.18[a] (0.08)	(1.04 - 1.34)
Never Been Married	3,100	3,483	3,601	866	1,011	24.85 (1.36)	28.07	0.89[a] (0.05)	(0.80 - 0.99)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
South Dakota									
Married	3,000	607	621	341	344	56.25 (1.60)	55.33	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.08)
Widowed	3,000	607	621	37	40	6.06 (0.81)	6.46	0.94 (0.13)	(0.72 - 1.22)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	607	621	84	78	13.80 (0.91)	12.57	1.10 (0.07)	(0.97 - 1.25)
Never Been Married	3,000	607	621	145	159	23.89 (1.32)	25.65	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.04)
Tennessee									
Married	3,000	4,805	4,910	2,498	2,584	52.00 (1.91)	52.63	0.99 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.06)
Widowed	3,000	4,805	4,910	383	338	7.97 (0.98)	6.89	1.16 (0.14)	(0.91 - 1.47)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	4,805	4,910	760	776	15.81 (1.23)	15.80	1.00 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.16)
Never Been Married	3,000	4,805	4,910	1,164	1,212	24.22 (1.21)	24.68	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
Texas									
Married	12,100	18,167	18,714	10,065	9,914	55.40 (0.86)	52.98	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.08)
Widowed	12,100	18,167	18,714	913	1,036	5.03 (0.38)	5.53	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.05)
Divorced or Separated	12,100	18,167	18,714	2,698	2,686	14.85 (0.53)	14.35	1.03 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.11)
Never Been Married	12,100	18,167	18,714	4,491	5,079	24.72 (0.69)	27.14	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.86 - 0.96)
Utah									
Married	3,100	1,930	1,934	1,253	1,168	64.92 (1.47)	60.39	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.12)
Widowed	3,100	1,930	1,934	56	78	2.90 (0.47)	4.02	0.72[a] (0.12)	(0.53 - 0.99)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	1,930	1,934	189	222	9.81 (0.76)	11.46	0.86[a] (0.07)	(0.73 - 1.00)
Never Been Married	3,100	1,930	1,934	432	467	22.37 (1.18)	24.13	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.03)
Vermont									
Married	3,000	494	499	259	265	52.32 (1.54)	52.98	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.05)
Widowed	3,000	494	499	25	29	5.14 (0.68)	5.78	0.89 (0.12)	(0.69 - 1.15)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	494	499	73	69	14.81 (0.97)	13.87	1.07 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.21)
Never Been Married	3,000	494	499	137	137	27.73 (1.42)	27.38	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.12)
Virginia									
Married	3,000	6,003	6,245	3,313	3,322	55.19 (1.90)	53.20	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.11)
Widowed	3,000	6,003	6,245	336	367	5.59 (0.81)	5.87	0.95 (0.14)	(0.72 - 1.27)
Divorced or Separated	3,000	6,003	6,245	795	820	13.24 (0.90)	13.13	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
Never Been Married	3,000	6,003	6,245	1,559	1,735	25.98 (1.67)	27.79	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.06)
Washington									
Married	3,100	5,135	5,235	2,833	2,812	55.18 (1.58)	53.71	1.03 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.09)
Widowed	3,100	5,135	5,235	232	272	4.53 (0.61)	5.20	0.87 (0.12)	(0.67 - 1.13)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	5,135	5,235	751	758	14.62 (1.21)	14.47	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.19)
Never Been Married	3,100	5,135	5,235	1,319	1,393	25.68 (1.27)	26.62	0.96 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
West Virginia									
Married	3,100	1,430	1,468	756	780	52.85 (1.49)	53.14	0.99 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.05)
Widowed	3,100	1,430	1,468	139	123	9.69 (0.83)	8.35	1.16 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.37)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	1,430	1,468	248	222	17.30 (1.34)	15.10	1.15 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.33)
Never Been Married	3,100	1,430	1,468	288	344	20.16 (1.13)	23.41	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.96)
Wisconsin									
Married	2,900	4,313	4,382	2,481	2,377	57.52 (1.71)	54.25	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.12)
Widowed	2,900	4,313	4,382	207	269	4.80 (0.67)	6.14	0.78 (0.11)	(0.59 - 1.03)
Divorced or Separated	2,900	4,313	4,382	540	537	12.51 (0.97)	12.26	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.19)
Never Been Married	2,900	4,313	4,382	1,085	1,198	25.17 (1.36)	27.35	0.92 (0.05)	(0.83 - 1.02)
Wyoming									
Married	3,100	420	434	245	248	58.24 (1.39)	57.12	1.02 (0.02)	(0.97 - 1.07)
Widowed	3,100	420	434	23	24	5.37 (0.65)	5.64	0.95 (0.12)	(0.75 - 1.21)
Divorced or Separated	3,100	420	434	61	63	14.62 (0.84)	14.58	1.00 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.12)
Never Been Married	3,100	420	434	91	98	21.77 (1.35)	22.66	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.08)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 7.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 to 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 7.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Marital Status

Information	2009-2013 ACS[1]	2009-2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilian only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which includes three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.[5]	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[6] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"What is this person's marital status?"[7]	"Are you now married, widowed, divorced or separated, or have you never married?" "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is divorced but currently remarried, code as married. By 'divorce' we mean a legal cancellation or annulment of a marriage. By 'separated' we mean legally or informally separating due to marital discord."[8]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Marital Status (continued)

Information	2009-2013 ACS[1]	2009-2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the marital status questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the marital status questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] More information can be found in the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2014, January 30). *American Community Survey design and methodology (January 2014): Chapter 12: Variance estimation* (Version 2.0). Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/design_and_methodology/acs_design_methodology_ch12_2014.pdf

[6] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[7] Verbatim ACS answer choices: (1) "Now married"; (2) "Widowed"; (3) "Divorced"; (4) "Separated"; and (5) "Never married."

[8] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "Married"; (2)"Widowed"; (3) "Divorced or separated"; and (4) "Have never married."

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Married	50,900	240,248	238,364	124,711	126,631	51.91 (0.39)	53.13	0.98[a] (0.01)	(0.96 - 0.99)
Widowed	50,900	240,248	238,364	13,871	14,192	5.77 (0.18)	5.95	0.97 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.03)
Divorced or Separated	50,900	240,248	238,364	34,512	30,671	14.37 (0.25)	12.87	1.12[a] (0.02)	(1.08 - 1.15)
Never Been Married	50,900	240,248	238,364	67,153	66,868	27.95 (0.31)	28.05	1.00 (0.01)	(0.97 - 1.02)
Alabama									
Married	700	3,661	3,579	1,855	2,125	50.66 (2.94)	59.37	0.85[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.96)
Widowed	700	3,661	3,579	262	216	7.15 (1.69)	6.04	1.18 (0.28)	(0.75 - 1.88)
Divorced or Separated	700	3,661	3,579	626	507	17.10 (1.94)	14.17	1.21 (0.14)	(0.97 - 1.51)
Never Been Married	700	3,661	3,579	919	730	25.09 (2.19)	20.40	1.23[a] (0.11)	(1.04 - 1.46)
Alaska									
Married	700	521	496	237	282	45.58 (2.53)	56.85	0.80[a] (0.04)	(0.72 - 0.89)
Widowed	700	521	496	23	15	4.49 (1.12)	3.02	1.48 (0.37)	(0.91 - 2.42)
Divorced or Separated	700	521	496	89	57	17.11 (1.98)	11.49	1.49[a] (0.17)	(1.19 - 1.87)
Never Been Married	700	521	496	171	141	32.82 (1.93)	28.43	1.15[a] (0.07)	(1.03 - 1.30)
Arizona									
Married	700	5,001	4,993	2,566	2,614	51.32 (3.43)	52.35	0.98 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Widowed	700	5,001	4,993	208	276	4.15 (1.17)	5.53	0.75 (0.21)	(0.43 - 1.30)
Divorced or Separated	700	5,001	4,993	794	756	15.88 (1.99)	15.14	1.05 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.34)
Never Been Married	700	5,001	4,993	1,433	1,346	28.65 (2.75)	26.96	1.06 (0.10)	(0.88 - 1.28)
Arkansas									
Married	700	2,207	2,207	1,164	1,296	52.74 (2.89)	58.72	0.90[a] (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.00)
Widowed	700	2,207	2,207	177	203	8.01 (1.44)	9.20	0.87 (0.16)	(0.61 - 1.24)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,207	2,207	378	300	17.13 (1.89)	13.59	1.26[a] (0.14)	(1.02 - 1.56)
Never Been Married	700	2,207	2,207	488	408	22.12 (2.30)	18.49	1.20 (0.12)	(0.98 - 1.47)
California									
Married	3,500	29,136	28,890	14,862	14,653	51.01 (1.25)	50.72	1.01 (0.02)	(0.96 - 1.06)
Widowed	3,500	29,136	28,890	1,457	1,446	5.00 (0.59)	5.01	1.00 (0.12)	(0.79 - 1.26)
Divorced or Separated	3,500	29,136	28,890	3,658	3,341	12.55 (0.81)	11.56	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	3,500	29,136	28,890	9,160	9,449	31.44 (1.11)	32.71	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.03)
Colorado									
Married	800	4,014	4,003	2,270	2,291	56.54 (3.36)	57.23	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Widowed	800	4,014	4,003	169	166	4.20 (1.33)	4.15	1.01 (0.32)	(0.54 - 1.89)
Divorced or Separated	800	4,014	4,003	562	496	13.99 (1.89)	12.39	1.13 (0.15)	(0.87 - 1.47)
Never Been Married	800	4,014	4,003	1,014	1,051	25.27 (2.43)	26.26	0.96 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut									
Married	700	2,770	2,750	1,340	1,471	48.37 (2.51)	53.49	0.90 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.00)
Widowed	700	2,770	2,750	183	155	6.61 (1.68)	5.64	1.17 (0.30)	(0.71 - 1.93)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,770	2,750	406	324	14.66 (1.95)	11.78	1.24 (0.17)	(0.96 - 1.61)
Never Been Married	700	2,770	2,750	841	800	30.36 (2.13)	29.09	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.20)
Delaware									
Married	700	716	695	356	367	49.74 (2.65)	52.81	0.94 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.05)
Widowed	700	716	695	44	48	6.15 (1.48)	6.91	0.89 (0.21)	(0.55 - 1.43)
Divorced or Separated	700	716	695	104	82	14.55 (1.52)	11.80	1.23[a] (0.13)	(1.00 - 1.51)
Never Been Married	700	716	695	212	198	29.55 (1.92)	28.49	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
District of Columbia									
Married	700	533	530	170	150	31.82 (2.20)	28.30	1.12 (0.08)	(0.98 - 1.29)
Widowed	700	533	530	17	32	3.24 (1.00)	6.04	0.54[a] (0.17)	(0.29 - 0.99)
Divorced or Separated	700	533	530	59	51	10.99 (1.59)	9.62	1.14 (0.17)	(0.86 - 1.52)
Never Been Married	700	533	530	288	298	53.95 (2.30)	56.23	0.96 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.04)
Florida									
Married	2,500	15,524	15,251	7,785	7,869	50.15 (1.74)	51.60	0.97 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.04)
Widowed	2,500	15,524	15,251	980	1,122	6.32 (0.87)	7.36	0.86 (0.12)	(0.66 - 1.12)
Divorced or Separated	2,500	15,524	15,251	2,812	2,360	18.11 (1.18)	15.47	1.17[a] (0.08)	(1.03 - 1.33)
Never Been Married	2,500	15,524	15,251	3,946	3,901	25.42 (1.21)	25.58	0.99 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
Georgia									
Married	1,200	7,399	7,252	3,944	3,893	53.30 (2.70)	53.68	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.10)
Widowed	1,200	7,399	7,252	440	407	5.95 (1.12)	5.61	1.06 (0.20)	(0.73 - 1.54)
Divorced or Separated	1,200	7,399	7,252	1,143	938	15.45 (1.43)	12.93	1.19 (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.43)
Never Been Married	1,200	7,399	7,252	1,872	2,016	25.30 (1.92)	27.80	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.06)
Hawaii									
Married	700	1,053	1,029	522	519	49.57 (2.82)	50.44	0.98 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.10)
Widowed	700	1,053	1,029	77	64	7.35 (1.59)	6.22	1.18 (0.26)	(0.77 - 1.81)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,053	1,029	116	105	10.99 (1.44)	10.20	1.08 (0.14)	(0.83 - 1.39)
Never Been Married	700	1,053	1,029	338	341	32.09 (2.58)	33.14	0.97 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.13)
Idaho									
Married	800	1,182	1,138	709	721	60.00 (2.65)	63.36	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Widowed	800	1,182	1,138	30	57	2.55 (0.81)	5.01	0.51[a] (0.16)	(0.27 - 0.95)
Divorced or Separated	800	1,182	1,138	195	137	16.48 (2.19)	12.04	1.37[a] (0.18)	(1.06 - 1.78)
Never Been Married	800	1,182	1,138	248	223	20.96 (1.97)	19.60	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.29)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Illinois									
Married	1,800	9,711	9,702	4,955	5,112	51.03 (1.56)	52.69	0.97 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.03)
Widowed	1,800	9,711	9,702	496	532	5.11 (0.72)	5.48	0.93 (0.13)	(0.71 - 1.23)
Divorced or Separated	1,800	9,711	9,702	1,345	1,285	13.85 (1.07)	13.24	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.22)
Never Been Married	1,800	9,711	9,702	2,914	2,775	30.01 (1.23)	28.60	1.05 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.14)
Indiana									
Married	700	4,919	4,770	2,523	2,658	51.28 (3.03)	55.72	0.92 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.03)
Widowed	700	4,919	4,770	381	220	7.74 (1.56)	4.61	1.68[a] (0.34)	(1.13 - 2.49)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,919	4,770	686	751	13.94 (1.69)	15.74	0.89 (0.11)	(0.70 - 1.12)
Never Been Married	700	4,919	4,770	1,330	1,140	27.03 (2.37)	23.90	1.13 (0.10)	(0.95 - 1.34)
Iowa									
Married	700	2,340	2,342	1,287	1,346	54.98 (2.76)	57.47	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)
Widowed	700	2,340	2,342	149	148	6.38 (1.38)	6.32	1.01 (0.22)	(0.66 - 1.54)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,340	2,342	356	290	15.20 (1.61)	12.38	1.23 (0.13)	(1.00 - 1.51)
Never Been Married	700	2,340	2,342	549	558	23.44 (2.26)	23.83	0.98 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.19)
Kansas									
Married	800	2,119	2,102	1,140	1,189	53.81 (3.28)	56.57	0.95 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.07)
Widowed	800	2,119	2,102	155	110	7.29 (1.47)	5.23	1.39 (0.28)	(0.94 - 2.07)
Divorced or Separated	800	2,119	2,102	321	259	15.16 (1.67)	12.32	1.23 (0.14)	(0.99 - 1.53)
Never Been Married	800	2,119	2,102	503	545	23.74 (2.36)	25.93	0.92 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.11)
Kentucky									
Married	700	3,313	3,365	1,774	1,803	53.55 (2.80)	53.58	1.00 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.11)
Widowed	700	3,313	3,365	228	203	6.89 (1.71)	6.03	1.14 (0.28)	(0.70 - 1.86)
Divorced or Separated	700	3,313	3,365	551	547	16.64 (2.17)	16.26	1.02 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.32)
Never Been Married	700	3,313	3,365	760	812	22.92 (2.00)	24.13	0.95 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.13)
Louisiana									
Married	700	3,431	3,391	1,588	1,643	46.27 (3.11)	48.45	0.95 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.09)
Widowed	700	3,431	3,391	184	231	5.38 (1.17)	6.81	0.79 (0.17)	(0.51 - 1.21)
Divorced or Separated	700	3,431	3,391	600	416	17.48 (1.87)	12.27	1.43[a] (0.15)	(1.16 - 1.76)
Never Been Married	700	3,431	3,391	1,059	1,101	30.87 (2.77)	32.47	0.95 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.13)
Maine									
Married	700	1,058	1,057	515	565	48.66 (3.28)	53.45	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.04)
Widowed	700	1,058	1,057	70	71	6.59 (1.28)	6.72	0.98 (0.19)	(0.67 - 1.44)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,058	1,057	188	170	17.74 (2.13)	16.08	1.10 (0.13)	(0.87 - 1.40)
Never Been Married	700	1,058	1,057	286	252	27.01 (2.29)	23.84	1.13 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.34)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland									
Married	700	4,533	4,556	2,381	2,420	52.53 (2.52)	53.12	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.09)
Widowed	700	4,533	4,556	251	226	5.53 (1.53)	4.96	1.12 (0.31)	(0.65 - 1.92)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,533	4,556	529	482	11.67 (1.66)	10.58	1.10 (0.16)	(0.83 - 1.46)
Never Been Married	700	4,533	4,556	1,372	1,427	30.26 (2.51)	31.32	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.14)
Massachusetts									
Married	700	5,281	5,137	2,686	2,496	50.85 (3.22)	48.59	1.05 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.19)
Widowed	700	5,281	5,137	305	292	5.77 (1.17)	5.68	1.01 (0.21)	(0.68 - 1.51)
Divorced or Separated	700	5,281	5,137	679	589	12.86 (2.16)	11.47	1.12 (0.19)	(0.81 - 1.56)
Never Been Married	700	5,281	5,137	1,612	1,759	30.52 (2.35)	34.24	0.89 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.04)
Michigan									
Married	1,800	7,579	7,619	3,841	3,989	50.68 (1.84)	52.36	0.97 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.04)
Widowed	1,800	7,579	7,619	472	457	6.23 (0.90)	6.00	1.04 (0.15)	(0.78 - 1.38)
Divorced or Separated	1,800	7,579	7,619	1,085	1,080	14.31 (1.25)	14.18	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.20)
Never Been Married	1,800	7,579	7,619	2,182	2,093	28.78 (1.48)	27.47	1.05 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.16)
Minnesota									
Married	700	4,119	4,098	2,366	2,294	57.45 (3.15)	55.98	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.14)
Widowed	700	4,119	4,098	248	220	6.02 (1.32)	5.37	1.12 (0.25)	(0.73 - 1.72)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,119	4,098	402	460	9.76 (1.91)	11.22	0.87 (0.17)	(0.59 - 1.28)
Never Been Married	700	4,119	4,098	1,103	1,124	26.78 (2.25)	27.43	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.15)
Mississippi									
Married	700	2,194	2,160	1,069	1,095	48.70 (2.76)	50.69	0.96 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.07)
Widowed	700	2,194	2,160	149	167	6.81 (1.53)	7.73	0.88 (0.20)	(0.57 - 1.37)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,194	2,160	320	291	14.58 (1.69)	13.47	1.08 (0.13)	(0.86 - 1.36)
Never Been Married	700	2,194	2,160	656	607	29.91 (2.78)	28.10	1.06 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.28)
Missouri									
Married	700	4,564	4,588	2,324	2,542	50.92 (2.89)	55.41	0.92 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.03)
Widowed	700	4,564	4,588	281	284	6.16 (1.58)	6.19	1.00 (0.26)	(0.60 - 1.65)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,564	4,588	848	654	18.57 (2.32)	14.25	1.30[a] (0.16)	(1.02 - 1.66)
Never Been Married	700	4,564	4,588	1,111	1,105	24.35 (1.84)	24.08	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.17)
Montana									
Married	800	784	756	462	417	59.02 (2.68)	55.16	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.17)
Widowed	800	784	756	28	65	3.54 (1.00)	8.60	0.41[a] (0.12)	(0.24 - 0.72)
Divorced or Separated	800	784	756	124	88	15.84 (1.92)	11.64	1.36[a] (0.16)	(1.07 - 1.72)
Never Been Married	800	784	756	169	187	21.61 (2.09)	24.74	0.87 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nebraska									
Married	700	1,386	1,380	774	778	55.82 (2.82)	56.38	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.09)
Widowed	700	1,386	1,380	99	81	7.13 (1.31)	5.87	1.21 (0.22)	(0.85 - 1.74)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,386	1,380	161	155	11.64 (1.41)	11.23	1.04 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.31)
Never Been Married	700	1,386	1,380	352	369	25.41 (2.25)	26.74	0.95 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.13)
Nevada									
Married	700	2,138	2,086	1,193	1,015	55.80 (2.54)	48.66	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.25)
Widowed	700	2,138	2,086	57	127	2.65 (0.79)	6.09	0.43[a] (0.13)	(0.24 - 0.78)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,138	2,086	339	346	15.86 (1.89)	16.59	0.96 (0.11)	(0.76 - 1.21)
Never Been Married	700	2,138	2,086	549	597	25.70 (2.22)	28.62	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.06)
New Hampshire									
Married	700	1,045	1,046	602	593	57.56 (2.84)	56.69	1.02 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.12)
Widowed	700	1,045	1,046	64	57	6.08 (1.34)	5.45	1.12 (0.25)	(0.72 - 1.72)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,045	1,046	115	137	10.99 (1.81)	13.10	0.84 (0.14)	(0.61 - 1.16)
Never Been Married	700	1,045	1,046	265	259	25.37 (2.09)	24.76	1.02 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.20)
New Jersey									
Married	1,100	6,823	6,772	3,712	3,618	54.40 (2.45)	53.43	1.02 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.11)
Widowed	1,100	6,823	6,772	373	457	5.46 (1.10)	6.75	0.81 (0.16)	(0.55 - 1.20)
Divorced or Separated	1,100	6,823	6,772	706	673	10.34 (1.56)	9.94	1.04 (0.16)	(0.77 - 1.40)
Never Been Married	1,100	6,823	6,772	2,033	2,024	29.79 (1.83)	29.89	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.12)
New Mexico									
Married	700	1,547	1,593	848	847	54.80 (2.68)	53.17	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.13)
Widowed	700	1,547	1,593	83	107	5.34 (1.07)	6.72	0.79 (0.16)	(0.54 - 1.18)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,547	1,593	205	219	13.28 (2.05)	13.75	0.97 (0.15)	(0.71 - 1.31)
Never Been Married	700	1,547	1,593	411	420	26.59 (1.80)	26.37	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
New York									
Married	2,500	15,282	15,267	7,317	7,517	47.88 (1.48)	49.24	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.03)
Widowed	2,500	15,282	15,267	705	903	4.61 (0.64)	5.91	0.78 (0.11)	(0.59 - 1.02)
Divorced or Separated	2,500	15,282	15,267	1,947	1,630	12.74 (0.90)	10.68	1.19[a] (0.08)	(1.04 - 1.37)
Never Been Married	2,500	15,282	15,267	5,313	5,217	34.77 (1.36)	34.17	1.02 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.10)
North Carolina									
Married	1,200	7,442	7,284	3,789	3,831	50.91 (2.29)	52.59	0.97 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.06)
Widowed	1,200	7,442	7,284	455	528	6.11 (1.09)	7.25	0.84 (0.15)	(0.59 - 1.19)
Divorced or Separated	1,200	7,442	7,284	1,288	948	17.31 (1.76)	13.01	1.33[a] (0.14)	(1.09 - 1.62)
Never Been Married	1,200	7,442	7,284	1,910	1,977	25.67 (1.74)	27.14	0.95 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota									
Married	700	555	543	307	308	55.39 (2.83)	56.72	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.08)
Widowed	700	555	543	27	27	4.83 (1.13)	4.97	0.97 (0.23)	(0.61 - 1.54)
Divorced or Separated	700	555	543	57	59	10.34 (1.34)	10.87	0.95 (0.12)	(0.74 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	700	555	543	163	150	29.43 (2.33)	27.62	1.07 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.24)
Ohio									
Married	1,800	8,787	8,818	4,611	4,589	52.48 (1.52)	52.04	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Widowed	1,800	8,787	8,818	590	611	6.71 (0.75)	6.93	0.97 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.21)
Divorced or Separated	1,800	8,787	8,818	1,395	1,291	15.87 (1.16)	14.64	1.08 (0.08)	(0.94 - 1.25)
Never Been Married	1,800	8,787	8,818	2,191	2,327	24.93 (1.14)	26.39	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
Oklahoma									
Married	700	2,845	2,744	1,558	1,494	54.77 (2.71)	54.45	1.01 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.11)
Widowed	700	2,845	2,744	183	166	6.45 (1.63)	6.05	1.07 (0.27)	(0.65 - 1.75)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,845	2,744	445	446	15.64 (1.82)	16.25	0.96 (0.11)	(0.77 - 1.21)
Never Been Married	700	2,845	2,744	659	639	23.15 (2.08)	23.29	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.19)
Oregon									
Married	700	3,075	3,089	1,651	1,854	53.70 (2.72)	60.02	0.89[a] (0.05)	(0.81 - 0.99)
Widowed	700	3,075	3,089	175	123	5.68 (1.57)	3.98	1.43 (0.40)	(0.83 - 2.45)
Divorced or Separated	700	3,075	3,089	374	398	12.17 (1.89)	12.88	0.94 (0.15)	(0.70 - 1.28)
Never Been Married	700	3,075	3,089	875	715	28.45 (2.21)	23.15	1.23[a] (0.10)	(1.06 - 1.43)
Pennsylvania									
Married	1,800	9,891	10,060	5,062	5,241	51.17 (1.68)	52.10	0.98 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.05)
Widowed	1,800	9,891	10,060	813	684	8.22 (1.17)	6.80	1.21 (0.17)	(0.92 - 1.60)
Divorced or Separated	1,800	9,891	10,060	1,355	1,110	13.70 (1.05)	11.03	1.24[a] (0.10)	(1.07 - 1.44)
Never Been Married	1,800	9,891	10,060	2,661	3,024	26.90 (1.35)	30.06	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.81 - 0.99)
Rhode Island									
Married	700	826	830	436	433	52.80 (2.47)	52.17	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Widowed	700	826	830	45	52	5.44 (1.40)	6.27	0.87 (0.22)	(0.52 - 1.44)
Divorced or Separated	700	826	830	80	100	9.70 (1.84)	12.05	0.80 (0.15)	(0.55 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	700	826	830	265	244	32.07 (2.19)	29.40	1.09 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.25)
South Carolina									
Married	800	3,645	3,598	1,772	1,886	48.61 (2.63)	52.42	0.93 (0.05)	(0.83 - 1.03)
Widowed	800	3,645	3,598	267	272	7.33 (1.39)	7.56	0.97 (0.18)	(0.67 - 1.41)
Divorced or Separated	800	3,645	3,598	615	463	16.86 (1.58)	12.87	1.31[a] (0.12)	(1.09 - 1.57)
Never Been Married	800	3,645	3,598	992	977	27.20 (1.91)	27.15	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.15)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
South Dakota									
Married	700	626	625	349	343	55.84 (2.96)	54.88	1.02 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.13)
Widowed	700	626	625	42	40	6.75 (1.60)	6.40	1.05 (0.25)	(0.66 - 1.68)
Divorced or Separated	700	626	625	85	78	13.56 (1.56)	12.48	1.09 (0.13)	(0.87 - 1.36)
Never Been Married	700	626	625	149	163	23.85 (2.25)	26.08	0.91 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.10)
Tennessee									
Married	700	4,952	4,923	2,634	2,698	53.20 (2.68)	54.80	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
Widowed	700	4,952	4,923	259	377	5.22 (1.01)	7.66	0.68[a] (0.13)	(0.47 - 1.00)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,952	4,923	801	660	16.18 (1.75)	13.41	1.21 (0.13)	(0.98 - 1.49)
Never Been Married	700	4,952	4,923	1,258	1,186	25.40 (2.23)	24.09	1.05 (0.09)	(0.89 - 1.25)
Texas									
Married	2,500	19,348	19,239	10,367	10,600	53.58 (1.66)	55.10	0.97 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.03)
Widowed	2,500	19,348	19,239	1,026	968	5.30 (0.64)	5.03	1.05 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.33)
Divorced or Separated	2,500	19,348	19,239	2,807	2,585	14.51 (1.03)	13.44	1.08 (0.08)	(0.94 - 1.24)
Never Been Married	2,500	19,348	19,239	5,148	5,085	26.61 (1.30)	26.43	1.01 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.11)
Utah									
Married	700	2,014	1,981	1,198	1,277	59.46 (2.46)	64.46	0.92 (0.04)	(0.85 - 1.00)
Widowed	700	2,014	1,981	94	88	4.68 (1.05)	4.44	1.05 (0.24)	(0.68 - 1.63)
Divorced or Separated	700	2,014	1,981	223	215	11.07 (1.27)	10.85	1.02 (0.12)	(0.82 - 1.28)
Never Been Married	700	2,014	1,981	499	402	24.79 (2.27)	20.29	1.22[a] (0.11)	(1.02 - 1.46)
Vermont									
Married	700	499	495	250	285	50.05 (2.82)	57.58	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.78 - 0.97)
Widowed	700	499	495	29	21	5.88 (1.96)	4.24	1.39 (0.46)	(0.72 - 2.67)
Divorced or Separated	700	499	495	81	60	16.17 (2.13)	12.12	1.33[a] (0.18)	(1.03 - 1.73)
Never Been Married	700	499	495	139	129	27.90 (2.34)	26.06	1.07 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.26)
Virginia									
Married	1,100	6,247	6,178	3,092	3,374	49.49 (2.29)	54.61	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.99)
Widowed	1,100	6,247	6,178	383	371	6.14 (1.15)	6.01	1.02 (0.19)	(0.71 - 1.48)
Divorced or Separated	1,100	6,247	6,178	916	752	14.66 (1.38)	12.17	1.20[a] (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.45)
Never Been Married	1,100	6,247	6,178	1,856	1,681	29.71 (2.21)	27.21	1.09 (0.08)	(0.94 - 1.26)
Washington									
Married	700	5,349	5,186	3,093	2,803	57.83 (2.78)	54.05	1.07 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.18)
Widowed	700	5,349	5,186	204	296	3.82 (0.96)	5.71	0.67 (0.17)	(0.41 - 1.09)
Divorced or Separated	700	5,349	5,186	709	760	13.25 (1.64)	14.65	0.90 (0.11)	(0.71 - 1.15)
Never Been Married	700	5,349	5,186	1,343	1,328	25.10 (2.15)	25.61	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	CPS ASEC Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS ASEC Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
West Virginia									
Married	700	1,442	1,447	816	780	56.57 (2.99)	53.90	1.05 (0.06)	(0.95 - 1.16)
Widowed	700	1,442	1,447	99	135	6.86 (1.53)	9.33	0.74 (0.16)	(0.47 - 1.14)
Divorced or Separated	700	1,442	1,447	252	199	17.50 (2.23)	13.75	1.27 (0.16)	(0.99 - 1.63)
Never Been Married	700	1,442	1,447	275	335	19.07 (1.69)	23.15	0.82[a] (0.07)	(0.69 - 0.98)
Wisconsin									
Married	700	4,386	4,286	2,352	2,400	53.63 (3.28)	56.00	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.08)
Widowed	700	4,386	4,286	313	240	7.14 (1.79)	5.60	1.28 (0.32)	(0.78 - 2.08)
Divorced or Separated	700	4,386	4,286	507	509	11.56 (1.75)	11.88	0.97 (0.15)	(0.72 - 1.31)
Never Been Married	700	4,386	4,286	1,213	1,138	27.67 (2.56)	26.55	1.04 (0.10)	(0.87 - 1.25)
Wyoming									
Married	700	436	435	239	250	54.72 (2.80)	57.47	0.95 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.05)
Widowed	700	436	435	23	27	5.31 (1.47)	6.21	0.86 (0.24)	(0.50 - 1.47)
Divorced or Separated	700	436	435	74	61	16.91 (1.66)	14.02	1.21 (0.12)	(0.99 - 1.46)
Never Been Married	700	436	435	101	97	23.06 (1.70)	22.30	1.03 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.20)

CI= confidence interval; CPS = Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.
NOTE: More information on the CPS ASEC and NSDUH data can be found in Table 7.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS ASEC percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the CPS ASEC percentage. The CPS ASEC percentage's SE was not available, so the CPS ASEC estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Current Population Survey.

Table 7.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH Data for Marital Status

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (i.e., individuals living in housing units and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base)	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilian only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Approximately 67,900 households and 140,000 individuals	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level nonresponse rate: 11.42 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 12 percent of these housing units were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. Final weights were used to produce CPS estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married?"[5]	"Are you now married, widowed, divorced or separated, or have you never married?" "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is divorced but currently remarried, code as married. By 'divorce' we mean a legal cancellation or annulment of a marriage. By 'separated' we mean legally or informally separating due to marital discord."[6]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.2C Information on 2014 CPS ASEC and 2014 NSDUH Data for Marital Status (continued)

Information	2014 CPS ASEC[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS ASEC, the marital status questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the marital status questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ASEC = Annual Social and Economic Supplement; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control and Prevention; CPS = Current Population Survey; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the CPS ASEC is available from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html and https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.2014.html.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim CPS ASEC answer choices: (1) "Married – civilian spouse present"; (2) "Married – AF [Armed Force] spouse present"; (3) "Married – spouse absent (exc. separated)"; (4) "Widowed"; (5) "Divorced"; (6) "Separated"; and (7) "Never married."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "Married"; (2)"Widowed"; (3) "Divorced or separated"; and (4) "Have never married."

Table 7.3B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NHIS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGE GROUP										
18 or Older										
Married	50,900	83,300	240,248	238,816	124,711	129,354	51.91 (0.39)	54.16 (0.32)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.98)
Widowed	50,900	83,300	240,248	238,816	13,871	14,444	5.77 (0.18)	6.05 (0.13)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)
Divorced or Separated	50,900	83,300	240,248	238,816	34,512	30,598	14.37 (0.25)	12.81 (0.18)	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	50,900	83,300	240,248	238,816	67,153	64,421	27.95 (0.31)	26.97 (0.26)	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.07)
18 to 25										
Married	16,400	11,200	34,935	34,540	3,385	3,687	9.69 (0.33)	10.67 (0.49)	0.91 (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.01)
Widowed	16,400	11,200	34,935	34,540	*	16	* (*)	0.05 (0.02)	* (*)	(* - *)
Divorced or Separated	16,400	11,200	34,935	34,540	415	517	1.19 (0.10)	1.50 (0.13)	0.79 (0.09)	(0.63 - 1.00)
Never Been Married	16,400	11,200	34,935	34,540	31,133	30,320	89.12 (0.34)	87.78 (0.48)	1.02[a] (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.03)
26 or Older										
Married	34,400	72,100	205,313	204,276	121,326	125,667	59.09 (0.43)	61.52 (0.32)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.98)
Widowed	34,400	72,100	205,313	204,276	13,869	14,427	6.76 (0.21)	7.06 (0.14)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)
Divorced or Separated	34,400	72,100	205,313	204,276	34,098	30,081	16.61 (0.29)	14.73 (0.21)	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.08 - 1.18)
Never Been Married	34,400	72,100	205,313	204,276	36,020	34,101	17.54 (0.29)	16.69 (0.20)	1.05[a] (0.02)	(1.01 - 1.09)
GENDER										
Male										
Married	23,800	39,400	115,741	115,199	62,915	65,646	54.36 (0.51)	56.98 (0.35)	0.95[a] (0.01)	(0.93 - 0.98)
Widowed	23,800	39,400	115,741	115,199	3,437	3,076	2.97 (0.19)	2.67 (0.10)	1.11 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.29)
Divorced or Separated	23,800	39,400	115,741	115,199	14,110	12,488	12.19 (0.33)	10.84 (0.22)	1.12[a] (0.04)	(1.05 - 1.20)
Never Been Married	23,800	39,400	115,741	115,199	35,280	33,989	30.48 (0.44)	29.50 (0.33)	1.03 (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.07)
Female										
Married	27,100	43,900	124,507	123,618	61,796	63,708	49.63 (0.48)	51.54 (0.35)	0.96[a] (0.01)	(0.94 - 0.99)
Widowed	27,100	43,900	124,507	123,618	10,434	11,367	8.38 (0.29)	9.20 (0.20)	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.84 - 0.99)
Divorced or Separated	27,100	43,900	124,507	123,618	20,403	18,111	16.39 (0.35)	14.65 (0.22)	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.06 - 1.18)
Never Been Married	27,100	43,900	124,507	123,618	31,874	30,432	25.60 (0.38)	24.62 (0.29)	1.04[a] (0.02)	(1.00 - 1.08)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.3B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Marital Status among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ Marital Status	NSDUH Sample Size	NHIS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Marital Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Hispanic										
Married	8,200	16,200	36,826	36,448	17,654	18,787	47.94 (0.90)	51.55 (0.64)	0.93[a] (0.02)	(0.89 - 0.97)
Widowed	8,200	16,200	36,826	36,448	1,258	1,087	3.42 (0.40)	2.98 (0.17)	1.15 (0.15)	(0.89 - 1.48)
Divorced or Separated	8,200	16,200	36,826	36,448	4,930	4,407	13.39 (0.61)	12.09 (0.34)	1.11 (0.06)	(1.00 - 1.23)
Never Been Married	8,200	16,200	36,826	36,448	12,984	12,167	35.26 (0.79)	33.38 (0.51)	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.11)
Non-Hispanic White										
Married	32,300	49,700	156,753	158,346	87,948	91,089	56.11 (0.45)	57.53 (0.39)	0.98[a] (0.01)	(0.96 - 1.00)
Widowed	32,300	49,700	156,753	158,346	10,208	10,872	6.51 (0.23)	6.87 (0.18)	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Divorced or Separated	32,300	49,700	156,753	158,346	22,670	20,604	14.46 (0.28)	13.01 (0.23)	1.11[a] (0.03)	(1.05 - 1.17)
Never Been Married	32,300	49,700	156,753	158,346	35,926	35,781	22.92 (0.32)	22.60 (0.32)	1.01 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.05)
Non-Hispanic Black										
Married	5,900	10,700	28,195	28,683	8,864	10,115	31.44 (0.96)	35.27 (0.70)	0.89[a] (0.03)	(0.83 - 0.96)
Widowed	5,900	10,700	28,195	28,683	1,725	1,768	6.12 (0.57)	6.16 (0.27)	0.99 (0.10)	(0.81 - 1.21)
Divorced or Separated	5,900	10,700	28,195	28,683	5,033	4,412	17.85 (0.81)	15.38 (0.41)	1.16[a] (0.06)	(1.05 - 1.29)
Never Been Married	5,900	10,700	28,195	28,683	12,573	12,388	44.59 (0.98)	43.19 (0.65)	1.03 (0.03)	(0.98 - 1.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian										
Married	2,200	5,600	12,629	13,395	7,846	8,408	62.13 (1.64)	62.77 (0.86)	0.99 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.05)
Widowed	2,200	5,600	12,629	13,395	324	631	2.56 (0.68)	4.71 (0.32)	0.54[a] (0.15)	(0.32 - 0.93)
Divorced or Separated	2,200	5,600	12,629	13,395	921	871	7.30 (1.08)	6.50 (0.38)	1.12 (0.18)	(0.82 - 1.53)
Never Been Married	2,200	5,600	12,629	13,395	3,538	3,485	28.01 (1.54)	26.02 (0.75)	1.08 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.22)
Non-Hispanic Other										
Married	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,945	2,399	954	41.04 (1.81)	49.07 (2.73)	0.84[a] (0.06)	(0.73 - 0.96)
Widowed	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,945	356	86	6.09 (1.18)	4.44 (0.64)	1.37 (0.33)	(0.85 - 2.21)
Divorced or Separated	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,945	958	304	16.38 (1.33)	15.65 (1.68)	1.05 (0.14)	(0.80 - 1.36)
Never Been Married	2,400	1,000	5,845	1,945	2,133	600	36.49 (1.58)	30.84 (2.29)	1.18 (0.10)	(1.00 - 1.40)

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI= confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The NSDUH and NHIS sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each demographic group.
NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 7.3C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 7.3C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Marital Status

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States, excluding the following population from the sample: patients in long-term care facilities, individuals on active duty with the Armed Forces (though their dependents are included), individuals incarcerated in the prison system, and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilian only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	44,552 households, resulting in 45,597 families and 112,053 individuals (45,563 adults)	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	National response rates: (a) family response rate: 73.1 percent; and (b) unconditional response rate (adult sample): 58.9 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual must self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	NCHS created weights for each quarter of the NHIS sample. Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN® software package[4] to account for the NHIS's complex sample design. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "[fill: Are you/Is ALIAS] now married, widowed, divorced, separated, never married, or living with a partner?"[5] Persons who answered "living with a partner" were asked two follow-up questions: (II) "[fill: Have you/Has ALIAS] ever been married?" (III) "What is [fill: your/ALIAS's] current legal marital status?"	"Are you now married, widowed, divorced or separated, or have you never married?"[6] "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is divorced but currently remarried, code as married. By 'divorce' we mean a legal cancellation or annulment of a marriage. By 'separated' we mean legally or informally separating due to marital discord."

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 7.3C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Marital Status (continued)

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the marital questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the marital status questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2014 NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: ***Question I***: (1) "Married"; (2) "Widowed"; (3) "Divorced"; (4) "Separated"; (5) "Never married"; (6) "Living with partner"; (7) "Refused"; and (9) "Don't know." ***Question II***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No"; (3) "Refused"; and (4) "Don't know." ***Question III***: (1) "Married"; (2) "Widowed"; (3) "Divorced"; (4) "Separated"; (7) "Refused"; and (9) "Don't know."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "Married"; (2) "Widowed"; (3) "Divorced or separated"; and (4) "Have never married."

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8. Coverage Ratios for Pregnancy Status

8.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for pregnancy status among women aged 15 to 44 at the national level (by age group, race/ethnicity, and trimester), data from the 2011 to 2013 National Surveys of Family Growth (NSFGs) were compared with data from the 2011 to 2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). The NSFG sample was designed to produce national data, not estimates for individual states; hence, state-level comparisons are not included in this chapter. The 2013 NSDUH questionnaire[73] asked female respondents whether they were "currently pregnant" and "how many months pregnant" they were. The NSFG questions[74] on pregnancy status used in the comparison were similar to the NSDUH questions.

The percentage of pregnant women from NSDUH was calculated as the average total number of pregnant women across 3 years of data (2011 to 2013) among women aged 15 to 44 divided by the average total population of women aged 15 to 44, by age group and race/ethnicity. The percentage of pregnant women in each trimester was computed as the average total number of pregnant women in each trimester period (1 to 3 months, 4 to 6 months, or 7 to 9 months) across 3 years of data divided by the average total number of pregnant women aged 15 to 44.

NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. NSDUH collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 years old or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States.

The NSFG also used CAPI to gather information from the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 15 to 44 within the United States. It was conducted through in-person interviews, with a portion of the more sensitive questions answered privately by self-administration. The NSFG questions focused on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health; thus, the NSFG was chosen to obtain estimates of pregnancy status to be used for comparison with NSDUH's data.

8.2 Methodology

Table 8.1B shows the national percentages of women aged 15 to 44 (overall and by age group, race/ethnicity, and trimester within pregnancy) computed from the 2011 to 2013 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2011 to 2013 NSFG percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs)

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[73] See questions HLTH01 and HLTH02 p. 307 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[74] For information on the 2011 to 2013 NSFG questionnaires, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg/nsfg_2011_2013_puf.htm. In particular, see the female version of the CAPI Reference Questionnaire (CRQ), Section B, specifically, questions BA-2, BB-2, and BB-3 on pp. 3 to 6.

for the CRs.[75] Table 8.1C provides a summary of the two sources of data used to compute the CRs, presents comparisons between the NSDUH and the NSFG, and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of pregnant women in NSDUH divided by the percentage of pregnant women in the NSFG. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a domain would indicate that the NSDUH estimate was higher than the NSFG estimate.

8.3 Findings

Table 8.1B shows the CRs at the national level for seven detailed age groups, the major races/ethnicities, and the trimesters within a pregnancy. The range of CRs for the race/ethnicity domain ranged from 0.56 for pregnant women of non-Hispanic other races (i.e., the "other" category represents all non-Hispanics excluding whites and blacks) to 1.06 for Hispanic pregnant women. For the age group comparisons, the CRs ranged from 0.65 for pregnant women aged 30 to 34 to 1.09 for pregnant women aged 20 to 24. In the trimester comparisons, women who were in the second trimester had the highest CR (1.21).

None of the CRs was significantly different from 1.0, indicating that the estimates from NSDUH and the NSFG for pregnant women at the national level are very comparable. It should be noted that in comparison with NSDUH, the NSFG had very small sample sizes and relatively large SEs for the pregnancy status estimates. Hence, the overall SE of the CR was large, and the CIs were wide, which might explain why the CRs were not significantly different from 1.0.

8.4 Summary

All of the CRs comparing NSDUH's estimates of pregnant women with the NSFG estimates at the national level were not significantly different from 1.0. This means that the NSFG estimates of pregnant women were comparable with the NSDUH estimates for all of the age groups and for each racial/ethnic category for the United States as a whole and for each trimester within a pregnancy.

[75] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

Table 8.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Pregnancy Status among Women Aged 15 to 44, by Demographic Characteristics and Trimester, 2011 to 2013 NSFGs and 2011 to 2013 NSDUHs

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSFG Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSFG Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Pregnancy Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSFG Average Pregnancy Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	NSFG Average Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
OVERALL	72,300	5,600	62,822	60,859	2,229	2,562	3.55 (0.11)	4.21 (0.45)	0.84 (0.09)	(0.68 - 1.05)
AGE GROUP										
15 to 17	17,000	600	6,249	5,616	57	57	0.91 (0.10)	1.02 (0.56)	0.89 (0.50)	(0.30 - 2.66)
18 to 19	8,700	400	4,344	3,930	136	120	3.13 (0.26)	3.06 (0.74)	1.02 (0.26)	(0.62 - 1.68)
20 to 24	22,200	1,000	10,827	10,338	545	479	5.03 (0.19)	4.63 (0.77)	1.09 (0.19)	(0.78 - 1.52)
25 to 29	9,200	1,100	10,532	10,448	663	643	6.29 (0.40)	6.15 (1.14)	1.02 (0.20)	(0.70 - 1.50)
30 to 34	5,600	1,000	10,250	10,342	552	858	5.39 (0.40)	8.30 (1.82)	0.65 (0.15)	(0.41 - 1.02)
35 to 39	4,600	800	9,920	9,711	229	337	2.30 (0.28)	3.47 (1.16)	0.66 (0.24)	(0.33 - 1.33)
40 to 44	5,000	700	10,701	10,473	47	67	0.44 (0.10)	0.64 (0.43)	0.68 (0.48)	(0.17 - 2.72)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Hispanic	12,700	1,400	12,323	11,339	438	379	3.56 (0.26)	3.34 (0.56)	1.06 (0.19)	(0.74 - 1.52)
Non-Hispanic White	43,100	2,600	36,128	36,098	1,243	1,467	3.44 (0.14)	4.06 (0.63)	0.85 (0.14)	(0.62 - 1.16)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	9,900	1,300	8,680	9,272	367	482	4.23 (0.33)	5.20 (1.50)	0.81 (0.24)	(0.45 - 1.46)
Non-Hispanic Other Races	6,500	300	5,691	4,148	180	234	3.16 (0.37)	5.64 (2.01)	0.56 (0.21)	(0.27 - 1.17)
TRIMESTER WITHIN PREGNANCY[1]										
Within 1 to 3 Months	2,700	200	2,220	2,556	708	926	31.89 (1.47)	36.21 (5.39)	0.88 (0.14)	(0.65 - 1.19)
Within 4 to 6 Months	2,700	200	2,220	2,556	803	765	36.16 (1.51)	29.92 (4.64)	1.21 (0.19)	(0.88 - 1.66)
Within 7 to 9 Months	2,700	200	2,220	2,556	709	866	31.95 (1.54)	33.86 (4.48)	0.94 (0.13)	(0.72 - 1.24)

CI = confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; NSFG = National Survey of Family Growth; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH and NSFG sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: More information on the NSFG and NSDUH data can be found in Table 8.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NSFG percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[1] Sample size and population estimates in the trimester were for pregnant women aged 15 to 44. Pregnant women with unknown trimester information were excluded from the calculation of the coverage ratio in both the NSFG and NSDUH.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 to 2013; CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2011 to 2013.

Table 8.1C Information on 2011 to 2013 NSFG and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Pregnancy Status

Information	2011 to 2013 NSFG[1]	2011 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 15 to 44 residing within the United States	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Over 3 years, the NSFG interviewed a national sample of 10,416 men and women aged 15 to 44 years of age living in households in the United States, which included 5,601 women and 4,815 men.	206,256 individuals over 3 years, including approximately 72,300 women aged 15 to 44
Response Rate	The response rate was 72.8 percent overall—73.4 percent for females and 72.1 percent for males.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 87.0 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 74.4 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 64.7 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC, in collaboration with several other agencies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	NSFG used CAPI to gather information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	The survey sample is designed to produce national data, not estimates for individual states.	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The weights were adjusted to U.S. Census Bureau projections of the number of individuals in age-sex-race-ethnicity subgroups. The sampling variance estimate (called the "design-based sampling variance") was a function of the sampling design and the population parameter being estimated.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Pregnancy***:[6] (I) "Are you pregnant now?" (II) "How many weeks or months pregnant are you now?" (III) "[IF DK HOW MANY MONTHS OR WEEKS PREGNANT] Are you in your first trimester, in your second trimester, or in your third trimester?"	***Pregnancy***:[7] (I) "Are you currently pregnant?" (II) "How many months pregnant are you?"

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 8.1C Information on 2011 to 2013 NSFG and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Pregnancy Status (continued)

Information	2011 to 2013 NSFG[1]	2011 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the NSFG, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed. A portion of the more sensitive questions were answered privately by self-administration.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the pregnancy status questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control and Prevention; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; NSFG = National Survey of Family Growth; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1] Information on the NSFG is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg/nsfg_2011_2013_puf.htm.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] NSFG is conducted through an in-person interview with a portion of the more sensitive questions answered privately by self-administration. The interviews are voluntary and confidential.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim NSFG answer choices: ***Questions (I)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: "Number of weeks or months _____. If R is less than 1 week pregnant, Enter 0. After R has selected the units, SAY: Please record the month when this pregnancy began using a 'P' in the appropriate box on your calendar's 'Pregnancies and Births' row. Weeks....1; Months...2." ***Question (III)***: (1) "First trimester"; (2) "Second trimester"; and (3) "Third trimester."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Questions (I)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: "# OF MONTHS: _____ [RANGE: 1 - 9]."

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9. Coverage Ratios for Veteran's Status

9.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentage of veterans at the state and national levels, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) were compared with data from the 2009 to 2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Question QD10 in the 2013 NSDUH questionnaire[76] asked respondents whether they "are currently on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, in a Reserve component, or now separated or retired from either reserves or active duty." Question 26 in the 2013 ACS questionnaire[77] also collected information on whether respondents had ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard by offering the following response options: "never served in the military, only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, now on active duty, or on active duty in the past, but not now." Respondents who fell into the last category in both the NSDUH and ACS questionnaires were classified as veterans. The percentage of veterans was calculated as the average total number of veterans across 5 years of data among adults aged 18 or older, divided by the average adult population of the state or demographic domain.

NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and each interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States. ACS collected information from individuals residing in housing units and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico.[78] These ACS estimates of veteran status were among the adult civilian population excluding residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers.

The ACS was chosen as the comparison data source because it is the largest household survey in the United States and offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data. It is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.

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[76] See p. 5 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[77] See p. 9 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[78] The total U.S estimates from the ACS in Tables 9.1A and 9.1B exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

9.2 Methodology

Figure 9.1.1 and Tables 9.1A and 9.1B show the percentages of veterans computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the percentages of veterans computed from the 2009 to 2013 ACS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[79] Figure 9.1.1 and Table 9.1A show the CRs by state and Table 9.1B shows the CRs by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity for the United States as a whole. Table 9.1C provides a summary of the two data sources (NSDUH and the ACS) and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of veterans in NSDUH divided by the percentage of veterans in the ACS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state would indicate that the NSDUH estimate for the percentage of veterans is higher than the percentage of veterans reported in the ACS. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[80,81]

9.3 Findings

Figure 9.1.1 and Table 9.1A show that the CRs resulting from a comparison of 2009 to 2013 NSDUH and ACS data ranged from 0.94 for Missouri to 1.32 for Iowa. Of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 18 were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 9.1). Those 18 states are Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. For all 18 of these states, the CR was greater than 1.0, which indicates a higher percentage of veterans in NSDUH as compared with the ACS for those states. Only three states had CRs of less than 1.0, but none of those was significantly different from 1.0. One reason that many of the CRs were above 1.0 might be that the ACS veterans' estimates did not include individuals who were separated or retired from the Reserves or National Guard, whereas the NSDUH veterans' estimates did include individuals who were separated or retired from the Reserves or active duty (see Table 9.1C for more details).

Exhibit 9.1 State Coverage Ratios for Veteran's Status, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	30	18
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	3	0

[79] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 9.1C.

[80] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[81] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

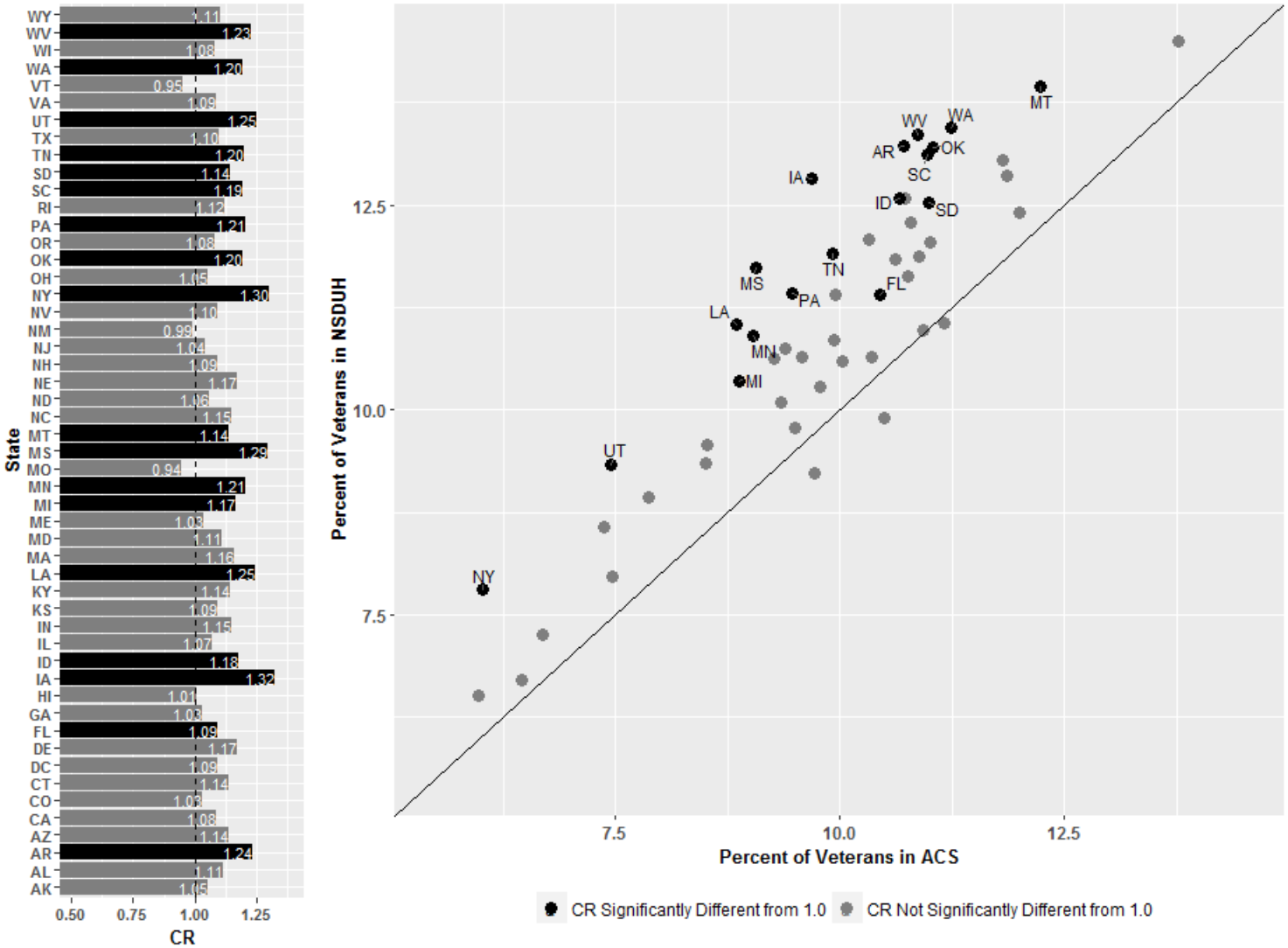
Figure 9.1.1 shows the percentages of veterans from NSDUH as compared with those from the ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The 18 states for which CRs were significantly greater than 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots. Most of the states had CRs greater than 1.0. For states like Iowa, Mississippi, and New York, large differences can be seen between the NSDUH percentages of veterans and the ACS percentages of veterans, thus resulting in high CRs for these states. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of veterans is 0.90, indicating that there is clear pattern of relationship between the NSDUH and ACS estimates for veterans.

Table 9.1B reveals CRs greater than 1.0 (and statistically significantly different from 1.0) for most age groups, both genders, and all racial/ethnic categories, as well as for the entire United States as a whole. Nationally in 2009 to 2013, NSDUH reported about 13 percent more veterans than the ACS reported. Except for the 18 to 34 age group, for which the CR was not significantly different, NSDUH reported between 10 and 17 percent more veterans than the ACS reported across all age groups, both genders, and all racial/ethnic categories.

9.4 Summary

In summary, across the 51 states where both NSDUH and ACS percentages of veterans were available, the average CR was 1.13 (the median coverage was very close at 1.12). The CRs ranged from 0.94 in Missouri to 1.32 in Iowa. Of those 51 states, 18 states had CRs that were significantly different from 1.0, and all were greater than 1.0, meaning that the ACS estimates of veterans were less than the NSDUH estimates for those states.

Figure 9.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Veterans, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 9.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Veterans among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	229,200	232,299	236,577	23,495	21,264	10.11 (0.13)	8.99	1.13[a] (0.01)	(1.10 - 1.15)
Alabama	3,300	3,576	3,661	424	389	11.84 (1.18)	10.62	1.11 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.36)
Alaska	3,000	506	516	73	71	14.49 (1.03)	13.77	1.05 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.21)
Arizona	3,000	4,813	4,840	592	522	12.29 (1.30)	10.79	1.14 (0.12)	(0.93 - 1.40)
Arkansas	3,100	2,166	2,217	286	237	13.22 (1.06)	10.70	1.24[a] (0.10)	(1.06 - 1.45)
California	12,300	27,801	28,275	2,018	1,894	7.26 (0.37)	6.70	1.08 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.20)
Colorado	3,100	3,806	3,858	405	399	10.64 (1.11)	10.35	1.03 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.26)
Connecticut	3,100	2,709	2,771	242	218	8.93 (0.83)	7.87	1.14 (0.11)	(0.95 - 1.36)
Delaware	3,000	685	700	86	75	12.59 (1.14)	10.73	1.17 (0.11)	(0.98 - 1.40)
District of Columbia	3,100	500	511	33	31	6.52 (0.71)	5.97	1.09 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.35)
Florida	12,400	14,677	15,027	1,674	1,569	11.41 (0.48)	10.44	1.09[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.19)
Georgia	2,900	7,153	7,269	700	690	9.78 (1.31)	9.49	1.03 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.34)
Hawaii	3,200	1,002	1,031	110	113	10.98 (1.07)	10.92	1.01 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.22)
Idaho	3,000	1,134	1,153	143	123	12.58 (0.99)	10.66	1.18[a] (0.09)	(1.01 - 1.38)
Illinois	12,200	9,597	9,743	765	728	7.97 (0.45)	7.47	1.07 (0.06)	(0.96 - 1.19)
Indiana	3,000	4,812	4,914	511	455	10.63 (0.93)	9.26	1.15 (0.10)	(0.97 - 1.36)
Iowa	3,100	2,289	2,335	294	226	12.82 (0.98)	9.68	1.32[a] (0.10)	(1.14 - 1.54)
Kansas	3,000	2,083	2,126	226	211	10.86 (0.98)	9.93	1.09 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.31)
Kentucky	3,100	3,254	3,324	350	312	10.74 (0.87)	9.40	1.14 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.34)
Louisiana	3,600	3,341	3,436	369	304	11.04 (0.92)	8.85	1.25[a] (0.10)	(1.06 - 1.47)
Maine	3,100	1,043	1,057	129	127	12.41 (0.88)	12.00	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.19)
Maryland	3,000	4,373	4,458	465	427	10.64 (0.79)	9.58	1.11 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.29)
Massachusetts	3,200	5,136	5,192	440	383	8.57 (0.75)	7.38	1.16 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.38)
Michigan	12,300	7,500	7,578	777	672	10.36 (0.45)	8.87	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.27)
Minnesota	3,100	4,010	4,065	437	367	10.90 (0.95)	9.03	1.21[a] (0.11)	(1.02 - 1.43)
Mississippi	3,200	2,151	2,216	252	201	11.73 (1.20)	9.06	1.29[a] (0.13)	(1.06 - 1.58)
Missouri	3,000	4,493	4,573	445	480	9.89 (0.91)	10.49	0.94 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.13)
Montana	3,100	759	772	106	94	13.94 (0.90)	12.23	1.14[a] (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.29)
Nebraska	3,100	1,347	1,376	163	142	12.08 (0.98)	10.33	1.17 (0.09)	(1.00 - 1.37)
Nevada	3,200	2,009	2,059	242	227	12.05 (1.32)	11.01	1.10 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.36)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 9.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Veterans among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	3,200	1,028	1,037	122	113	11.87 (1.11)	10.88	1.09 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.31)
New Jersey	3,000	6,660	6,777	447	438	6.71 (0.82)	6.46	1.04 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.32)
New Mexico	3,100	1,509	1,547	167	173	11.06 (0.96)	11.16	0.99 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.17)
New York	12,200	14,990	15,171	1,171	912	7.81 (0.42)	6.01	1.30[a] (0.07)	(1.17 - 1.44)
North Carolina	3,100	7,119	7,282	812	724	11.41 (1.04)	9.95	1.15 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.37)
North Dakota	3,100	514	530	54	53	10.58 (0.86)	10.02	1.06 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.24)
Ohio	12,100	8,692	8,844	894	865	10.29 (0.43)	9.78	1.05 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.14)
Oklahoma	3,000	2,754	2,830	364	312	13.21 (1.12)	11.04	1.20[a] (0.10)	(1.01 - 1.41)
Oregon	3,000	2,972	3,003	346	323	11.63 (1.00)	10.76	1.08 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.28)
Pennsylvania	10,900	9,750	9,964	1,113	943	11.41 (0.42)	9.47	1.21[a] (0.04)	(1.12 - 1.29)
Rhode Island	3,100	816	829	78	71	9.57 (0.71)	8.52	1.12 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.30)
South Carolina	3,100	3,483	3,567	457	392	13.12 (0.98)	10.98	1.19[a] (0.09)	(1.03 - 1.38)
South Dakota	3,000	607	618	76	68	12.53 (0.65)	10.98	1.14[a] (0.06)	(1.03 - 1.26)
Tennessee	3,000	4,804	4,893	572	485	11.90 (1.02)	9.91	1.20[a] (0.10)	(1.02 - 1.42)
Texas	12,100	18,163	18,613	1,698	1,583	9.35 (0.46)	8.51	1.10 (0.05)	(1.00 - 1.21)
Utah	3,100	1,930	1,929	180	144	9.33 (0.81)	7.45	1.25[a] (0.11)	(1.06 - 1.48)
Vermont	3,000	494	499	46	48	9.23 (0.98)	9.72	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.17)
Virginia	3,000	6,003	6,130	772	726	12.86 (1.08)	11.85	1.09 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.28)
Washington	3,100	5,131	5,185	690	582	13.44 (1.02)	11.23	1.20[a] (0.09)	(1.03 - 1.39)
West Virginia	3,100	1,430	1,467	191	159	13.36 (0.85)	10.87	1.23[a] (0.08)	(1.09 - 1.39)
Wisconsin	2,900	4,303	4,378	434	409	10.10 (1.04)	9.34	1.08 (0.11)	(0.88 - 1.32)
Wyoming	3,100	420	431	55	51	13.05 (1.20)	11.80	1.11 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.32)

-- = not available; ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 9.1C. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 9.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Veterans among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Total Veterans (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	229,200	232,299	236,577	23,495	21,264	10.11 (0.13)	8.99	1.13[a] (0.01)	(1.10 - 1.15)
AGE GROUP									
18-34	145,800	70,939	71,919	1,736	1,722	2.45 (0.08)	2.39	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.09)
35-54	55,300	84,419	85,168	6,209	5,337	7.35 (0.16)	6.27	1.17[a] (0.03)	(1.12 - 1.22)
55-64	14,100	36,483	37,616	5,476	4,912	15.01 (0.40)	13.06	1.15[a] (0.03)	(1.09 - 1.21)
65-74	8,400	24,257	22,948	5,385	4,508	22.20 (0.60)	19.64	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.19)
75 or Older	5,700	16,201	18,926	4,690	4,784	28.95 (0.73)	25.28	1.15[a] (0.03)	(1.09 - 1.20)
GENDER									
Male	107,700	111,980	114,503	21,810	19,712	19.48 (0.25)	17.21	1.13[a] (0.01)	(1.10 - 1.16)
Female	121,500	120,319	122,074	1,686	1,552	1.40 (0.06)	1.27	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.02 - 1.20)
RACE/ETHNICITY									
Hispanic	34,900	33,496	34,304	1,332	1,191	3.98 (0.22)	3.47	1.15[a] (0.06)	(1.03 - 1.28)
Non-Hispanic White	148,100	155,726	157,087	18,930	17,032	12.16 (0.17)	10.84	1.12[a] (0.02)	(1.09 - 1.15)
Non-Hispanic Other	46,200	43,077	45,186	3,233	3,041	7.51 (0.26)	6.73	1.12[a] (0.04)	(1.04 - 1.19)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI = confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 9.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 9.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Veteran's Status

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which included three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 9.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Veteran's Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the veteran status questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the veteran status questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration; SDR = successive differences replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all of the ACS estimates in this chapter, the active-duty military population was excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: (1) "Never served in the military"; (2) "Only on active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard"; (3) "Now on active duty"; and (4) "On active duty in the past, but not now." Individuals "on active duty in the past, but not now," were defined as "veterans."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "On active duty in the armed forces"; (2) "In a Reserves component"; and (3) "Now separated or retired from either reserves or active duty." Individuals "now separated or retired from either the reserves or active duty" were defined as "veterans."

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10. Coverage Ratios for Disability Status

10.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for disability status among adults aged 18 to 64 at the state level, data from the 2011 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) were compared with data from the 2011 to 2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). The 2013 NSDUH questionnaire[82] asked respondents why they "did not have a job or business last week," and one of the answer choices was "disabled for work." To produce the CRs for disability status among adults aged 18 to 64 at the national level by demographic domains (such as gender and Hispanic origin and race), data from the 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were compared with data from the 2014 NSDUH.

The NHIS question[83] on disability status used in the comparison was similar to the NSDUH question, whereas the ACS questionnaire[84] collected information on six disability types: (1) hearing difficulty, (2) vision difficulty, (3) cognitive difficulty, (4) ambulatory difficulty, (5) self-care difficulty, and (6) independent living difficulty. The ACS questions on disability were added to the 2015 NSDUH as part of the partial redesign of the survey,[85] but 2015 data were not available at the time of this analysis. The ACS questionnaire also included three questions on employment status: (1) "Last week, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?" (2) "Last week, did this person do any work for pay, even for as little as one hour?" and (3) "During the last 4 weeks, has this person been actively looking for work?"

In the NSDUH and NHIS questionnaires, respondents who reported "disabled" as a reason for not having a job were considered to be without a job due to a disability. In the ACS questionnaire, respondents who reported "yes" to any one of six disability types, "no" to the two "last week" questions, and "no" to the "for last four weeks" question about their employment status were classified as being disabled and not in the labor force. The percentage of adults with a disability from NSDUH was calculated as the average total number of adults with a disability across 3 years of data (2011 to 2013) among adults aged 18 to 64 divided by the average adult population aged 18 to 64 of the state or demographic domain.

NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-

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[82] See question QD31 on p. 398 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[83] For information on the 2014 NHIS questionnaire, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question ID FSD.060_00.000 on p. 24 of 27 pp. of the "family socio-demographic" section of the 2014 NHIS questionnaire in English (p. 259 of 287 pp. in the family file).

[84] See questions 17a, 17b, 18a to 18c, and 19 on p. 9 and questions 29a, 29b, and 36 on p. 10 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[85] A summary of the 2015 NSDUH questionnaire changes is included in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015, August). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: 2014 and 2015 redesign changes*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2011 to 2013 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. Although the 2011 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and in both institutionalized and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico,[86] the estimates of adults with a disability were based on noninstitutionalized civilians excluding residents of Puerto Rico. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers. The 2014 NHIS covered the civilian, noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States at the time of the interview and used a personal household interview conducted using CAPI during data collection.

Reasons for selecting the ACS and the NHIS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains. The 2011 to 2013 ACS adopted six disability questions and better identified the population of individuals with disabilities.
- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. It also collects disability information similar to what was collected by NSDUH prior to 2015.

10.2 Methodology

Figure 10.1.1 and Table 10.1A show the percentages of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability computed from the 2011 to 2013 NSDUHs, the percentage of adults with a disability computed from the 2011 to 2013 ACS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs by state.[87] Table 10.2B shows the CRs for adults aged 18 to 64, by gender and race/ethnicity, for the United States as a whole, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs from the 2014 NSDUH in comparison with the 2014 NHIS estimates. Tables 10.1C and 10.2C provide summaries of the data sources (NSDUH vs. the ACS and NHIS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

At the state level, each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability in NSDUH divided by the percentage of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability in the

[86] The total U.S. estimates from the ACS in Table 10.1A exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

[87] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the ACS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 10.1C.

ACS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state would indicate that the NSDUH estimate for the percentage of adults with a disability was higher than the percentage of adults with a disability reported in the ACS. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[88,89] At the national level, each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability in NSDUH divided by the percentage of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability in the NHIS.

10.3 Findings

Figure 10.1.1 and Table 10.1A show state percentages for disability status among adults aged 18 to 64 from the 2011 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2011 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line in the figure, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figure, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figure. Table 10.1A and Figure 10.1.1 show that the CRs ranged from 0.57 in Indiana to 1.39 in Rhode Island. Of the 51 computed CRs, 5 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 10.1). The CRs in New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina were greater than 1.0, which indicates a higher percentage of adults with a disability in NSDUH as compared with the ACS for those states. In Idaho and Indiana, the CRs were less than 1.0. Overall, most of the CRs were not significantly different from 1.0. In most of the states, the CRs are very close to the 45 degree line, indicating that there was a high degree of correlation between the estimates of disability status from NSDUH and the ACS. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of percentages of adults with a disability was 0.89.

Exhibit 10.1 State Coverage Ratios for Disability Status, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	19	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	27	2

Table 10.2B shows the national percentages, by gender and Hispanic origin and race, for disability status among adults aged 18 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with national percentages from the 2014 NHIS. None of the CRs was significantly different from 1.0, indicating that the estimates from NSDUH and the NHIS for disability status at the national level are very comparable.

10.4 Summary

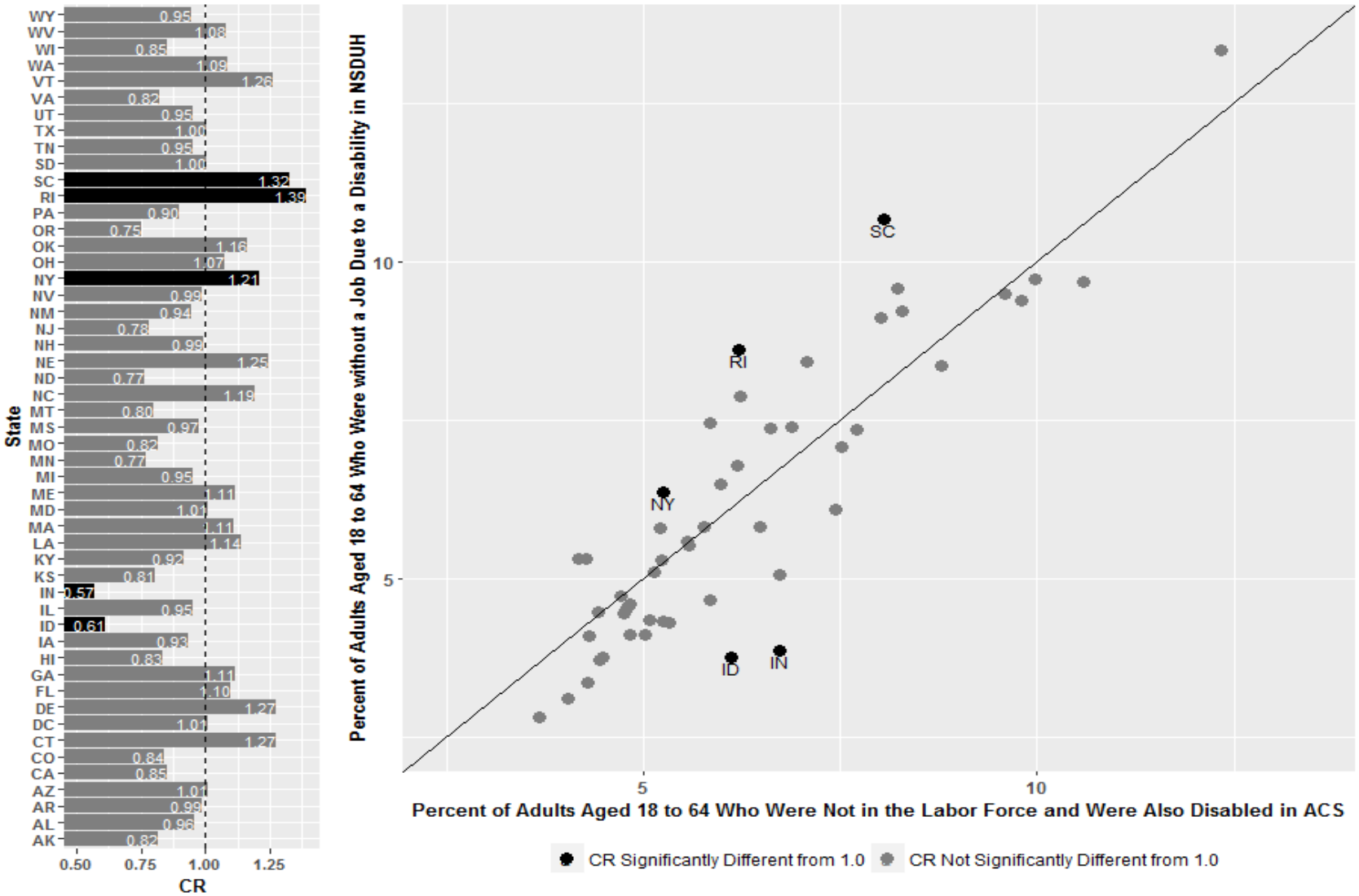
Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and ACS percentages of adults with a disability were available, the average CR was 0.98, and the median CR was very close at 0.97. The CRs

[88] In both NSDUH and the ACS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[89] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

ranged from 0.57 in Indiana to 1.39 in Rhode Island. For all but 5 of the 51 states, the CRs were not significantly different from 1.0. That is, the ACS estimates of adults with a disability were comparable with the NSDUH estimates for most of the states. At the national level, all of the CRs comparing the NSDUH estimates with the NHIS estimates were not significantly different from 1.0. This means that the NHIS estimates of adults with a disability were comparable with the NSDUH estimates for both gender categories and for all of the racial/ethnic categories for the United States as a whole.

Figure 10.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 to 64 with a Disability, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2011 to 2013



ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 10.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Disability Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2011 to 2013 ACS and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	128,800	193,242	193,524	11,538	11,696	5.97 (0.13)	6.04	0.99 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.03)
Alabama	2,000	2,943	2,943	276	288	9.38 (1.08)	9.79	0.96 (0.11)	(0.76 - 1.20)
Alaska	1,700	453	457	19	23	4.10 (0.69)	5.02	0.82 (0.14)	(0.59 - 1.14)
Arizona	1,700	3,867	3,868	225	223	5.82 (0.80)	5.77	1.01 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.32)
Arkansas	1,800	1,760	1,763	167	169	9.48 (1.44)	9.59	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.33)
California	7,000	23,765	23,790	976	1,148	4.11 (0.36)	4.83	0.85 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.01)
Colorado	1,700	3,266	3,271	123	146	3.76 (0.63)	4.47	0.84 (0.14)	(0.60 - 1.17)
Connecticut	1,800	2,232	2,234	118	93	5.30 (0.85)	4.17	1.27 (0.20)	(0.93 - 1.74)
Delaware	1,700	560	562	42	33	7.45 (0.95)	5.85	1.27 (0.16)	(0.99 - 1.64)
District of Columbia	1,700	444	446	24	23	5.29 (0.86)	5.23	1.01 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.39)
Florida	6,900	11,544	11,568	783	716	6.78 (0.48)	6.19	1.10 (0.08)	(0.95 - 1.26)
Georgia	1,600	6,099	6,121	449	405	7.36 (1.05)	6.61	1.11 (0.16)	(0.84 - 1.47)
Hawaii	1,800	823	826	30	37	3.70 (0.89)	4.45	0.83 (0.20)	(0.52 - 1.34)
Idaho	1,700	941	943	35	58	3.76 (0.91)	6.12	0.61[a] (0.15)	(0.38 - 0.99)
Illinois	6,800	7,996	8,009	367	386	4.59 (0.44)	4.82	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.15)
Indiana	1,700	4,002	4,005	155	270	3.86 (0.90)	6.73	0.57[a] (0.13)	(0.36 - 0.91)
Iowa	1,700	1,863	1,865	83	89	4.45 (0.83)	4.75	0.93 (0.17)	(0.65 - 1.35)
Kansas	1,700	1,722	1,726	74	92	4.30 (0.79)	5.33	0.81 (0.15)	(0.56 - 1.16)
Kentucky	1,700	2,681	2,688	260	285	9.69 (1.09)	10.58	0.92 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.14)
Louisiana	2,200	2,805	2,813	256	225	9.12 (0.99)	8.00	1.14 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.41)
Maine	1,700	831	831	77	69	9.21 (1.27)	8.28	1.11 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.46)
Maryland	1,700	3,703	3,708	165	164	4.47 (0.74)	4.42	1.01 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.40)
Massachusetts	1,700	4,246	4,253	246	221	5.78 (0.97)	5.20	1.11 (0.19)	(0.80 - 1.54)
Michigan	6,900	6,104	6,107	448	471	7.34 (0.53)	7.71	0.95 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.10)
Minnesota	1,700	3,346	3,349	104	135	3.11 (0.75)	4.04	0.77 (0.19)	(0.48 - 1.24)
Mississippi	1,900	1,782	1,789	173	179	9.71 (1.29)	9.98	0.97 (0.13)	(0.75 - 1.26)
Missouri	1,700	3,667	3,669	223	273	6.08 (0.93)	7.44	0.82 (0.12)	(0.61 - 1.10)
Montana	1,700	615	616	29	36	4.66 (1.00)	5.84	0.80 (0.17)	(0.52 - 1.22)
Nebraska	1,700	1,119	1,122	59	48	5.30 (0.87)	4.26	1.25 (0.20)	(0.90 - 1.72)
Nevada	1,800	1,701	1,704	94	95	5.51 (1.03)	5.58	0.99 (0.19)	(0.68 - 1.43)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 10.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Disability Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State, 2011 to 2013 ACS and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	1,800	845	845	43	43	5.10 (0.61)	5.14	0.99 (0.12)	(0.79 - 1.25)
New Jersey	1,700	5,516	5,520	185	236	3.35 (0.55)	4.28	0.78 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.08)
New Mexico	1,800	1,244	1,248	88	94	7.08 (1.13)	7.51	0.94 (0.15)	(0.69 - 1.29)
New York	6,700	12,400	12,415	788	652	6.35 (0.54)	5.25	1.21[a] (0.10)	(1.02 - 1.43)
North Carolina	1,700	5,945	5,968	500	422	8.41 (1.20)	7.06	1.19 (0.17)	(0.90 - 1.57)
North Dakota	1,700	435	437	12	16	2.81 (0.57)	3.66	0.77 (0.16)	(0.51 - 1.14)
Ohio	6,800	7,079	7,086	524	488	7.40 (0.58)	6.88	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.25)
Oklahoma	1,700	2,279	2,283	218	188	9.58 (0.96)	8.23	1.16 (0.12)	(0.96 - 1.42)
Oregon	1,700	2,431	2,432	123	164	5.06 (0.94)	6.72	0.75 (0.14)	(0.52 - 1.08)
Pennsylvania	6,400	7,864	7,867	457	510	5.81 (0.47)	6.48	0.90 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
Rhode Island	1,800	667	669	57	41	8.61 (1.25)	6.20	1.39[a] (0.20)	(1.04 - 1.84)
South Carolina	1,700	2,867	2,874	306	231	10.66 (1.09)	8.05	1.32[a] (0.13)	(1.08 - 1.62)
South Dakota	1,600	495	497	23	23	4.72 (0.94)	4.70	1.00 (0.20)	(0.68 - 1.48)
Tennessee	1,700	3,968	3,972	332	348	8.36 (1.27)	8.77	0.95 (0.14)	(0.71 - 1.28)
Texas	6,800	15,818	15,845	883	881	5.58 (0.53)	5.56	1.00 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.21)
Utah	1,800	1,677	1,677	69	72	4.10 (0.85)	4.30	0.95 (0.20)	(0.63 - 1.43)
Vermont	1,700	401	401	32	25	7.86 (1.09)	6.24	1.26 (0.17)	(0.96 - 1.65)
Virginia	1,600	5,077	5,085	219	267	4.31 (0.84)	5.25	0.82 (0.16)	(0.56 - 1.20)
Washington	1,800	4,315	4,315	280	258	6.49 (1.08)	5.97	1.09 (0.18)	(0.78 - 1.50)
West Virginia	1,700	1,140	1,142	152	141	13.33 (1.44)	12.34	1.08 (0.12)	(0.87 - 1.34)
Wisconsin	1,700	3,542	3,544	153	180	4.33 (0.76)	5.07	0.85 (0.15)	(0.61 - 1.20)
Wyoming	1,700	357	357	16	17	4.53 (0.85)	4.79	0.95 (0.18)	(0.65 - 1.37)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 10.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 to 2013.

Table 10.1C Information on 2011 to 2013 ACS and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Disability Status

Information	2011 to 2013 ACS[1]	2011 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	6,712,332 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 466,331 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 3 years	206,256 individuals over 3 years
Response Rate	From 2011 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 97.6 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 96.9 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 87.0 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 74.4 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 64.7 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which included three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. HU weights were used to estimate family, household, and HU characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	***Disability***:[6] (I) "Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?" (II) "Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?" (II) "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?" (IV) "Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?" (V) "Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?" (VI) "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?" Respondents who answered "Yes" to any one of these six disability questions were considered to have a disability.	"Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not have a job or business last week. Just give me the number."[7] Respondents who reported "(6) Disabled for work" were considered to be without a job due to a disability.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 10.1C Information on 2011 to 2013 ACS and 2011 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Disability Status (continued)

Information	2011 to 2013 ACS[1]	2011 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used (continued)	***Employment***:[6] (VII) "LAST WEEK, did this person work for pay at a job (or business)?" (VIII) "LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for pay, even for as little as one hour?" (IX) "During the LAST 4 WEEKS, has this person been ACTIVELY looking for work?" If a respondent answered "No" to the two "last week" questions and also "No" to the "last 4 weeks" question about employment, he or she was classified as not in the labor force. Disability was defined as those who were not in the labor force and who were also disabled.	
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the employment and disability status questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the employment and disability questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration; SDR = successive differences replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Additionally, for all of the ACS estimates in this chapter, the active-duty military population was excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Questions (I)*** to ***(IX)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "Looking for work"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "Keeping house or caring for children full time"; (4) "Going to school/training"; (5) "Retired"; (6) "Disabled for work"; (7) "Didn't want a job"; and (8) "Some other reason."

Table 10.2B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Disability Status among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by Demographic Characteristics, 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NHIS Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	NHIS Disability Status Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	NHIS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
OVERALL	46,600	68,000	195,256	194,750	12,134	11,846	6.21 (0.19)	6.08 (0.14)	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.10)
GENDER										
Male	21,800	32,600	95,763	95,584	5,438	5,697	5.68 (0.26)	5.96 (0.17)	0.95 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.06)
Female	24,800	35,400	99,493	99,166	6,695	6,150	6.73 (0.26)	6.20 (0.17)	1.09 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.19)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Hispanic	7,900	14,700	33,324	33,106	1,395	1,268	4.19 (0.38)	3.83 (0.20)	1.09 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.34)
Non-Hispanic White	28,800	38,400	121,558	123,424	7,703	7,583	6.34 (0.23)	6.14 (0.18)	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.13)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	5,500	9,100	24,295	24,909	2,356	2,575	9.70 (0.64)	10.34 (0.38)	0.94 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian	2,100	4,800	11,132	11,572	206	218	1.85 (0.73)	1.89 (0.20)	0.98 (0.40)	(0.44 - 2.19)
Non-Hispanic Other Races	2,300	900	4,947	1,740	474	202	9.57 (1.29)	11.61 (1.76)	0.82 (0.17)	(0.55 - 1.23)

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI = confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH and NHIS sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 10.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 10.2C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Disability Status

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States, excluding the following population from the sample: patients in long-term care facilities, individuals on active duty with the Armed Forces (though their dependents are included), individuals incarcerated in the prison system, and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	44,552 households, resulting in 45,597 families and 112,053 individuals (45,563 adults)	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	National response rates: (a) family response rate: 73.1 percent; and (b) unconditional response rate (adult sample): 58.9 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual must self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	NCHS created weights for each quarter of the NHIS sample. Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN® software package[4] to account for the NHIS's complex sample design. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"What is the main reason [fill1: you/ALIAS] did not [fill2: work last week/have a job or business last week]?"[5] Respondents who answered "Disabled" were considered to be without a job due to a disability.	"Please look at this card and tell me which one of these reasons **best** describes why you did not have a job or business last week. Just give me the number."[6] Respondents who answered "Disabled for work" were considered to be without a job due to a disability.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 10.2C Information on 2014 NHIS and 2014 NSDUH Data for Disability Status (continued)

Information	2014 NHIS[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the employment and disability questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the employment and disability questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CDC = Center for Disease Control; MRB = methodological resource book; NCHS = National Center for Health Statistics; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2014 NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: (01) "Taking care of house or family"; (02) "Going to school"; (03) "Retired"; (04) "On a planned vacation from work"; (05) "On family or maternity leave"; (06) "Temporarily unable to work for health reasons"; (07) "Have job/contract and off-season"; (08) "On layoff"; (09) "Disabled"; (10) "Other"; (97) "Refused"; and (99) "Don't know."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: (1) "Looking for work"; (2) "On layoff and **not** looking for work"; (3) "Keeping house or caring for children full time"; (4) "Going to school/training"; (5) "Retired"; (6) "Disabled for work"; (7) "Didn't want a job"; and (8) "Some other reason."

11. Coverage Ratios for College Enrollment

11.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs), by state and gender, for the percentages of adults aged 18 to 24 enrolled in college, data from the 2009 to 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS) were compared with corresponding years of data from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Additionally, to produce the CRs, by state and gender, for the number of individuals enrolled full time or part time in college, data from the 2013 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) were compared with data from the 2012 NSDUH. The NSDUH questionnaire asked respondents about their current enrollment in school, the grade or year of school in which they were currently enrolled, and whether they were enrolled full time or part time.[90] The ACS questionnaire collected information about school attendance in the past 3 months.[91] The IPEDS survey materials asked school officials about the number of students enrolled in their institutions as of October 15th (i.e., the 2013 IPEDS asked about fall 2012 enrollment).[92,93]

The 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2009 to 2013 ACS collected information from civilian and military members of the population residing in housing units and both institutionalized and noninstitutionalized group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico; however, the ACS national estimates presented in this chapter exclude residents of Puerto Rico.[94] Unlike the NSDUH estimates, the national and state-level ACS education estimates include the active-duty military population. ACS data collection was done using four modes—Internet, mail, telephone, and/or a personal visit by a Census Bureau employee. That is, the ACS used a self-response, mail-out/mail-back questionnaire with an Internet response option, followed by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or a CAPI follow-up conducted by interviewers.

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[90] See questions QD17, QD18, and QD19 on pp. 391 and 392 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2011, December). *2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[91] See question 10 on p. 8 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html

[92] For information on the IPEDS materials filled out by school officials each year, see the following Institute of Education Sciences' web page: National Center for Education Statistics. (2017). *IPEDS: Report your data*. Retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/ReportYourData

[93] To review 2013 IPEDS data, see the following Institute of Education Sciences' web page: National Center for Education Statistics. (2017). *IPEDS: Archived survey materials*. Retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/InsidePages/ArchivedSurveyMaterials?year=2013

[94] The total U.S. estimates from the ACS in Table 11.1A exclude data from Puerto Rico. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in these national estimates.

The 2013 IPEDS collected information from universities, colleges, and institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond the high school level. The responses from these institutions were solely web based. Note that the IPEDS enrollment numbers reported in this chapter are for *all* students (i.e., students of *any* age). NSDUH's enrollment estimates, on the other hand, are only for individuals aged 12 or older. Given that very few if any individuals aged 11 or younger are enrolled in college, this difference should have a minimal impact on the CRs from IPEDS. Additionally, the 2013 IPEDS spring component asked for reports on fall enrollment from the previous year (i.e., the fall of 2012); therefore, the 2012 NSDUH was used in the CRs.

Reasons for selecting the ACS and IPEDS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States. It offers broad, comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing data and is designed to provide this information at the state level, as well as other demographic domains.
- IPEDS collects data from every college, university, and technical/vocational institution that participated in the federal financial aid programs. Thus, it is a leading source of information on college enrollment.

11.2 Methodology

Figures 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 and Table 11.1A show the percentages of adults aged 18 to 24 enrolled in college computed from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2009 to 2013 ACS percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs, by state and gender.[95] Figures 11.2.1 to 11.2.4 and Table 11.2A show the individuals enrolled full time and part time computed from the 2012 NSDUH, the corresponding 2012 IPEDS totals, the CRs calculated from those totals, the associated SEs, and the 95 percent CIs for the CRs, by state and gender. Note that institutions are required to participate in IPEDS and report data on enrollment. Thus, the IPEDS estimates reported here have no SEs. Tables 11.1C and 11.2C provide summaries of the two sets of data sources (NSDUH vs. the ACS and IPEDS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage (or total) for each enrollment status (by state and gender) from NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage (or total) from the ACS or IPEDS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state by gender domain would indicate that the NSDUH estimate was higher than the estimate reported in the other source. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using the ACS and IPEDS data because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision, with one exception: The NSDUH estimate for full-time

[95] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

male college enrollment in West Virginia was suppressed (see Table 11.2A), so the IPEDS CR associated with that estimate was also suppressed.[96,97]

11.3 Findings

Figures 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 show average state percentages for college enrollment for both full-time and part-time students among adult males and females aged 18 to 24 from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2009 to 2013 ACS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 11.1A and these two figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and the ACS ranged from 0.81 in Tennessee to 1.24 in Kansas and Louisiana for males aged 18 to 24 enrolled in college and from 0.85 in Kansas, Minnesota, and Mississippi to 1.27 in Alaska for females aged 18 to 24 enrolled in college. For males enrolled in college, 11 of the 51 computed CRs were significantly different than 1.0 (see Exhibit 11.1). Of those 11 CRs, 9 were greater than 1.0 and the other 2 were less than 1.0. A similar number (10) of state CRs were significantly different from 1.0 for females enrolled in college. However, the pattern was reversed for females in that 6 of 10 states had CRs less than 1.0 and the remaining 4 had CRs greater than 1.0. The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and ACS estimates are 0.73 for males and 0.66 for females. Overall, the NSDUH and ACS estimates of college enrollment seem to follow a somewhat similar pattern. NSDUH may have marginally overestimated college enrollment for males as compared with the ACS, while it might have underestimated college enrollment for females. Note that starting in 2013, the ACS began sampling college dormitories only in nonsummer months. However, for 2009 to 2012, college dormitories were sampled year-round, similar to what was done in NSDUH. Thus, college dormitories in general were treated similarly in the two surveys. Also, when comparing the NSDUH and ACS estimates, note that the NSDUH estimates exclude active-duty military members of the population, whereas the ACS estimates include active-duty military members of the population.

Exhibit 11.1 State Coverage Ratios for College Enrollment Status among Males and Females Aged 18 to 24 between NSDUH and ACS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Males Aged 18 to 24		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	9
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	18	2
Females Aged 18 to 24		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	17	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	24	6

[96] In NSDUH, the ACS, and IPEDS, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[97] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

Figures 11.2.1 to 11.2.4 show state counts of full-time and part-time college enrollment status among males and females from the 2012 NSDUH as compared with state counts from the 2013 IPEDS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in the figures.

Table 11.2A along with these four figures show that the CRs between NSDUH and IPEDS ranged from 0.54 in Iowa to 2.19 in Hawaii for males enrolled full time, from 0.21 in West Virginia to 2.72 in Vermont for males enrolled part time, from 0.44 in Arizona to 2.35 in Alaska for females enrolled full time, and from 0.30 in Montana to 1.96 in Washington for females enrolled part time. For males enrolled full time, the computed CRs in 15 of the 51 states were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 11.2); in 14 out of these 15 states, the CRs were greater than 1.0. The same pattern was seen for females enrolled full time (i.e., 15 CRs displayed significant differences, with 14 CRs of those being greater than 1.0). Only 7 of the 51 states had CRs significantly greater than 1.0 for both males and females: Alaska, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, and Texas. Of these 7 states, 5 were in the top 10 in terms of highest population nationally. It is possible that students in these states were likely to have gone to out-of-state schools. Thus, these students could have been counted in their home state if they were interviewed at home while on break from school in NSDUH, whereas in IPEDS they would have been counted in the state where they attended college. For both males and females, NSDUH tended to overestimate individuals being enrolled full time in college as compared with IPEDS. This difference could also be because totals were used and IPEDS does not collect data from universities, colleges, and vocational schools that do not participate in federal financial aid programs. Also, NSDUH's estimates omit those enrolled in all vocational or technical schools; thus, the schools covered by IPEDS and NSDUH differ. A few other differences between NSDUH and IPEDS could have affected the CRs. For example, if an individual was enrolled in an online university, he or she could have been counted in different states if the university was not located in the state in which the student resided. Additionally, many universities are located close to state borders; thus, an individual could have attended a university in a nearby state and not where he or she resided. In both of these cases, NSDUH would have counted the student in the state where he or she resided, and IPEDS would have counted the student in the state where the university was located. These differences could have affected both full-time and part-time students.

Regarding students enrolled part time, fewer CRs were significantly different from 1.0 than in the full-time student comparison of NSDUH and IPEDS data. For both males and females enrolled part time, six states had CRs that were significantly different from 1.0. For males enrolled part time, four states had CRs significantly greater than 1.0 (Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and Vermont) and two states had CRs less than 1.0 (Alabama and West Virginia). For females enrolled part time, one state had a CR significantly greater than 1.0 (Washington) and five states had CRs significantly less than 1.0 (the District of Columbia, Iowa, Montana, South Dakota, and West Virginia).

Exhibit 11.2 State Coverage Ratios for College Enrollment Status among Males and Females Enrolled Either Full Time or Part Time between NSDUH and IPEDS Estimates, by Significance Level

For States (*n* = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Full-Time Enrolled Males*		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	25	14
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	10	1
Full-Time Enrolled Females		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	30	14
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	6	1
Part-Time Enrolled Males		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	21	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	24	2
Part-Time Enrolled Females		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	23	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	22	5

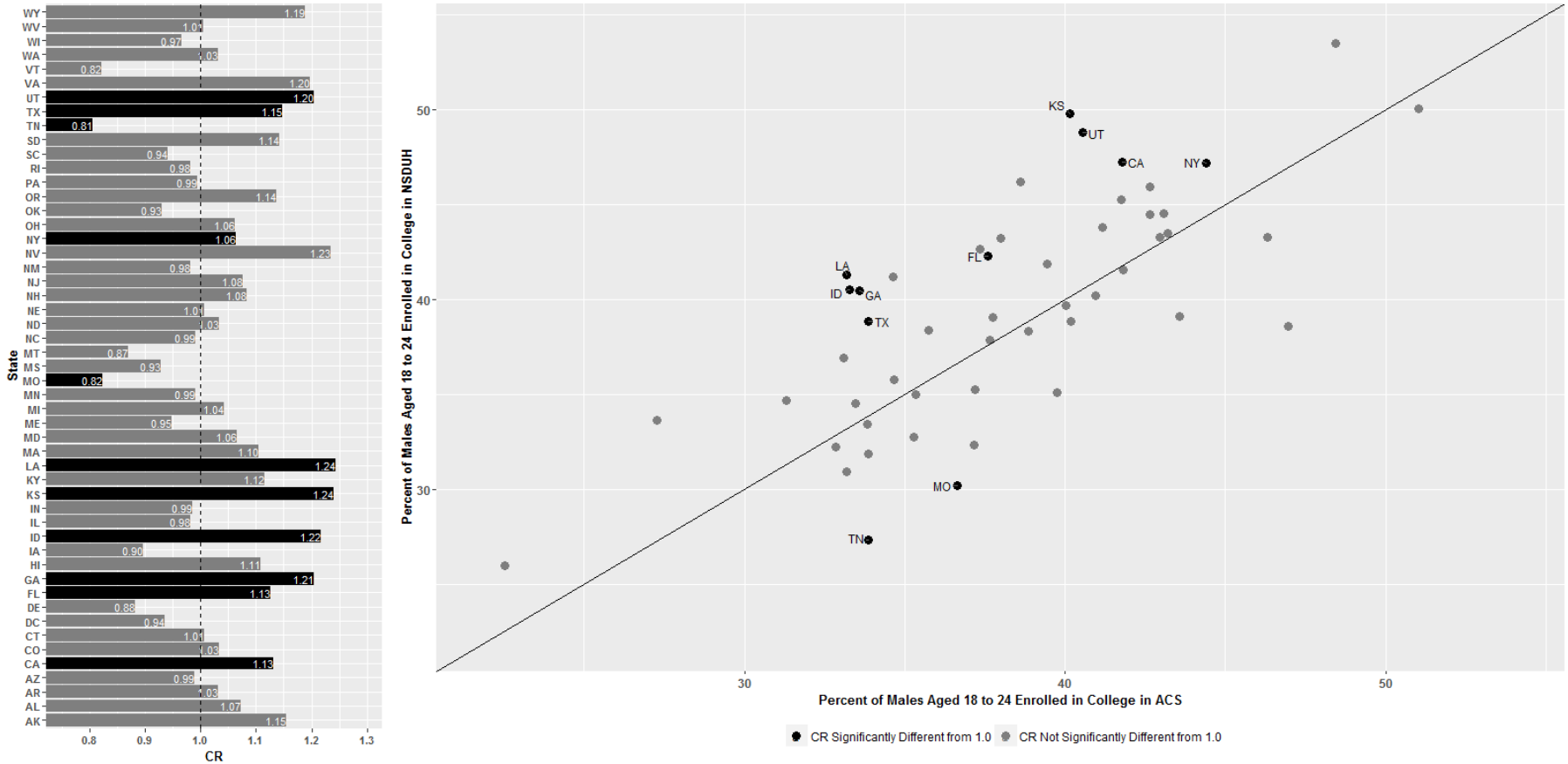
*One coverage ratio was suppressed for full-time males; thus, the *n* = 50 in this set of rows.

11.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and ACS percentages for college enrollment status among adults aged 18 to 24 were available, the average CRs were 1.04 for males and 0.98 for females (the corresponding median CRs were very close to the means). The CRs for both males and females were fairly evenly split between being less than 1.0 and greater than 1.0, with males having more CRs greater than 1.0 (31 total, with 9 of those significant) and females having more CRs less than 1.0 (30 total, with 6 of those significant).

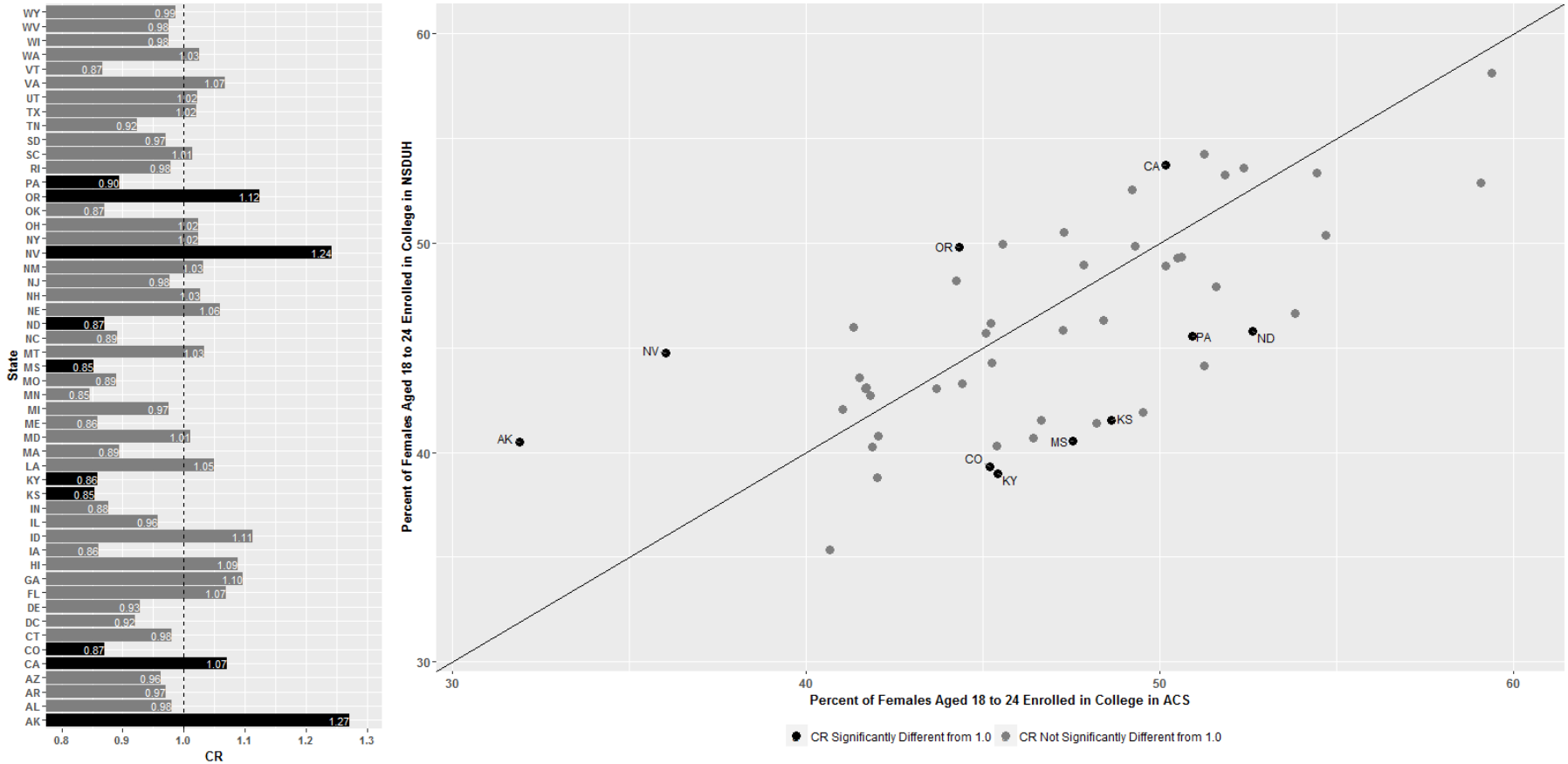
Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and IPEDS estimated totals for full-time college enrollment by gender were available, the average CRs were 1.28 for males and 1.31 for females. The CRs for both males and females tended be greater than 1.0 (39 total for males, with 14 of those significant, and 44 total for females, with 14 of those being significant). Fewer differences were seen between NSDUH and IPEDS for part-time college enrollment, with the average CRs being 1.05 for males and 0.99 for females.

Figure 11.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adult Males Aged 18 to 24 Enrolled in College, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



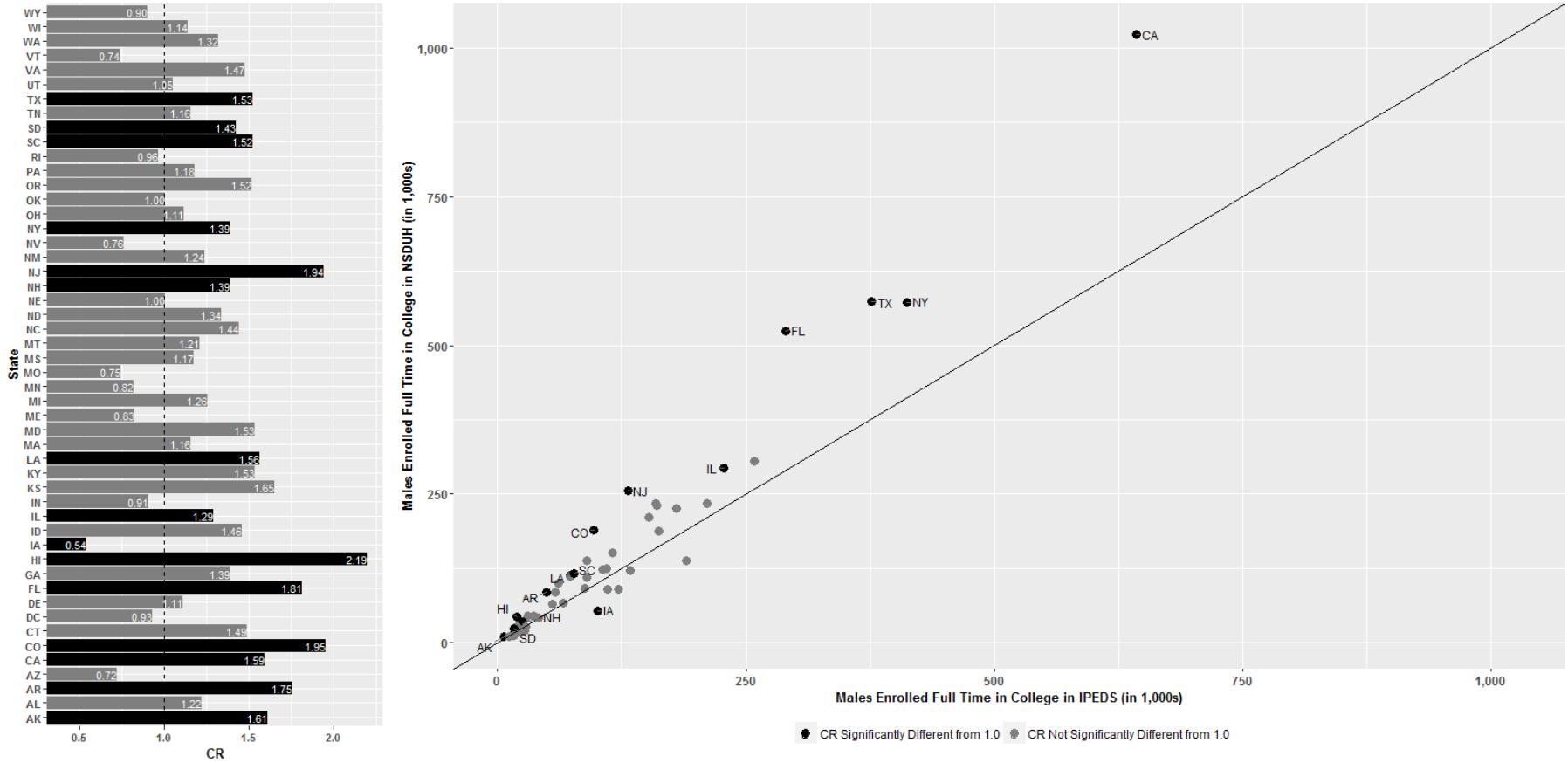
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 11.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adult Females Aged 18 to 24 Enrolled in College, by State, NSDUH versus ACS in 2009 to 2013



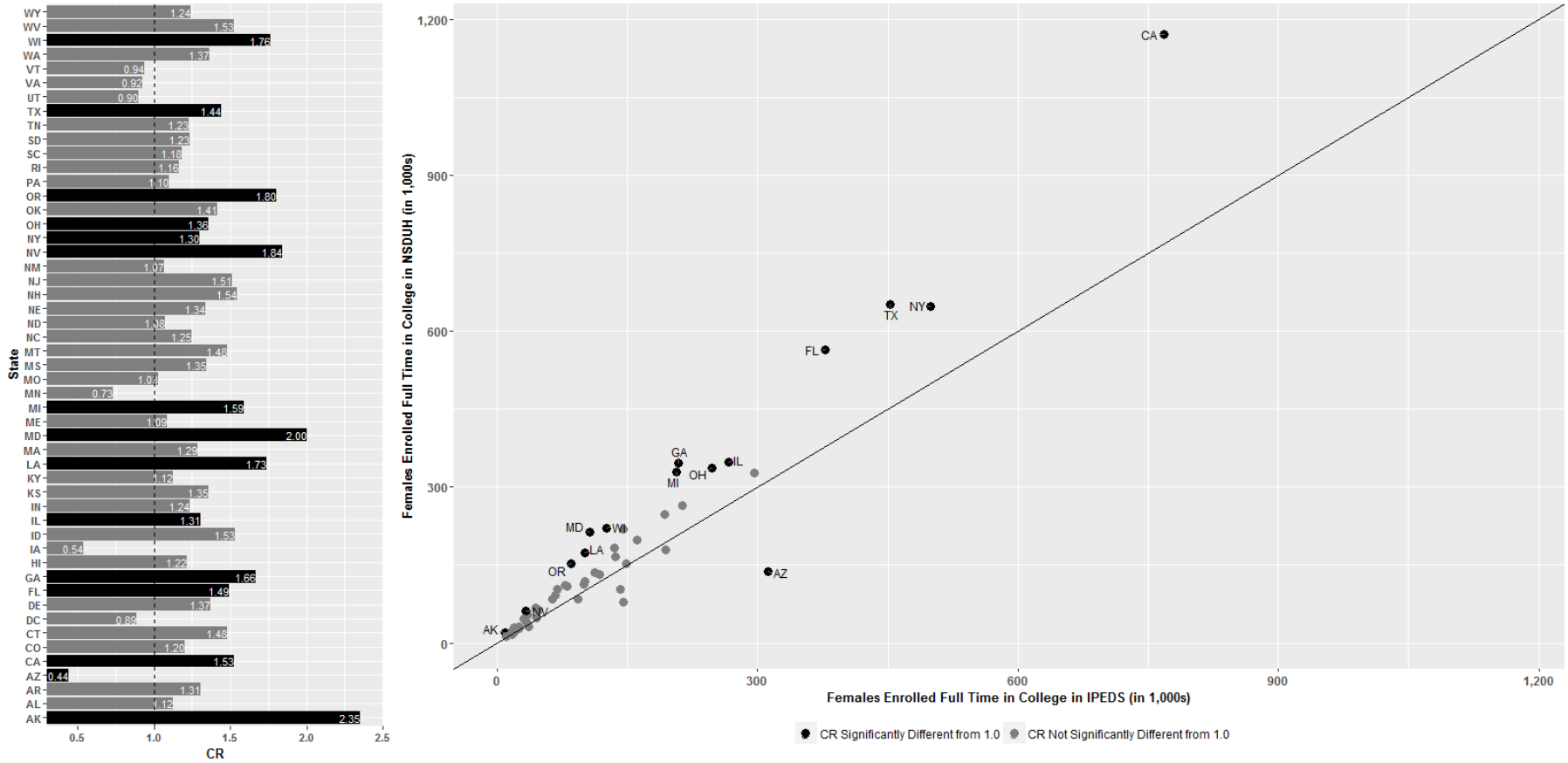
ACS = American Community Survey; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 11.2.1 Plot of Numbers and Coverage Ratios of Males Enrolled Full Time in College, by State, NSDUH versus IPEDS in 2012



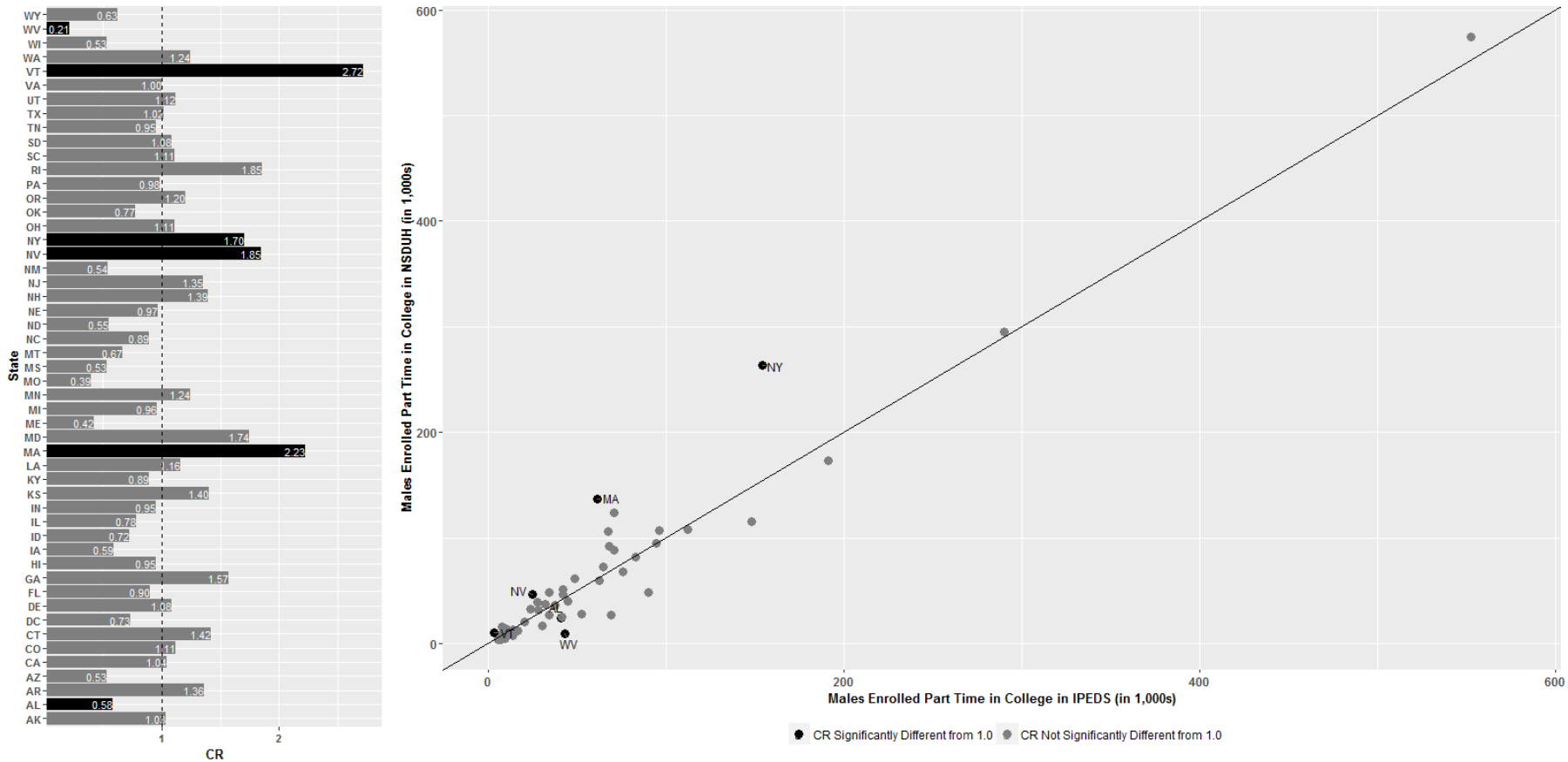
CR = coverage ratio; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 11.2.2 Plot of Numbers and Coverage Ratios of Females Enrolled Full Time in College, by State, NSDUH versus IPEDS in 2012



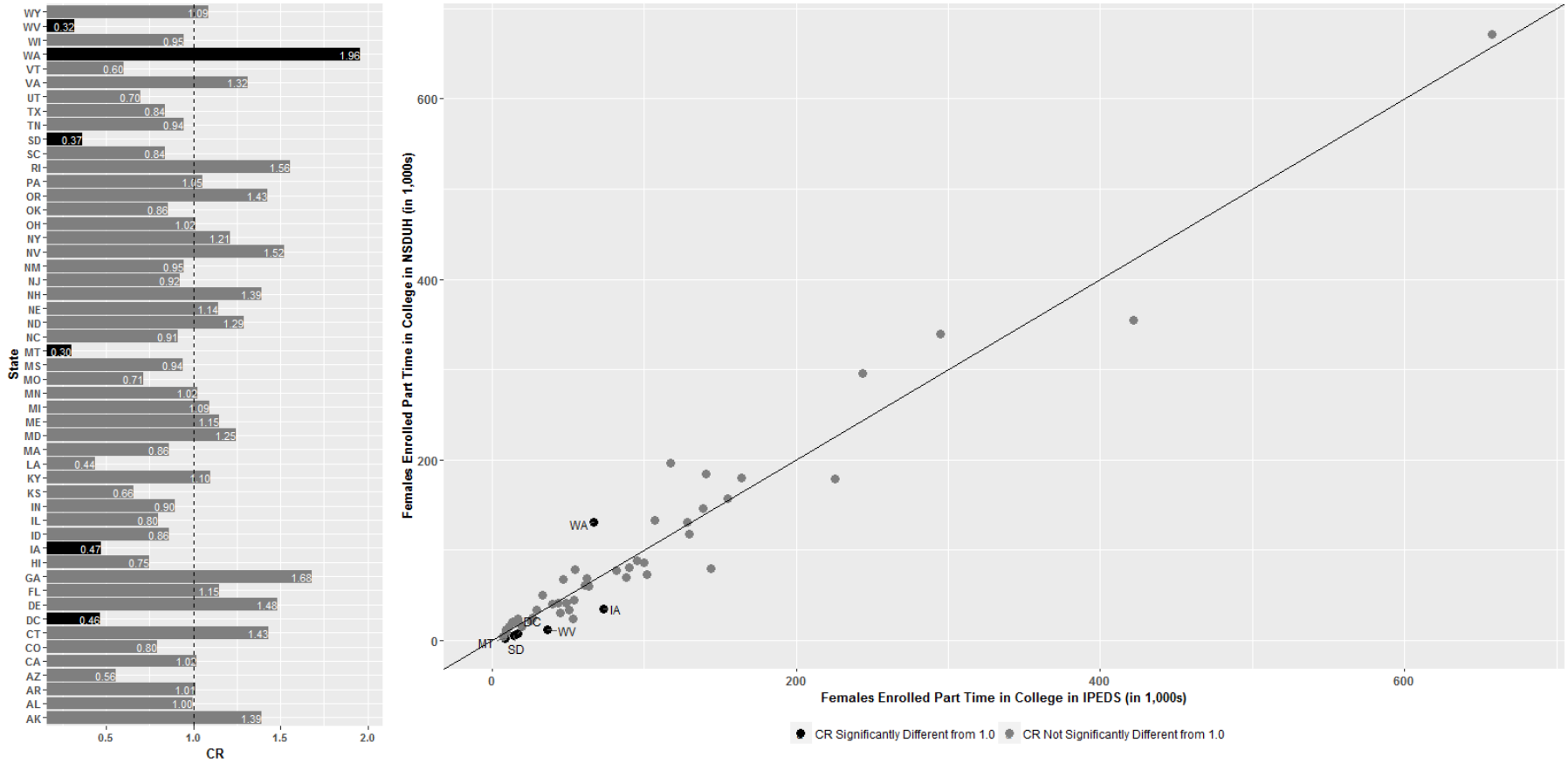
CR = coverage ratio; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 11.2.3 Plot of Numbers and Coverage Ratios of Males Enrolled Part Time in College, by State, NSDUH versus IPEDS in 2012



CR = coverage ratio; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 11.2.4 Plot of Numbers and Coverage Ratios of Females Enrolled Part Time in College, by State, NSDUH versus IPEDS in 2012



CR = coverage ratio; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 11.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment among Adults Aged 18 to 24, by State and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH

State/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.									
Male	48,200	15,321	15,908	6,322	6,155	41.26 (0.46)	38.69	1.07[a] (0.01)	(1.04 - 1.09)
Female	51,500	15,020	15,163	7,093	7,205	47.22 (0.46)	47.51	0.99 (0.01)	(0.98 - 1.01)
Alabama									
Male	700	236	242	91	86	38.39 (2.87)	35.76	1.07 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.24)
Female	800	228	241	101	109	44.31 (3.08)	45.24	0.98 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.12)
Alaska									
Male	600	38	43	10	10	25.98 (2.38)	22.51	1.15 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.38)
Female	700	33	35	14	11	40.52 (3.19)	31.88	1.27[a] (0.10)	(1.09 - 1.48)
Arizona									
Male	700	322	336	108	114	33.44 (2.66)	33.84	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
Female	700	300	311	121	130	40.28 (3.44)	41.85	0.96 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.14)
Arkansas									
Male	700	137	146	49	51	35.75 (3.35)	34.66	1.03 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.24)
Female	700	134	141	55	59	40.77 (3.33)	42.02	0.97 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.14)
California									
Male	2,600	2,004	2,056	947	859	47.26 (1.43)	41.77	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.20)
Female	2,700	1,926	1,906	1,035	956	53.72 (1.45)	50.16	1.07[a] (0.03)	(1.02 - 1.13)
Colorado									
Male	700	246	262	96	99	39.06 (2.81)	37.76	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.19)
Female	700	227	240	89	109	39.32 (2.75)	45.18	0.87[a] (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.00)
Connecticut									
Male	700	169	173	73	75	43.48 (3.77)	43.20	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.19)
Female	700	161	163	86	89	53.38 (4.28)	54.43	0.98 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.15)
Delaware									
Male	600	44	46	15	18	35.11 (2.93)	39.75	0.88 (0.07)	(0.75 - 1.04)
Female	700	44	46	21	24	47.94 (3.34)	51.59	0.93 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.06)
District of Columbia									
Male	500	35	38	15	18	43.30 (3.31)	46.31	0.94 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.09)
Female	800	44	46	22	25	50.36 (3.28)	54.67	0.92 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.05)
Florida									
Male	2,600	860	905	364	340	42.30 (2.38)	37.59	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.01 - 1.26)
Female	2,800	839	862	424	407	50.54 (2.18)	47.28	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment among Adults Aged 18 to 24, by State and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Georgia									
Male	600	482	511	195	172	40.47 (3.76)	33.58	1.21[a] (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.45)
Female	600	486	488	243	222	49.98 (3.03)	45.54	1.10 (0.07)	(0.97 - 1.24)
Hawaii									
Male	600	63	72	22	23	34.67 (2.84)	31.29	1.11 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.30)
Female	700	59	61	28	27	48.19 (2.77)	44.25	1.09 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.22)
Idaho									
Male	600	77	79	31	26	40.50 (2.83)	33.28	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.06 - 1.40)
Female	700	77	76	36	32	46.00 (3.80)	41.33	1.11 (0.09)	(0.95 - 1.31)
Illinois									
Male	2,500	645	641	259	262	40.23 (1.35)	40.95	0.98 (0.03)	(0.92 - 1.05)
Female	2,700	617	612	286	296	46.32 (1.25)	48.39	0.96 (0.03)	(0.91 - 1.01)
Indiana									
Male	600	322	335	123	130	38.30 (3.29)	38.85	0.99 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Female	700	326	324	133	150	40.70 (2.97)	46.43	0.88 (0.06)	(0.76 - 1.01)
Iowa									
Male	600	159	159	62	69	39.09 (3.87)	43.58	0.90 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.09)
Female	700	147	152	65	78	44.14 (4.40)	51.25	0.86 (0.09)	(0.71 - 1.05)
Kansas									
Male	600	149	153	74	61	49.82 (2.75)	40.16	1.24[a] (0.07)	(1.11 - 1.38)
Female	700	142	140	59	68	41.56 (2.57)	48.62	0.85[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.96)
Kentucky									
Male	700	206	215	76	71	36.90 (5.74)	33.09	1.12 (0.17)	(0.82 - 1.51)
Female	700	203	205	79	93	39.00 (2.46)	45.41	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.97)
Louisiana									
Male	700	224	239	92	79	41.31 (3.25)	33.20	1.24[a] (0.10)	(1.07 - 1.45)
Female	800	238	236	104	98	43.57 (3.03)	41.49	1.05 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.20)
Maine									
Male	700	57	59	20	22	35.26 (3.52)	37.20	0.95 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.15)
Female	700	56	57	23	27	41.41 (4.43)	48.21	0.86 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.06)
Maryland									
Male	600	273	288	120	118	43.83 (3.03)	41.15	1.06 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.22)
Female	700	268	275	134	136	49.86 (2.77)	49.30	1.01 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.13)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment among Adults Aged 18 to 24, by State and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Massachusetts									
Male	700	334	342	179	166	53.49 (2.94)	48.45	1.10 (0.06)	(0.99 - 1.23)
Female	800	342	344	181	203	52.87 (3.80)	59.08	0.89 (0.06)	(0.78 - 1.03)
Michigan									
Male	2,700	494	502	220	214	44.46 (1.93)	42.65	1.04 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.13)
Female	2,800	491	485	242	246	49.33 (1.25)	50.62	0.97 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.02)
Minnesota									
Male	600	260	257	103	103	39.66 (3.38)	40.02	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.17)
Female	700	246	248	103	123	41.91 (3.81)	49.53	0.85 (0.08)	(0.71 - 1.01)
Mississippi									
Male	700	150	156	49	55	32.77 (4.07)	35.28	0.93 (0.12)	(0.73 - 1.18)
Female	700	151	154	61	73	40.54 (2.53)	47.55	0.85[a] (0.05)	(0.75 - 0.96)
Missouri									
Male	600	284	299	86	109	30.21 (2.64)	36.65	0.82[a] (0.07)	(0.69 - 0.98)
Female	700	283	293	114	133	40.33 (2.50)	45.37	0.89 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.00)
Montana									
Male	700	50	51	16	19	32.33 (3.17)	37.15	0.87 (0.09)	(0.72 - 1.05)
Female	700	47	47	20	19	43.09 (2.49)	41.70	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.16)
Nebraska									
Male	700	93	95	40	41	43.26 (3.03)	42.94	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.16)
Female	700	91	91	49	46	54.26 (2.68)	51.24	1.06 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.17)
Nevada									
Male	700	125	129	42	35	33.66 (4.35)	27.27	1.23 (0.16)	(0.96 - 1.59)
Female	800	120	122	54	44	44.75 (3.52)	36.02	1.24[a] (0.10)	(1.06 - 1.45)
New Hampshire									
Male	700	64	63	29	26	45.26 (2.78)	41.75	1.08 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.22)
Female	700	64	62	34	32	53.26 (2.78)	51.83	1.03 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.14)
New Jersey									
Male	700	389	402	179	172	45.94 (2.47)	42.65	1.08 (0.06)	(0.97 - 1.20)
Female	600	382	375	188	189	49.31 (2.14)	50.49	0.98 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.06)
New Mexico									
Male	600	102	108	33	35	32.23 (2.26)	32.85	0.98 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Female	700	100	101	43	42	43.04 (2.34)	41.68	1.03 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.15)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment among Adults Aged 18 to 24, by State and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New York									
Male	2,600	988	1,005	466	446	47.21 (1.48)	44.39	1.06[a] (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.13)
Female	2,700	999	980	535	513	53.62 (1.39)	52.36	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.08)
North Carolina									
Male	600	423	494	148	175	35.00 (2.82)	35.33	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
Female	700	447	468	186	218	41.53 (2.64)	46.63	0.89 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.01)
North Dakota									
Male	700	44	46	20	20	44.55 (2.61)	43.09	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.16)
Female	700	40	40	18	21	45.81 (2.69)	52.61	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.78 - 0.98)
Ohio									
Male	2,600	550	561	230	221	41.88 (2.61)	39.43	1.06 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.20)
Female	2,800	547	547	268	262	48.95 (2.94)	47.84	1.02 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.15)
Oklahoma									
Male	600	189	199	58	66	30.91 (3.31)	33.20	0.93 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.15)
Female	700	189	187	67	76	35.37 (2.92)	40.65	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.02)
Oregon									
Male	600	182	184	79	70	43.22 (3.10)	37.99	1.14 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.31)
Female	600	180	178	90	79	49.84 (2.97)	44.33	1.12[a] (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.26)
Pennsylvania									
Male	2,300	624	637	259	266	41.55 (1.67)	41.81	0.99 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.08)
Female	2,300	619	621	282	316	45.56 (2.31)	50.91	0.90[a] (0.05)	(0.81 - 0.99)
Rhode Island									
Male	700	58	60	29	30	50.07 (3.12)	51.02	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
Female	700	60	60	35	36	58.15 (3.21)	59.39	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.09)
South Carolina									
Male	600	226	247	72	84	31.88 (3.79)	33.86	0.94 (0.11)	(0.75 - 1.19)
Female	700	224	235	103	106	45.72 (4.46)	45.09	1.01 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.23)
South Dakota									
Male	600	42	43	18	16	42.64 (3.89)	37.34	1.14 (0.10)	(0.95 - 1.37)
Female	700	40	40	18	19	45.82 (3.51)	47.24	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.13)
Tennessee									
Male	600	299	310	82	105	27.32 (2.43)	33.88	0.81[a] (0.07)	(0.68 - 0.96)
Female	700	297	307	115	129	38.82 (2.68)	42.00	0.92 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment among Adults Aged 18 to 24, by State and Gender, 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	ACS Average College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	ACS Average Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Texas									
Male	2,500	1,294	1,360	503	460	38.87 (1.85)	33.87	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.26)
Female	2,700	1,239	1,275	529	533	42.71 (1.81)	41.82	1.02 (0.04)	(0.94 - 1.11)
Utah									
Male	600	159	163	78	66	48.83 (3.27)	40.54	1.20[a] (0.08)	(1.06 - 1.37)
Female	700	160	161	74	73	46.18 (2.58)	45.21	1.02 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.14)
Vermont									
Male	700	33	34	13	16	38.60 (4.46)	46.98	0.82 (0.10)	(0.65 - 1.03)
Female	600	31	32	15	17	46.63 (5.68)	53.83	0.87 (0.11)	(0.68 - 1.10)
Virginia									
Male	600	389	420	180	162	46.21 (5.72)	38.61	1.20 (0.15)	(0.94 - 1.53)
Female	600	383	397	201	195	52.53 (4.82)	49.20	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.28)
Washington									
Male	700	329	342	114	114	34.54 (2.85)	33.46	1.03 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.21)
Female	700	313	318	132	130	42.07 (3.40)	41.02	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.20)
West Virginia									
Male	700	85	88	32	33	37.85 (4.91)	37.66	1.01 (0.13)	(0.78 - 1.30)
Female	700	82	84	36	37	43.31 (4.17)	44.40	0.98 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.18)
Wisconsin									
Male	700	284	282	110	113	38.84 (3.20)	40.18	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.14)
Female	700	270	271	132	136	48.94 (3.10)	50.15	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Wyoming									
Male	700	29	30	12	10	41.19 (4.75)	34.64	1.19 (0.14)	(0.95 - 1.49)
Female	700	27	27	12	12	43.08 (4.64)	43.69	0.99 (0.11)	(0.80 - 1.22)

ACS = American Community Survey; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state by gender.

NOTE: More information on the ACS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 11.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ACS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ACS percentage. The ACS percentage's SE was not available, so the ACS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 11.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for College Enrollment Status

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing in HUs and group quarters within the United States and Puerto Rico	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	10,547,879 interviewed individuals living in HUs and 757,995 interviewed individuals living in group quarters selected in the final interview over 5 years	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	From 2009 to 2013, the response rates in the HUs ranged from 89.9 to 98.0 percent, and the response rates in the group quarters ranged from 95.1 to 98.0 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data collection operation used four modes: Internet, mail, telephone, and/or personal visit. For each sample, it took place over a 3-month period, which included three phases: mail/Internet, CATI, and CAPI.[3]	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[4]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Puerto Rico (along with individual counties or county equivalents)	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Person-level weights were used to compute estimates of population characteristics. The SDR variance estimation method was employed.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "At any time in the last 3 months, has this person attended school or college? *Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*"[6] If responded "Yes" to (I), asked the following: (II) "What grade or level was this person attending?"[6]	(I) "Are you now attending or are you currently enrolled in school? By 'school,' we mean an elementary school, a junior high or middle school, a high school, or a college or university. Please include home schooling as well."[7] "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is on a holiday or summer break from school, but plans to return when the break is over, then he/she should be coded as currently enrolled in school. Do not include vocational or technical schools." (II) "What grade or year of school are you **now attending**? Please tell me the number from the card." [7] "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is on a holiday or summer break, select the category for the year or grade he/she will enter when he/she returns to school. If home schooled or other alternative, ask for grade equivalent." (III) "Are you a full-time or part-time student?" [7]

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 ACS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for College Enrollment Status (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 ACS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	The ACS requested information on up to five persons from the household. This information could be provided by the individual person, or one person could answer the questions for all persons in the household (i.e., one person could serve as a proxy for the other persons in the household). Thus, in the ACS, the education questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the household could have answered for all persons within the household.	For NSDUH, all questions are answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the education questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; MA = master of arts; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PhD = doctor of philosophy; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SDR = successive difference replication.

[1] Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For national estimates from the ACS, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] For most HUs, the first phase of ACS data collection includes an invitation for the household to respond via the Internet, which is mailed to the sample address. If the household does not respond via the Internet, a paper questionnaire is sent to the sample address for the household to complete and return by mail. If no response is received by mail or the Internet, the Census Bureau follows up with CATI if a telephone number is available for the address. If the Census Bureau is unable to reach an occupant of the unit using CATI, or if the household refuses to participate, the address may be selected for CAPI.

[4] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[6] Verbatim ACS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "No, has not attended in the last 3 months"; (2) "Yes, public school, public college"; and (3) "Yes, private school, private college, home school." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Nursery school, preschool"; (2) "Kindergarten"; (3) "Grade 1 through 12"; (4) "College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)"; (4) "Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree (*for example: MA or PhD program, or medical or law school*)."

[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: (1) "1st grade"; (2) "2nd grade"; (3) "3rd grade"; (4) "4th grade"; (5) "5th grade"; (6) "6th grade "; (7) "7th grade "; (8) "8th grade "; (9) "9th grade "; (10) "10th grade"; (11) "11th grade "; (12) "12th grade "; (13) "College or university/1st year"; (14) "College or university/2nd year"; (15) "College or university/3rd year"; (16) "College or university/4th year "; and (17) "College or university/5th or higher year." ***Question (III)***: (1) "Full-time"; and "Part-time."

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	32,900	125,893	7,626 (278)	5,710	1.34[a] (0.05)	(1.24 - 1.43)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	35,400	134,164	9,123 (280)	7,027	1.30[a] (0.04)	(1.22 - 1.38)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	32,900	125,893	3,374 (189)	3,209	1.05 (0.06)	(0.94 - 1.17)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	35,400	134,164	4,699 (197)	4,697	1.00 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.09)
Alabama						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,908	110 (26)	90	1.22 (0.29)	(0.77 - 1.94)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,098	132 (24)	118	1.12 (0.21)	(0.78 - 1.61)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,908	24 (7)	41	0.58[a] (0.16)	(0.34 - 1.00)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,098	61 (20)	61	1.00 (0.33)	(0.52 - 1.90)
Alaska						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	293	11 (2)	7	1.61[a] (0.34)	(1.07 - 2.43)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	284	20 (4)	9	2.35[a] (0.41)	(1.67 - 3.30)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	293	7 (2)	6	1.03 (0.30)	(0.58 - 1.83)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	284	15 (3)	11	1.39 (0.31)	(0.90 - 2.16)
Arizona						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,617	138 (28)	190	0.72 (0.15)	(0.49 - 1.07)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,746	137 (35)	312	0.44[a] (0.11)	(0.26 - 0.73)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,617	48 (21)	90	0.53 (0.23)	(0.23 - 1.23)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,746	80 (24)	144	0.56 (0.17)	(0.31 - 1.00)
Arkansas						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,170	85 (21)	49	1.75[a] (0.43)	(1.08 - 2.85)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,253	84 (23)	64	1.31 (0.36)	(0.76 - 2.24)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,170	33 (16)	24	1.36 (0.67)	(0.51 - 3.59)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,253	40 (15)	40	1.01 (0.37)	(0.49 - 2.07)
California						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	15,394	1,023 (151)	643	1.59[a] (0.23)	(1.19 - 2.12)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	16,030	1,171 (147)	768	1.53[a] (0.19)	(1.19 - 1.95)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	15,394	574 (90)	553	1.04 (0.16)	(0.76 - 1.41)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	16,030	671 (80)	658	1.02 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.29)
Colorado						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,104	189 (47)	97	1.95[a] (0.49)	(1.20 - 3.18)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,157	135 (28)	113	1.20 (0.25)	(0.80 - 1.80)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,104	72 (23)	65	1.11 (0.35)	(0.61 - 2.05)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,157	70 (24)	88	0.80 (0.27)	(0.41 - 1.53)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	1,461	86 (18)	58	1.49 (0.31)	(0.98 - 2.24)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,574	103 (27)	69	1.48 (0.38)	(0.89 - 2.46)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	1,461	39 (12)	28	1.42 (0.45)	(0.77 - 2.63)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,574	67 (25)	47	1.43 (0.54)	(0.69 - 2.98)
Delaware						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	364	18 (6)	16	1.11 (0.39)	(0.56 - 2.20)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	402	29 (8)	21	1.37 (0.37)	(0.81 - 2.33)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	364	8 (3)	8	1.08 (0.36)	(0.56 - 2.09)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	402	20 (6)	13	1.48 (0.42)	(0.85 - 2.57)
District of Columbia						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	253	25 (6)	27	0.93 (0.21)	(0.59 - 1.46)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	600	292	32 (7)	36	0.89 (0.19)	(0.58 - 1.36)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	253	8 (3)	11	0.73 (0.27)	(0.35 - 1.53)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	600	292	8 (3)	17	0.46[a] (0.15)	(0.24 - 0.89)
Florida						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	7,869	525 (73)	290	1.81[a] (0.25)	(1.38 - 2.38)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	8,513	564 (64)	378	1.49[a] (0.17)	(1.19 - 1.86)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	7,869	173 (34)	192	0.90 (0.18)	(0.62 - 1.32)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	8,513	339 (45)	295	1.15 (0.15)	(0.89 - 1.49)
Georgia						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,830	211 (48)	152	1.39 (0.32)	(0.89 - 2.17)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	4,211	347 (67)	209	1.66[a] (0.32)	(1.14 - 2.43)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,830	106 (41)	68	1.57 (0.61)	(0.73 - 3.36)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	4,211	197 (55)	117	1.68 (0.47)	(0.97 - 2.89)
Hawaii						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	551	43 (9)	19	2.19[a] (0.47)	(1.44 - 3.33)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	579	31 (8)	25	1.22 (0.32)	(0.73 - 2.03)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	551	13 (5)	14	0.95 (0.36)	(0.45 - 1.99)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	579	15 (4)	20	0.75 (0.20)	(0.44 - 1.26)
Idaho						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	637	45 (18)	31	1.46 (0.60)	(0.65 - 3.27)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	652	54 (14)	35	1.53 (0.40)	(0.92 - 2.55)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	637	12 (5)	17	0.72 (0.30)	(0.32 - 1.64)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	652	22 (8)	25	0.86 (0.33)	(0.41 - 1.81)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Illinois						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	5,174	294 (32)	227	1.29[a] (0.14)	(1.04 - 1.60)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	2,000	5,507	348 (32)	267	1.31[a] (0.12)	(1.09 - 1.57)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	5,174	116 (25)	148	0.78 (0.17)	(0.51 - 1.20)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	2,000	5,507	180 (26)	225	0.80 (0.12)	(0.60 - 1.06)
Indiana						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,619	121 (29)	133	0.91 (0.22)	(0.57 - 1.45)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,772	199 (45)	161	1.24 (0.28)	(0.79 - 1.93)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,619	60 (22)	63	0.95 (0.35)	(0.46 - 1.97)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,772	81 (29)	90	0.90 (0.32)	(0.45 - 1.80)
Iowa						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,256	54 (14)	100	0.54[a] (0.14)	(0.33 - 0.89)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,295	79 (27)	146	0.54 (0.19)	(0.27 - 1.07)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,256	25 (11)	42	0.59 (0.27)	(0.24 - 1.43)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,295	35 (12)	74	0.47[a] (0.16)	(0.24 - 0.93)
Kansas						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,142	100 (28)	61	1.65 (0.46)	(0.96 - 2.83)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,194	91 (23)	67	1.35 (0.34)	(0.83 - 2.22)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,142	49 (21)	35	1.40 (0.60)	(0.60 - 3.27)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,194	33 (11)	51	0.66 (0.22)	(0.34 - 1.26)
Kentucky						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	1,742	114 (43)	75	1.53 (0.57)	(0.74 - 3.19)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,865	112 (22)	100	1.12 (0.22)	(0.76 - 1.66)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	1,742	40 (22)	45	0.89 (0.48)	(0.31 - 2.58)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,865	68 (29)	62	1.10 (0.46)	(0.48 - 2.49)
Louisiana						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,786	114 (22)	73	1.56[a] (0.31)	(1.07 - 2.30)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,960	175 (38)	101	1.73[a] (0.37)	(1.14 - 2.65)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,786	37 (22)	32	1.16 (0.67)	(0.38 - 3.58)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,960	23 (10)	53	0.44 (0.20)	(0.18 - 1.05)
Maine						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	556	17 (5)	20	0.83 (0.23)	(0.48 - 1.42)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	590	27 (9)	25	1.09 (0.36)	(0.57 - 2.08)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	556	4 (2)	10	0.42 (0.19)	(0.18 - 1.03)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	590	20 (6)	17	1.15 (0.37)	(0.62 - 2.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,332	138 (33)	90	1.53 (0.37)	(0.96 - 2.45)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,574	214 (39)	107	2.00[a] (0.36)	(1.40 - 2.86)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,332	124 (46)	71	1.74 (0.65)	(0.84 - 3.64)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,574	133 (35)	107	1.25 (0.33)	(0.74 - 2.09)
Massachusetts						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,713	187 (37)	162	1.16 (0.23)	(0.79 - 1.70)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,948	249 (57)	193	1.29 (0.30)	(0.82 - 2.02)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,713	137 (40)	61	2.23[a] (0.65)	(1.26 - 3.95)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,948	86 (27)	100	0.86 (0.27)	(0.47 - 1.58)
Michigan						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	4,030	226 (30)	180	1.26 (0.17)	(0.97 - 1.63)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	4,289	330 (37)	207	1.59[a] (0.18)	(1.28 - 1.98)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	4,030	108 (16)	113	0.96 (0.14)	(0.72 - 1.28)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	4,289	180 (27)	164	1.09 (0.17)	(0.81 - 1.47)
Minnesota						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,205	91 (23)	111	0.82 (0.21)	(0.49 - 1.36)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	2,265	103 (22)	142	0.73 (0.16)	(0.48 - 1.11)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,205	89 (41)	71	1.24 (0.57)	(0.50 - 3.06)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	2,265	131 (28)	128	1.02 (0.22)	(0.67 - 1.57)
Mississippi						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,144	64 (17)	55	1.17 (0.32)	(0.69 - 1.99)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,276	109 (22)	81	1.35 (0.27)	(0.91 - 1.99)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,144	7 (3)	14	0.53 (0.20)	(0.25 - 1.13)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,276	25 (11)	27	0.94 (0.40)	(0.41 - 2.17)
Missouri						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,406	91 (22)	122	0.75 (0.18)	(0.46 - 1.21)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,580	153 (30)	149	1.03 (0.20)	(0.70 - 1.50)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,406	27 (15)	69	0.39 (0.22)	(0.13 - 1.16)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,580	73 (25)	102	0.71 (0.24)	(0.37 - 1.39)
Montana						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	419	23 (6)	19	1.21 (0.30)	(0.74 - 1.98)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	423	29 (7)	20	1.48 (0.37)	(0.91 - 2.41)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	419	4 (2)	6	0.67 (0.37)	(0.23 - 1.96)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	423	3 (1)	9	0.30[a] (0.11)	(0.15 - 0.63)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nebraska						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	743	42 (7)	41	1.00 (0.18)	(0.71 - 1.42)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	768	64 (12)	48	1.34 (0.26)	(0.92 - 1.95)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	743	20 (6)	21	0.97 (0.30)	(0.53 - 1.77)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	768	33 (9)	29	1.14 (0.30)	(0.69 - 1.91)
Nevada						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,135	21 (5)	27	0.76 (0.19)	(0.46 - 1.25)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,144	61 (15)	33	1.84[a] (0.45)	(1.14 - 2.97)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,135	46 (12)	25	1.85[a] (0.49)	(1.10 - 3.12)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,144	50 (14)	33	1.52 (0.43)	(0.87 - 2.66)
New Hampshire						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	556	35 (5)	25	1.39[a] (0.19)	(1.06 - 1.82)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	577	47 (12)	31	1.54 (0.39)	(0.94 - 2.54)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	556	14 (4)	10	1.39 (0.45)	(0.74 - 2.61)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	577	23 (7)	17	1.39 (0.40)	(0.80 - 2.44)
New Jersey						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,579	256 (53)	132	1.94[a] (0.40)	(1.29 - 2.92)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	3,862	219 (57)	145	1.51 (0.39)	(0.91 - 2.51)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,579	92 (40)	68	1.35 (0.59)	(0.57 - 3.20)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	3,862	88 (35)	95	0.92 (0.37)	(0.42 - 2.03)
New Mexico						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	827	45 (11)	36	1.24 (0.30)	(0.77 - 1.98)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	876	49 (9)	46	1.07 (0.21)	(0.73 - 1.56)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	827	17 (6)	31	0.54 (0.20)	(0.26 - 1.11)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	876	41 (10)	44	0.95 (0.24)	(0.58 - 1.55)
New York						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	7,901	573 (68)	412	1.39[a] (0.17)	(1.10 - 1.76)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	8,631	648 (68)	500	1.30[a] (0.14)	(1.06 - 1.59)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	7,901	263 (63)	155	1.70[a] (0.41)	(1.06 - 2.72)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	8,631	296 (55)	244	1.21 (0.22)	(0.84 - 1.74)
North Carolina						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,804	230 (61)	160	1.44 (0.38)	(0.85 - 2.43)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	4,203	265 (46)	213	1.25 (0.22)	(0.88 - 1.76)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,804	68 (36)	76	0.89 (0.48)	(0.31 - 2.55)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	4,203	118 (38)	129	0.91 (0.29)	(0.49 - 1.71)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	291	26 (5)	20	1.34 (0.27)	(0.90 - 1.99)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	286	20 (3)	19	1.08 (0.18)	(0.77 - 1.50)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	291	4 (2)	7	0.55 (0.20)	(0.26 - 1.14)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	286	12 (4)	9	1.29 (0.45)	(0.65 - 2.55)
Ohio						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	4,650	235 (32)	211	1.11 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.46)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	4,989	337 (33)	248	1.36[a] (0.13)	(1.12 - 1.65)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	4,650	107 (23)	96	1.11 (0.24)	(0.73 - 1.68)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	4,989	158 (27)	155	1.02 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.41)
Oklahoma						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,505	67 (13)	66	1.00 (0.20)	(0.68 - 1.48)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,595	111 (22)	79	1.41 (0.28)	(0.96 - 2.07)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,505	27 (9)	34	0.77 (0.26)	(0.40 - 1.49)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,595	42 (17)	49	0.86 (0.35)	(0.39 - 1.90)
Oregon						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,612	111 (31)	73	1.52 (0.42)	(0.88 - 2.62)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,681	153 (32)	85	1.80[a] (0.37)	(1.20 - 2.71)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,612	51 (19)	42	1.20 (0.44)	(0.58 - 2.48)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,681	78 (28)	55	1.43 (0.52)	(0.70 - 2.91)
Pennsylvania						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	5,195	305 (35)	258	1.18 (0.13)	(0.94 - 1.48)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	5,595	327 (30)	297	1.10 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.32)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,700	5,195	82 (20)	83	0.98 (0.24)	(0.60 - 1.59)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,900	5,595	146 (26)	139	1.05 (0.18)	(0.75 - 1.49)
Rhode Island						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	428	27 (5)	28	0.96 (0.18)	(0.66 - 1.40)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	468	39 (7)	34	1.16 (0.20)	(0.83 - 1.63)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	428	15 (5)	8	1.85 (0.62)	(0.96 - 3.58)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	468	21 (5)	14	1.56 (0.38)	(0.96 - 2.52)
South Carolina						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,851	117 (22)	77	1.52[a] (0.29)	(1.05 - 2.21)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,049	120 (33)	101	1.18 (0.33)	(0.69 - 2.03)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,851	31 (13)	28	1.11 (0.47)	(0.49 - 2.52)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,049	45 (14)	54	0.84 (0.26)	(0.45 - 1.55)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
South Dakota						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	335	24 (4)	17	1.43[a] (0.25)	(1.02 - 2.00)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	341	22 (5)	18	1.23 (0.29)	(0.77 - 1.97)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	335	8 (3)	8	1.08 (0.45)	(0.48 - 2.44)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	341	5 (2)	14	0.37[a] (0.12)	(0.19 - 0.69)
Tennessee						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,572	123 (28)	106	1.16 (0.27)	(0.74 - 1.82)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,792	167 (35)	136	1.23 (0.26)	(0.81 - 1.86)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,572	36 (12)	38	0.95 (0.31)	(0.50 - 1.80)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,792	60 (22)	64	0.94 (0.34)	(0.47 - 1.91)
Texas						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	10,157	574 (97)	376	1.53[a] (0.26)	(1.10 - 2.12)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	10,696	651 (77)	452	1.44[a] (0.17)	(1.14 - 1.82)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	1,800	10,157	295 (53)	290	1.02 (0.18)	(0.72 - 1.45)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	1,800	10,696	355 (58)	422	0.84 (0.14)	(0.61 - 1.16)
Utah						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,101	92 (15)	87	1.05 (0.17)	(0.76 - 1.45)
Full-Time Female	500	1,113	84 (16)	93	0.90 (0.17)	(0.62 - 1.31)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	1,101	47 (13)	42	1.12 (0.30)	(0.66 - 1.88)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	1,113	31 (9)	45	0.70 (0.21)	(0.39 - 1.25)
Vermont						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	265	12 (3)	17	0.74 (0.17)	(0.47 - 1.17)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	276	16 (5)	17	0.94 (0.30)	(0.50 - 1.77)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	265	10 (4)	4	2.72[a] (1.19)	(1.15 - 6.42)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	276	4 (2)	7	0.60 (0.23)	(0.29 - 1.26)
Virginia						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,229	234 (71)	159	1.47 (0.45)	(0.82 - 2.66)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	3,507	179 (37)	194	0.92 (0.19)	(0.62 - 1.38)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	3,229	95 (39)	95	1.00 (0.41)	(0.45 - 2.22)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	3,507	185 (53)	141	1.32 (0.38)	(0.75 - 2.31)
Washington						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,823	152 (35)	115	1.32 (0.31)	(0.84 - 2.08)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,913	184 (44)	135	1.37 (0.33)	(0.85 - 2.19)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	2,823	61 (27)	49	1.24 (0.56)	(0.52 - 2.99)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	2,913	131 (42)	67	1.96[a] (0.63)	(1.04 - 3.67)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for College Enrollment Status among All Individuals, by State and Gender, 2012 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH (continued)

State/Enrollment Status/Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH College Enrollment Total (SE) (in 1,000s)	IPEDS College Enrollment Total (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
West Virginia						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	500	767	* (*)	38	* (*)	(* - *)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	807	68 (22)	44	1.53 (0.50)	(0.80 - 2.91)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	500	767	9 (4)	43	0.21[a] (0.10)	(0.08 - 0.55)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	807	12 (6)	36	0.32[a] (0.16)	(0.12 - 0.87)
Wisconsin						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,352	125 (34)	110	1.14 (0.31)	(0.66 - 1.95)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	400	2,434	221 (55)	125	1.76[a] (0.44)	(1.08 - 2.87)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	2,352	28 (10)	53	0.53 (0.19)	(0.26 - 1.07)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	400	2,434	78 (28)	82	0.95 (0.34)	(0.46 - 1.93)
Wyoming						
Full-Time Enrolled Male	400	240	10 (4)	11	0.90 (0.33)	(0.44 - 1.84)
Full-Time Enrolled Female	500	234	13 (4)	10	1.24 (0.35)	(0.72 - 2.16)
Part-Time Enrolled Male	400	240	4 (1)	7	0.63 (0.20)	(0.34 - 1.16)
Part-Time Enrolled Female	500	234	10 (3)	9	1.09 (0.35)	(0.58 - 2.04)

CI= confidence interval; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The IPEDS total college enrollment include all persons of all ages enrolled in college. The NSDUH estimates of college enrollment are for persons 12 or older.
NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state by gender.
NOTE: More information on the IPEDS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 11.2C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH total divided by the IPEDS total.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the IPEDS total. The IPEDS total's SE was not available, so the IPEDS estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012; U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2012.

Table 11.2C Information on 2013 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH Data for College Enrollment Status

Information	2013 IPEDS[1]	2012 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Universities and colleges, as well as institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond high school level. These institutions are Title IV programs that must participate in IPEDS. Institutions participating in Title IV programs are accredited by an agency or organization recognized by the ED's Secretary, have a program of more than 300 clock hours or 8 credit hours, have been in business for at least 2 years, and have a signed Program Participation Agreement with the ED's Office of Postsecondary Education.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	IPEDS surveys approximately 7,500 postsecondary institutions, including universities and colleges, as well as institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond the high school level.	68,309 individuals
Response Rate	Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and because these institutions are required to respond to the survey, response rates for Title IV institutions in the fall 2011 IPEDS collection were high. The Institutional Characteristics component response rate among all Title IV entities was 100.0 percent (all 7,479 Title IV entities responded). In addition, the response rates for the Completions and 12-Month Enrollment components were also 100.0 percent. In the spring 2013 data collection, where the fall enrollment component covered 2012, the response rate was 99.9 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 86.1 percent (b) weighted interview response rate: 73.0 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 62.9 percent
Sponsor	NCES	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	The Enrollment component was broken into two separate components: 12-Month Enrollment (taking place in the fall collection) and Fall Enrollment (taking place in the spring collection). The fall 2012 and spring 2013 data collections were entirely web based. Data were provided by "keyholders" (i.e., institutional representatives appointed by campus chief executives) who were responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct and complete.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National level, state level, institution level	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Totals, averages, and percentages were calculated and accessed using the IPEDS online trend generator system.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 11.2C Information on 2013 IPEDS and 2012 NSDUH Data for College Enrollment Status (continued)

Information	2013 IPEDS[1]	2012 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	An institution's official filled out an online form at https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/ReportYourData with fall enrollment information on the following student groups: • full-time undergraduate students, • part-time undergraduate students, • full-time graduate students, and • part-time graduate students. For each of the four groups, academic reporters reported enrollment as of the institution's official fall reporting date or as of October 15, 2012. Reporting was done by race/ethnicity and gender.	(I) "The next questions are about school. Are you now attending or are you currently enrolled in school? By school, we mean an elementary school, a junior high or middle school, a high school, or a college or university. Please include home schooling as well."[5] INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is on a holiday or summer break from school, but plans to return when the break is over, then he/she should be coded as currently enrolled in school. Do not include vocational or technical schools. (II) "What grade or year of school are you now attending? Please tell me the number from the card." [5] "INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent is on a holiday or summer break, select the category for the year or grade he/she will enter when he/she returns to school. If home schooled or other alternative, ask for grade equivalent." (III) "Are you a full-time or part-time student?" [5]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person within each institute entered the information into the online IPEDS system for the entire institution.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the education questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; ED = U.S. Department of Education; IPEDS = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; MRB = methodological resource book; NCES = National Center for Education Statistics; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on IPEDS is available from https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: (1) "1st grade"; (2) "2nd grade"; (3) "3rd grade"; (4) "4th grade"; (5) "5th grade"; (6) "6th grade "; (7) "7th grade "; (8) "8th grade "; (9) "9th grade "; (10) "10th grade"; (11) "11th grade "; (12) "12th grade "; (13) "College or university/1st year"; (14) "College or university/2nd year"; (15) "College or university/3rd year"; (16) "College or university/4th year "; and (17) "College or university/5th or higher year." ***Question (III)***: (1) "Full-time"; and "Part-time."

12. Coverage Ratios for Arrest Rates

12.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for the rates of arrests per 100 persons (based on the total number of arrests and not the number of people arrested), data from the 2012 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program were compared with data from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The 2013 NSDUH questionnaire[98] asked respondents about the number of past year arrests, so data resulting from that question were considered to have been collected using a time frame comparable with the time frame used for the 2012 UCR Program's arrest rate data. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2013 NSDUH collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States.

Each year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) through its UCR Program collects monthly counts of arrests from thousands of law enforcement agencies (LEAs). Most of the LEAs report 12-month data, although some report less, and others do not report any data at all. In many jurisdictions, data reported to the FBI are incomplete. The lower the coverage indicator in the UCR Program data, the greater the likelihood that the estimates do not accurately reflect the arrest activities of the jurisdiction. As a result, only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90 percent are reported and used in this study (see the next section for details). For further information on the FBI's reporting and estimating procedures, refer to the Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics (EZAUCR) webpages.[99] The UCR Program was chosen as the comparison data source because it is a leading source of information on crime statistics in the nation.

12.2 Methodology

Figure 12.1.1 and Tables 12.1A and 12.1B show the arrest rates (per 100 persons) reported in the 2013 NSDUH and in the 2012 UCR Program, the CRs calculated from those rates, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[100] Because UCR Program data are derived from administrative records, UCR Program estimates have no associated SEs. Figure 12.1.1 and Table 12.1A show the arrest rates, by state, and the state-level CRs, whereas Table 12.1B shows the arrest rates and CRs, by gender, for the United States as a whole. Table 12.1C provides a summary of the two data sources (NSDUH and

[98] See question SP02 on p. 212 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[99] In particular, see the following reference: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Center for Juvenile Justice. (2016). Methods. In *Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics (EZAUCR)*. Retrieved from https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/asp/methods.asp

[100] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the 2012 UCR Program and the 2013 NSDUH is provided in Table 12.1C.

the UCR Program) and lists the methodology, target population, and other pertinent information for each source.

Each CR was calculated as the arrest rates in NSDUH divided by the arrest rates in the UCR Program. Arrest rates (i.e., the number of arrests divided by the population total, then multiplied by 100) are used instead of the number of arrests for the CR calculation because the population totals differ between the two sources and using arrest rates can help correct for this difference. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state would indicate that the NSDUH estimates for arrest rates are higher than the arrest rates reported in the UCR Program. Data from the UCR Program were not available for 11 states: Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia,[101] Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, and Washington (i.e., these states had coverage indicators of less than 90 percent). Note that the coverage indicators used in reference to the UCR Program data are different from the CRs discussed in this chapter. A coverage indicator refers to how complete the UCR Program data are with respect to obtaining counts on arrests for certain geographic areas, such as counties or states. Note also that the NSDUH estimates for the arrest rates were suppressed because of low precision using standard NSDUH suppression rules[102] for five states: Hawaii, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont. If the arrest rates for the UCR Program or NSDUH were unavailable or suppressed, a resulting CR was not produced. Hence, the CRs discussed in this chapter are for the remaining 35 states.

12.3 Findings

Figure 12.1.1 and Table 12.1A show that the CRs ranged from 0.30 in Tennessee to 1.11 in West Virginia. Of the 35 computed arrest rate CRs, 10 were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 12.1). Those 10 CRs were in California, Colorado, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In all 10 of those states, the CR was less than 1.0, which indicates lower reporting of arrests in NSDUH for those states as compared with the reporting in the UCR Program. In only 4 out of the 35 states were the CRs greater than 1.0, but in none of those states was a CR significantly different from 1.0. One reason that many of the CRs were below 1.0 might be that the UCR Program provides arrest data for all individuals, whereas NSDUH excludes active-duty military personnel and residents of institutional group quarters (such as jails, nursing homes, mental institutions, and long-term care hospitals). Another reason might be that NSDUH provides self-reports on the number of arrests, whereas the UCR Program collects data from formal records of arrests (see Table 12.1C for more details).

[101] In both NSDUH and the UCR Program, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[102] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

Exhibit 12.1 State Coverage Ratios for Arrest Rates, by Significance Level

For States (n = 35)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	4	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	21	10

NOTE: Here, n = 35 because estimates for 16 states were either suppressed (in NSDUH) or unavailable (in the UCR Program).

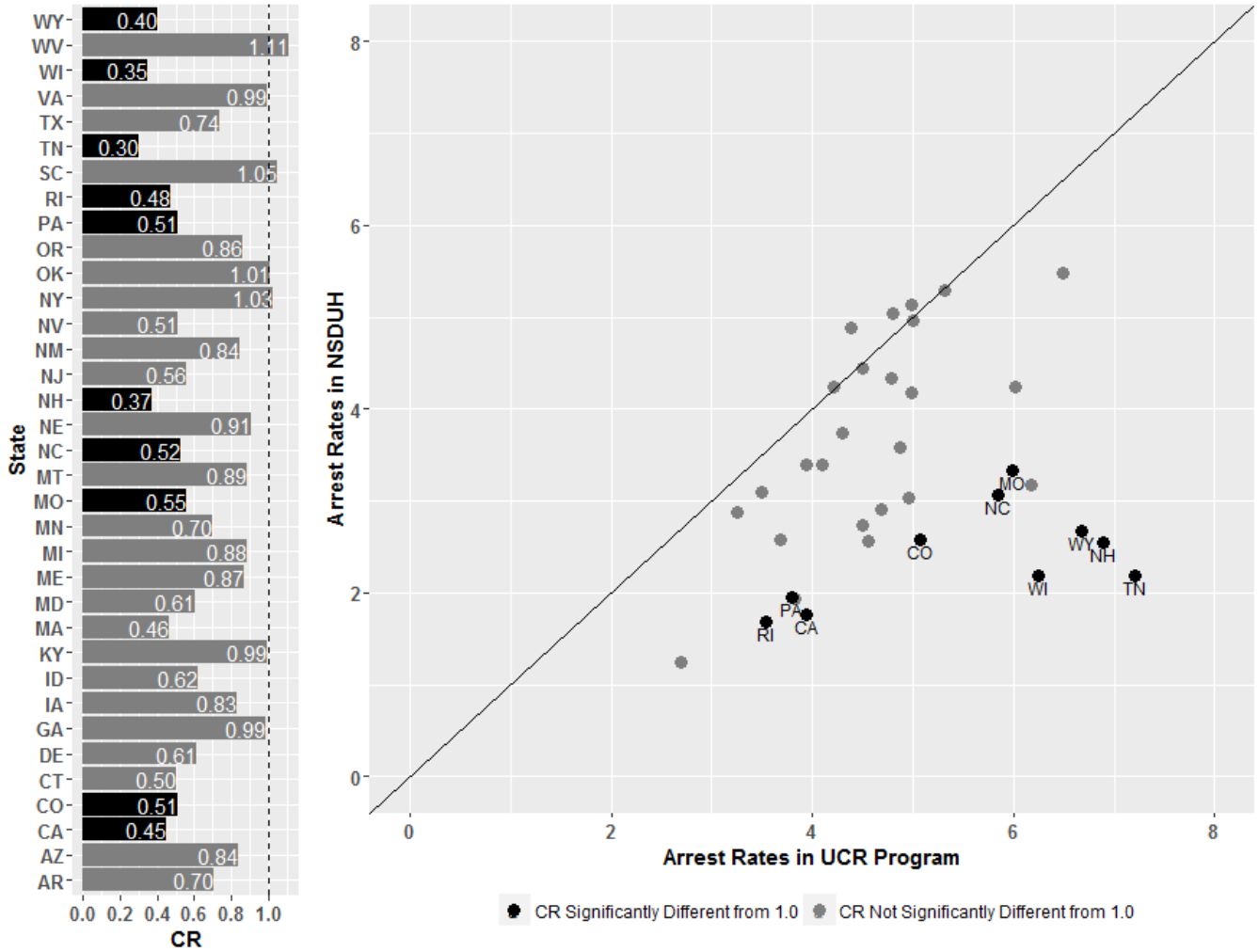
Figure 12.1.1 shows the arrest rates from NSDUH as compared with those from the UCR Program. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The 10 states for which CRs were significantly less than 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots. In most of the states, the CRs were less than 1.0 and were far from the 45 degree line. For some states such as Tennessee, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire, large differences can be seen in NSDUH's arrest rates and the UCR Program's arrest rates, thus resulting in low CRs for those states. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of arrest rates is 0.22, indicating that there is no clear pattern of underestimating or overestimating NSDUH arrests when compared with the arrest data in the UCR Program.

Table 12.1B reveals CRs of less than 1.0 (and statistically significantly different from 1.0) for males and females, as well as for the entire United States. Nationally, NSDUH reported about 75 percent of the total UCR Program's arrests in 2012. The percentage was fairly similar between males (74 percent) and females (78 percent).

12.4 Summary

Across the 35 states where both NSDUH and UCR Program arrest rates were available, the average CR was 0.70 (the median CR was the same). The CRs ranged from 0.30 in Tennessee to 1.11 in West Virginia. The CRs in 10 of the 35 states were significantly different from 1.0, and all were less than 1.0, meaning that the UCR Program arrest rates were higher than the NSDUH arrest rates in all 10 states.

Figure 12.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Arrests, by State, 2013 NSDUH versus 2012 UCR Program



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; UCR Program = Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Note: In this figure, because estimates for 16 states were either suppressed (in NSDUH) or unavailable (in the UCR Program), CRs for arrest rates in only 35 states are included.

Table 12.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Arrests among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2012 UCR Program and 2013 NSDUH

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Rate (SE)	UCR Program Rate	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	44,900	235,296	240,166	7,966	10,878	3.39 (0.21)	4.53	0.75[a] (0.05)	(0.66 - 0.84)
Alabama	600	3,617	--	143	--	3.95 (1.42)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Alaska	600	510	--	18	--	3.45 (1.08)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Arizona	600	4,883	4,936	204	246	4.17 (1.15)	4.98	0.84 (0.23)	(0.49 - 1.44)
Arkansas	600	2,193	2,239	93	135	4.24 (0.93)	6.01	0.70 (0.16)	(0.46 - 1.09)
California	2,400	28,346	28,822	502	1,135	1.77 (0.31)	3.94	0.45[a] (0.08)	(0.32 - 0.63)
Colorado	600	3,864	3,955	100	201	2.58 (0.72)	5.08	0.51[a] (0.14)	(0.29 - 0.88)
Connecticut	600	2,750	2,796	53	107	1.93 (0.68)	3.83	0.50 (0.18)	(0.25 - 1.00)
Delaware	600	700	713	21	35	3.04 (0.84)	4.96	0.61 (0.17)	(0.36 - 1.05)
District of Columbia	600	520	--	27	--	5.13 (1.21)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Florida	2,500	15,128	--	468	--	3.09 (0.73)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Georgia	600	7,201	7,431	320	334	4.44 (1.16)	4.50	0.99 (0.26)	(0.59 - 1.64)
Hawaii	600	1,022	1,086	*	48	* (*)	4.45	* (*)	(* - *)
Idaho	600	1,156	1,169	34	55	2.91 (0.89)	4.69	0.62 (0.19)	(0.34 - 1.13)
Illinois	2,300	9,575	--	239	--	2.50 (0.43)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Indiana	600	4,714	--	285	--	6.04 (2.25)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Iowa	600	2,283	2,351	78	96	3.39 (0.82)	4.10	0.83 (0.20)	(0.51 - 1.33)
Kansas	600	2,100	--	42	--	2.01 (0.89)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Kentucky	600	3,232	3,363	171	179	5.29 (1.04)	5.32	0.99 (0.20)	(0.68 - 1.46)
Louisiana	600	3,370	--	196	--	5.81 (1.67)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Maine	600	1,048	1,064	39	46	3.74 (1.68)	4.30	0.87 (0.39)	(0.36 - 2.10)
Maryland	600	4,475	4,538	122	204	2.73 (0.76)	4.50	0.61 (0.17)	(0.35 - 1.05)
Massachusetts	600	5,193	5,247	65	141	1.25 (0.54)	2.69	0.46 (0.20)	(0.20 - 1.08)
Michigan	2,400	7,461	7,614	214	247	2.87 (0.39)	3.25	0.88 (0.12)	(0.68 - 1.15)
Minnesota	600	4,070	4,101	105	151	2.58 (0.85)	3.69	0.70 (0.23)	(0.37 - 1.33)
Mississippi	600	2,175	--	139	--	6.41 (2.91)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Missouri	600	4,516	4,618	150	277	3.32 (0.90)	5.99	0.55[a] (0.15)	(0.33 - 0.94)
Montana	600	775	782	24	27	3.09 (1.39)	3.49	0.89 (0.40)	(0.37 - 2.14)
Nebraska	600	1,366	1,393	59	67	4.33 (1.03)	4.78	0.91 (0.22)	(0.57 - 1.45)
Nevada	600	2,071	2,098	66	130	3.17 (1.69)	6.18	0.51 (0.27)	(0.18 - 1.45)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 12.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Arrests among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2012 UCR Program and 2013 NSDUH (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Rate (SE)	UCR Program Rate	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	600	1,034	1,045	26	72	2.55 (0.79)	6.90	0.37[a] (0.11)	(0.20 - 0.68)
New Jersey	600	6,740	6,830	172	311	2.56 (1.16)	4.55	0.56 (0.25)	(0.23 - 1.36)
New Mexico	600	1,531	1,573	84	102	5.48 (1.11)	6.49	0.84 (0.17)	(0.57 - 1.26)
New York	2,300	15,038	15,308	771	763	5.13 (2.07)	4.99	1.03 (0.41)	(0.47 - 2.27)
North Carolina	600	7,273	7,467	223	436	3.06 (0.97)	5.84	0.52[a] (0.17)	(0.28 - 0.98)
North Dakota	600	542	543	*	28	* (*)	5.07	* (*)	(* - *)
Ohio	2,300	8,705	--	339	--	3.90 (1.00)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Oklahoma	600	2,820	2,875	120	121	4.24 (1.76)	4.21	1.01 (0.42)	(0.45 - 2.28)
Oregon	600	2,997	3,040	102	120	3.40 (1.31)	3.94	0.86 (0.33)	(0.40 - 1.84)
Pennsylvania	2,500	9,800	10,026	192	381	1.96 (0.29)	3.80	0.51[a] (0.08)	(0.38 - 0.69)
Rhode Island	600	806	834	14	30	1.69 (0.47)	3.54	0.48[a] (0.13)	(0.28 - 0.82)
South Carolina	600	3,565	3,646	179	175	5.03 (1.33)	4.79	1.05 (0.28)	(0.63 - 1.76)
South Dakota	600	618	628	*	31	* (*)	4.97	* (*)	(* - *)
Tennessee	600	4,825	4,963	106	358	2.19 (0.78)	7.21	0.30[a] (0.11)	(0.15 - 0.61)
Texas	2,400	18,620	19,074	668	928	3.59 (0.80)	4.87	0.74 (0.16)	(0.48 - 1.14)
Utah	600	1,975	1,967	*	101	* (*)	5.11	* (*)	(* - *)
Vermont	600	495	501	*	15	* (*)	2.96	* (*)	(* - *)
Virginia	600	6,166	6,325	306	316	4.96 (1.87)	5.00	0.99 (0.37)	(0.47 - 2.08)
Washington	600	5,226	--	199	--	3.81 (1.67)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
West Virginia	600	1,438	1,472	70	65	4.88 (1.31)	4.39	1.11 (0.30)	(0.66 - 1.88)
Wisconsin	600	4,334	4,410	95	275	2.18 (0.63)	6.24	0.35[a] (0.10)	(0.20 - 0.62)
Wyoming	600	434	440	12	29	2.67 (0.75)	6.68	0.40[a] (0.11)	(0.23 - 0.69)

-- = not available; CI = confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error; UCR Program = Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: In the 2012 UCR Program, 11 states had low coverage, so no coverage rates were available for them. However, a 2012 UCR Program national coverage rate was produced.
NOTE: The UCR Program estimates of total arrests are for all adults 18 or older, whereas the NSDUH estimates include only arrests for civilian, noninstitutionalized adults.
NOTE: More information on the UCR Program and NSDUH data can be found in Table 12.1C.
NOTE: The UCR Program estimates were based on data collected on 2012 arrests. Thus, for the best comparisons, the 2013 NSDUH's past year arrest data were used.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH rate divided by the UCR Program rate.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the UCR Program rate. The UCR Program rate's SE was not available, so the UCR Program estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2012.

Table 12.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Arrests among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Gender, 2012 UCR Program and 2013 NSDUH

Gender	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	UCR Program Total Arrests (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Rate (SE)	UCR Program Rate	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	44,900	235,296	240,166	7,966	10,878	3.39 (0.21)	4.53	0.75[a] (0.05)	(0.66 - 0.84)
Male	21,000	112,991	116,797	5,806	8,078	5.14 (0.40)	6.92	0.74[a] (0.06)	(0.64 - 0.86)
Female	23,900	122,305	123,369	2,160	2,801	1.77 (0.15)	2.27	0.78[a] (0.07)	(0.66 - 0.92)

CI = confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error; UCR Program = Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The UCR Program estimates of total arrests are for all adults 18 or older, whereas the NSDUH estimates include only arrests for civilian, noninstitutionalized adults.
NOTE: More information on the UCR Program and NSDUH data can be found in Table 12.1C.
NOTE: The UCR Program estimates were based on data collected on 2012 arrests. Thus, for the best comparisons, the 2013 NSDUH's past year arrest data were used.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH rate divided by the UCR Program rate.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the UCR Program rate. The UCR Program rate's SE was not available, so the UCR Program estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2012.

Table 12.1C Information on 2012 UCR Program and 2013 NSDUH Data for Arrest Rates

Information	2012 UCR Program[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Individuals residing within the United States, with data collected from the participating city, county, state, tribal, and federal LEAs	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	18,290 city, county, state, university/college, tribal, and federal agencies	67,838 individuals
Response Rate	Coverage indicator used (e.g., for a 90 percent coverage indicator, 10 percent of the population arrests are estimates, and 90 percent are reported arrests), with 11 states having coverage rates under 90 percent: Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, and Washington (when coverage is under 90 percent, estimates are not reported)	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 83.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.7 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 60.2 percent
Sponsor	FBI and BJS	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Agencies sent data to the FBI in these formats: XML data specifications, traditional flat file data specifications, online data entry, and FBI-provided summary Excel worksheet and tally book.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The FBI provided the annual data files containing agency-based arrest counts to the NACJD within the ICPSR at the University of Michigan. With funds from the BJS, NACJD aggregated agency-level counts to the county level, then applied an estimation procedure to compensate for the underreporting and nonreporting agencies within the county.[4]	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	"Report the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of all persons 18 years of age and over arrested by your department during the month"[6]	"Not counting minor traffic violations, how many times during the past 12 months have you been arrested and booked for breaking a law?"[7] The following information was provided to the respondent in the prior question: "Being 'booked' means that you were taken into custody and processed by the police or by someone connected with the courts, even if you were then released."

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 12.1C Information on 2012 UCR Program and 2013 NSDUH Data for Arrest Rates (continued)

Information	2012 UCR Program[1]	2013 NSDUH[2]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	Each agency reported the number of arrests.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the question on the number of arrests was answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; BJS = Bureau of Justice Statistics; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation; ICPSR = Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; LEA = law enforcement agency; MRB = methodological resource book; NACJD = National Archive of Criminal Justice Data; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; UCR Program = Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

[1] Information on the UCR Program's Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics (EZAUCR) is available from https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/.
[2] Information on the 2013 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.
[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.
[4] County-level estimates are not official FBI releases and were provided for research purposes only. In many jurisdictions, UCR Program data reported to the FBI are incomplete. The lower the coverage indicator, the greater the likelihood that the estimates do not accurately reflect the arrest activities of the jurisdiction. As a result, only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90 percent are published.
[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.
[6] The UCR Program questionnaire was sent to multiple LEAs. Because a person may have been arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR Program arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of arrests as reported by LEAs to the UCR Program.
[7] Verbatim NSDUH answer choice: "_____ [RANGE: 0 - 99]."

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13. Coverage Ratios for Adults on Probation and Parole

13.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentages of adults on probation and parole, data from the 2013 Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole (ASPP) were compared with data from the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the state level and by demographic characteristics (gender and race/ethnicity) at the national level. In the NSDUH questionnaire, respondents were asked the following questions: "Were you on probation at any time during the past 12 months?" and "Were you on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison at any time during the past 12 months?"[103] Conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) since 1980, the ASPP asked probation and parole agencies the following questions in 2013: "On December 31, 2013, what was your agency's adult probation population?" and "On December 31, 2013, what was your agency's adult parole population?"[104] Because NSDUH asked about past year probation and parole status, 2014 NSDUH data were compared with 2013 ASPP year-end counts.

The terms "probation" and "parole" were defined by the BJS in the 2013 ASPP as follows:[105]

> ***Probation*** is a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.
>
> ***Parole*** is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term. It includes parolees released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of supervised release.

The 2014 NSDUH collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the

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[103] See the probation and parole questions, SP04 and SP05, on p. 219 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2013, October). *2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[104] See question 4 on p. 2 of each of the following references at https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2013). *2013 Annual Probation Survey*. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271#Questionnaires

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2013). *2013 Annual Parole Survey*. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271#Questionnaires

[105] See page 2 of the following reference: Herberman, E. J., & Bonczar, T. P. (2014, October; revised 2015, January 21). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2013* (BJS Bulletin, NCJ 248029). Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf

respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The 2013 ASPP consisted of two separate data collection surveys, independently referred to as the 2013 Annual Probation Survey and the 2013 Annual Parole Survey. These surveys collected administrative data from probation and parole agencies in the United States. Data collected include the total number of adults on state and federal probation and parole on January 1st and December 31st of each year, the number of adults entering and exiting probation and parole supervision each year, and the characteristics of adults under the supervision of probation and parole agencies.

The ASPP are considered to be a leading source of information on parole and probation statistics in the United States; hence, their data have been used in this report to compare with NSDUH's data. Because the BJS's federal system for probation and parole is separate from the states' systems, counts from the federal system were excluded from state-level ASPP estimates, while they were included in the national estimates for parole and probation from the ASPP. Also, the BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data, whereas data for the federal system were provided directly to the BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts through the Federal Justice Statistics Program.[106]

13.2 Methodology

Figures 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 and Tables 13.1A1 and 13.1A2 show the percentages of adults aged 18 or older on probation or on parole computed from the 2014 NSDUH, the percentages of adults on probation or on parole computed from the 2013 ASPP, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[107] Because the ASPP estimates are based on administrative data from probation and parole agencies in the United States, they have no SEs. Tables 13.1B1 and 13.1B2 show the total number of adults nationwide on probation or on parole computed from the 2013 ASPP and the 2014 NSDUH and the CRs (and related SEs and CIs), by gender and race/ethnicity. Table 13.1C provides summaries of the compared data sources (i.e., NSDUH vs. ASPP) and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults aged 18 or older on probation or on parole in NSDUH divided by the corresponding estimate from the ASPP. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic characteristic would indicate that NSDUH's estimates were higher than the estimates reported by the ASPP. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states using ASPP and NSDUH data for adults on parole because none of the NSDUH

[106] For details on the probation and parole information system's data quality, see the reference in footnote 105.

[107] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the BJS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 13.1C.

estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[108,109] However, the ASPP estimate for the percentage of adults on probation in Oklahoma was not available, so the CR for adults on probation for this state could not be calculated.

13.3 Findings

Figures 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 show state percentages of adults aged 18 or older on probation or parole from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with those from the 2013 ASPP. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. State estimates of adults on probation or parole for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots in both figures.

For adults aged 18 or older, Figures 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 (and Tables 13.1A1 and 13.1A2) show that the CRs resulting from a comparison of 2014 NSDUH and 2013 ASPP data ranged from 0.24 for Hawaii to 4.52 for Utah among adults on probation and from 0.21 for Tennessee to 86.34 for Maine among adults on parole. For adults on parole, of the 51 computed CRs for the states and the District of Columbia, 26 CRs were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 13.1), and all of these CRs were greater than 1.0. For adults on probation, of the 50 computed CRs (an ASPP estimate was unavailable for Oklahoma), 25 CRs were significantly different from 1.0; of these 25 CRs, 3 CRs were significantly less than 1.0 (in Hawaii, Georgia, and New Jersey) and 22 CRs were greater than 1.0. Additionally, 10 states with CRs significantly greater than 1.0 were common in both sets of percentages of adults on parole and probation. The CRs for the remaining half of the states were distributed closely around the 45 degree line in both the probation and parole estimates in Figures 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 (see Table 13.1C for more details).

Exhibit 13.1 State Coverage Ratios for Adults on Probation and Parole, by Significance Level

For States	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Probation (n = 50)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	12	22
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	13	3
Parole (n = 51)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	17	26
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	8	0

The CR in Georgia was significantly less than 1.0 for adults on probation, whereas its CR was significantly greater than 1.0 for adults on parole. In Georgia, the agency that reports county data has the capacity to report probation cases, but not the number of adults under supervision. Probationers with multiple sentences could potentially have one or more cases with one or more private probation agencies in one jurisdiction and/or one or more private probation agencies

[108] In both NSDUH and the ASPP, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[109] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

within jurisdictions. Hence, it is likely that the ASPP's number of adults on probation might be overestimated in Georgia, resulting in a CR of significantly less than 1.0.[110]

For adults aged 18 or older on parole, 26 CRs were significantly greater than 1.0, as noted earlier, including 8 extremely large CRs (over 10.0) that had to be truncated (i.e., not displayed in their entirety) in Figure 13.1.2. The largest CR (86.34) was observed in Maine (see Table 13.1A2), followed by the CRs in Virginia (30.57), Massachusetts (20.92), Rhode Island (17.19), Florida (17.11), North Dakota (11.22), Montana (10.87), and Nebraska (10.06). Table 13.1A2 also shows that, for Maine and Rhode Island, very few adults on parole were reported by the ASPP (fewer than 500), so the estimates for these states are displayed as "0" because only rounded estimates in thousands are shown. Low counts may explain the large CRs for these states.

The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and the ASPP percentages of adults on probation or on parole were around 0.41 or 0.36, respectively, which indicates that NSDUH's estimates for adults on probation and parole were quite different from the corresponding ASPP estimates. One reason for this discrepancy might be that ASPP's state estimates did not include adults in the federal system. The other reason might be due to the different time periods that were measured. The ASPP collected data from institution officials on the sizes of the year-end populations either on probation or parole, while NSDUH asked household respondents about their probation or parole status at any time during the year prior to the date of their being interviewed.

Tables 13.1B1 and 13.1B2 show the CRs for the United States as a whole using the 2013 ASPP data for comparison with data from the 2014 NSDUH for adults on probation and parole. Unlike the state-level ASPP estimates, the ASPP national estimates included counts from the federal system. CRs statistically significantly greater than 1.0 were observed for both genders and for some racial/ethnic demographic groups (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic Asian, and non-Hispanic two or more races) for both adults on probation and adults on parole. Note that the SEs for the ASPP percentages were not available, so the ASPP estimates were treated as constants, which led to underestimating the SEs for the CRs. Caution, therefore, should be used when interpreting significant changes. See the methodology section in Chapter 1 for more details.

The largest national CRs were seen in the non-Hispanic two or more races' group where NSDUH reported nearly 7 times more adults on probation and 113 times more adults on parole than did the ASPP. One reason for these differences might be due to the use of a "not known" category in the ASPP's race and gender demographic characteristics;[111] a comparable race and gender designation was not used in NSDUH.[112] Thus, if the "not known" estimates in the ASPP were assigned to "known" demographic groups, the CRs for those groups could be closer to 1.0.

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[110] See the paragraphs on Georgia in the section titled "Probation: Explanatory notes" on pp. 13 and 14 of the BJS Bulletin reference listed in footnote 105.

[111] For the ASPP's questions on gender and race/ethnicity, see questions 6 and 7 on p. 3 of the reference on the Annual Probation Survey and questions 9 and 10 on p. 3 of the reference on the Annual Parole Survey listed in footnote 104.

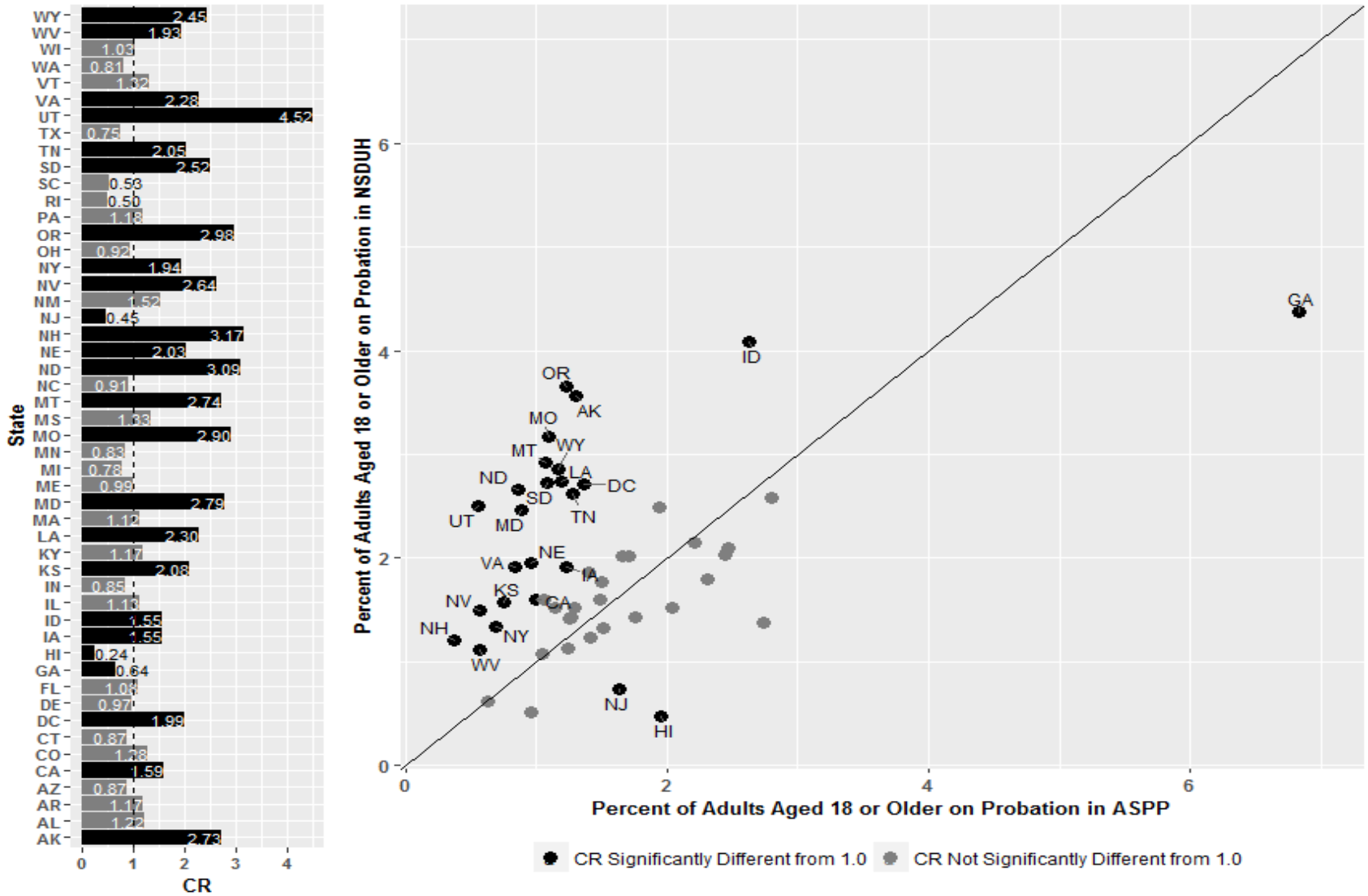
[112] For the 2014 NSDUH's questions on gender and race/ethnicity, see question QD01 and questions QD03 to QD05OTHR on pp. 5 and 6 of the reference listed in footnote 103.

Overall, NSDUH reported approximately 13 percent more adults on probation and 70 percent more adults on parole compared with the corresponding ASPP estimates.

13.4 Summary

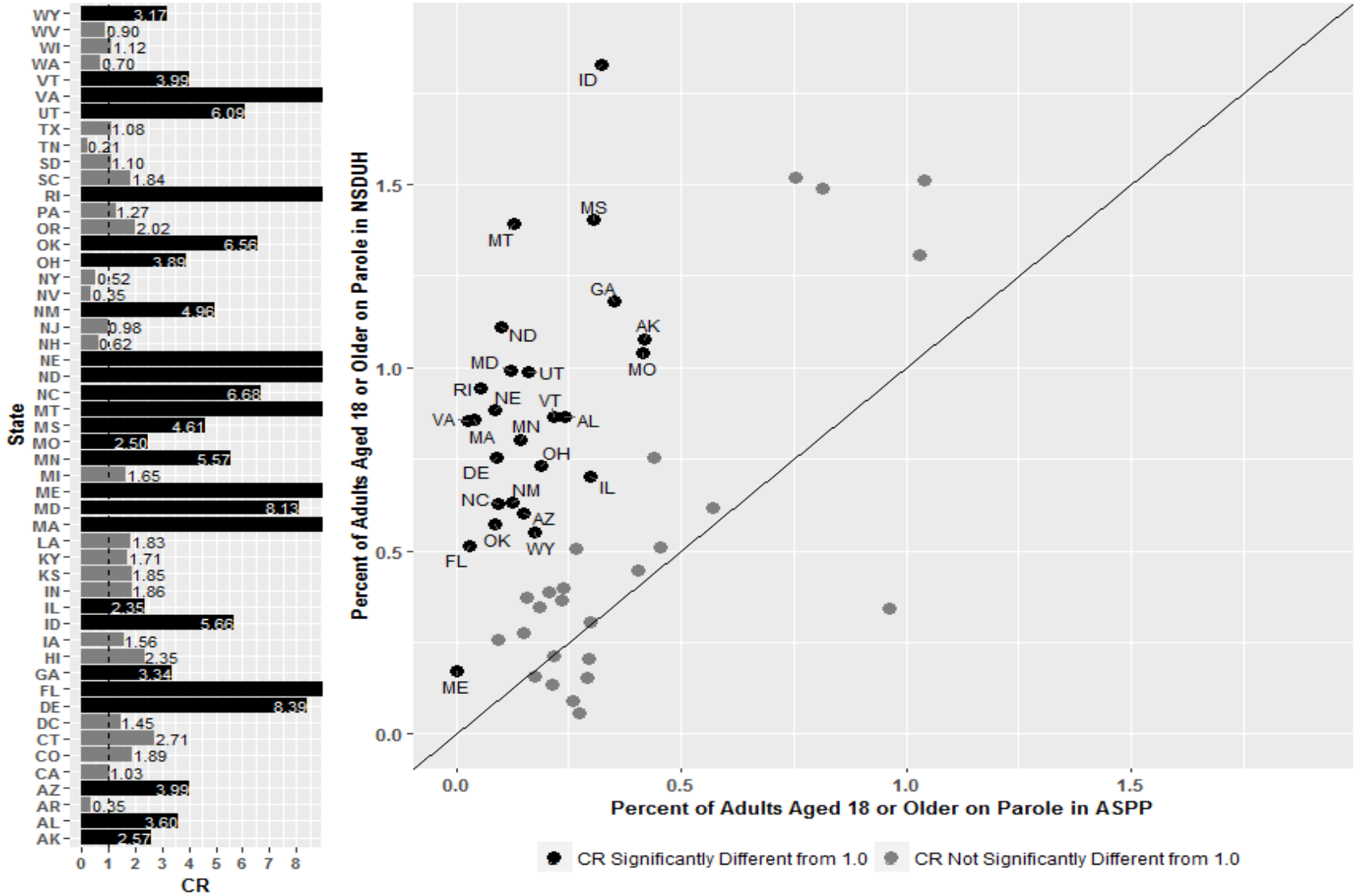
Across the states where both NSDUH's percentages and the ASPP's percentages corresponding to probation and parole were available, the average CR for adults aged 18 or older on probation was 1.61, and the median CR was 1.30. The average CR for adults on parole was 6.34, which was very different from the median CR of 2.50. This discrepancy between mean and median was due to the extremely large CRs for adults on parole in eight states. At the state level, NSDUH's estimates of adults on probation and parole were not comparable with the ASPP's, which did not include counts from the federal system. At the national level, CRs by gender and race/ethnicity were all greater than 1.0 (some were significantly different). One possible factor for these CR differences by gender and race/ethnicity was the use of a "not known" category in the ASPP. Also, NSDUH asked about probation or parole status at any time in the year prior to the date of the interview, whereas the ASPP asked about a specific date (at year's end), which may have contributed to the tendency for the CRs to be greater than 1.0.

Figure 13.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older on Probation, by State, 2014 NSDUH versus 2013 ASPP



ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 13.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Adults Aged 18 or Older on Parole, by State, 2014 NSDUH versus 2013 ASPP



ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Note: The coverage ratios greater than 10.0 were truncated in the bar chart; refer to Table 13.1A2 for these states' coverage ratios.

Table 13.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Probation, by State, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Probation (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Probation (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	ASPP Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	50,900	240,248	4,406	3,890	1.83 (0.07)	1.60	1.15[a] (0.04)	(1.06 - 1.24)
Alabama	700	3,661	74	62	2.01 (0.49)	1.66	1.22 (0.29)	(0.76 - 1.95)
Alaska	700	521	19	7	3.57 (0.83)	1.31	2.73[a] (0.63)	(1.73 - 4.29)
Arizona	700	5,001	61	72	1.23 (0.39)	1.42	0.87 (0.28)	(0.46 - 1.62)
Arkansas	700	2,207	34	29	1.52 (0.49)	1.30	1.17 (0.38)	(0.62 - 2.21)
California	3,500	29,136	465	294	1.60 (0.23)	1.00	1.59[a] (0.23)	(1.20 - 2.11)
Colorado	800	4,014	100	79	2.49 (0.46)	1.94	1.28 (0.24)	(0.89 - 1.84)
Connecticut	700	2,770	37	43	1.32 (0.56)	1.52	0.87 (0.37)	(0.38 - 2.00)
Delaware	700	716	15	16	2.15 (0.44)	2.21	0.97 (0.20)	(0.65 - 1.45)
District of Columbia	700	533	14	7	2.71 (0.74)	1.36	1.99[a] (0.54)	(1.17 - 3.39)
Florida	2,500	15,524	249	233	1.60 (0.29)	1.49	1.08 (0.20)	(0.75 - 1.54)
Georgia	1,200	7,399	324	514	4.38 (0.72)	6.83	0.64[a] (0.11)	(0.46 - 0.89)
Hawaii	700	1,053	5	22	0.48 (0.27)	1.96	0.24[a] (0.14)	(0.08 - 0.74)
Idaho	800	1,182	48	31	4.08 (0.82)	2.63	1.55[a] (0.31)	(1.05 - 2.29)
Illinois	1,800	9,711	137	124	1.41 (0.27)	1.25	1.13 (0.22)	(0.78 - 1.64)
Indiana	700	4,919	103	124	2.10 (0.46)	2.47	0.85 (0.19)	(0.55 - 1.31)
Iowa	700	2,340	45	29	1.91 (0.40)	1.23	1.55[a] (0.33)	(1.03 - 2.34)
Kansas	800	2,119	33	16	1.58 (0.46)	0.76	2.08[a] (0.60)	(1.18 - 3.67)
Kentucky	700	3,313	59	51	1.77 (0.39)	1.51	1.17 (0.26)	(0.76 - 1.82)
Louisiana	700	3,431	94	42	2.74 (0.58)	1.19	2.30[a] (0.49)	(1.52 - 3.48)
Maine	700	1,058	7	7	0.62 (0.34)	0.63	0.99 (0.55)	(0.34 - 2.92)
Maryland	700	4,533	112	41	2.46 (0.79)	0.88	2.79[a] (0.89)	(1.48 - 5.23)
Massachusetts	700	5,281	76	68	1.43 (0.48)	1.27	1.12 (0.38)	(0.58 - 2.17)
Michigan	1,800	7,579	136	177	1.79 (0.29)	2.31	0.78 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.07)
Minnesota	700	4,119	83	102	2.03 (0.49)	2.45	0.83 (0.20)	(0.51 - 1.34)
Mississippi	700	2,194	41	32	1.86 (0.52)	1.40	1.33 (0.37)	(0.77 - 2.31)
Missouri	700	4,564	145	51	3.17 (0.51)	1.09	2.90[a] (0.46)	(2.12 - 3.97)
Montana	800	784	23	8	2.92 (0.69)	1.07	2.74[a] (0.65)	(1.72 - 4.36)
Nebraska	700	1,386	27	14	1.95 (0.51)	0.96	2.03[a] (0.53)	(1.22 - 3.38)
Nevada	700	2,138	32	12	1.49 (0.47)	0.57	2.64[a] (0.84)	(1.41 - 4.91)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 13.1A1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Probation, by State, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Probation (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Probation (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	ASPP Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	700	1,045	13	4	1.20 (0.46)	0.38	3.17[a] (1.22)	(1.49 - 6.75)
New Jersey	1,100	6,823	51	113	0.74 (0.29)	1.64	0.45[a] (0.18)	(0.21 - 0.97)
New Mexico	700	1,547	25	17	1.60 (0.41)	1.06	1.52 (0.38)	(0.93 - 2.49)
New York	2,500	15,282	204	106	1.34 (0.34)	0.69	1.94[a] (0.49)	(1.18 - 3.19)
North Carolina	1,200	7,442	84	94	1.13 (0.28)	1.24	0.91 (0.22)	(0.57 - 1.47)
North Dakota	700	555	15	5	2.66 (0.65)	0.86	3.09[a] (0.76)	(1.91 - 5.00)
Ohio	1,800	8,787	226	251	2.57 (0.43)	2.80	0.92 (0.15)	(0.66 - 1.27)
Oklahoma	700	2,845	80	--	2.81 (0.80)	--	-- (--)	(-- - --)
Oregon	700	3,075	112	38	3.66 (1.07)	1.23	2.98[a] (0.87)	(1.68 - 5.29)
Pennsylvania	1,800	9,891	200	172	2.02 (0.33)	1.71	1.18 (0.19)	(0.86 - 1.62)
Rhode Island	700	826	11	23	1.37 (0.52)	2.74	0.50 (0.19)	(0.24 - 1.05)
South Carolina	800	3,645	19	36	0.51 (0.21)	0.96	0.53 (0.22)	(0.24 - 1.18)
South Dakota	700	626	17	7	2.73 (0.85)	1.08	2.52[a] (0.78)	(1.37 - 4.62)
Tennessee	700	4,952	129	64	2.61 (0.81)	1.28	2.05[a] (0.63)	(1.12 - 3.75)
Texas	2,500	19,348	295	400	1.52 (0.24)	2.04	0.75 (0.12)	(0.55 - 1.01)
Utah	700	2,014	50	11	2.50 (0.59)	0.55	4.52[a] (1.07)	(2.83 - 7.20)
Vermont	700	499	8	6	1.52 (0.54)	1.15	1.32 (0.47)	(0.65 - 2.67)
Virginia	1,100	6,247	120	54	1.92 (0.38)	0.84	2.28[a] (0.45)	(1.55 - 3.35)
Washington	700	5,349	76	95	1.43 (0.52)	1.76	0.81 (0.29)	(0.40 - 1.65)
West Virginia	700	1,442	16	8	1.11 (0.33)	0.57	1.93[a] (0.58)	(1.07 - 3.48)
Wisconsin	700	4,386	47	47	1.08 (0.39)	1.05	1.03 (0.38)	(0.50 - 2.10)
Wyoming	700	436	12	5	2.85 (0.62)	1.17	2.45[a] (0.53)	(1.60 - 3.74)

-- = not available; ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The ASPP state-level estimates exclude counts from the federal system.
NOTE: More information on the ASPP and NSDUH data can be found in Table 13.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ASPP percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ASPP percentage. The ASPP percentage's SE was not available, so the ASPP estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2013.

Table 13.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Parole, by State, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Parole (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Parole (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	ASPP Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.	50,900	240,248	1,452	742	0.60 (0.04)	0.30	1.99[a] (0.14)	(1.73 - 2.29)
Alabama	700	3,661	32	9	0.87 (0.38)	0.24	3.60[a] (1.56)	(1.54 - 8.42)
Alaska	700	521	6	2	1.08 (0.35)	0.42	2.57[a] (0.83)	(1.36 - 4.83)
Arizona	700	5,001	30	8	0.60 (0.36)	0.15	3.99[a] (2.41)	(1.22 - 13.06)
Arkansas	700	2,207	8	22	0.34 (0.23)	0.96	0.35 (0.24)	(0.10 - 1.30)
California	3,500	29,136	89	88	0.31 (0.09)	0.30	1.03 (0.30)	(0.58 - 1.84)
Colorado	800	4,014	20	11	0.51 (0.25)	0.27	1.89 (0.93)	(0.72 - 4.96)
Connecticut	700	2,770	7	3	0.26 (0.16)	0.09	2.71 (1.66)	(0.82 - 9.01)
Delaware	700	716	5	1	0.76 (0.21)	0.09	8.39[a] (2.28)	(4.92 - 14.31)
District of Columbia	700	533	8	6	1.51 (0.60)	1.04	1.45 (0.58)	(0.66 - 3.17)
Florida	2,500	15,524	80	5	0.51 (0.17)	0.03	17.11[a] (5.70)	(8.90 - 32.88)
Georgia	1,200	7,399	87	27	1.18 (0.40)	0.35	3.34[a] (1.15)	(1.71 - 6.54)
Hawaii	700	1,053	4	2	0.37 (0.26)	0.16	2.35 (1.65)	(0.59 - 9.27)
Idaho	800	1,182	22	4	1.83 (0.56)	0.32	5.66[a] (1.72)	(3.12 - 10.26)
Illinois	1,800	9,711	68	30	0.70 (0.21)	0.30	2.35[a] (0.69)	(1.32 - 4.19)
Indiana	700	4,919	19	10	0.39 (0.19)	0.21	1.86 (0.94)	(0.69 - 5.02)
Iowa	700	2,340	9	6	0.37 (0.24)	0.24	1.56 (1.01)	(0.44 - 5.56)
Kansas	800	2,119	7	4	0.35 (0.21)	0.19	1.85 (1.11)	(0.57 - 6.00)
Kentucky	700	3,313	25	15	0.75 (0.26)	0.44	1.71 (0.58)	(0.88 - 3.34)
Louisiana	700	3,431	51	29	1.49 (0.47)	0.82	1.83 (0.57)	(0.99 - 3.37)
Maine	700	1,058	2	0	0.17 (0.13)	0.00	86.34[a] (66.43)	(19.11 - 390.08)
Maryland	700	4,533	45	6	0.99 (0.40)	0.12	8.13[a] (3.28)	(3.69 - 17.93)
Massachusetts	700	5,281	45	2	0.86 (0.45)	0.04	20.92[a] (10.95)	(7.49 - 58.38)
Michigan	1,800	7,579	30	18	0.40 (0.18)	0.24	1.65 (0.74)	(0.68 - 3.99)
Minnesota	700	4,119	33	6	0.80 (0.39)	0.14	5.57[a] (2.74)	(2.12 - 14.62)
Mississippi	700	2,194	31	7	1.41 (0.49)	0.31	4.61[a] (1.60)	(2.34 - 9.09)
Missouri	700	4,564	47	19	1.04 (0.37)	0.42	2.50[a] (0.88)	(1.25 - 4.99)
Montana	800	784	11	1	1.39 (0.38)	0.13	10.87[a] (2.93)	(6.41 - 18.44)
Nebraska	700	1,386	12	1	0.89 (0.41)	0.09	10.06[a] (4.63)	(4.08 - 24.78)
Nevada	700	2,138	2	6	0.09 (0.09)	0.26	0.35 (0.35)	(0.05 - 2.47)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 13.1A2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Parole, by State, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Parole (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Parole (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	ASPP Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire	700	1,045	1	2	0.13 (0.13)	0.21	0.62 (0.62)	(0.09 - 4.40)
New Jersey	1,100	6,823	14	15	0.21 (0.13)	0.22	0.98 (0.59)	(0.30 - 3.21)
New Mexico	700	1,547	10	2	0.63 (0.26)	0.13	4.96[a] (2.08)	(2.19 - 11.26)
New York	2,500	15,282	23	45	0.15 (0.09)	0.29	0.52 (0.29)	(0.18 - 1.56)
North Carolina	1,200	7,442	47	7	0.63 (0.23)	0.09	6.68[a] (2.49)	(3.22 - 13.85)
North Dakota	700	555	6	1	1.11 (0.42)	0.10	11.22[a] (4.28)	(5.31 - 23.70)
Ohio	1,800	8,787	64	17	0.73 (0.21)	0.19	3.89[a] (1.10)	(2.23 - 6.78)
Oklahoma	700	2,845	16	3	0.57 (0.28)	0.09	6.56[a] (3.19)	(2.53 - 17.03)
Oregon	700	3,075	47	23	1.52 (0.73)	0.75	2.02 (0.97)	(0.79 - 5.17)
Pennsylvania	1,800	9,891	129	104	1.31 (0.30)	1.03	1.27 (0.29)	(0.81 - 1.99)
Rhode Island	700	826	8	0	0.95 (0.49)	0.06	17.19[a] (8.85)	(6.27 - 47.14)
South Carolina	800	3,645	10	6	0.28 (0.14)	0.15	1.84 (0.92)	(0.69 - 4.89)
South Dakota	700	626	3	3	0.44 (0.14)	0.41	1.10 (0.36)	(0.58 - 2.08)
Tennessee	700	4,952	3	14	0.06 (0.06)	0.27	0.21 (0.21)	(0.03 - 1.44)
Texas	2,500	19,348	119	111	0.62 (0.23)	0.57	1.08 (0.40)	(0.53 - 2.22)
Utah	700	2,014	20	3	0.99 (0.44)	0.16	6.09[a] (2.70)	(2.55 - 14.54)
Vermont	700	499	4	1	0.87 (0.36)	0.22	3.99[a] (1.68)	(1.75 - 9.11)
Virginia	1,100	6,247	53	2	0.86 (0.32)	0.03	30.57[a] (11.31)	(14.80 - 63.14)
Washington	700	5,349	11	16	0.21 (0.12)	0.29	0.70 (0.42)	(0.21 - 2.30)
West Virginia	700	1,442	2	3	0.16 (0.11)	0.17	0.90 (0.64)	(0.22 - 3.63)
Wisconsin	700	4,386	22	20	0.51 (0.29)	0.46	1.12 (0.64)	(0.36 - 3.44)
Wyoming	700	436	2	1	0.55 (0.25)	0.17	3.17[a] (1.45)	(1.30 - 7.75)

-- = not available; ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The ASPP state-level estimates exclude counts from the federal system.
NOTE: More information on the ASPP and NSDUH data can be found in Table 13.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ASPP percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ASPP percentage. The ASPP percentage's SE was not available, so the ASPP estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2013.

Table 13.1B1 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Probation, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Probation (SE) (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Probation (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
OVERALL	50,900	240,248	4,406 (175)	3,911	1.13[a] (0.04)	(1.04 - 1.22)
GENDER						
Male	23,800	115,741	3,004 (149)	2,101	1.43[a] (0.07)	(1.30 - 1.58)
Female	27,100	124,507	1,403 (90)	685	2.05[a] (0.13)	(1.81 - 2.32)
Not Known	--	--	-- (--)	1,125	-- (--)	(-- - --)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Hispanic	8,200	36,826	679 (67)	335	2.02[a] (0.20)	(1.67 - 2.46)
Non-Hispanic White	32,300	156,753	2,639 (127)	1,327	1.99[a] (0.10)	(1.81 - 2.19)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	5,900	28,195	858 (78)	736	1.17 (0.11)	(0.98 - 1.39)
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	800	1,276	30 (6)	26	1.15 (0.23)	(0.77 - 1.71)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	300	918	* (*)	8	* (*)	(* - *)
Non-Hispanic Asian	2,200	12,629	95 (35)	24	3.90[a] (1.45)	(1.88 - 8.10)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	1,400	3,651	70 (16)	10	6.79[a] (1.55)	(4.35 - 10.61)
Non-Hispanic Other Races or Not Known	--	--	-- (--)	1,443	-- (--)	(-- - --)

-- = not available; ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The ASPP national estimates include counts from the federal system.
NOTE: More information on the ASPP and NSDUH data can be found in Table 13.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ASPP percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ASPP percentage. The ASPP percentage's SE was not available, so the ASPP estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2013.

Table 13.1B2 Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Adults Aged 18 or Older on Parole, by Demographic Characteristics, 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Adult Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Adults on Parole (SE) (in 1,000s)	ASPP Total Adults on Parole (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
OVERALL	50,900	240,248	1,452 (105)	853	1.70[a] (0.12)	(1.48 - 1.96)
GENDER						
Male	23,800	115,741	1,098 (95)	706	1.56[a] (0.13)	(1.31 - 1.84)
Female	27,100	124,507	354 (49)	99	3.58[a] (0.49)	(2.73 - 4.69)
Not Known	--	--	-- (--)	48	-- (--)	(-- - --)
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Hispanic	8,200	36,826	239 (38)	131	1.83[a] (0.29)	(1.33 - 2.50)
Non-Hispanic White	32,300	156,753	756 (74)	339	2.23[a] (0.22)	(1.84 - 2.70)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	5,900	28,195	362 (61)	304	1.19 (0.20)	(0.86 - 1.65)
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	800	1,276	10 (3)	9	1.07 (0.34)	(0.57 - 2.00)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	300	918	* (*)	1	* (*)	(* - *)
Non-Hispanic Asian	2,200	12,629	36 (17)	6	5.86[a] (2.81)	(2.29 - 14.99)
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	1,400	3,651	23 (8)	0	112.62[a] (39.83)	(56.31 - 225.27)
Non-Hispanic Other Races or Not Known	--	--	-- (--)	62	-- (--)	(-- - --)

-- = not available; ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.
NOTE: The ASPP national estimates include counts from the federal system.
NOTE: More information on the ASPP and NSDUH data can be found in Table 13.1C.
NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the ASPP percentage.
NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the ASPP percentage. The ASPP percentage's SE was not available, so the ASPP estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.
NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 2013.

Table 13.1C Information on 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUH Data for Adults on Probation and Parole

Information	2013 ASPP[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Adults on parole or probation in the United States	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	BJS sent the 2013 Annual Probation Survey to a total of 468 respondents—33 central state reporters and 435 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agencies in Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS sent the 2013 Annual Parole Survey to a total of 54 respondents—50 central state reporters, 1 municipal agency in Alabama, the state parole agencies in Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the federal system.	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	The item response rates for year-end probation and parole populations were all above 99 percent.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	BJS	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Both surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. There are two different types of data collection: a questionnaire and a web reporting option.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	These surveys cover probation and parole agencies in all 50 states, the federal system, and the District of Columbia.	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	BJS has implemented imputation methods for key items related to persons on parole and probation . For more details, see following reference: Herberman, E. J., & Bonczar, T. P. (2014, October; revised 2015, January 21). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2013* (BJS Bulletin, NCJ 248029). Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 13.1C Information on 2013 ASPP and 2014 NSDUH Data for Adults on Probation and Parole (continued)

Information	2013 ASPP[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "On December 31, 2013, what was your agency's adult probation population?"[5] (II) "On December 31, 2013, what was your agency's adult parole population?"[5]	(I) "Were you on **probation** at any time **during the past 12 months**?"[6] (II) "Were you on **parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison** at any time **during the past 12 months**?"[6]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	Administrative data were collected from probation and parole agencies in the United States.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the probation and parole questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ASPP = Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole; BJS = Bureau of Justice Statistics; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; NIJ = National Institute of Justice; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the ASPP is available from https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271. For national estimates from the ASPP, data were included from the 50 states, the federal system, and the District of Columbia, while data from the federal system were excluded from state-level estimates.

[2] Information on the 2014 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim ASPP answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Population on December 31, 2013 _____." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Population on December 31, 2013 _____."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

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14. Coverage Ratios for Landline Telephone Ownership

14.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for the percentage of landline telephone ownership among adults aged 18 or older at the state level, data from the 2009 to 2013 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) were compared with data from the 2009 to 2013 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). The NSDUH questionnaire asked adult respondents about the number of different telephone numbers in their households, not including cellular numbers, business numbers, and extensions with the same number.[113] The average percentage of landline telephone ownership was calculated as the average estimated number of adults living in households with landline telephones divided by the average total adult population of a state or by a demographic characteristic. The NHIS questionnaire asked adults whether there was at least one telephone inside their homes that was working and was not a cellular telephone and how the family received calls (almost all on cellular telephones, some on cellular telephones and some on regular telephones, and very few or none on cellular telephones).[114] Due to insufficient sample size, the NHIS estimates were derived from statistical modeling using data from both the NHIS and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), along with auxiliary information on the number of listed telephone lines per capita.[115] The proportion of adults who lived in households that were wireless only, wireless mostly, dual use, landline mostly, landline only, and no telephone service were estimated. The percentages of landline telephone ownership were obtained by combining the estimates of adults who lived in wireless-mostly, dual-use, landline-mostly, and landline-only households (i.e., adults in wireless-only households and adults with no telephone service were excluded).

To produce CRs for the percentages of adult landline telephone owners, by demographic characteristics (age and race/ethnicity), at the national level, data from the 2004 Current Population Survey Cell Phone Use Supplement (CPS CPUS) were compared with data from the 2004 NSDUH. The 2004 CPS CPUS asked adult respondents about any regular, landline telephone numbers in their households and confirmed that the landline telephone service was for

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[113] See question QI24 on p. 433 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, December). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[114] For information on the 2013 NHIS questionnaire and its telephone coverage section, visit the following webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm. In particular, see question IDs COV.331_00.000 and COV.337_00.000 on pp. 1 and 5 of 5 pp., respectively, of the "family coverage" file of the 2013 NHIS questionnaire in English.

[115] See questions 8, 9, and 11 on p. 5 of the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, August). *The American Community Survey booklet*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.2013.html. Although U.S estimates from the ACS were used in the statistical modeling, data from Puerto Rico were excluded. Only data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia were included in the modeling.

incoming and outgoing calls.[116] As was done in more recent NSDUH questionnaires, the 2004 NSDUH questionnaire asked adult respondents about the number of different telephone numbers in their households, not including cellular numbers, business numbers, and extensions with the same number.[117]

NSDUH's questionnaires were used to collect information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. The data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques. The NHIS questionnaire collected information using CAPI from all U.S.-resident, civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals.

The 2004 CPS collected data from the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population, but the 2004 CPUS included households where at least one individual completed the labor force interview and a telephone was in the household. The 2004 CPS CPUS implemented a random-digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey and used landline telephones for the data collection. Therefore, the standard RDD samples excluded households that had only cellular telephones. To reduce undercoverage bias due to the exclusion of households with only cellular telephones, the sampling weights were poststratified to account for those households.

Reasons for selecting the NHIS and the CPS CPUS as sources of data to compare with NSDUH's data are listed below:

- The NHIS is a principal source of information from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' portfolio of surveys on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and is one of the major data collection programs sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. It also collects household telephone information.
- The CPS is a high-quality source of information used to produce the official annual estimate of poverty in the United States and estimates of a number of other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, including income, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, marital status, and family structures. Because of its detailed questionnaire and its experienced interviewing staff, the statistics generated from this survey are used by government policymakers as important indicators of the nation's economy and for planning and evaluating many government programs. Also, the 2004 CPS CPUS is the only national survey designed to examine telephone service and usage among U.S. households. After 2004, the Census Bureau did not conduct a similar survey.

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[116] See questions HEQ1 to HEQ1B on pp. 162 to 164 of the codebook in the following reference: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, & U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2004). *Current Population Survey, 2004: Cell phone supplement.* Retrieved from https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/RCMD/studies/4347

[117] See question QI24 on p. 368 of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2003, November). *2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: CAI specifications for programming English version*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

14.2 Methodology

Figure 14.1.1 and Table 14.1A show the percentages of adults aged 18 or older living in households with at least one landline telephone from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs and the 2009 to 2013 NHIS, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs by state.[118] Table 14.2B displays similar percentages and CRs using 2004 NSDUH data and 2004 CPS CPUS data at the national level, by selected demographic characteristics. Tables 14.1C and 14.2C provide summaries of the two sets of data sources (NSDUH vs. NHIS and CPS CPUS) and list the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of adults living in households with landline telephones in NSDUH divided by the percentage from the NHIS or the CPS CPUS. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a particular state or demographic domain would indicate that NSDUH's estimates of adults living in households with landline telephones were higher than the corresponding estimates from the NHIS or the CPS CPUS. The CRs were calculated for all 51 states because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[119,120]

14.3 Findings

Figure 14.1.1 and Table 14.1A show state percentages for landline telephone ownership among adults aged 18 or older from the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs in comparison with percentages from the 2009 to 2013 NHIS. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line in the figure, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figure, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots. The CRs ranged from 0.96 in South Dakota to 1.28 in Utah. Of the 51 computed CRs, 40 were significantly different from 1.0 (see Exhibit 14.1). Each of these 40 CRs was greater than 1.0, which indicates a higher percentage of adults with landline telephones in NSDUH as compared with the NHIS for those states. Only in South Dakota was a CR less than 1.0, and this result was not significantly different from 1.0. In 10 states, the CRs were not significantly greater than 1.0: Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Exhibit 14.1 State Coverage Ratios for Landline Telephone Ownership, by Significance Level

For States (n = 51)	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	10	40
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	1	0

[118] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs. Additional background information on the NHIS and NSDUH data is provided in Table 14.1C.

[119] In both NSDUH and the NHIS data, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[120] For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

One reason that almost all of the CRs were above 1.0 might be that NSDUH included households with at least one landline telephone based on the number of different telephone numbers other than cellular telephone numbers, while the NHIS included households with landline telephones that relied on working telephones other than cellular telephones. It should also be noted that the NHIS estimates were model-based estimates that included auxiliary information and hence might not be very comparable with NSDUH's design-based estimates (see Table 14.1C for more details).

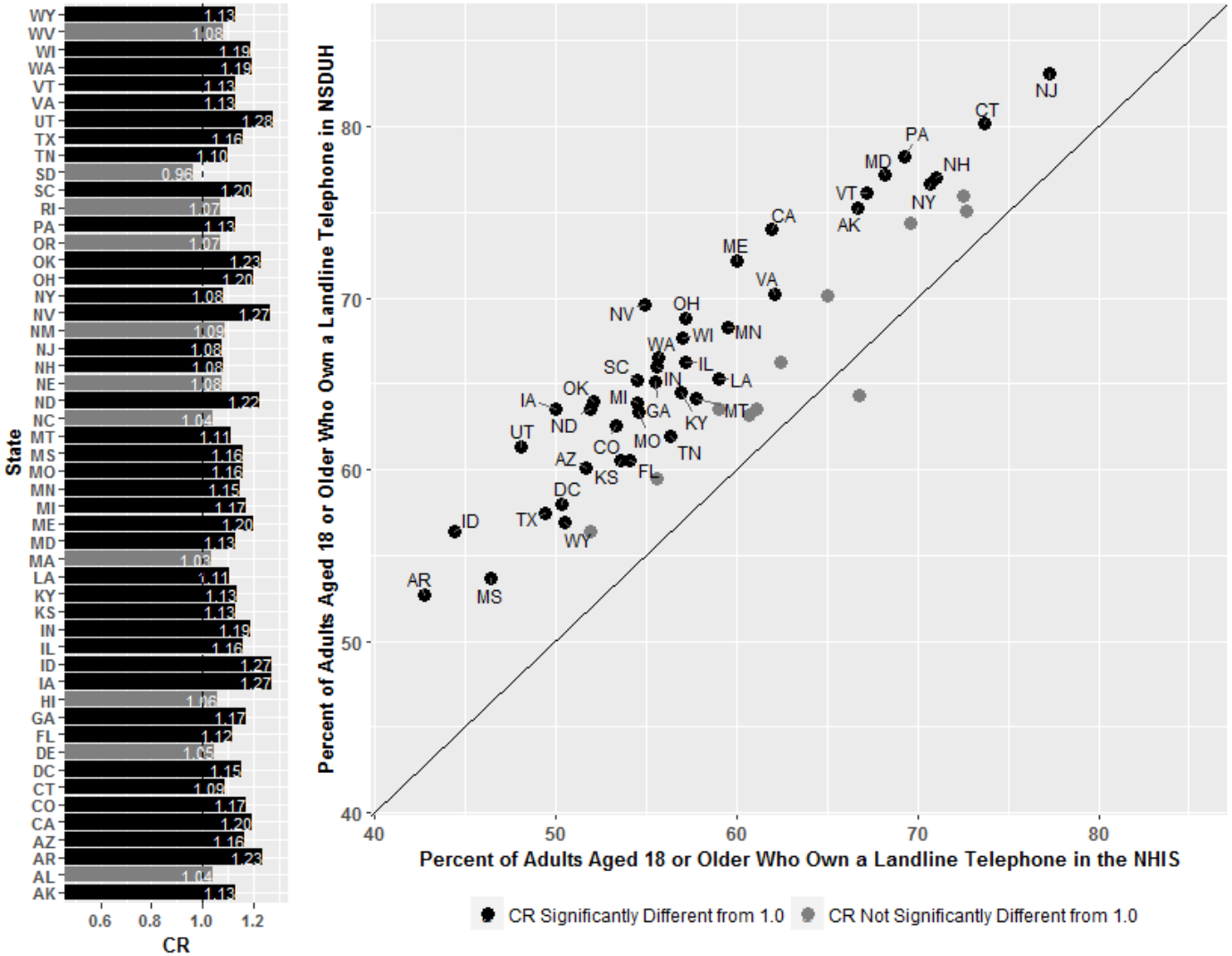
The correlation coefficient between the NHIS and NSDUH sets of percentages of adults aged 18 or older with landline telephones is 0.91. This correlation indicates that there is a clear pattern of relationship between NSDUH's data and data from the NHIS.

Table 14.2B shows national percentages, by age and race/ethnicity, regarding landline telephone ownership among adults aged 18 or older from the 2004 NSDUH as compared with percentages from the 2004 CPS CPUS. Nationally, NSDUH had about 3 percent more adults living in households with landline telephones as compared with the CPS CPUS. The largest difference was observed in the 18 to 24 age group, where NSDUH had 23 percent more adults living in households with landline telephones as compared with the CPS CPUS, which might be because NSDUH included households with at least one landline telephone based on the number of different telephone numbers other than cellular telephone numbers, while the CPS CPUS included households with landline telephones used for incoming calls other than cellular telephones.

14.4 Summary

Across the 51 states where both NSDUH and NHIS percentages of adults with landline telephones were available, the average CR was 1.14 (the median coverage was very close—1.13). The CRs ranged from 0.96 in South Dakota to 1.28 in Utah. Out of 51 CRs, 40 were significantly different from 1.0, and all of the 40 were greater than 1.0, meaning that NHIS's percentages of adults living in households with landline telephones were less than NSDUH's percentages. Nationally, the percentages for landline telephone ownership in NSDUH were greater than the CPS CPUS percentages across all adult age groups and racial/ethnic groups, with the largest difference observed among young adults aged 18 to 24.

Figure 14.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Landline Telephone Owners Aged 18 or Older, by State, NSDUH versus NHIS in 2009 to 2013



CR = coverage ratio; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 14.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Landline Telephone Ownership among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 NHIS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Landline Telephone Owners (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	NHIS Average Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Alabama	3,300	3,576	2,260	63.20 (1.82)	60.70 (2.04)	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.14)
Alaska	3,000	506	381	75.28 (1.25)	66.70 (2.44)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.22)
Arizona	3,000	4,818	2,898	60.13 (2.02)	51.70 (1.73)	1.16[a] (0.06)	(1.06 - 1.28)
Arkansas	3,100	2,166	1,142	52.70 (1.56)	42.70 (2.06)	1.23[a] (0.07)	(1.10 - 1.38)
California	12,300	27,755	20,543	74.02 (0.72)	61.90 (0.77)	1.20[a] (0.02)	(1.16 - 1.23)
Colorado	3,100	3,814	2,387	62.58 (2.39)	53.30 (1.74)	1.17[a] (0.06)	(1.06 - 1.30)
Connecticut	3,100	2,700	2,164	80.13 (1.51)	73.70 (1.67)	1.09[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.15)
Delaware	3,000	683	519	75.97 (1.46)	72.50 (1.99)	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.12)
District of Columbia	3,100	499	289	58.02 (1.73)	50.30 (2.28)	1.15[a] (0.06)	(1.04 - 1.28)
Florida	12,400	14,663	8,878	60.55 (0.92)	54.10 (1.22)	1.12[a] (0.03)	(1.06 - 1.18)
Georgia	2,900	7,140	4,648	65.10 (1.28)	55.50 (1.53)	1.17[a] (0.04)	(1.10 - 1.25)
Hawaii	3,200	1,000	662	66.22 (1.58)	62.40 (1.99)	1.06 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.15)
Idaho	3,000	1,133	639	56.38 (1.80)	44.40 (2.12)	1.27[a] (0.07)	(1.13 - 1.42)
Illinois	12,100	9,598	6,360	66.26 (0.84)	57.20 (1.44)	1.16[a] (0.03)	(1.10 - 1.22)
Indiana	3,000	4,812	3,174	65.95 (1.51)	55.60 (1.73)	1.19[a] (0.05)	(1.10 - 1.28)
Iowa	3,100	2,289	1,454	63.53 (1.78)	50.00 (1.79)	1.27[a] (0.06)	(1.16 - 1.39)
Kansas	3,000	2,079	1,258	60.53 (1.45)	53.60 (1.84)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.23)
Kentucky	3,100	3,250	2,096	64.48 (1.55)	56.90 (2.13)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.24)
Louisiana	3,600	3,334	2,178	65.32 (1.62)	59.00 (2.15)	1.11[a] (0.05)	(1.02 - 1.21)
Maine	3,100	1,043	753	72.19 (1.32)	60.00 (2.82)	1.20[a] (0.06)	(1.09 - 1.33)
Maryland	3,000	4,357	3,362	77.17 (1.19)	68.20 (1.63)	1.13[a] (0.03)	(1.07 - 1.20)
Massachusetts	3,200	5,133	3,853	75.05 (1.52)	72.70 (1.58)	1.03 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.09)
Michigan	12,300	7,498	4,792	63.92 (0.83)	54.50 (1.64)	1.17[a] (0.04)	(1.10 - 1.25)
Minnesota	3,100	4,008	2,737	68.29 (2.32)	59.50 (1.61)	1.15[a] (0.05)	(1.05 - 1.25)
Mississippi	3,200	2,149	1,153	53.68 (1.48)	46.40 (2.06)	1.16[a] (0.06)	(1.04 - 1.28)
Missouri	3,000	4,493	2,848	63.39 (1.55)	54.60 (1.88)	1.16[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.26)
Montana	3,000	758	487	64.17 (1.61)	57.80 (2.57)	1.11[a] (0.06)	(1.00 - 1.23)
Nebraska	3,100	1,347	856	63.53 (1.53)	59.00 (1.99)	1.08 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.17)
Nevada	3,200	2,009	1,399	69.63 (2.18)	54.90 (1.76)	1.27[a] (0.06)	(1.16 - 1.38)
New Hampshire	3,200	1,027	791	77.02 (1.09)	71.00 (1.61)	1.08[a] (0.03)	(1.03 - 1.14)
New Jersey	3,000	6,653	5,529	83.11 (0.96)	77.30 (1.44)	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.03 - 1.12)
New Mexico	3,100	1,509	851	56.39 (1.67)	51.90 (2.18)	1.09 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.20)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 14.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Landline Telephone Ownership among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State, 2009 to 2013 NHIS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (continued)

State	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Total Landline Telephone Owners (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Average Percent (SE)	NHIS Average Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New York	12,100	14,978	11,484	76.67 (0.81)	70.70 (1.13)	1.08[a] (0.02)	(1.04 - 1.13)
North Carolina	3,100	7,119	4,524	63.54 (1.82)	61.10 (1.63)	1.04 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.12)
North Dakota	3,100	513	326	63.55 (1.39)	51.90 (2.01)	1.22[a] (0.05)	(1.12 - 1.34)
Ohio	12,100	8,687	5,978	68.82 (0.71)	57.20 (1.39)	1.20[a] (0.03)	(1.14 - 1.27)
Oklahoma	3,000	2,753	1,761	63.98 (1.74)	52.10 (1.90)	1.23[a] (0.06)	(1.12 - 1.34)
Oregon	3,000	2,972	1,767	59.44 (1.38)	55.60 (1.96)	1.07 (0.05)	(0.98 - 1.16)
Pennsylvania	10,900	9,743	7,621	78.22 (0.72)	69.30 (1.36)	1.13[a] (0.02)	(1.08 - 1.18)
Rhode Island	3,100	815	606	74.37 (1.64)	69.60 (2.06)	1.07 (0.04)	(0.99 - 1.15)
South Carolina	3,100	3,477	2,267	65.18 (1.59)	54.50 (2.13)	1.20[a] (0.06)	(1.09 - 1.31)
South Dakota	3,000	607	390	64.28 (1.66)	66.80 (1.89)	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.04)
Tennessee	3,000	4,805	2,975	61.93 (1.70)	56.30 (1.76)	1.10[a] (0.05)	(1.01 - 1.19)
Texas	12,000	18,145	10,417	57.41 (1.07)	49.40 (1.11)	1.16[a] (0.03)	(1.10 - 1.23)
Utah	3,100	1,930	1,184	61.35 (1.96)	48.10 (1.97)	1.28[a] (0.07)	(1.15 - 1.41)
Vermont	3,000	494	376	76.10 (1.56)	67.20 (1.81)	1.13[a] (0.04)	(1.06 - 1.21)
Virginia	3,000	6,003	4,217	70.25 (2.16)	62.10 (1.85)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.04 - 1.23)
Washington	3,100	5,132	3,414	66.53 (1.54)	55.70 (1.48)	1.19[a] (0.04)	(1.11 - 1.28)
West Virginia	3,100	1,428	1,002	70.17 (1.43)	65.00 (2.59)	1.08 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.18)
Wisconsin	2,900	4,306	2,915	67.70 (1.64)	57.00 (1.68)	1.19[a] (0.05)	(1.10 - 1.28)
Wyoming	3,100	420	239	56.91 (1.79)	50.50 (1.55)	1.13[a] (0.05)	(1.03 - 1.23)

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI= confidence interval; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: Estimates for the total U.S. population were not available in the NHIS.

NOTE: For the NHIS estimates, small area statistical modeling techniques were used to combine NHIS data collected from within specific geographies (states and some counties) with auxiliary data that are representative of those geographies to produce model-based estimates. See Table 14.1C for more details.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the NHIS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 14.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the NHIS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009 to 2013; CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2009 to 2013.

Table 14.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 NHIS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Landline Telephone Ownership

Information	2009 to 2013 NHIS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals residing within the United States, excluding the following population from the sample: patients in long-term care facilities, individuals on active duty with the Armed Forces (though their dependents are included), individuals incarcerated in the prison system, and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Over 5 years, 191,395 households, resulting in 195,979 families and 492,948 individuals (165,782 adults)	342,067 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	National response rates: (a) family response rate ranged from 74.9 to 81.6 percent; and (b) Unconditional response rate (adult sample) ranged from 61.2 to 66.3 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 83.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.7 to 75.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 60.2 to 66.8 percent
Sponsor	NCHS, CDC	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Data were collected through a personal household interview conducted by interviewers employed and trained by the U.S. Census Bureau. For the Sample Adult questionnaire, one civilian adult per family was randomly selected; generally, this individual was required to self-report responses to questions. The interview was conducted using CAPI techniques.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states and the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The 2006 to 2013 NHIS were designed to produce estimates for the nation, for each of the four census regions, and within census regions by areas determined by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status. All totals and ratios of totals were produced using the final national weight. For these estimates, small-area statistical modeling techniques were used to combine NHIS data collected from within specific geographies (states and some counties) with auxiliary data that are representative of those geographies to produce model-based estimates. Estimates were modeled using the procedures described in the *National Health Statistics Reports* (see https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nhsr.htm), with a few modifications. Models were based on five 12-month periods (2009 to 2013); an AIC was used to select the best set of covariates for the models given the revised data years; variances for the direct estimates were computed using in-house rather than publicly available sample design variables; and the reported standard errors were based on the variance of the estimate prior to benchmarking to the national NHIS estimates for the corresponding phone category and the state-level ACS estimates.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 14.1C Information on 2009 to 2013 NHIS and 2009 to 2013 NSDUH Data for Landline Telephone Ownership (continued)

Information	2009 to 2013 NHIS[1]	2009 to 2013 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "Is there at least one telephone INSIDE your home that is currently working and is not a cell phone?"[5] (II) "Of all the telephone calls that you or your family receives, are …"[5]	"The next question has to do with telephones in your household. How many different telephone numbers do you have in this household? Please don't include cellular phones in your answer. Also, don't count business numbers or extensions with the same number. INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do not include phone lines that are used only for fax machines and/or Internet access."[6]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	For the family core questionnaire, a resident family member who was at least the age of legal majority was identified as the "family respondent." The family respondent served as the primary respondent for the family, providing information for all children and adult family members. However, all members of the family aged 18 or older who were at home at the time of the interview could respond for themselves. Thus, in the NHIS, the telephone availability questions could have been answered by each person individually, or one member of the family could have answered for all persons within the family.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the telephone availability questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; ACS = American Community Survey; AIC = Akaike information criterion; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; NHIS = National Health Interview Survey; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1] Information on the NHIS is available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/. Information on the ACS is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html. For the ACS estimates used in the statistical modeling, data were included from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, while data from Puerto Rico were excluded.

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2013 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2013 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim NHIS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (1) "Yes"; (2) "No." ***Question (II)***: (1) "All or almost all calls received on cell phones"; (2) "Some received on cell phones and some on regular phones"; (3) "Very few or none on cell phones"; (7) "Refused"; and (9) "Don't know."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choice: "# OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: [RANGE: 0 - 20]."

Table 14.2B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Landline Telephone Ownership among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, 2004 CPS CPUS and 2004 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Total Landline Telephone Owners (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	CPS CPUS Percent (SE)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
AGE							
18 or Older	45,400	214,967	199,004	92.57 (0.20)	89.60 (0.13)	1.03[a] (0.00)	(1.03 - 1.04)
18 to 24	20,200	28,572	23,594	82.58 (0.49)	67.30 (0.19)	1.23[a] (0.01)	(1.21 - 1.24)
25 to 34	9,200	38,522	33,634	87.31 (0.51)	83.80 (0.45)	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.06)
35 to 54	11,400	84,367	79,621	94.37 (0.31)	91.20 (0.15)	1.03[a] (0.00)	(1.03 - 1.04)
55 or Older	4,600	63,506	62,154	97.87 (0.26)	93.90 (0.20)	1.04[a] (0.00)	(1.04 - 1.05)
RACE/ETHNICITY							
Hispanic	6,100	26,756	24,065	89.94 (0.65)	82.50 (0.47)	1.09[a] (0.01)	(1.07 - 1.11)
Non-Hispanic Black	5,200	24,075	22,037	91.53 (0.63)	85.50 (0.49)	1.07[a] (0.01)	(1.05 - 1.09)
Non-Hispanic Other (including Non-Hispanic White)	34,200	164,136	152,901	93.16 (0.21)	91.40 (0.15)	1.02[a] (0.00)	(1.01 - 1.02)

CI= confidence interval; CPS CPUS = Current Population Survey Cell Phone Use Supplement; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: More information on the CPS CPUS and NSDUH data can be found in Table 14.2C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the CPS CPUS percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated using the formula in equation (2.0) in Chapter 1.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004; U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 Current Population Survey Cell Phone Use Supplement.

Table 14.2C Information on 2004 CPS CPUS and 2004 NSDUH Data for Landline Telephone Ownership

Information	2004 CPS CPUS[1]	2004 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (i.e., individuals living in housing units, noninstitutional group quarters, and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian HUs on a military base or in a household not on a military base). The CPUS included households where at least one individual completed the labor force interview, there was a phone in the household, and sampled individuals aged 15 or older were in the household.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilian only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Approximately 73,000 HUs were selected for the sample from the mixed sampling frame in February 2004. Of all of the HUs in the sample, about 60,000 were determined to be eligible for interviewing. Interviewers obtained interviews at about 56,000 of these HUs for a total of 83,554 individuals. In all, 32,969 households completed the CPUS for a total of 79,268 individuals.	67,760 individuals
Response Rate	Basic household-level response rate: 88.8 percent	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 90.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 77.0 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: about 70.0 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Based on eligibility criteria, 11 percent of these HUs were sent directly to CATI. The remaining units were assigned to interviewers for CAPI.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	National, 50 states and the District of Columbia, and other specified areas	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Data collection was geared toward producing estimates for the entire nation. Consequently, data for states are not as reliable as national data, and the file will lose some of its utility in certain applications. Final weights were used to produce CPS estimates, and replication methods were used to estimate standard errors.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 14.2C Information on 2004 CPS CPUS and 2004 NSDUH Data for Landline Telephone Ownership (continued)

Information	2004 CPS CPUS[1]	2004 NSDUH[2]
Verbatim Questions Used	(I) "First I would like to ask about any regular, landline telephone numbers in your household. These numbers are for phones plugged into the wall of your home and they can be used for different reasons, including making or receiving calls, for computer lines or for a fax machine. How many different landline telephone numbers does your household have?"[5] (II) "Excluding any numbers used only for faxes and computers, how many of these [fill Q1] landline telephone numbers are used for incoming calls?" (III) "Excluding a number used only for a fax or computer, do you [fill (or any other members of your household) if NUMHOU > 1] take incoming calls on a landline number?"	"The last question has to do with telephones in your household. How many different telephone numbers do you have in this household? Please don't include cellular phones in your answer. Also, don't count business numbers or extensions with the same number?"[6]
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	One person could answer the questions for all individuals in the household (serving as a proxy). Thus, in the CPS CPUS, a respondent aged 15 or older gave responses for all members of the household.	For NSDUH, all questions were answered by the individual being surveyed, with one exception: For youths aged 12 to 17 and those respondents who were unable to respond to the health insurance or income questions, proxy responses were accepted from a household member identified as being better able to give the correct information about health insurance and income. Thus, in NSDUH, the telephone availability questions were answered individually by each respondent.

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CPS CPUS = Current Population Survey Cell Phone Supplement; HU = housing unit; MRB = methodological resource book; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[1] Information on the 2004 CPS CPUS is available from https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/RCMD/studies/4347.

[2] Information on the 2004 NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2004 NSDUH's data collection final report (a section within the 2004 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

[5] Verbatim CPS CPUS answer choices: ***Question (I)***: (-3) "Refused"; (-2) "Don't know"; (-1) "Blank or Not in Universe; and (1 – 7) "0.0 to 99.0%." ***Question (II)***: (-9) "No response"; (-3)"Refused"; (-2) "Don't know"; (-1) "Blank or Not in Universe; and (1 – 6) "0.0 to 99.0%." ***Question (III)***: (-9) "No response"; (-3) "Refused"; (-2) "Don't know"; (-1) "Blank or Not in Universe; (1) "Yes"; and (2) "No."

[6] Verbatim NSDUH answer choice: "# OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: [RANGE: 0 - 20]." No interviewer note about fax machines and Internet access appeared in the 2004 NSDUH, unlike the 2009 to 2013 NSDUHs (see Table 14.1C).

15. Coverage Ratios for County Type (Urbanicity)

15.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for individuals aged 12 or older residing in large metro,[121] small metro, and nonmetro counties at the state and national levels, 2014 data from Claritas[122] (i.e., population projections based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census)[123] were compared with data from the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).[124]

The 2014 NSDUH collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 years or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques.

The 2014 data from Claritas are population projections at the block group level[125] and are computed as a linear interpolation using the 2013 population counts and the 2018 population projections that are also provided by Claritas. These block group-level projections can be summed to any geography, in this case, to the state and county levels. The block group-level counts and projections were provided by gender, race/ethnicity, and age group breakdowns. Note that the Claritas population counts and projections are for the entire U.S. population. Because the goal in this study was to compare these data with NSDUH's target population (i.e., civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older), the block group-level counts were ratio adjusted at the state level by the following domains to match NSDUH's population totals:[126] *age group* (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older), *gender* (male and female), and *race/ethnicity* (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other). If any state-level domain was not represented in the NSDUH sample, no adjustment was done to the Claritas data for that state domain. Therefore, in this chapter's tables, each NSDUH population total is the same or slightly smaller than the Claritas population total at the state level.

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[121] For conciseness and consistency with dataset variable names, "metro" and "nonmetro" are used throughout this chapter rather than their spelled-out forms (i.e., "metropolitan" and "nonmetropolitan").

[122] Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in Ithaca, New York (see https://www.claritas.com/). When the Claritas data were obtained for use in this chapter, Claritas was affiliated with Nielsen Holdings, from which they became independent in January 2017.

[123] Information about Claritas population counts can be found in the following reference: The Nielsen Company. (2012, July). *Nielsen Pop-Facts™ methodology*. Retrieved from http://www.tetrad.com/pub/documents/popfactsmeth

[124] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[125] For details on what a census block group is, see the following reference: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, December 6). *Geographic terms and concepts: Block groups*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_bg.html

[126] These population totals are the special census control totals for 2014 that were obtained in order to poststratify the design weights.

The six county types included here are based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCCs) that were first developed in 1974 and have been updated approximately every 10 years since then by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.[127] These codes distinguish metro counties by the population size of their metro area and nonmetro counties by their degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas. The metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six nonmetro groupings, resulting in a nine-part county classification:

1. counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more;
2. counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population;
3. counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population;
4. urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area;
5. urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area;
6. urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area;
7. urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area;
8. completely rural or fewer than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area; and
9. completely rural or fewer than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area.

These nine RUCC divisions were combined into six NSDUH county types that are discussed in this chapter:

- large metro (RUCC = 1);
- small metro, population between 250,000 and 1 million (RUCC = 2);
- small metro, population of fewer than 250,000 (RUCC = 3);
- nonmetro, urbanized (RUCC = 4, 5);
- nonmetro, less urbanized (RUCC = 6, 7); and
- nonmetro, completely rural (RUCC = 8, 9)

Within each county type, several states' CRs were either suppressed due to low precision[128] or not applicable (N/A) because that state did not have that county type. Specifically, 2 states' CRs were suppressed for large metro counties; 1 state's CR was suppressed for small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; 4 states' CRs were suppressed for nonmetro, urbanized counties; 3 states' CRs were suppressed for nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 20 states' CRs were suppressed for nonmetro, completely rural counties. Note that

[127] These codes are available at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx by clicking on that page's links to the "Rural-Urban Continuum Codes."

[128] When a NSDUH estimate is suppressed, its CR is also suppressed. For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

in two cases all of the counties in a state were in one of the county types, and each case's estimate was 100 percent. Given that this is not a precision or disclosure concern, those two case's estimates were not suppressed as they normally would be. If no counties in a given state matched a specific county type (e.g., no large metro counties were in Iowa), no CR could be calculated for that county type and its CR was shown as N/A. Specifically, 12 states had no large metro counties; 7 states had no small metro counties with a population of 250,000 to 1 million; 4 states had no small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; 5 states had no nonmetro, urbanized counties; 6 states had no nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 10 states had no nonmetro, completely rural counties. States where a CR was either suppressed or N/A were not included in the figures or the summary exhibit.

15.2 Methodology

Table 15.1A shows the state estimates of the population totals and percentages aged 12 years or older by six county types computed from the 2014 NSDUH, the corresponding Claritas population totals and percentages from 2014, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[129] The NSDUH and Claritas percentages were calculated as the number of individuals aged 12 or older living in a given county type in a given state, divided by the population in the state aged 12 or older. Additionally, the table shows the number of counties from Claritas and NSDUH for each county type by state. The number of counties shown for Claritas is the actual number of counties in each state for a particular county type; therefore, when the number equals zero, no counties from that state belong to the given county type. Table 15.1B shows similar information at the national level by age group, race/ethnicity, and gender. Table 15.1C provides a summary of the two sources of data used to compute the CRs, presents comparisons between NSDUH and Claritas, and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of individuals aged 12 or older in a state who reside in a particular county type in NSDUH divided by the corresponding percentage based on the Claritas data from 2014. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 would indicate that the NSDUH estimated proportion for the population in the specific county type was higher than the population proportion in the given county type reported by Claritas for a particular state or demographic domain.

15.3 Findings

Figures 15.1.1 to 15.1.6 show state percentages for the six county types among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2014 NSDUH in comparison with the 2014 percentages from Claritas. States with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and states with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The states for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figures, and the two-letter state Postal Service abbreviations are listed next to the dots. For the most part, the dots are close to the

[129] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

45 degree line in all of the figures, indicating a high degree of correlation between the NSDUH and Claritas percentages.

Table 15.1A and Figures 15.1.1 to 15.1.6 show that the CRs between the 2014 NSDUH data and the 2014 data from Claritas for individuals aged 12 or older ranged from 0.93 in Kansas and North Carolina to 1.25 in South Carolina for large metro counties; from 0.65 in Massachusetts to 1.40 in Minnesota for small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million; from 0.44 in Maryland to 1.81 in Massachusetts for small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; from 0.47 in Nevada to 1.55 in California in nonmetro, urbanized counties; from 0.31 in Minnesota to 1.69 in Kansas in nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and from 0.10 in New Mexico to 1.52 in West Virginia in nonmetro, completely rural counties. As can be seen in Exhibit 15.1, over all six county types, very few of the CRs were significantly different from 1.0.

Exhibit 15.1 State Coverage Ratios for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older between NSDUH and Claritas Estimates, by Significance Level

For States	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Large Metro (n = 37)		
Coverage Ratio = 1.0	2	0
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	24	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	8	0
Small Metro (250K – 1Mil.) (n = 44)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	22	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	20	1
Small Metro (< 250K) (n = 46)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	10	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	31	2
Nonmetro, Urbanized (n = 42)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	21	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	18	2
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized (n = 42)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	17	1
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	22	2
Nonmetro, Completely Rural (n = 21)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	10	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	9	2

1 Mil. = 1 million; 250K = 250,000.

For the six county type categories, only a handful of the states had CRs significantly different from 1.0. In the large metro county type, CRs were exactly equal to 1.0 in the District of Columbia and Rhode Island, which are two densely populated small areas. All of the counties from the District of Columbia and Rhode Island belonged to the large metro county type (thus, 100 percent of each of their populations was in that category), resulting in a CR of exactly 1.0. These estimates were left unsuppressed. The correlation between the NSDUH percentages and the Claritas percentages is fairly high (greater than 0.93) for all six county types.

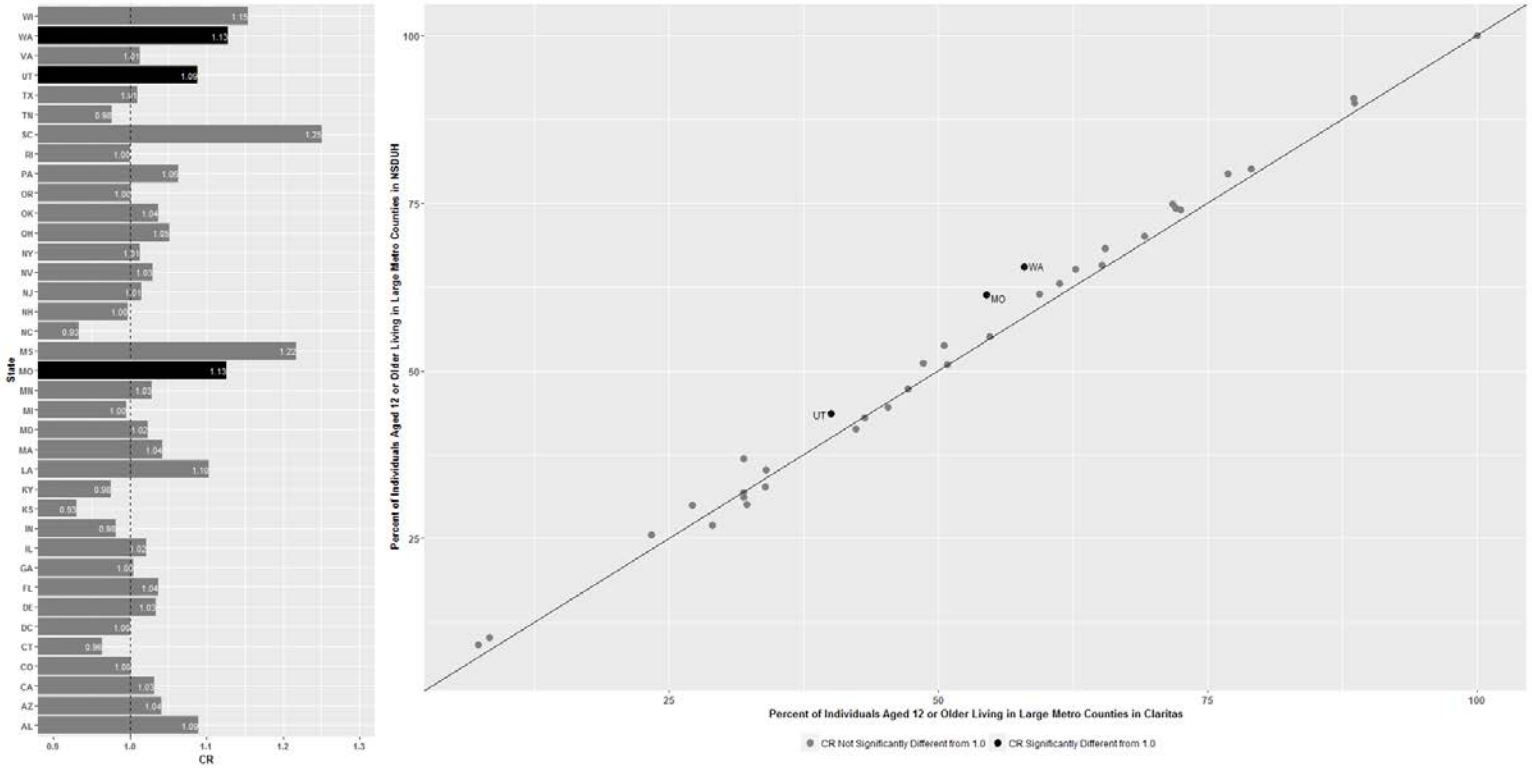
Table 15.1B shows national percentages, by age group, race/ethnicity, and gender, for county type among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2014 NSDUH as compared with 2014

percentages from Claritas. The CR for large metro counties was significantly greater than 1.0 among those aged 12 or older, which was also the case among youths aged 12 to 17, young adults aged 18 to 25, adults aged 26 to 34, non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, non-Hispanic others, and males. For small metro counties with populations of fewer than 250,000, the CRs were significantly less than 1.0 for individuals aged 12 or older, youths aged 12 to 17, adults aged 26 to 34, non-Hispanic blacks, and females. The only significant difference across the other county types and demographic domains was observed for males in the nonmetro, less urbanized county type and for non-Hispanic others in the small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million, where the CRs were all significantly less than 1.0.

15.4 Summary

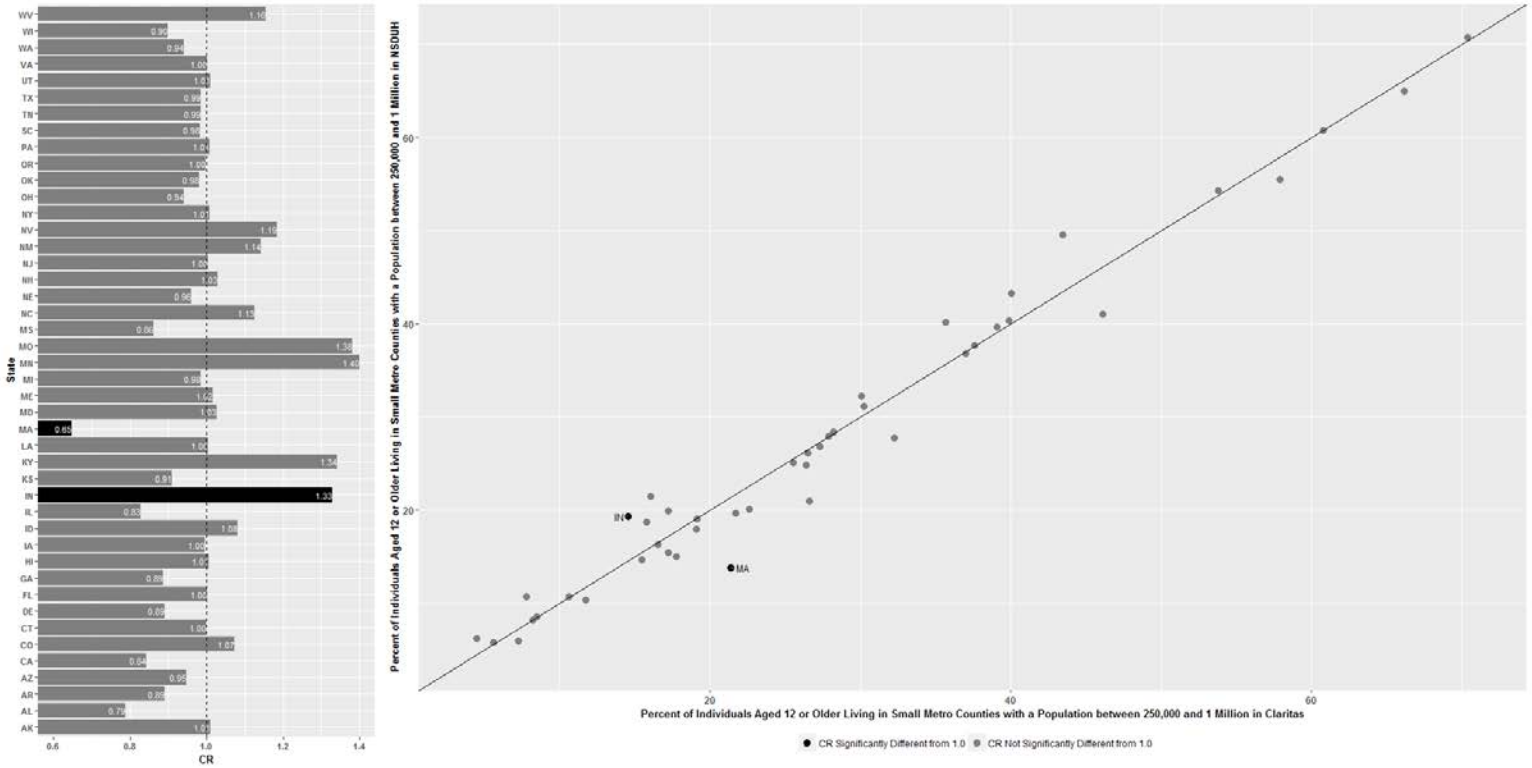
When comparing NSDUH county type data with Claritas county type data at the state and national levels, very few CRs were significantly different from 1.0. In general, it appeared that NSDUH overestimated the percentage of individuals living in large metro counties as compared with Claritas data. At the state level, 27 of the 37 states where CRs could be calculated had a large metro CR that was greater than 1.0, but only 3 states' CRs were significantly greater than 1.0. At the national level, for the large metro county type, several demographic groups had CRs significantly greater than 1.0. On the other hand, it appeared that NSDUH underestimated the percentage of individuals living in small metro counties with populations of fewer than 250,000 relative to Claritas data. At the state level for this county type, 33 of the 46 states where CRs could be calculated had a CR less than 1.0, with only 2 of those states having CRs significantly less than 1.0. At the national level, for the small metro county type with a population fewer than 250,000, some demographic groups had CRs significantly less than 1.0.

Figure 15.1.1 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Large Metro County, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



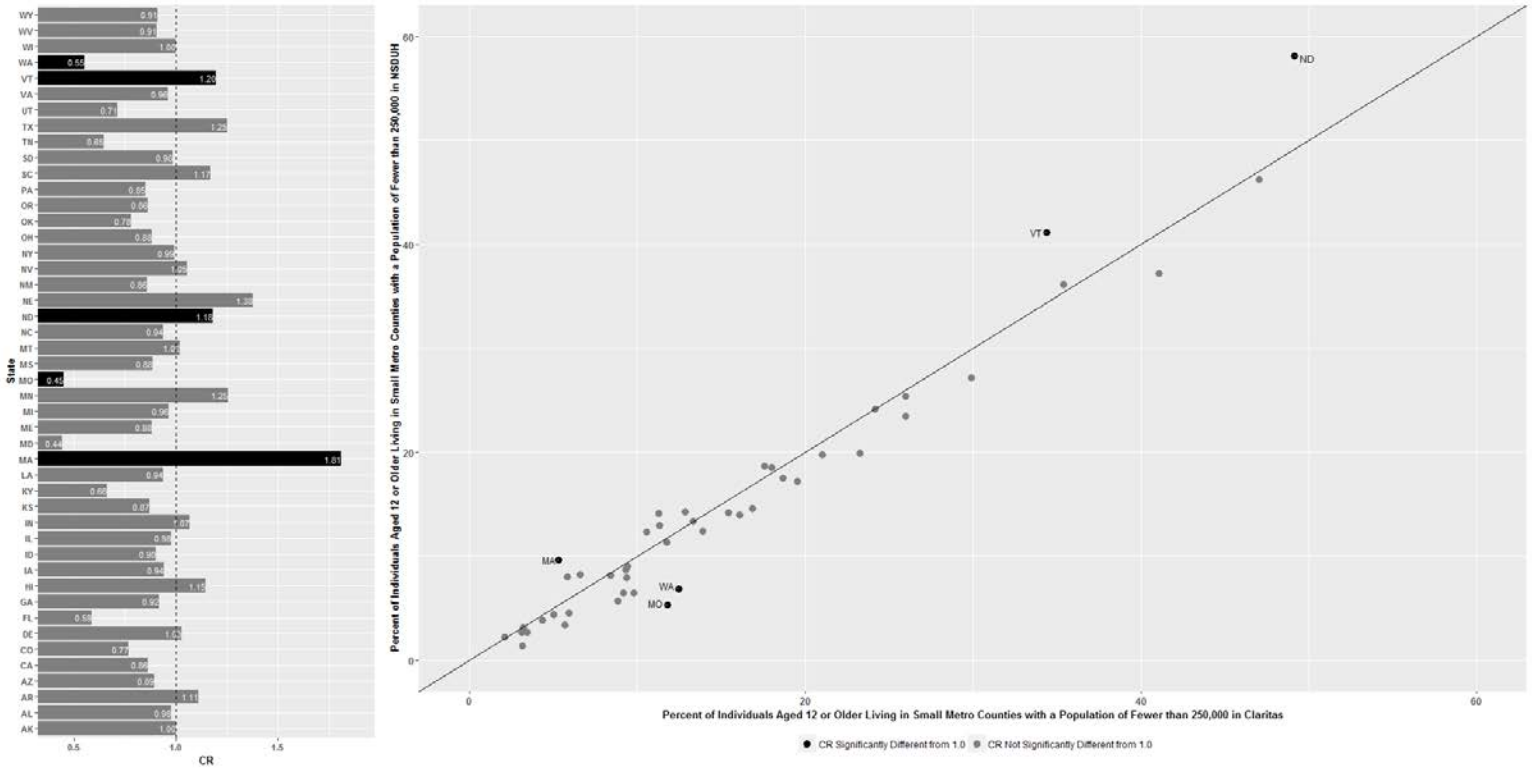
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 15.1.2 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Small Metro County with a Population between 250,000 and 1 Million, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



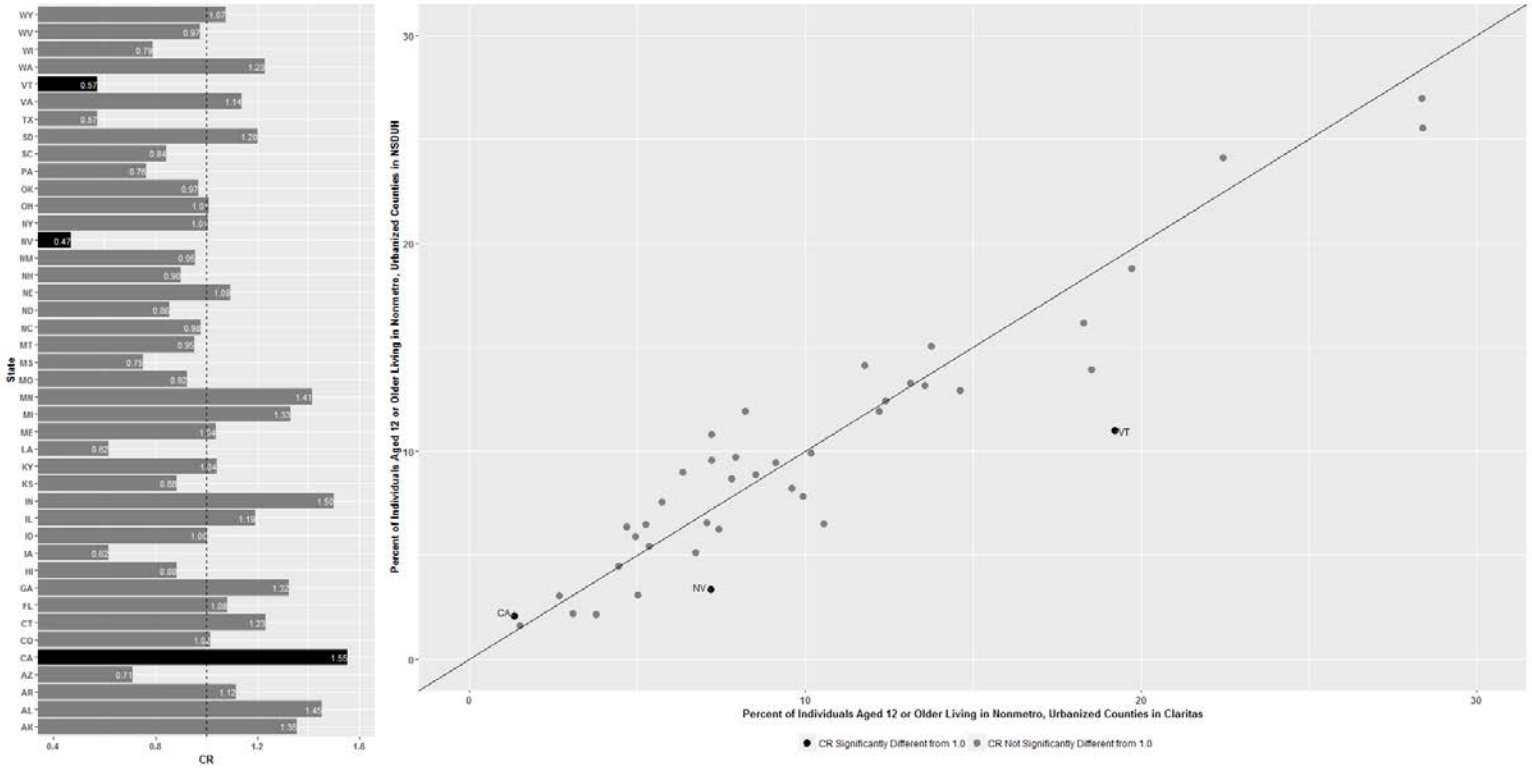
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 15.1.3 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Small Metro County with a Population of Fewer than 250,000, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



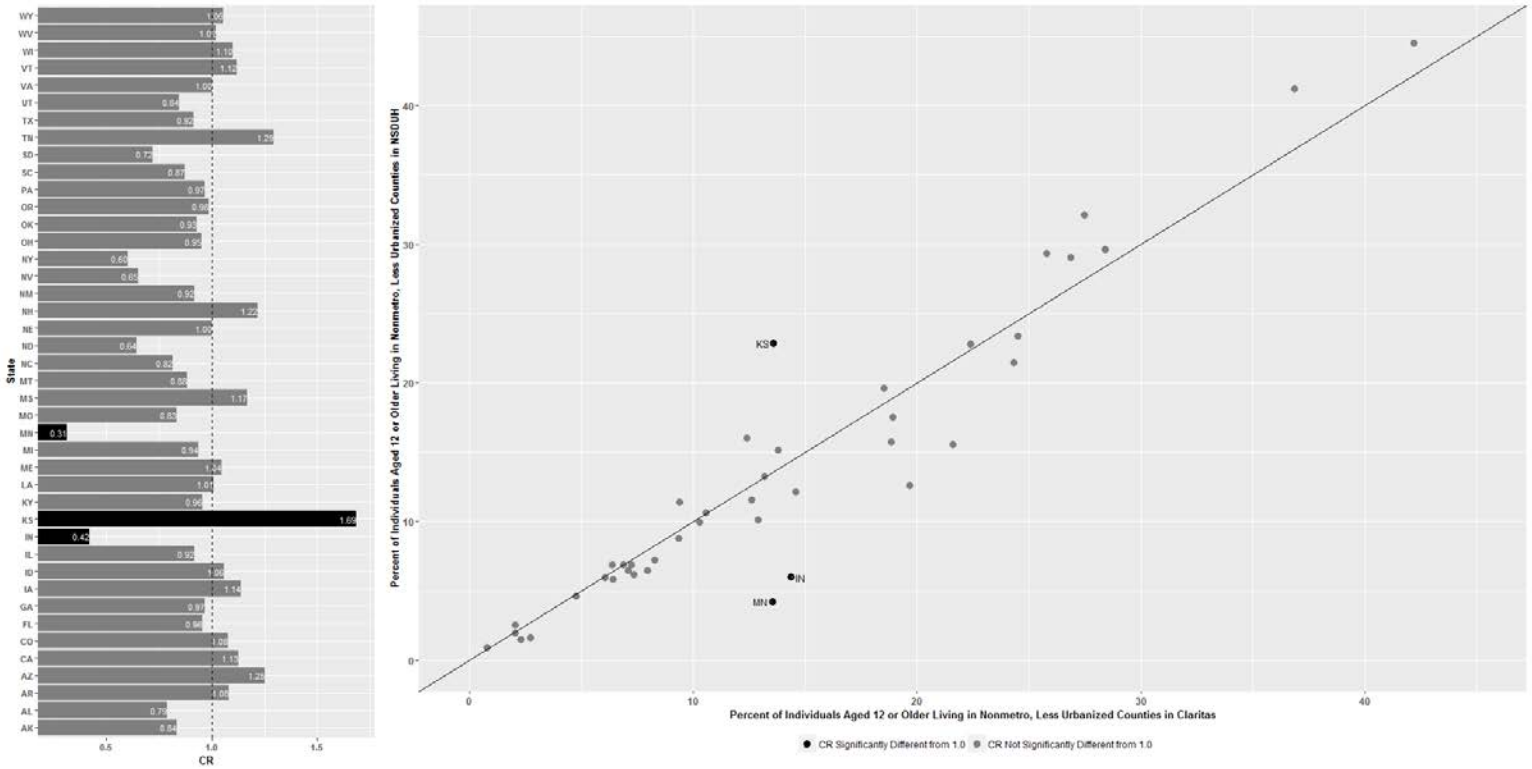
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 15.1.4 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Urbanized County, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



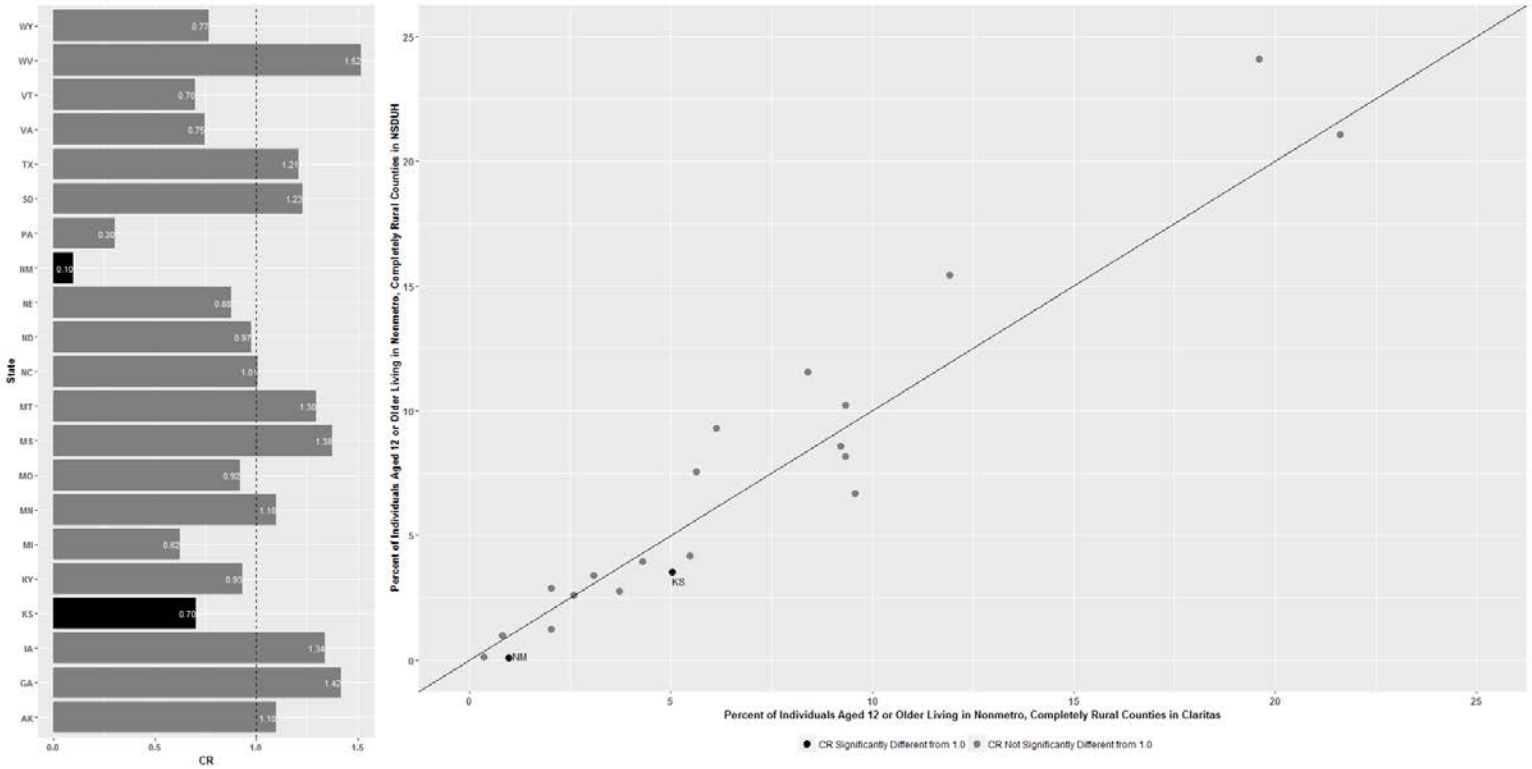
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 15.1.5 Plot of Percentages and Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Less Urbanized County, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 15.1.6 Plot of Percentages of Coverage Ratios of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Completely Rural County, by State, NSDUH versus Claritas in 2014



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Total U.S.											
Large Metro	67,900	335	432	265,123	265,223	149,656	145,668	56.45 (0.47)	54.92	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.04)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	67,900	278	379	265,123	265,223	55,109	56,288	20.79 (0.39)	21.22	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.02)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	67,900	245	356	265,123	265,223	22,523	24,256	8.50 (0.31)	9.15	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 1.00)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	67,900	230	306	265,123	265,223	15,952	15,670	6.02 (0.31)	5.91	1.02 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.13)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	67,900	400	1,026	265,123	265,223	18,057	19,335	6.81 (0.31)	7.29	0.93 (0.04)	(0.85 - 1.02)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	67,900	140	644	265,123	265,223	3,828	4,006	1.44 (0.14)	1.51	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
Alabama											
Large Metro	1,000	5	7	4,043	4,079	1,032	956	25.52 (3.13)	23.43	1.09 (0.13)	(0.86 - 1.39)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	7	8	4,043	4,079	847	1,085	20.95 (3.05)	26.61	0.79 (0.11)	(0.59 - 1.05)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	10	14	4,043	4,079	1,027	1,059	25.39 (4.45)	25.96	0.98 (0.17)	(0.69 - 1.38)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	6	6	4,043	4,079	482	336	11.93 (3.21)	8.23	1.45 (0.39)	(0.86 - 2.46)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	8	21	4,043	4,079	410	526	10.13 (3.08)	12.88	0.79 (0.24)	(0.43 - 1.43)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	11	4,043	4,079	*	118	* (*)	2.89	* (*)	(* - *)
Alaska											
Large Metro	900	0	0	581	581	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	2	2	581	581	315	312	54.33 (2.68)	53.79	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.11)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	1	1	581	581	77	77	13.34 (2.02)	13.34	1.00 (0.15)	(0.74 - 1.35)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	1	1	581	581	37	27	6.35 (1.54)	4.69	1.35 (0.33)	(0.84 - 2.18)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	5	8	581	581	91	109	15.74 (2.15)	18.85	0.84 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.09)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	9	17	581	581	59	54	10.23 (3.11)	9.33	1.10 (0.33)	(0.60 - 1.99)
Arizona											
Large Metro	1,000	2	2	5,546	5,546	3,783	3,634	68.22 (3.43)	65.53	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.15)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	1	1	5,546	5,546	812	857	14.64 (1.59)	15.45	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.17)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	5	5,546	5,546	688	771	12.40 (2.88)	13.90	0.89 (0.21)	(0.57 - 1.41)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	2	3	5,546	5,546	121	170	2.18 (1.31)	3.07	0.71 (0.43)	(0.22 - 2.30)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	2	4	5,546	5,546	142	113	2.55 (0.92)	2.04	1.25 (0.45)	(0.62 - 2.53)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	5,546	5,546	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Arkansas											
Large Metro	1,000	*	1	2,444	2,444	*	40	* (*)	1.62	* (*)	(* - *)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	10	11	2,444	2,444	1,003	1,127	41.05 (4.03)	46.13	0.89 (0.09)	(0.73 - 1.08)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	8	2,444	2,444	348	314	14.24 (2.40)	12.83	1.11 (0.19)	(0.80 - 1.54)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	4	4	2,444	2,444	213	191	8.70 (3.16)	7.80	1.12 (0.40)	(0.55 - 2.27)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	22	38	2,444	2,444	709	657	29.03 (4.11)	26.88	1.08 (0.15)	(0.82 - 1.43)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	13	2,444	2,444	*	116	* (*)	4.73	* (*)	(* - *)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
California											
Large Metro	4,700	15	16	32,202	32,202	25,547	24,754	79.33 (1.51)	76.87	1.03 (0.02)	(0.99 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	4,700	12	13	32,202	32,202	4,826	5,723	14.99 (1.48)	17.77	0.84 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.02)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	4,700	5	8	32,202	32,202	865	1,002	2.69 (0.68)	3.11	0.86 (0.22)	(0.53 - 1.41)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	4,700	4	6	32,202	32,202	673	434	2.09 (0.44)	1.35	1.55[a] (0.33)	(1.02 - 2.36)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	4,700	3	11	32,202	32,202	291	258	0.90 (0.54)	0.80	1.13 (0.68)	(0.34 - 3.67)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	4,700	*	4	32,202	32,202	*	31	* (*)	0.10	* (*)	(* - *)
Colorado											
Large Metro	1,000	6	10	4,426	4,426	2,254	2,250	50.93 (2.81)	50.85	1.00 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.12)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	4	5	4,426	4,426	1,427	1,330	32.24 (3.13)	30.06	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.30)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	2	2	4,426	4,426	201	261	4.54 (1.68)	5.90	0.77 (0.28)	(0.37 - 1.59)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	4	6	4,426	4,426	240	236	5.42 (2.44)	5.34	1.02 (0.46)	(0.42 - 2.45)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	6	21	4,426	4,426	304	282	6.86 (1.89)	6.36	1.08 (0.30)	(0.63 - 1.85)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	20	4,426	4,426	*	66	* (*)	1.49	* (*)	(* - *)
Connecticut											
Large Metro	1,000	3	3	3,055	3,055	1,000	1,038	32.74 (2.38)	33.97	0.96 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.11)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	4	4	3,055	3,055	1,857	1,856	60.77 (2.78)	60.77	1.00 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	0	0	3,055	3,055	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	1	1	3,055	3,055	198	161	6.49 (1.83)	5.27	1.23 (0.35)	(0.71 - 2.14)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	0	0	3,055	3,055	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	3,055	3,055	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Delaware											
Large Metro	1,000	1	1	784	784	481	466	61.39 (3.08)	59.37	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.14)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	1	1	784	784	158	177	20.12 (3.25)	22.60	0.89 (0.14)	(0.65 - 1.22)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	1	1	784	784	145	141	18.50 (2.77)	18.03	1.03 (0.15)	(0.77 - 1.38)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	0	0	784	784	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	0	0	784	784	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	784	784	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
District of Columbia											
Large Metro	900	1	1	564	564	564	564	100.00 (0.00)	100.00	1.00 (0.00)	(1.00 - 1.00)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	0	0	564	564	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	0	0	564	564	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	0	0	564	564	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	0	0	564	564	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	0	0	564	564	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Florida											
Large Metro	3,300	14	16	16,916	16,916	11,016	10,620	65.12 (2.23)	62.78	1.04 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.11)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	3,300	15	19	16,916	16,916	4,723	4,715	27.92 (2.07)	27.87	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	3,300	5	9	16,916	16,916	569	965	3.36 (0.93)	5.71	0.59 (0.16)	(0.34 - 1.02)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	3,300	3	5	16,916	16,916	276	255	1.63 (0.73)	1.51	1.08 (0.48)	(0.45 - 2.60)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	3,300	6	16	16,916	16,916	331	347	1.96 (0.80)	2.05	0.96 (0.39)	(0.43 - 2.13)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	3,300	*	2	16,916	16,916	*	15	* (*)	0.09	* (*)	(* - *)
Georgia											
Large Metro	1,500	20	29	8,241	8,241	4,537	4,517	55.06 (3.20)	54.81	1.00 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,500	9	15	8,241	8,241	855	965	10.38 (2.59)	11.71	0.89 (0.22)	(0.54 - 1.45)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,500	13	30	8,241	8,241	1,168	1,272	14.18 (2.74)	15.44	0.92 (0.18)	(0.63 - 1.34)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,500	8	11	8,241	8,241	624	472	7.57 (2.71)	5.73	1.32 (0.47)	(0.66 - 2.66)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,500	11	52	8,241	8,241	818	847	9.93 (2.96)	10.27	0.97 (0.29)	(0.54 - 1.73)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,500	3	22	8,241	8,241	238	168	2.89 (1.75)	2.04	1.42 (0.86)	(0.43 - 4.65)
Hawaii											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	1,149	1,158	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	1	1	1,149	1,158	814	815	70.84 (2.45)	70.37	1.01 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.08)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	1	2	1,149	1,158	149	131	12.97 (1.75)	11.33	1.15 (0.15)	(0.88 - 1.49)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	2	2	1,149	1,158	186	212	16.19 (2.00)	18.30	0.88 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.13)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	0	0	1,149	1,158	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	1,149	1,158	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Idaho											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	1,326	1,328	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	3	5	1,326	1,328	574	532	43.30 (3.24)	40.03	1.08 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.25)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	7	1,326	1,328	311	345	23.47 (2.82)	25.99	0.90 (0.11)	(0.71 - 1.14)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	4	4	1,326	1,328	165	165	12.42 (2.54)	12.40	1.00 (0.21)	(0.67 - 1.50)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	14	18	1,326	1,328	260	246	19.60 (3.32)	18.51	1.06 (0.18)	(0.76 - 1.48)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	10	1,326	1,328	*	41	* (*)	3.08	* (*)	(* - *)
Illinois											
Large Metro	2,400	15	17	10,738	10,738	7,950	7,782	74.03 (1.59)	72.47	1.02 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,400	4	10	10,738	10,738	644	779	6.00 (1.25)	7.25	0.83 (0.17)	(0.55 - 1.25)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	2,400	8	13	10,738	10,738	881	901	8.20 (1.59)	8.39	0.98 (0.19)	(0.67 - 1.43)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	2,400	7	12	10,738	10,738	634	532	5.90 (1.47)	4.95	1.19 (0.30)	(0.73 - 1.94)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	2,400	10	40	10,738	10,738	631	687	5.87 (1.22)	6.40	0.92 (0.19)	(0.61 - 1.38)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	2,400	*	10	10,738	10,738	*	58	* (*)	0.54	* (*)	(* - *)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Indiana											
Large Metro	1,000	15	23	5,460	5,460	2,431	2,476	44.52 (3.79)	45.35	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.16)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	4	7	5,460	5,460	1,056	794	19.34 (2.53)	14.55	1.33[a] (0.17)	(1.03 - 1.72)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	11	14	5,460	5,460	1,021	958	18.69 (3.21)	17.55	1.07 (0.18)	(0.76 - 1.49)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	6	9	5,460	5,460	591	394	10.82 (3.04)	7.22	1.50 (0.42)	(0.86 - 2.60)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	4	34	5,460	5,460	329	784	6.02 (1.41)	14.35	0.42[a] (0.10)	(0.27 - 0.66)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	5	5,460	5,460	*	53	* (*)	0.97	* (*)	(* - *)
Iowa											
Large Metro	900	0	0	2,583	2,583	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	8	12	2,583	2,583	951	956	36.84 (3.92)	37.01	1.00 (0.11)	(0.81 - 1.23)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	7	9	2,583	2,583	510	543	19.75 (3.40)	21.02	0.94 (0.16)	(0.67 - 1.32)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	5	8	2,583	2,583	168	272	6.51 (2.91)	10.55	0.62 (0.28)	(0.26 - 1.48)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	21	50	2,583	2,583	758	666	29.36 (3.15)	25.80	1.14 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.40)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	5	20	2,583	2,583	195	145	7.55 (3.14)	5.63	1.34 (0.56)	(0.59 - 3.03)
Kansas											
Large Metro	1,000	4	5	2,357	2,357	636	684	26.99 (2.65)	29.03	0.93 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	2	5	2,357	2,357	464	511	19.70 (2.32)	21.68	0.91 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.14)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	9	2,357	2,357	329	379	13.98 (1.56)	16.07	0.87 (0.10)	(0.70 - 1.08)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	8	11	2,357	2,357	304	344	12.91 (3.56)	14.60	0.88 (0.24)	(0.52 - 1.52)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	14	33	2,357	2,357	539	320	22.87 (3.60)	13.57	1.69[a] (0.27)	(1.24 - 2.29)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	3	42	2,357	2,357	84	119	3.55 (0.33)	5.04	0.70[a] (0.07)	(0.59 - 0.85)
Kentucky											
Large Metro	900	9	14	3,653	3,653	1,138	1,166	31.14 (2.61)	31.92	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.15)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	8	11	3,653	3,653	785	586	21.50 (3.67)	16.04	1.34 (0.23)	(0.96 - 1.87)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	5	10	3,653	3,653	237	358	6.49 (2.10)	9.80	0.66 (0.21)	(0.35 - 1.25)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	5	6	3,653	3,653	324	312	8.87 (1.64)	8.53	1.04 (0.19)	(0.72 - 1.49)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	16	43	3,653	3,653	855	895	23.40 (4.74)	24.49	0.96 (0.19)	(0.64 - 1.42)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	8	36	3,653	3,653	314	337	8.59 (2.23)	9.22	0.93 (0.24)	(0.56 - 1.55)
Louisiana											
Large Metro	1,000	6	8	3,799	3,799	1,139	1,033	29.98 (4.67)	27.19	1.10 (0.17)	(0.81 - 1.50)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	11	18	3,799	3,799	1,432	1,427	37.69 (3.76)	37.57	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.22)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	7	9	3,799	3,799	664	710	17.49 (2.60)	18.69	0.94 (0.14)	(0.70 - 1.25)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	3	4	3,799	3,799	117	191	3.09 (1.84)	5.02	0.62 (0.37)	(0.19 - 1.98)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	8	20	3,799	3,799	405	401	10.65 (3.16)	10.55	1.01 (0.30)	(0.56 - 1.81)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	5	3,799	3,799	*	37	* (*)	0.97	* (*)	(* - *)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maine											
Large Metro	900	0	0	1,151	1,154	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	3	3	1,151	1,154	457	451	39.69 (3.18)	39.09	1.02 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.19)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	2	2	1,151	1,154	198	225	17.20 (2.63)	19.52	0.88 (0.13)	(0.65 - 1.19)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	1	1	1,151	1,154	109	105	9.47 (2.42)	9.12	1.04 (0.27)	(0.63 - 1.71)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	8	8	1,151	1,154	341	327	29.66 (3.46)	28.39	1.04 (0.12)	(0.83 - 1.31)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	*	2	1,151	1,154	*	45	* (*)	3.89	* (*)	(* - *)
Maryland											
Large Metro	1,000	13	13	4,989	4,989	4,521	4,418	90.63 (2.43)	88.57	1.02 (0.03)	(0.97 - 1.08)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	3	4	4,989	4,989	288	280	5.77 (1.67)	5.62	1.03 (0.30)	(0.58 - 1.81)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	2	2	4,989	4,989	70	158	1.40 (0.86)	3.16	0.44 (0.27)	(0.13 - 1.48)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	0	0	4,989	4,989	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	*	5	4,989	4,989	*	132	* (*)	2.65	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	4,989	4,989	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Massachusetts											
Large Metro	1,000	6	6	5,770	5,770	4,316	4,141	74.81 (3.45)	71.78	1.04 (0.05)	(0.95 - 1.14)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	3	3	5,770	5,770	799	1,234	13.85 (2.22)	21.39	0.65[a] (0.10)	(0.47 - 0.89)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	2	2	5,770	5,770	556	307	9.64 (2.75)	5.33	1.81[a] (0.52)	(1.03 - 3.17)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	*	1	5,770	5,770	*	64	* (*)	1.10	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	*	2	5,770	5,770	*	24	* (*)	0.41	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	5,770	5,770	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Michigan											
Large Metro	2,400	6	6	8,373	8,373	3,597	3,615	42.97 (1.93)	43.17	1.00 (0.04)	(0.91 - 1.09)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,400	12	12	8,373	8,373	2,186	2,220	26.11 (1.70)	26.52	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.12)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	2,400	8	8	8,373	8,373	947	982	11.31 (1.63)	11.73	0.96 (0.14)	(0.73 - 1.28)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	2,400	10	10	8,373	8,373	803	603	9.59 (2.18)	7.20	1.33 (0.30)	(0.85 - 2.08)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	2,400	14	33	8,373	8,373	734	783	8.77 (1.90)	9.35	0.94 (0.20)	(0.61 - 1.43)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	2,400	2	14	8,373	8,373	105	169	1.26 (0.93)	2.02	0.62 (0.46)	(0.15 - 2.67)
Minnesota											
Large Metro	1,000	12	14	4,544	4,544	2,862	2,784	62.98 (3.71)	61.26	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	2	2	4,544	4,544	285	204	6.27 (1.81)	4.48	1.40 (0.40)	(0.80 - 2.46)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	8	11	4,544	4,544	642	512	14.14 (3.43)	11.27	1.25 (0.30)	(0.78 - 2.02)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	4	7	4,544	4,544	408	289	8.98 (1.79)	6.35	1.41 (0.28)	(0.96 - 2.09)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	4	34	4,544	4,544	193	616	4.24 (1.78)	13.55	0.31[a] (0.13)	(0.14 - 0.71)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	3	19	4,544	4,544	154	141	3.40 (1.96)	3.09	1.10 (0.63)	(0.35 - 3.41)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Mississippi											
Large Metro	900	3	5	2,439	2,439	249	204	10.20 (1.08)	8.38	1.22 (0.13)	(0.99 - 1.50)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	7	9	2,439	2,439	678	786	27.79 (3.34)	32.25	0.86 (0.10)	(0.68 - 1.09)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	3	3	2,439	2,439	108	122	4.42 (1.80)	5.00	0.88 (0.36)	(0.40 - 1.97)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	10	10	2,439	2,439	340	452	13.94 (3.43)	18.52	0.75 (0.19)	(0.46 - 1.22)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	22	34	2,439	2,439	783	670	32.10 (4.16)	27.46	1.17 (0.15)	(0.91 - 1.51)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	11	21	2,439	2,439	282	205	11.56 (3.15)	8.39	1.38 (0.37)	(0.81 - 2.35)
Missouri											
Large Metro	900	12	16	5,034	5,034	3,087	2,742	61.32 (3.37)	54.48	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.01 - 1.25)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	5	6	5,034	5,034	540	391	10.72 (3.54)	7.77	1.38 (0.46)	(0.72 - 2.64)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	5	12	5,034	5,034	267	593	5.30 (1.24)	11.79	0.45[a] (0.10)	(0.28 - 0.71)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	6	9	5,034	5,034	329	356	6.54 (1.83)	7.07	0.92 (0.26)	(0.54 - 1.60)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	11	42	5,034	5,034	611	734	12.14 (3.67)	14.59	0.83 (0.25)	(0.46 - 1.51)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	3	30	5,034	5,034	200	217	3.97 (1.22)	4.30	0.92 (0.28)	(0.50 - 1.69)
Montana											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	858	859	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	0	0	858	859	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	4	5	858	859	310	304	36.09 (3.59)	35.40	1.02 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.24)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	4	4	858	859	231	244	26.96 (2.53)	28.36	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.14)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	14	18	858	859	184	209	21.50 (3.55)	24.32	0.88 (0.15)	(0.64 - 1.22)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	10	29	858	859	132	102	15.44 (4.08)	11.92	1.30 (0.34)	(0.77 - 2.17)
Nebraska											
Large Metro	900	0	0	1,536	1,536	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	5	7	1,536	1,536	853	889	55.53 (3.44)	57.89	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.08)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	4	6	1,536	1,536	123	89	8.01 (3.03)	5.82	1.38 (0.52)	(0.65 - 2.89)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	7	7	1,536	1,536	231	211	15.06 (2.98)	13.75	1.09 (0.22)	(0.74 - 1.61)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	11	22	1,536	1,536	203	203	13.23 (3.00)	13.20	1.00 (0.23)	(0.64 - 1.56)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	8	51	1,536	1,536	126	143	8.18 (3.04)	9.34	0.88 (0.33)	(0.42 - 1.82)
Nevada											
Large Metro	1,000	1	1	2,360	2,360	1,751	1,701	74.21 (2.73)	72.07	1.03 (0.04)	(0.96 - 1.11)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	1	2	2,360	2,360	442	373	18.73 (2.44)	15.81	1.19 (0.15)	(0.92 - 1.53)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	1	1	2,360	2,360	52	50	2.22 (1.02)	2.10	1.05 (0.48)	(0.43 - 2.59)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	3	4	2,360	2,360	79	170	3.36 (1.11)	7.19	0.47[a] (0.15)	(0.24 - 0.89)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	1	5	2,360	2,360	35	54	1.49 (0.33)	2.29	0.65 (0.15)	(0.42 - 1.01)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	4	2,360	2,360	*	13	* (*)	0.55	* (*)	(* - *)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Hampshire											
Large Metro	900	2	2	1,144	1,149	365	367	31.90 (2.04)	31.98	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	1	1	1,144	1,149	356	347	31.15 (2.54)	30.24	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.21)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	0	0	1,144	1,149	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	4	4	1,144	1,149	292	326	25.55 (2.62)	28.40	0.90 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.10)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	3	3	1,144	1,149	131	108	11.41 (1.29)	9.37	1.22 (0.14)	(0.98 - 1.52)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	0	0	1,144	1,149	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
New Jersey											
Large Metro	1,500	15	16	7,522	7,522	6,767	6,670	89.95 (1.89)	88.67	1.01 (0.02)	(0.97 - 1.06)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,500	3	3	7,522	7,522	641	638	8.52 (1.99)	8.48	1.00 (0.23)	(0.64 - 1.59)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,500	*	2	7,522	7,522	*	215	* (*)	2.85	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,500	0	0	7,522	7,522	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,500	0	0	7,522	7,522	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,500	0	0	7,522	7,522	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
New Mexico											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	1,713	1,726	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	4	4	1,713	1,726	850	751	49.63 (3.59)	43.47	1.14 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.32)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	3	3	1,713	1,726	341	401	19.91 (3.14)	23.24	0.86 (0.14)	(0.63 - 1.17)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	7	7	1,713	1,726	322	340	18.81 (2.54)	19.72	0.95 (0.13)	(0.73 - 1.24)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	10	13	1,713	1,726	198	218	11.55 (3.62)	12.60	0.92 (0.29)	(0.50 - 1.69)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	1	6	1,713	1,726	2	17	0.10 (0.10)	0.97	0.10[a] (0.10)	(0.01 - 0.70)
New York											
Large Metro	3,300	18	20	16,716	16,716	13,380	13,210	80.04 (1.40)	79.02	1.01 (0.02)	(0.98 - 1.05)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	3,300	10	12	16,716	16,716	1,786	1,773	10.69 (1.32)	10.61	1.01 (0.12)	(0.79 - 1.28)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	3,300	4	6	16,716	16,716	529	533	3.17 (0.83)	3.19	0.99 (0.26)	(0.59 - 1.66)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	3,300	9	11	16,716	16,716	746	741	4.46 (1.59)	4.43	1.01 (0.36)	(0.50 - 2.03)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	3,300	3	12	16,716	16,716	275	455	1.64 (0.73)	2.72	0.60 (0.27)	(0.25 - 1.44)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	3,300	*	1	16,716	16,716	*	4	* (*)	0.03	* (*)	(* - *)
North Carolina											
Large Metro	1,500	9	12	8,217	8,217	2,474	2,652	30.11 (3.34)	32.27	0.93 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.16)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,500	19	25	8,217	8,217	3,301	2,933	40.17 (3.29)	35.70	1.13 (0.09)	(0.96 - 1.32)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,500	8	9	8,217	8,217	717	764	8.72 (2.03)	9.30	0.94 (0.22)	(0.59 - 1.48)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,500	11	17	8,217	8,217	978	1,002	11.91 (2.58)	12.19	0.98 (0.21)	(0.64 - 1.49)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,500	7	21	8,217	8,217	533	653	6.49 (2.08)	7.95	0.82 (0.26)	(0.44 - 1.53)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,500	3	16	8,217	8,217	214	212	2.60 (1.52)	2.58	1.01 (0.59)	(0.32 - 3.16)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Dakota											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	606	606	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	0	0	606	606	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	6	6	606	606	352	298	58.12 (3.47)	49.15	1.18[a] (0.07)	(1.05 - 1.33)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	1	1	606	606	50	58	8.20 (1.88)	9.59	0.86 (0.20)	(0.55 - 1.34)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	6	9	606	606	76	119	12.62 (2.94)	19.65	0.64 (0.15)	(0.41 - 1.01)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	18	37	606	606	128	131	21.06 (3.87)	21.60	0.97 (0.18)	(0.68 - 1.40)
Ohio											
Large Metro	2,400	16	20	9,707	9,707	4,967	4,721	51.17 (2.32)	48.63	1.05 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.15)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,400	12	13	9,707	9,707	2,411	2,560	24.84 (2.42)	26.38	0.94 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.14)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	2,400	5	5	9,707	9,707	375	424	3.86 (0.71)	4.37	0.88 (0.16)	(0.62 - 1.27)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	2,400	15	22	9,707	9,707	1,287	1,276	13.26 (2.14)	13.14	1.01 (0.16)	(0.73 - 1.38)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	2,400	12	26	9,707	9,707	667	702	6.87 (1.79)	7.24	0.95 (0.25)	(0.57 - 1.58)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	2,400	*	2	9,707	9,707	*	24	* (*)	0.24	* (*)	(* - *)
Oklahoma											
Large Metro	900	5	7	3,156	3,156	1,114	1,074	35.28 (3.60)	34.01	1.04 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.27)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	7	9	3,156	3,156	847	862	26.82 (3.32)	27.33	0.98 (0.12)	(0.77 - 1.25)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	1	2	3,156	3,156	85	109	2.70 (1.52)	3.46	0.78 (0.44)	(0.26 - 2.35)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	8	9	3,156	3,156	415	428	13.14 (3.55)	13.57	0.97 (0.26)	(0.57 - 1.64)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	12	34	3,156	3,156	553	597	17.53 (2.87)	18.90	0.93 (0.15)	(0.67 - 1.28)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	*	16	3,156	3,156	*	86	* (*)	2.73	* (*)	(* - *)
Oregon											
Large Metro	1,000	5	5	3,365	3,371	1,590	1,590	47.26 (2.92)	47.17	1.00 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	3	3	3,365	3,371	643	646	19.09 (2.45)	19.16	1.00 (0.13)	(0.77 - 1.28)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	5	3,365	3,371	490	569	14.56 (3.46)	16.88	0.86 (0.20)	(0.54 - 1.37)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	*	6	3,365	3,371	*	344	* (*)	10.21	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	4	12	3,365	3,371	201	205	5.97 (2.79)	6.07	0.98 (0.46)	(0.39 - 2.46)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	5	3,365	3,371	*	17	* (*)	0.51	* (*)	(* - *)
Pennsylvania											
Large Metro	2,400	12	13	10,828	10,828	5,824	5,476	53.78 (1.70)	50.58	1.06 (0.03)	(1.00 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	2,400	12	14	10,828	10,828	3,075	3,054	28.40 (2.05)	28.20	1.01 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	2,400	8	10	10,828	10,828	861	1,014	7.95 (1.52)	9.36	0.85 (0.16)	(0.58 - 1.24)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	2,400	8	11	10,828	10,828	556	728	5.13 (1.45)	6.72	0.76 (0.22)	(0.44 - 1.33)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	2,400	7	15	10,828	10,828	500	517	4.62 (1.09)	4.77	0.97 (0.23)	(0.61 - 1.54)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	2,400	1	4	10,828	10,828	12	39	0.11 (0.11)	0.36	0.30 (0.31)	(0.04 - 2.17)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Rhode Island											
Large Metro	1,000	5	5	902	902	902	902	100.00 (0.00)	100.00	1.00 (0.00)	(1.00 - 1.00)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	0	0	902	902	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	0	0	902	902	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	0	0	902	902	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	0	0	902	902	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	0	0	902	902	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
South Carolina											
Large Metro	1,000	3	3	4,009	4,009	366	293	9.13 (2.01)	7.30	1.25 (0.28)	(0.81 - 1.92)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	13	18	4,009	4,009	2,607	2,654	65.03 (4.08)	66.20	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	5	5	4,009	4,009	496	424	12.38 (2.28)	10.58	1.17 (0.22)	(0.82 - 1.68)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	3	5	4,009	4,009	250	297	6.24 (2.84)	7.42	0.84 (0.38)	(0.34 - 2.05)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	5	14	4,009	4,009	290	332	7.22 (2.40)	8.29	0.87 (0.29)	(0.45 - 1.67)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	1	4,009	4,009	*	9	* (*)	0.22	* (*)	(* - *)
South Dakota											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	692	693	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	0	0	692	693	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	7	8	692	693	320	326	46.22 (3.49)	47.02	0.98 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.14)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	3	3	692	693	98	82	14.14 (2.53)	11.77	1.20 (0.21)	(0.85 - 1.71)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	8	13	692	693	108	150	15.56 (2.89)	21.61	0.72 (0.13)	(0.50 - 1.04)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	15	42	692	693	167	136	24.09 (3.69)	19.60	1.23 (0.19)	(0.91 - 1.66)
Tennessee											
Large Metro	900	10	17	5,459	5,459	2,257	2,312	41.34 (3.05)	42.35	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.13)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	11	15	5,459	5,459	1,373	1,393	25.15 (2.99)	25.52	0.99 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.24)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	3	10	5,459	5,459	311	481	5.71 (1.89)	8.82	0.65 (0.21)	(0.34 - 1.24)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	*	9	5,459	5,459	*	455	* (*)	8.34	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	13	28	5,459	5,459	874	677	16.01 (3.43)	12.39	1.29 (0.28)	(0.85 - 1.97)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	*	16	5,459	5,459	*	141	* (*)	2.57	* (*)	(* - *)
Texas											
Large Metro	3,400	24	35	21,691	21,691	14,272	14,139	65.80 (1.95)	65.18	1.01 (0.03)	(0.95 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	3,400	12	25	21,691	21,691	3,540	3,591	16.32 (1.26)	16.55	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.15)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	3,400	13	22	21,691	21,691	1,786	1,426	8.23 (1.45)	6.58	1.25 (0.22)	(0.89 - 1.77)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	3,400	5	19	21,691	21,691	470	821	2.17 (0.94)	3.78	0.57 (0.25)	(0.24 - 1.35)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	3,400	16	104	21,691	21,691	1,405	1,535	6.48 (1.41)	7.08	0.92 (0.20)	(0.60 - 1.40)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	3,400	2	49	21,691	21,691	217	179	1.00 (0.71)	0.83	1.21 (0.86)	(0.30 - 4.89)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Utah											
Large Metro	1,000	2	2	2,299	2,310	1,002	925	43.57 (1.66)	40.05	1.09[a] (0.04)	(1.01 - 1.17)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	4	6	2,299	2,310	927	921	40.33 (2.28)	39.88	1.01 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.13)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	2	2	2,299	2,310	150	211	6.51 (1.86)	9.15	0.71 (0.20)	(0.41 - 1.25)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	*	2	2,299	2,310	*	72	* (*)	3.11	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	6	12	2,299	2,310	142	170	6.19 (2.15)	7.34	0.84 (0.29)	(0.43 - 1.67)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	*	5	2,299	2,310	*	11	* (*)	0.46	* (*)	(* - *)
Vermont											
Large Metro	900	0	0	543	547	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	0	0	543	547	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	3	3	543	547	223	188	41.12 (3.33)	34.37	1.20[a] (0.10)	(1.02 - 1.40)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	2	2	543	547	60	105	10.98 (2.16)	19.22	0.57[a] (0.11)	(0.39 - 0.84)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	6	6	543	547	224	201	41.21 (3.98)	36.85	1.12 (0.11)	(0.93 - 1.35)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	3	3	543	547	36	52	6.69 (2.15)	9.56	0.70 (0.22)	(0.37 - 1.31)
Virginia											
Large Metro	1,500	28	48	6,870	6,870	4,812	4,750	70.04 (3.15)	69.14	1.01 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.11)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,500	6	15	6,870	6,870	564	563	8.20 (1.86)	8.19	1.00 (0.23)	(0.64 - 1.56)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,500	7	18	6,870	6,870	622	647	9.06 (1.77)	9.42	0.96 (0.19)	(0.66 - 1.41)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,500	3	5	6,870	6,870	209	184	3.04 (1.78)	2.68	1.14 (0.67)	(0.36 - 3.58)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,500	7	27	6,870	6,870	473	472	6.88 (2.57)	6.86	1.00 (0.37)	(0.48 - 2.09)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,500	3	21	6,870	6,870	190	255	2.77 (0.54)	3.71	0.75 (0.14)	(0.51 - 1.09)
Washington											
Large Metro	900	4	5	5,880	5,880	3,849	3,410	65.46 (3.50)	58.00	1.13[a] (0.06)	(1.02 - 1.25)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	5	7	5,880	5,880	1,055	1,122	17.94 (2.39)	19.08	0.94 (0.13)	(0.72 - 1.22)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	4	9	5,880	5,880	403	732	6.86 (1.41)	12.45	0.55[a] (0.11)	(0.37 - 0.82)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	6	8	5,880	5,880	573	465	9.74 (3.13)	7.92	1.23 (0.40)	(0.66 - 2.31)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	*	5	5,880	5,880	*	114	* (*)	1.94	* (*)	(* - *)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	*	5	5,880	5,880	*	36	* (*)	0.61	* (*)	(* - *)
West Virginia											
Large Metro	900	*	1	1,571	1,580	*	47	* (*)	2.96	* (*)	(* - *)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	5	5	1,571	1,580	313	273	19.92 (2.65)	17.25	1.16 (0.15)	(0.89 - 1.50)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	13	15	1,571	1,580	585	649	37.21 (3.65)	41.08	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.10)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	3	3	1,571	1,580	156	161	9.92 (2.56)	10.18	0.97 (0.25)	(0.59 - 1.61)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	14	20	1,571	1,580	359	354	22.82 (3.87)	22.39	1.02 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.42)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	6	11	1,571	1,580	146	97	9.29 (2.66)	6.13	1.52 (0.43)	(0.87 - 2.66)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State/County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Wisconsin											
Large Metro	900	6	7	4,833	4,833	1,784	1,546	36.92 (3.93)	31.98	1.15 (0.12)	(0.94 - 1.42)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	900	4	8	4,833	4,833	748	831	15.48 (2.42)	17.20	0.90 (0.14)	(0.66 - 1.22)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	900	9	11	4,833	4,833	1,166	1,167	24.13 (4.61)	24.15	1.00 (0.19)	(0.69 - 1.45)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	900	6	7	4,833	4,833	378	480	7.82 (1.28)	9.93	0.79 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.09)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	900	10	26	4,833	4,833	732	666	15.15 (3.79)	13.78	1.10 (0.27)	(0.67 - 1.79)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	900	*	13	4,833	4,833	*	142	* (*)	2.95	* (*)	(* - *)
Wyoming											
Large Metro	1,000	0	0	481	481	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	1,000	0	0	481	481	N/A	N/A	N/A (N/A)	N/A	N/A (N/A)	(N/A – N/A)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	1,000	2	2	481	481	130	144	27.15 (2.90)	29.90	0.91 (0.10)	(0.74 - 1.12)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	1,000	3	3	481	481	116	108	24.12 (3.27)	22.44	1.07 (0.15)	(0.82 - 1.40)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	1,000	13	14	481	481	214	203	44.54 (3.69)	42.18	1.06 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.24)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	1,000	4	4	481	481	20	26	4.19 (1.56)	5.47	0.77 (0.29)	(0.37 - 1.59)

1 Mil. = 1 million; 250K = 250,000; CI= confidence interval; CPS = Current Population Survey; metro = metropolitan; N/A = not applicable; nonmetro = nonmetropolitan; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Pop. = population; SE = standard error.

[*] Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: County type is based on the "Rural/Urban Continuum Codes" developed in 2013 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All U.S. counties and county equivalents were grouped based on revised definitions of metropolitan statistical areas and definitions of micropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of February 2013.

NOTE: The Claritas numbers are population projections based on the 2010 census. Block group projections for various age group by gender by race/ethnicity domains are provided by Claritas and are summed up to the county level to obtain these numbers. The Claritas projections have been adjusted to match the NSDUH noninstitutionalized population at the state level.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.

NOTE: More information on the Claritas and NSDUH data can be found in Table 15.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH total divided by the Claritas total.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the Claritas total. The Claritas total's SE was not available, so the Claritas estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 15.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristic, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH

Demographic Characteristic/ County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Age Group											
12 or Older											
Large Metro	67,900	335	432	265,123	265,223	149,656	145,668	56.45 (0.47)	54.92	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.04)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	67,900	278	379	265,123	265,223	55,109	56,288	20.79 (0.39)	21.22	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.02)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	67,900	245	356	265,123	265,223	22,523	24,256	8.50 (0.31)	9.15	0.93[a] (0.03)	(0.87 - 1.00)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	67,900	230	306	265,123	265,223	15,952	15,670	6.02 (0.31)	5.91	1.02 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.13)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	67,900	400	1,026	265,123	265,223	18,057	19,335	6.81 (0.31)	7.29	0.93 (0.04)	(0.85 - 1.02)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	67,900	140	644	265,123	265,223	3,828	4,006	1.44 (0.14)	1.51	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
12 to 17											
Large Metro	32,400	167	432	128,423	128,487	72,642	70,123	56.56 (0.56)	54.58	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.06)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	32,400	133	379	128,423	128,487	26,558	27,222	20.68 (0.48)	21.19	0.98 (0.02)	(0.93 - 1.02)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	32,400	132	356	128,423	128,487	10,627	11,845	8.28 (0.33)	9.22	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.97)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	32,400	97	306	128,423	128,487	7,629	7,695	5.94 (0.33)	5.99	0.99 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.10)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	32,400	205	1,026	128,423	128,487	9,074	9,599	7.07 (0.36)	7.47	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.05)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	32,400	69	644	128,423	128,487	1,893	2,004	1.47 (0.15)	1.56	0.94 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.16)
18 to 25											
Large Metro	35,500	168	432	136,700	136,736	77,014	75,546	56.34 (0.52)	55.25	1.02[a] (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.04)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	35,500	145	379	136,700	136,736	28,551	29,067	20.89 (0.44)	21.26	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.02)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	35,500	113	356	136,700	136,736	11,895	12,411	8.70 (0.35)	9.08	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.04)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	35,500	133	306	136,700	136,736	8,323	7,975	6.09 (0.34)	5.83	1.04 (0.06)	(0.94 - 1.16)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	35,500	195	1,026	136,700	136,736	8,982	9,736	6.57 (0.32)	7.12	0.92 (0.04)	(0.84 - 1.01)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	35,500	71	644	136,700	136,736	1,934	2,002	1.42 (0.15)	1.46	0.97 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.19)
26 to 34											
Large Metro	41,500	226	432	170,234	170,234	85,163	81,691	50.03 (0.59)	47.99	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	41,500	185	379	170,234	170,234	37,719	38,382	22.16 (0.51)	22.55	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.03)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	41,500	179	356	170,234	170,234	16,755	18,635	9.84 (0.39)	10.95	0.90[a] (0.04)	(0.83 - 0.97)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	41,500	171	306	170,234	170,234	12,890	12,442	7.57 (0.40)	7.31	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.15)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	41,500	313	1,026	170,234	170,234	14,576	15,708	8.56 (0.41)	9.23	0.93 (0.04)	(0.85 - 1.02)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	41,500	113	644	170,234	170,234	3,132	3,376	1.84 (0.18)	1.98	0.93 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.13)
35 or Older											
Large Metro	8,100	33	432	31,680	31,733	20,384	20,789	64.34 (1.22)	65.51	0.98 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.02)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8,100	28	379	31,680	31,733	5,904	5,747	18.64 (1.09)	18.11	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8,100	27	356	31,680	31,733	2,399	2,159	7.57 (0.68)	6.81	1.11 (0.10)	(0.93 - 1.33)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	8,100	20	306	31,680	31,733	1,130	1,152	3.57 (0.57)	3.63	0.98 (0.16)	(0.72 - 1.35)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8,100	27	1,026	31,680	31,733	1,482	1,587	4.68 (0.62)	5.00	0.94 (0.12)	(0.72 - 1.21)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8,100	7	644	31,680	31,733	381	300	1.20 (0.35)	0.94	1.27 (0.37)	(0.72 - 2.24)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristic, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Race/Ethnicity											
Hispanic											
Large Metro	6,500	24	432	20,736	20,739	14,355	14,344	69.23 (1.28)	69.17	1.00 (0.02)	(0.97 - 1.04)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	6,500	28	379	20,736	20,739	3,507	3,555	16.91 (1.00)	17.14	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	6,500	19	356	20,736	20,739	1,112	1,146	5.36 (0.48)	5.53	0.97 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.16)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	6,500	17	306	20,736	20,739	823	775	3.97 (0.46)	3.74	1.06 (0.12)	(0.85 - 1.33)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6,500	32	1,026	20,736	20,739	737	740	3.56 (0.39)	3.57	1.00 (0.11)	(0.80 - 1.23)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	6,500	12	644	20,736	20,739	201	179	0.97 (0.24)	0.86	1.13 (0.27)	(0.70 - 1.81)
Non-Hispanic White											
Large Metro	11,700	52	432	42,472	42,517	29,753	28,843	70.05 (0.96)	67.84	1.03[a] (0.01)	(1.01 - 1.06)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	11,700	37	379	42,472	42,517	7,979	8,605	18.79 (0.78)	20.24	0.93 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.01)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	11,700	20	356	42,472	42,517	2,257	2,315	5.31 (0.55)	5.45	0.98 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.19)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	11,700	22	306	42,472	42,517	1,109	1,301	2.61 (0.26)	3.06	0.85 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.04)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	11,700	28	1,026	42,472	42,517	1,261	1,300	2.97 (0.47)	3.06	0.97 (0.15)	(0.71 - 1.32)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	11,700	8	644	42,472	42,517	113	152	0.27 (0.08)	0.36	0.74 (0.23)	(0.40 - 1.37)
Non-Hispanic Black											
Large Metro	17,000	89	432	24,875	24,881	14,393	13,798	57.86 (0.63)	55.45	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	17,000	70	379	24,875	24,881	5,090	5,342	20.46 (0.52)	21.47	0.95 (0.02)	(0.91 - 1.00)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	17,000	54	356	24,875	24,881	1,941	2,174	7.80 (0.35)	8.74	0.89[a] (0.04)	(0.82 - 0.97)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	17,000	53	306	24,875	24,881	1,423	1,423	5.72 (0.34)	5.72	1.00 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.12)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	17,000	114	1,026	24,875	24,881	1,679	1,787	6.75 (0.38)	7.18	0.94 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.05)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	17,000	35	644	24,875	24,881	348	357	1.40 (0.15)	1.43	0.98 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.20)
Non-Hispanic Other											
Large Metro	16,400	80	432	34,935	34,942	19,496	18,751	55.81 (0.69)	53.66	1.04[a] (0.01)	(1.02 - 1.07)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	16,400	62	379	34,935	34,942	7,274	7,688	20.82 (0.58)	22.00	0.95[a] (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.00)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	16,400	79	356	34,935	34,942	3,570	3,593	10.22 (0.47)	10.28	0.99 (0.05)	(0.91 - 1.09)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	16,400	54	306	34,935	34,942	2,116	2,153	6.06 (0.40)	6.16	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	16,400	77	1,026	34,935	34,942	2,131	2,336	6.10 (0.35)	6.68	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.02)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	16,400	25	644	34,935	34,942	347	422	0.99 (0.12)	1.21	0.82 (0.10)	(0.65 - 1.04)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 15.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristic, 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH (continued)

Demographic Characteristic/ County Type	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Number of Counties	Claritas Number of Counties	NSDUH Population Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas Population Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH County Type Total (in 1,000s)	Claritas County Type Total (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Claritas Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Gender											
Male											
Large Metro	10,300	43	432	37,880	37,903	22,876	21,767	60.39 (0.76)	57.43	1.05[a] (0.01)	(1.03 - 1.08)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10,300	37	379	37,880	37,903	7,485	7,934	19.76 (0.59)	20.93	0.94 (0.03)	(0.89 - 1.00)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10,300	33	356	37,880	37,903	3,198	3,346	8.44 (0.44)	8.83	0.96 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.06)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	10,300	33	306	37,880	37,903	1,991	2,037	5.26 (0.35)	5.38	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10,300	46	1,026	37,880	37,903	1,951	2,377	5.15 (0.33)	6.27	0.82[a] (0.05)	(0.72 - 0.93)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10,300	18	644	37,880	37,903	380	441	1.00 (0.14)	1.16	0.86 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.14)
Female											
Large Metro	24,200	123	432	167,433	167,497	92,890	91,352	55.48 (0.58)	54.54	1.02 (0.01)	(1.00 - 1.04)
Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	24,200	109	379	167,433	167,497	35,259	35,325	21.06 (0.49)	21.09	1.00 (0.02)	(0.95 - 1.05)
Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	24,200	79	356	167,433	167,497	13,814	15,142	8.25 (0.36)	9.04	0.91[a] (0.04)	(0.84 - 0.99)
Nonmetro, Urbanized	24,200	90	306	167,433	167,497	10,421	10,056	6.22 (0.35)	6.00	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.16)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	24,200	163	1,026	167,433	167,497	12,296	12,835	7.34 (0.37)	7.66	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural	24,200	62	644	167,433	167,497	2,753	2,786	1.64 (0.17)	1.66	0.99 (0.10)	(0.81 - 1.21)

1 Mil. = 1 million; 250K = 250,000; CI= confidence interval; metro = metropolitan; nonmetro = nonmetropolitan; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Pop. = population; SE = standard error.

NOTE: County type is based on the "Rural/Urban Continuum Codes" developed in 2013 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All U.S. counties and county equivalents were grouped based on revised definitions of metropolitan statistical areas and definitions of micropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of February 2013.

NOTE: The Claritas numbers are population projections based on the 2010 census. Block group projections for various age group by gender by race/ethnicity domains are provided by Claritas and are summed up to the county level to obtain these numbers. The Claritas projections have been adjusted to match the NSDUH noninstitutionalized population at the state level.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each state.

NOTE: More information on the Claritas and NSDUH data can be found in Table 15.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH total divided by the Claritas total.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the Claritas total. The Claritas total's SE was not available, so the Claritas estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

Table 15.1C Information on 2014 Claritas and 2014 NSDUH Data for County Type

Information	2014 Claritas[1]	2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Claritas is not a survey. However, the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census population counts are the basis for the Claritas projections. The census target population included those residing within the United States, including household and group quarters populations, and remote Alaska areas.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Total U.S. resident population was 308,745,538 in 2010.	67,901 individuals
Response Rate	Claritas is not a survey.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 percent
Sponsor	Claritas	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Claritas is not a survey.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states, the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Population counts and 2018 population projections were derived using 2010 census data along with American Community Survey data, counts of active residential addresses from the U.S. Postal Service, counts from the Master Address Files, and Valassis counts of new housing units.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	N/A	N/A
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	N/A	N/A

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; N/A = not applicable; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1] Information on the 2010 decennial census is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html. Information about Claritas population counts can be found in the following reference: The Nielsen Company. (2012, July). *Pop-Facts™ methodology*. Retrieved from http://www.tetrad.com/pub/documents/popfactsmeth

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

16. Coverage Ratios for Tribal Areas

16.1 Data Source Information

To produce the coverage ratios (CRs) for individuals aged 12 or older residing in American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNHAs)[130] at the national level, data from the 2010 decennial census were compared with data from the 2014 and 2015 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). The 2014 and 2015 NSDUHs' AIANNHA data at the state level were too sparse; hence, state-level comparisons are not included in this chapter.

From 2005 to 2013, NSDUH's design was based on geographic and population information from the 2000 decennial census supplemented with population projections obtained from Claritas.[131] Each state was subdivided into state sampling regions. Census tracts were then selected within state sampling regions. Census block groups were next selected within census tracts, and, finally, area segments were selected from census block groups. Starting in 2014, NSDUH's sampling frame was constructed using information from the 2010 decennial census, the 2006 to 2010 American Community Surveys (ACS), and population projections from Claritas. This sampling design includes an additional stage of selection involving census block groups, which was inserted between the selection of census tracts and the selection of area segments. AIANNHAs are unique at the census block level, which means that each census block is assigned to one and only one AIANNHA or is not assigned to an AIANNHA. Seven types of AIANNHAs were created based on the 2010 decennial census information:

1. American Indian reservations—federal (federal AIRs),
2. Hawaiian home lands (HHLs),
3. Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs),
4. Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs),
5. tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs),
6. American Indian reservations—state (state AIRs), and
7. state designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs).

No sample was selected in TDSAs and state AIRs in the 2014 and 2015 NSDUHs. Therefore, percentages of the population in the remaining five types of AIANNHAs from NSDUH were calculated as the average weighted population in each type of AIANNHA across 2 years of data (2014 and 2015) divided by the average total population aged 12 years old or older.

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[130] U.S. Census Bureau definitions of and details regarding these tribal areas are available online: U.S. Census Bureau. (2012, December 6). *Geographic terms and concepts - American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas.* Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_aiannha.html

[131] Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in Ithaca, New York (see https://www.claritas.com/). When the Claritas data were obtained for use in this chapter, Claritas was affiliated with Nielsen Holdings, from which they became independent in January 2017.

The 2014 and 2015 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 years old or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques.

The 2010 decennial census collected information from every resident in the United States and Puerto Rico; however, residents of Puerto Rico were excluded from these comparisons.[132] Approximately 74 percent of households returned their census form by mail. The remaining households were counted by census workers walking neighborhoods throughout the United States.

16.2 Methodology

Table 16.1B shows the national percentages of the population aged 12 years or older by five types of AIANNHAs and for those not in an AIANNHA computed from the 2014 and 2015 NSDUHs, the corresponding 2010 decennial census percentages, the CRs calculated from those percentages, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[133] Census estimates have no SEs. Table 16.1C provides a summary of the two sources of data used to compute the CRs, presents comparisons between NSDUH and the decennial census, and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the percentage of the weighted population in each type of AIANNHA in NSDUH divided by the percentage in the corresponding type of AIANNHA in the 2010 decennial census. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a domain would indicate that the NSDUH estimate for the population in the AIANNHAs was higher than the percentage of the population in the AIANNHAs reported in the 2010 decennial census.

16.3 Findings

Table 16.1B shows the CRs at the national level for five types of AIANNHAs and for areas that were not AIANNHAs. The CRs ranged from 0.65 for the HHLs to 1.00 for the OTSAs. None of the CRs was significantly different from 1.0, indicating that the estimates from NSDUH and the percentages of the population counts from the decennial census in the five types of AIANNHAs are comparable, as well as for areas not part of an AIANNHA. Although the CR was only 0.65 for the HHLs, it was not significantly different from 1.0 (note that the percentage of HHLs for both NSDUH and the census was 0.1 percent).

[132] Data from Puerto Rico are not included in the AIANNHA comparisons with NSDUH data in this chapter.

[133] Chapter 1 provides details on how the CIs were calculated for the CRs.

16.4 Summary

All of the CRs comparing NSDUH's estimates of the weighted population with the 2010 decennial census percentage of the population for each type of AIANNHA were not significantly different from 1.0. This means that the decennial census counts were comparable with the NSDUH estimates for all five types of AIANNHAs for the United States as a whole.

Table 16.1B Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals for Population Aged 12 or Older of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas, 2010 Decennial Census and Average 2014 and 2015 NSDUHs

Type of AIANNHA	NSDUH Sample Size	Average 2014 and 2015 NSDUH U.S. Population Total (in 1,000s)	2010 Census U.S. Population Total (in 1,000s)	Average 2014 and 2015 NSDUH Population, by AIANNHA (in 1,000s)	2010 Census Population, by AIANNHA (in 1,000s)	NSDUH Percent (SE)	Census Percent	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
ALL AIANNHAs	136,000	266,409	259,909	3,907	3,999	1.47 (0.08)	1.54	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.06)
American Indian Reservation—Federal (Federal AIR)	136,000	266,409	259,909	734	795	0.28 (0.05)	0.31	0.90 (0.15)	(0.65 - 1.25)
Hawaiian Home Land (HHL)	136,000	266,409	259,909	16	25	0.01 (0.00)	0.01	0.65 (0.46)	(0.16 - 2.56)
Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA)	136,000	266,409	259,909	2,151	2,093	0.81 (0.05)	0.81	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.14)
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA)	136,000	266,409	259,909	192	197	0.07 (0.01)	0.08	0.95 (0.10)	(0.76 - 1.18)
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)	--	--	259,909	--	38	-- (--)	0.01	-- (--)	(-- - --)
American Indian Reservation—State (State AIR)	--	--	259,909	--	1	-- (--)	0.00	-- (--)	(-- - --)
State Designated Tribal Statistical Area (SDTSA)	136,000	266,409	259,909	814	851	0.31 (0.05)	0.33	0.93 (0.16)	(0.67 - 1.30)
NOT IN AN AIANNHA	136,000	266,409	259,909	262,502	255,909	98.53 (0.08)	98.46	1.00 (0.00)	(1.00 - 1.00)

-- = not available; AIANNHA = American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area; CI= confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The percentages, coverage ratios, and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for entire United States.

NOTE: More information on the decennial census and NSDUH data can be found in Table 16.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH percentage divided by the decennial census percentage.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the decennial census percentage. The decennial census percentage's SE was not available, so the decennial census estimate was treated as a constant.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (1.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014 and 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010.

Table 16.1C Information on 2010 Decennial Census and 2014 and 2015 NSDUH Data for Tribal Areas

Information	2010 Decennial Census[1]	2014 and 2015 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Populations residing within the United States, including household and group quarters populations, and remote Alaska areas	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Total U.S. resident population was 308,745,538 in 2010.	67,901 individuals in 2014; 68,073 in 2015.
Response Rate	Final return rate: 79.3 percent	National response rates for 2014 and 2015: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: 81.9 and 79.7 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: 71.2 and 69.3 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: 58.3 and 55.2 percent
Sponsor	U.S. Census Bureau	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Approximately 74 percent of the households returned their census form by mail. The remaining households were counted by census workers walking neighborhoods throughout the United States.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico[4]	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	Population counts	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[5] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated using the Taylor series linearization approach to take into account the effects of complex design features. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	N/A	N/A
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	N/A	N/A

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; AIANNHA = American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; MRB = methodological resource book; N/A = not applicable; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1]Information on the 2010 decennial census is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html.

[2]Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] Data from Puerto Rico are not included in the AIANNHA comparisons with NSDUH data in Table 16.1B.

[5] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

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17. Coverage Ratios for Individual Counties

17.1 Data Source Information

To produce coverage ratios (CRs) for the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the individual county level with urbanicity, average county population estimates from the 2005 to 2014 NSDUH data[134] were compared with population estimates from 2010 Claritas[135] data (i.e., population projections based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census). The 2010 Claritas data were chosen as an approximate center point for data from 2005 to 2014.

The 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 years or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques.

Note that the 2010 Claritas population counts are for the entire U.S. population. Because the goal in this study was to compare these data with NSDUH's target population (i.e., civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older), the block group-level counts from Claritas were ratio adjusted at the state level by the following domains to match NSDUH's population totals:[136] *age group* (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older), *gender* (male and female), and *race/ethnicity* (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other). If any state-level domain was not represented in the NSDUH sample, no adjustment was done to the Claritas data for that domain.

The six county types used in this chapter to discuss the county-level CRs are based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCCs) that were first developed in 1974 and have been updated approximately every 10 years since then by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.[137] This county classification was also used in Chapter 15 of this report. These codes distinguish metro[138] counties by the population size of their metro area and nonmetro counties by their degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas. This chapter includes CRs for individual counties within a state and presents results with county type information. Chapter 15, on the other hand, presents results for six county types (based on

[134] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[135] Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in Ithaca, New York (see https://www.claritas.com/). When the Claritas data were obtained for use in this chapter, Claritas was affiliated with Nielsen Holdings, from which they became independent in January 2017.

[136] These population totals are the special census control totals for 2010 that were obtained in order to poststratify the design weights.

[137] These codes are available at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx by clicking on that page's links to the "Rural-Urban Continuum Codes."

[138] For conciseness and consistency with dataset variable names, "metro" and "nonmetro" are used throughout this chapter rather than their spelled-out forms (i.e., "metropolitan" and "nonmetropolitan").

urbanicity) within each state. Refer to Chapter 15 of this report to review how the six county types discussed in this chapter are defined.

In 290 counties nationwide, no sample was collected in the 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs, meaning that the CR for each of those counties was zero (0.0), and in 1,723 counties the CRs were suppressed due to the NSDUH sample size being fewer than 100 individuals over 10 years.[139] CRs were estimated for the remaining 1,128 counties and are displayed in Table 17.1A.[140] Four of these counties or county equivalents had relative standard errors greater than 50 percent and are noted in Table 17.1A. Out of these 1,128 counties, 295 were classified as large metro counties; 238 were classified as small metro counties with a population of 250,000 to 1 million; 211 were classified as small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; 189 were nonmetro, urbanized counties; 175 were nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 20 were nonmetro, completely rural counties. Counties where a CR was either suppressed or not available were not included in this chapter's figures, tables, or summary exhibit.

17.2 Methodology

Table 17.1A shows the county-level estimates of the NSDUH population totals that were computed by dividing the weighted totals within each county by 10 using pooled 2005 to 2014 NSDUH data to get an equivalent of 1 year of county population counts, the adjusted Claritas population totals from 2010, the CRs calculated from those population counts, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[141] Table 17.1C provides a description of the two sources of data used to compute the CRs and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the average of the total population aged 12 or older who resided in a particular county based on the 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs divided by the corresponding population based on the Claritas data from 2010. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a county would indicate that the NSDUH-estimated population in a specific county was higher than the population reported by Claritas for that particular county.

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[139] When a NSDUH estimate is suppressed, its CR is also suppressed. For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[140] Counties and county equivalents shown in Table 17.1A were sorted by the U.S. Census Bureau's federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes within each state. For details, see the 2010 FIPS codes for counties and county equivalent entities at https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/codes/cou.html.

[141] The calculation of the SEs of the county-level population estimates in NSDUH differs from the calculation used for the SEs displayed in this report's other chapters (see Chapter 1 for details). In this chapter, the county was treated as a stratum, and unique segments within the county were treated as the primary sampling units (PSUs) in SUDAAN®, a multiprocedure software package. This means that the degrees of freedom for each county that were used to obtain the critical *t*-value to be used in the calculation of the CI for the CR was the number of unique segments in each county minus the number of strata (i.e., one in this case). SUDAAN Software for Statistical Analysis of Correlated Data uses a Taylor series linearization approach that accounts for the effects of NSDUH's complex sample design features in estimating the SEs.

17.3 Findings

The figures in this chapter show county-level populations by the six county types among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs in comparison with the 2010 populations from Claritas. Additionally, Figure 17.1.1a shows county-level populations for all counties where CRs were calculated among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs in comparison with the 2010 populations from Claritas. Figure 17.1.2b shows the same information, but a natural log transformation function was used to plot the population estimates with the axis still showing the population estimates in thousands. For large metro areas, two figures are included. Figure 17.1.2a shows the usual plot of NSDUH population totals versus Claritas population totals by counties. Figure 17.1.2b shows the same information, but a natural log transformation function was used to plot the population estimates with the axis still showing the population estimates in thousands. Figure 17.1.2b was included because of how skewed the original estimates are. In all of this chapter's figures, counties with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and counties with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The counties for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figures. When the dots are close to the 45 degree line, it indicates a high degree of correlation between the NSDUH and Claritas county population estimates, such as for counties classified as large metro counties in Figures 17.1.2a and 17.1.2b.

Table 17.1A and the figures in this chapter show that the CRs between the 2005 to 2014 NSDUH data and the 2010 data from Claritas for individuals aged 12 or older ranged from 0.39 in Kendall County, Illinois, to 2.51 in Culpeper County, Virginia. Divided by the six county types, the following highs and lows were seen:

- from 0.39 in Kendall County, Illinois, to 2.51 in Culpeper County, Virginia, for large metro counties;
- from 0.57 in Creek County, Oklahoma, to 1.69 in Bedford County, Virginia, for small metro counties where the metro area has a population between 250,000 and 1 million;
- from 0.53 in Jasper County, Missouri, to 2.05 in Frederick County, Virginia, for small metro counties where the metro area has a population of fewer than 250,000;
- from 0.52 in Lafayette County, Mississippi, to 2.15 in Phelps County, Missouri, for nonmetro, urbanized counties;
- from 0.57 in Gratiot County, Michigan, to 1.82 in Newton County, Mississippi, for nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and
- from 0.69 in Sublette County, Wyoming, to 1.78 in Clayton County, Iowa, for nonmetro, completely rural counties.

As can be seen in Exhibit 17.1, fewer than 12 percent of the CRs overall were significantly different from 1.0 (131 out of 1,128, with 70 [53.4 percent] of the 131 counties being greater than 1.0). The results within the six county types are shown as follows:

- 42 out of 295 large metro counties, with 23 (54.8 percent) of the 42 counties being greater than 1.0;

- 21 out of 238 small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million, with 7 (33.3 percent) of the 21 counties being greater than 1.0;
- 24 out of 211 small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000, with 9 (37.5 percent) of the 24 counties being greater than 1.0;
- 14 out of 189 nonmetro, urbanized counties, with 9 (64.3 percent) of the 14 counties being greater than 1.0;
- 27 out of 175 nonmetro, less urbanized counties, with 19 (70.4 percent) of the 27 counties being greater than 1.0; and
- 3 out of 20 nonmetro, completely rural counties, with all being greater than 1.0.

Across all 1,128 counties considered in this analysis, only 131 counties had CRs significantly different from 1.0 (about 11.6 percent of the counties). Approximately half of those CRs were greater than 1.0, and the other half were less than 1.0.

Exhibit 17.1 County-Level Coverage Ratios for County Type among Individuals Aged 12 or Older between NSDUH and Claritas Estimates, by Significance Level

For Counties	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Large Metro (n = 295)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	130	23 (54.8%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	123	19 (45.2%)
Small Metro (250K – 1Mil.) (n = 238)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	111	7 (33.3%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	106	14 (66.7%)
Small Metro (< 250K) (n = 211)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	92	9 (37.5%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	95	15 (62.5%)
Nonmetro, Urbanized (n = 189)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	96	9 (64.3%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	79	5 (35.7%)
Nonmetro, Less Urbanized (n = 175)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	94	19 (70.4%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	54	8 (29.6%)
Nonmetro, Completely Rural (n = 20)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	12	3 (100.0%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	5	0 (0.0%)
Overall (n = 1,128)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	535	70 (53.4%)
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	462	61 (46.6%)
Total	997	131

1 Mil. = 1 million; 250K = 250,000.

NOTE: A total of 1,723 counties were omitted from these results and this exhibit because they were suppressed due to sample sizes smaller than 100 over 10 years: 121 large metro counties; 130 small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million; 123 small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; 114 nonmetro, urbanized counties; 782 nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 453 nonmetro, completely rural counties. In addition, 290 counties had no sample across the 2005 to 2014 data collection period and were excluded from this exhibit.

The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and Claritas county population estimates are 1.00 for large metro counties; 0.98 for small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million; 0.88 for small metro counties with a population of fewer than

250,000; 0.88 for nonmetro, urbanized counties; 0.85 for nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 0.93 for nonmetro, completely rural counties.

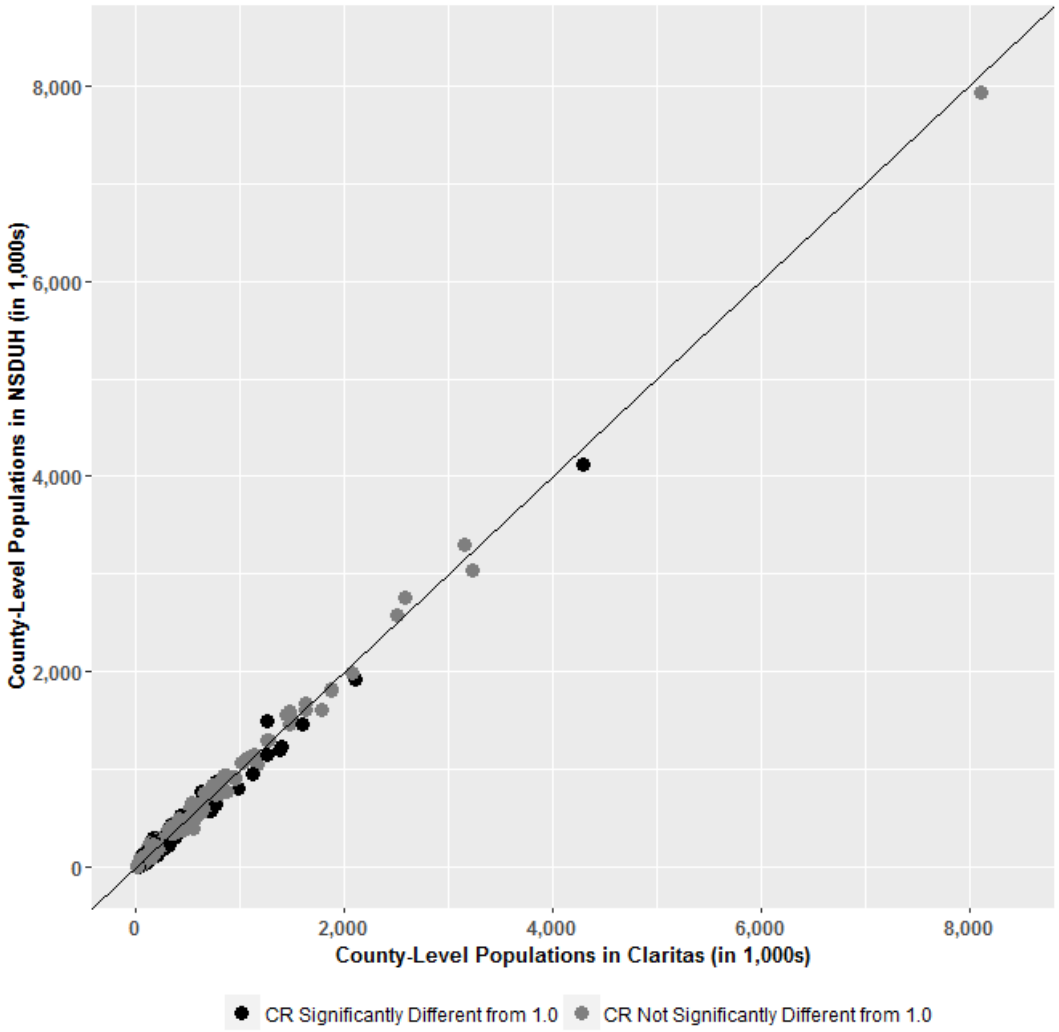
17.4 Summary

CR data were discussed in this chapter for six county types: (1) large metro counties; (2) small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million; (3) small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; (4) nonmetro, urbanized counties; (5) nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and (6) nonmetro, completely rural counties. Where the 2005 to 2014 NSDUH population counts were available and compared with the 2010 Claritas population counts, the respective median CRs for these six county types were 1.01, 1.00, 0.99, 1.02, 1.08, and 1.19. The overall median CR across all counties was 1.01.

Comparing NSDUH's county-level population estimates with Claritas population data, the metro counties all had median CRs close to 1.0. When looking at counties with CRs significantly different from 1.0, however, small metro counties tended to have more CRs that were less than 1.0. County populations within the two small metro county types, therefore, were underestimated in NSDUH relative to Claritas. For counties within the three nonmetro county types, NSDUH seemed to overestimate those populations relative to Claritas. All of the median CRs were greater than 1.0 in the nonmetro counties, and there were more significant differences greater than 1.0 than less than 1.0.

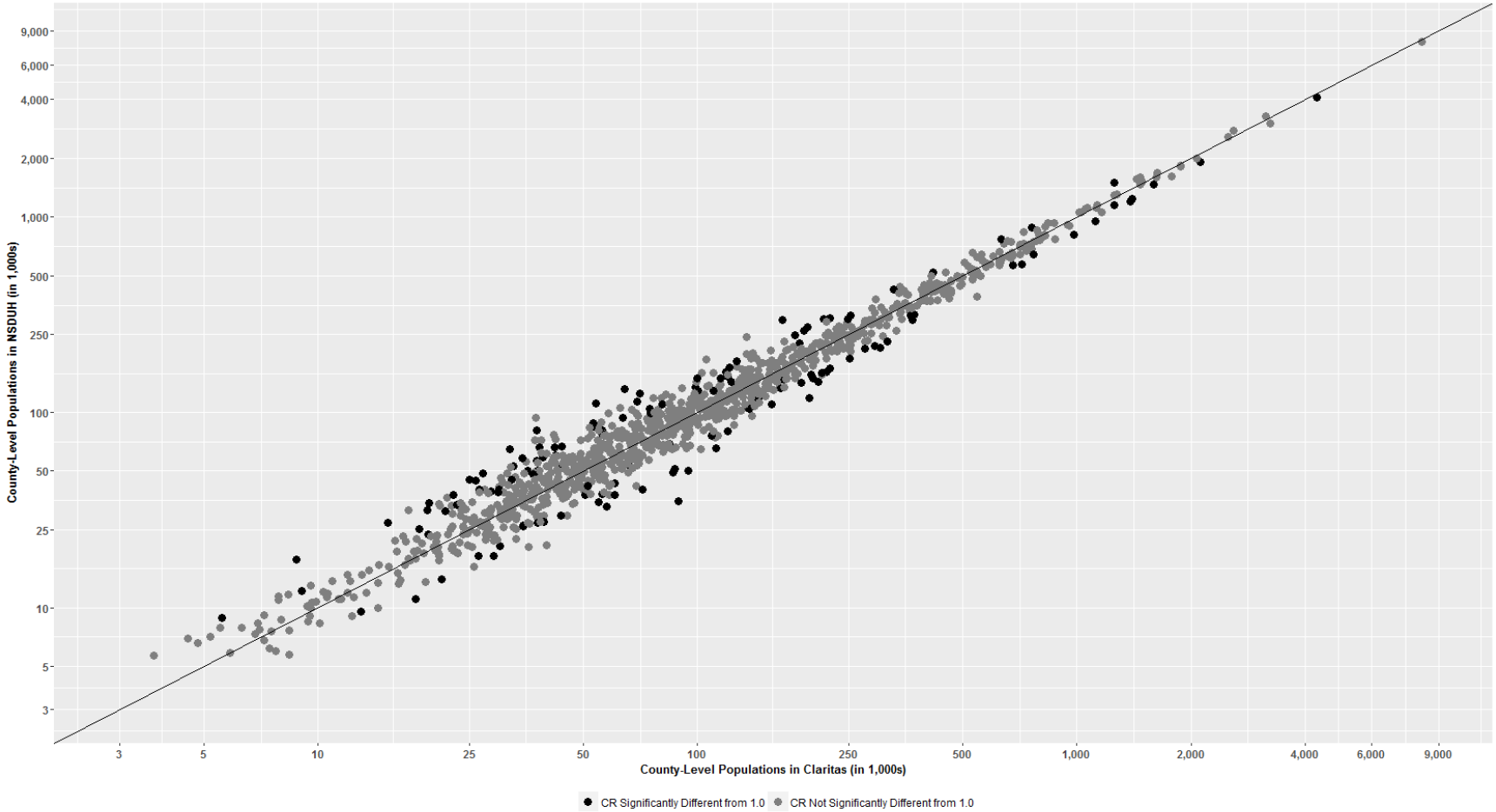
It is important to note that 290 counties had zero coverage in NSDUH, and in over half of the counties (1,723), the NSDUH population estimate was suppressed due to a low sample size. Out of the 1,723 counties with suppressed data, more than 70 percent were nonmetro, less urbanized counties or nonmetro, completely rural counties, so caution needs to be exercised when interpreting the summary numbers in Exhibit 17.1. Overall, only 1,128 counties (with just 20 nonmetro, completely rural counties) of the total 3,141 counties nationwide could be considered for comparison. The NSDUH weights were poststratified at the state level (meaning that at the state level the weights sum to a known population total). Because not all of the counties within a state were sampled, some of the sampled counties inherently had weights larger than the actual population.

Figure 17.1.1a Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

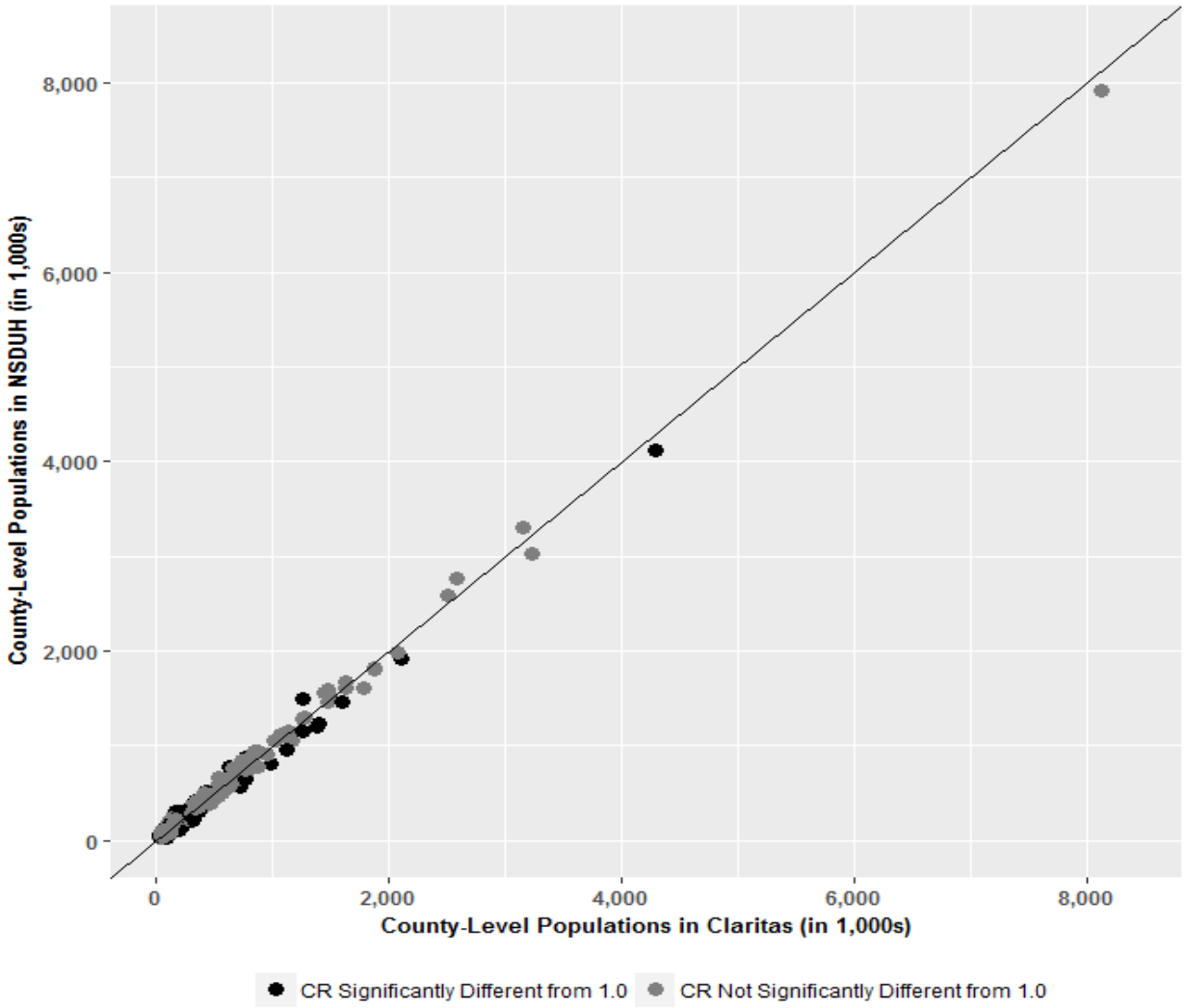
Figure 17.1.1b Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older (on Natural Log Scale), by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

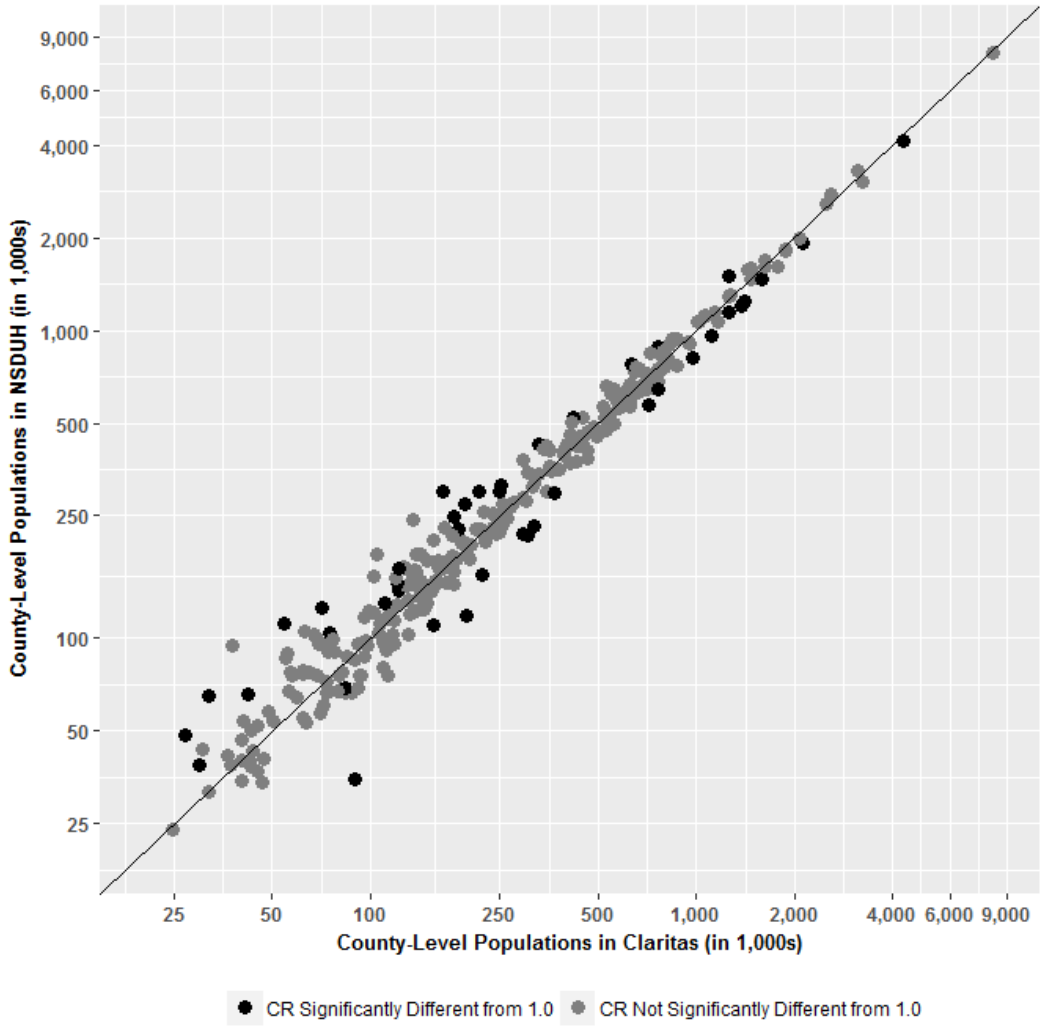
Note: A natural log transformation function was used to plot the population estimates in this figure; however, the axis shows the population estimates in thousands.

Figure 17.1.2a Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Large Metro County, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



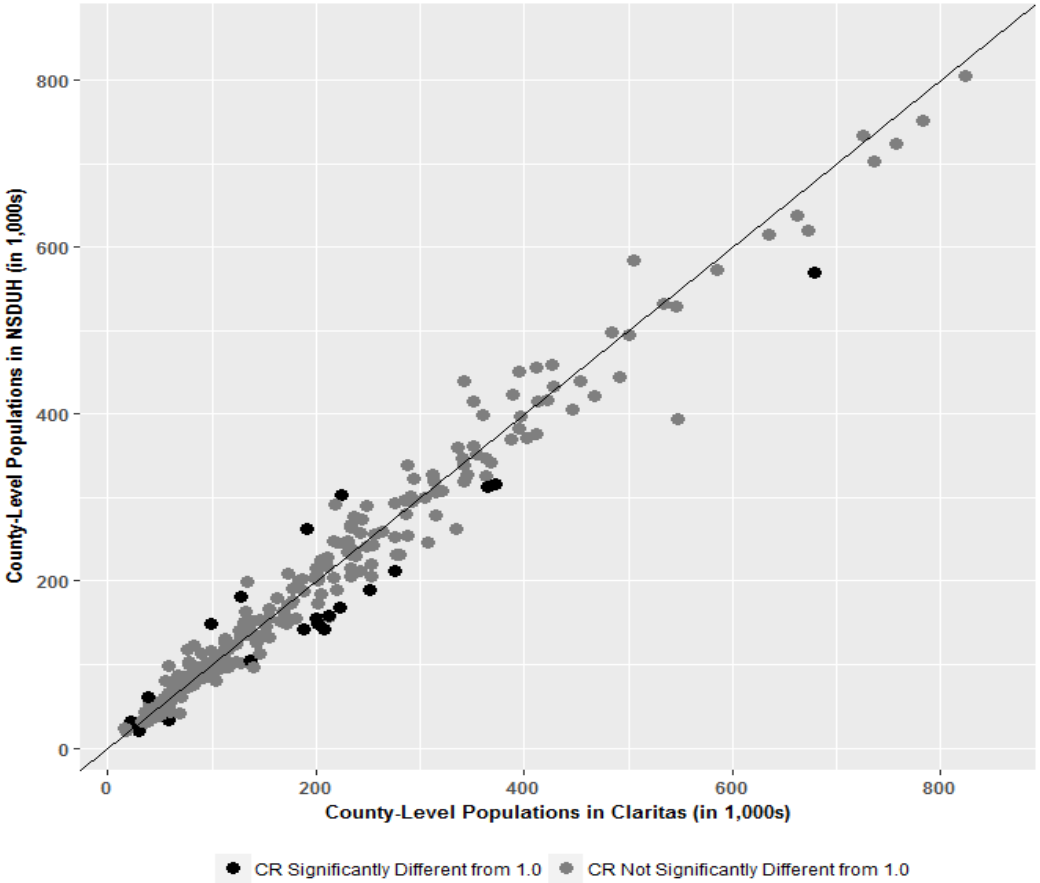
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 17.1.2b Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older (on Natural Log Scale) in a Large Metro County, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



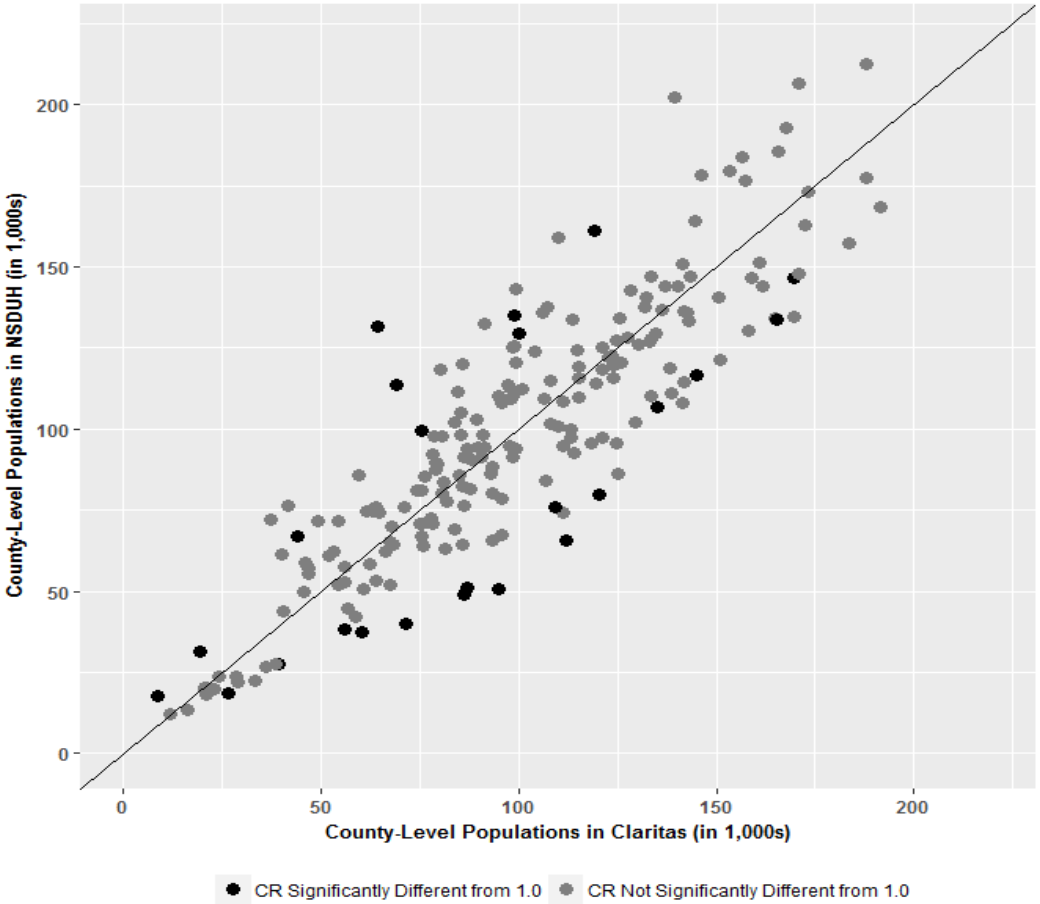
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
Note: A natural log transformation function was used to plot the population estimates in this figure; however, the axis shows the population estimates in thousands.

Figure 17.1.3 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Small Metro County with a Population between 250,000 and 1 Million, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



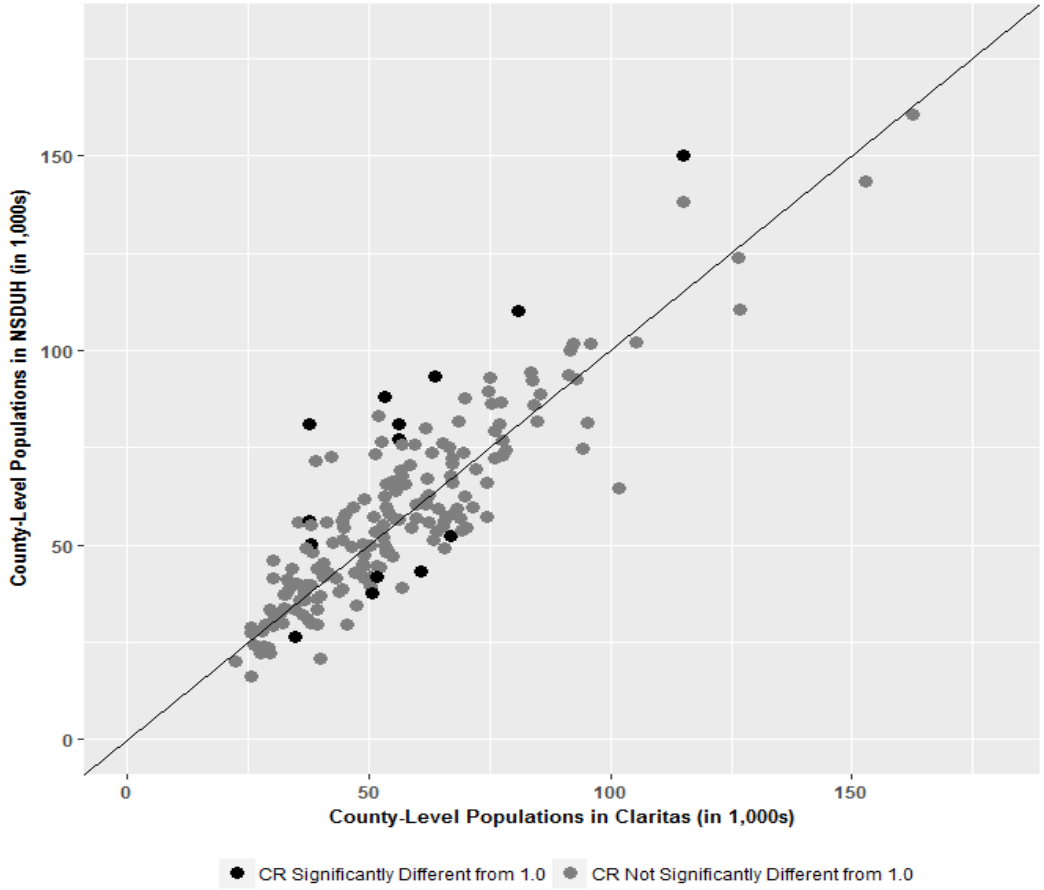
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 17.1.4 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Small Metro County with a Population of Fewer than 250,000, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



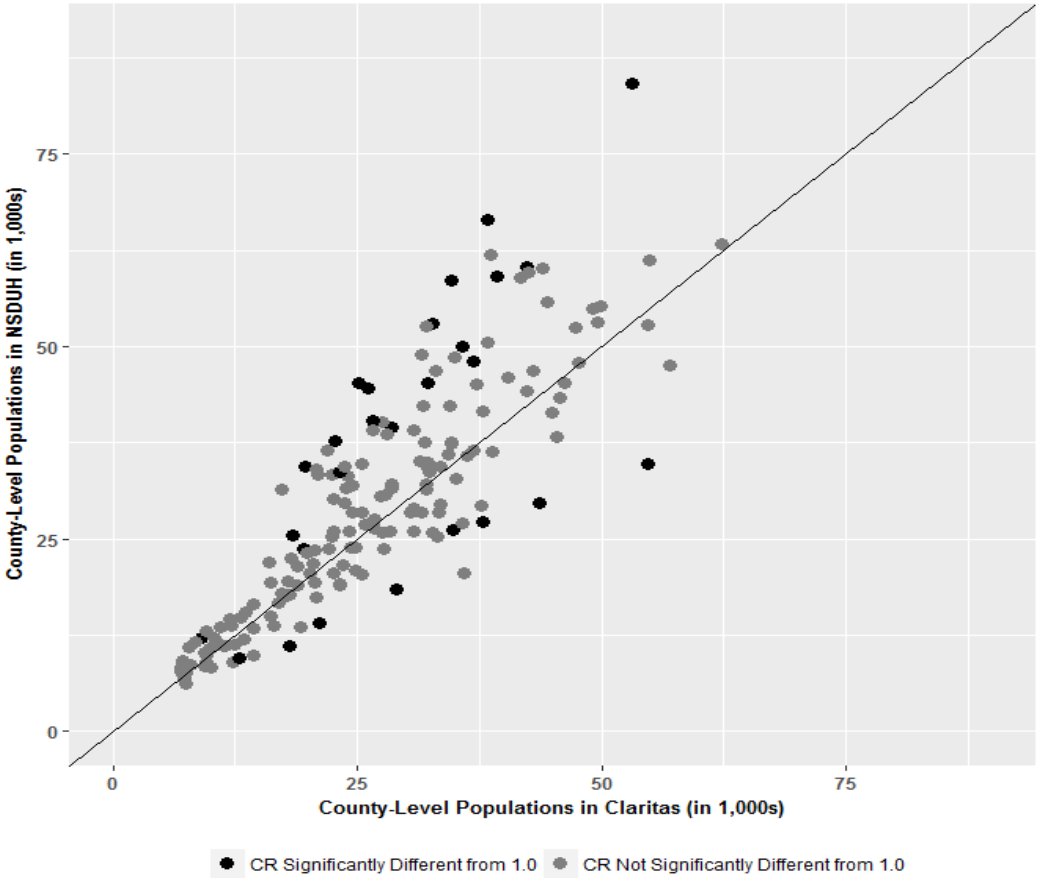
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 17.1.5 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Urbanized County, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



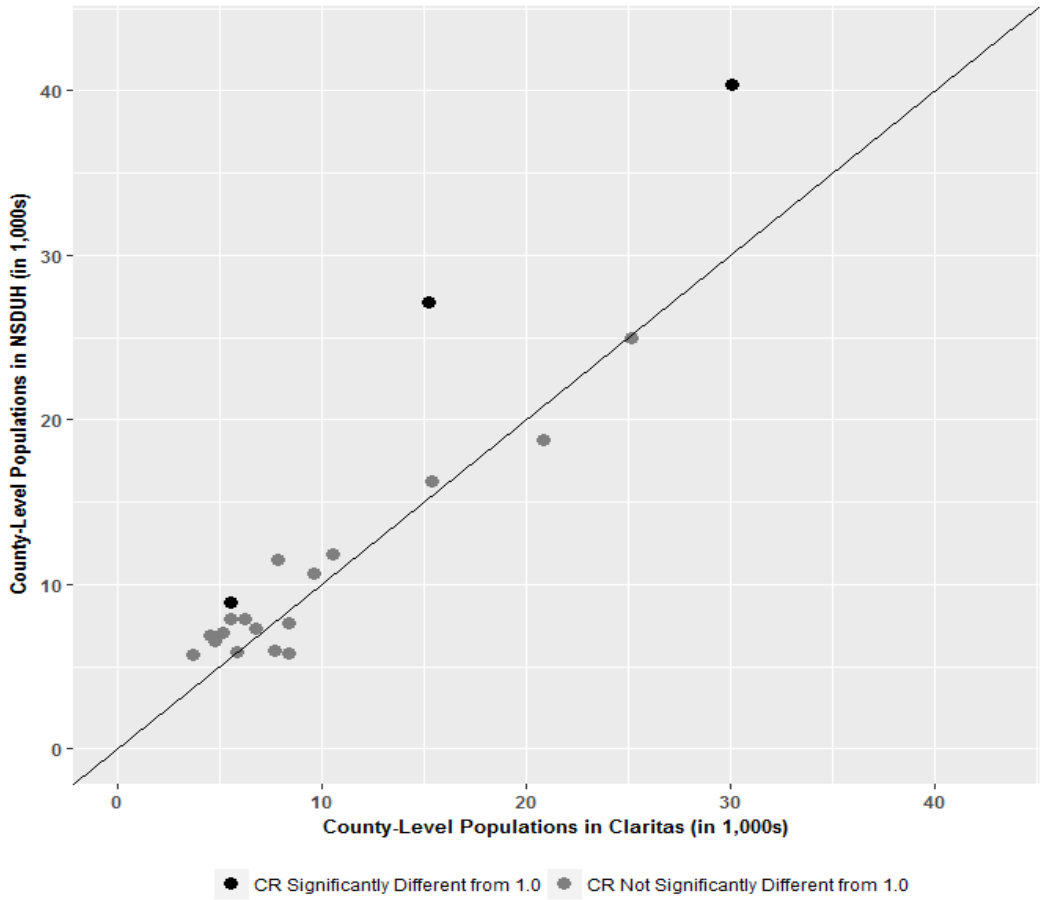
CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 17.1.6 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Less Urbanized County, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Figure 17.1.7 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in a Nonmetro, Completely Rural County, by Eligible Counties, 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2010 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Baldwin County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	180 (27)	154	1.17 (0.17)	(0.86 - 1.60)
Blount County, AL	Large Metro	9	100	40 (12)	47	0.85 (0.25)	(0.43 - 1.69)
Calhoun County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	135 (16)	99	1.37[a] (0.17)	(1.05 - 1.78)
Colbert County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	6	100	59 (8)	46	1.28 (0.16)	(0.95 - 1.74)
Covington County, AL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	38 (4)	32	1.18 (0.12)	(0.89 - 1.56)
Cullman County, AL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	52 (5)	67	0.78[a] (0.08)	(0.62 - 1.00)
Dallas County, AL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	200	56 (22)	35	1.58 (0.62)	(0.61 - 4.11)
DeKalb County, AL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	48 (8)	57	0.84 (0.14)	(0.56 - 1.24)
Elmore County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	70 (12)	66	1.06 (0.17)	(0.72 - 1.55)
Etowah County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	51 (5)	87	0.59[a] (0.06)	(0.46 - 0.75)
Houston County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	102 (19)	84	1.22 (0.23)	(0.80 - 1.85)
Jefferson County, AL	Large Metro	10	1,300	524 (36)	543	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.11)
Lauderdale County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	71 (10)	78	0.90 (0.12)	(0.66 - 1.23)
Lee County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	161 (23)	119	1.35[a] (0.19)	(1.01 - 1.81)
Limestone County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	42 (13)	69	0.61 (0.19)	(0.27 - 1.38)
Madison County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	232 (25)	281	0.83 (0.09)	(0.66 - 1.03)
Marshall County, AL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	93 (14)	75	1.24 (0.18)	(0.89 - 1.71)
Mobile County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	347 (31)	340	1.02 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.22)
Montgomery County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	187 (22)	188	1.00 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.27)
Morgan County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	109 (17)	98	1.11 (0.17)	(0.81 - 1.54)
Russell County, AL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	6	100	36 (8)	44	0.82 (0.19)	(0.44 - 1.54)
St. Clair County, AL	Large Metro	9	200	96 (20)	70	1.38 (0.29)	(0.86 - 2.23)
Shelby County, AL	Large Metro	10	400	174 (16)	160	1.09 (0.10)	(0.90 - 1.31)
Talladega County, AL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	59 (11)	68	0.87 (0.16)	(0.58 - 1.30)
Tuscaloosa County, AL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	134 (23)	165	0.81 (0.14)	(0.57 - 1.16)
Walker County, AL	Large Metro	6	100	67 (9)	56	1.20 (0.16)	(0.88 - 1.64)
Anchorage Borough, AK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	3,800	235 (9)	230	1.02 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.10)
Bethel Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	9 (2)	12	0.74 (0.13)	(0.50 - 1.09)
Dillingham Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	7	100	6 (1)	4	1.55 (0.34)	(0.91 - 2.64)
Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	71 (5)	75	0.94 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.09)
Juneau City and Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	500	29 (3)	26	1.13 (0.12)	(0.91 - 1.39)
Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	600	38 (3)	45	0.84 (0.07)	(0.70 - 1.00)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	14 (2)	11	1.25 (0.22)	(0.84 - 1.85)
Kodiak Island Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	12 (2)	11	1.12 (0.19)	(0.75 - 1.67)
Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	900	61 (5)	70	0.87 (0.06)	(0.75 - 1.01)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Nome Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	8 (2)	7	1.10 (0.22)	(0.70 - 1.74)
North Slope Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	6 (1)	7	0.83 (0.18)	(0.51 - 1.35)
Sitka City and Borough, AK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	9 (1)	7	1.27 (0.17)	(0.93 - 1.73)
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	9 (2)	6	1.60[a] (0.28)	(1.03 - 2.47)
Valdez-Cordova Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	11 (2)	8	1.46 (0.25)	(1.00 - 2.12)
Wade Hampton Census Area, AK	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	7 (1)	5	1.36 (0.20)	(0.96 - 1.92)
Cochise County, AZ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	74 (17)	111	0.67 (0.16)	(0.39 - 1.13)
Coconino County, AZ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	159 (38)	110	1.45 (0.35)	(0.86 - 2.43)
Maricopa County, AZ	Large Metro	10	5,600	3,297 (152)	3,143	1.05 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.15)
Mohave County, AZ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	300	163 (26)	172	0.94 (0.15)	(0.67 - 1.33)
Navajo County, AZ	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	94 (20)	84	1.13 (0.24)	(0.71 - 1.79)
Pima County, AZ	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,400	805 (53)	824	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Pinal County, AZ	Large Metro	10	300	215 (30)	304	0.71[a] (0.10)	(0.53 - 0.94)
Santa Cruz County, AZ	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	31 (9)	37	0.83 (0.25)	(0.32 - 2.16)
Yavapai County, AZ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	157 (16)	183	0.86 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.06)
Yuma County, AZ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	147 (17)	159	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.18)
Baxter County, AR	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	50 (5)	36	1.40[a] (0.15)	(1.08 - 1.81)
Benton County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	174 (24)	176	0.99 (0.13)	(0.75 - 1.30)
Clark County, AR	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	200	34 (8)	20	1.75[a] (0.39)	(1.03 - 2.95)
Craighead County, AR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	90 (14)	79	1.13 (0.17)	(0.83 - 1.56)
Crawford County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	52 (6)	50	1.04 (0.13)	(0.80 - 1.36)
Crittenden County, AR	Large Metro	10	200	40 (6)	40	1.00 (0.15)	(0.71 - 1.41)
Faulkner County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	100 (12)	94	1.07 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.38)
Garland County, AR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	63 (9)	81	0.77 (0.10)	(0.58 - 1.03)
Greene County, AR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	33 (7)	35	0.96 (0.21)	(0.56 - 1.65)
Hempstead County, AR	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	5	100	22 (4)	18	1.24 (0.22)	(0.76 - 2.02)
Jefferson County, AR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	75 (11)	63	1.20 (0.17)	(0.88 - 1.62)
Lonoke County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	53 (11)	55	0.96 (0.20)	(0.61 - 1.52)
Mississippi County, AR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	40 (4)	37	1.08 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.38)
Pope County, AR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	73 (13)	51	1.43 (0.25)	(0.97 - 2.10)
Pulaski County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,100	319 (28)	313	1.02 (0.09)	(0.86 - 1.21)
Saline County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	92 (16)	89	1.03 (0.18)	(0.72 - 1.48)
Sebastian County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	94 (9)	101	0.93 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.14)
Union County, AR	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	42 (8)	34	1.23 (0.24)	(0.77 - 1.94)
Washington County, AR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	151 (16)	165	0.92 (0.10)	(0.74 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
White County, AR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	53 (9)	64	0.84 (0.14)	(0.57 - 1.22)
Alameda County, CA	Large Metro	10	1,500	1,292 (73)	1,258	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
Butte County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	178 (25)	188	0.94 (0.13)	(0.70 - 1.28)
Contra Costa County, CA	Large Metro	10	1,000	934 (62)	871	1.07 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.22)
El Dorado County, CA	Large Metro	9	100	144 (27)	154	0.93 (0.17)	(0.60 - 1.44)
Fresno County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	703 (97)	736	0.95 (0.13)	(0.72 - 1.26)
Humboldt County, CA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	138 (27)	115	1.20 (0.24)	(0.76 - 1.89)
Imperial County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	300	202 (75)	140	1.45 (0.53)	(0.60 - 3.46)
Kern County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	637 (63)	662	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.17)
Kings County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	125 (35)	121	1.03 (0.29)	(0.53 - 2.01)
Los Angeles County, CA	Large Metro	10	10,100	7,927 (174)	8,116	0.98 (0.02)	(0.94 - 1.02)
Madera County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	97 (27)	121	0.80 (0.22)	(0.43 - 1.51)
Marin County, CA	Large Metro	10	300	301 (47)	215	1.40[a] (0.22)	(1.00 - 1.96)
Merced County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	156 (18)	200	0.78[a] (0.09)	(0.61 - 0.99)
Monterey County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	262 (40)	335	0.78 (0.12)	(0.57 - 1.07)
Napa County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	116 (22)	115	1.00 (0.19)	(0.63 - 1.61)
Orange County, CA	Large Metro	10	2,900	2,586 (117)	2,506	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.13)
Placer County, CA	Large Metro	10	400	379 (84)	294	1.29 (0.29)	(0.81 - 2.04)
Riverside County, CA	Large Metro	10	2,000	1,614 (100)	1,775	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.03)
Sacramento County, CA	Large Metro	10	1,300	1,062 (73)	1,163	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.05)
San Bernardino County, CA	Large Metro	10	2,400	1,683 (84)	1,631	1.03 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.14)
San Diego County, CA	Large Metro	10	3,000	2,760 (129)	2,582	1.07 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
San Francisco County, CA	Large Metro	10	600	575 (44)	715	0.80[a] (0.06)	(0.69 - 0.94)
San Joaquin County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	393 (72)	547	0.72 (0.13)	(0.50 - 1.04)
San Luis Obispo County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	206 (32)	234	0.88 (0.14)	(0.63 - 1.24)
San Mateo County, CA	Large Metro	10	700	628 (51)	601	1.05 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.23)
Santa Barbara County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	353 (39)	354	0.99 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.25)
Santa Clara County, CA	Large Metro	10	1,600	1,462 (93)	1,466	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.13)
Santa Cruz County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	303 (35)	224	1.35[a] (0.16)	(1.06 - 1.73)
Shasta County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	141 (18)	151	0.93 (0.12)	(0.69 - 1.25)
Solano County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	339 (38)	341	0.99 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.25)
Sonoma County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	456 (51)	411	1.11 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.40)
Stanislaus County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	415 (34)	414	1.00 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.19)
Sutter County, CA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	85 (17)	76	1.12 (0.22)	(0.64 - 1.95)
Tulare County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	439 (66)	342	1.28 (0.19)	(0.94 - 1.75)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Ventura County, CA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	570 (50)	679	0.84[a] (0.07)	(0.70 - 1.00)
Yolo County, CA	Large Metro	10	400	299 (70)	168	1.78[a] (0.42)	(1.07 - 2.95)
Adams County, CO	Large Metro	10	800	301 (24)	346	0.87 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.02)
Arapahoe County, CO	Large Metro	10	1,000	466 (31)	465	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
Boulder County, CO	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	290 (24)	248	1.17 (0.10)	(0.99 - 1.38)
Denver County, CO	Large Metro	10	1,000	452 (36)	498	0.91 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.07)
Douglas County, CO	Large Metro	10	400	210 (23)	225	0.94 (0.10)	(0.74 - 1.18)
El Paso County, CO	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,400	585 (80)	505	1.16 (0.16)	(0.88 - 1.52)
Garfield County, CO	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	54 (9)	45	1.21 (0.21)	(0.81 - 1.81)
Jefferson County, CO	Large Metro	10	1,100	522 (41)	450	1.16 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.36)
Larimer County, CO	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	243 (28)	254	0.96 (0.11)	(0.76 - 1.21)
Mesa County, CO	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	118 (21)	121	0.98 (0.17)	(0.67 - 1.43)
Montrose County, CO	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	44 (11)	34	1.30 (0.33)	(0.67 - 2.51)
Pueblo County, CO	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	126 (21)	130	0.97 (0.16)	(0.68 - 1.38)
Weld County, CO	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	173 (19)	201	0.86 (0.09)	(0.68 - 1.08)
Fairfield County, CT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,300	724 (36)	757	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.05)
Hartford County, CT	Large Metro	10	2,300	726 (36)	750	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
Litchfield County, CT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	500	161 (17)	163	0.99 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.23)
Middlesex County, CT	Large Metro	10	400	136 (15)	142	0.96 (0.11)	(0.76 - 1.21)
New Haven County, CT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,400	734 (33)	726	1.01 (0.04)	(0.93 - 1.10)
New London County, CT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	239 (20)	232	1.03 (0.09)	(0.87 - 1.23)
Tolland County, CT	Large Metro	10	500	167 (25)	131	1.27 (0.19)	(0.93 - 1.74)
Windham County, CT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	86 (13)	100	0.86 (0.13)	(0.63 - 1.17)
Kent County, DE	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,800	128 (9)	134	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.10)
New Castle County, DE	Large Metro	10	5,500	449 (15)	448	1.00 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.07)
Sussex County, DE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,800	163 (10)	168	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.09)
District of Columbia, DC[1]	Large Metro	10	9,000	519 (14)	526	0.99 (0.03)	(0.94 - 1.04)
Alachua County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	218 (27)	211	1.03 (0.13)	(0.80 - 1.33)
Bay County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	151 (19)	141	1.07 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.38)
Brevard County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	422 (37)	467	0.90 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.08)
Broward County, FL	Large Metro	10	3,700	1,595 (84)	1,468	1.09 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.21)
Charlotte County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	147 (28)	143	1.03 (0.20)	(0.67 - 1.57)
Citrus County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	127 (22)	125	1.02 (0.18)	(0.69 - 1.50)
Clay County, FL	Large Metro	10	300	110 (12)	157	0.70[a] (0.08)	(0.56 - 0.88)
Collier County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	231 (37)	277	0.83 (0.13)	(0.60 - 1.15)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Columbia County, FL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	81 (12)	56	1.44[a] (0.21)	(1.04 - 2.00)
Duval County, FL	Large Metro	10	1,700	704 (41)	710	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.11)
Escambia County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	242 (31)	249	0.97 (0.13)	(0.75 - 1.26)
Flagler County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	123 (32)	82	1.50 (0.39)	(0.80 - 2.81)
Hernando County, FL	Large Metro	10	300	178 (27)	149	1.20 (0.18)	(0.87 - 1.65)
Highlands County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	105 (24)	86	1.23 (0.28)	(0.74 - 2.04)
Hillsborough County, FL	Large Metro	10	2,800	1,063 (57)	1,023	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.16)
Indian River County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	114 (17)	120	0.95 (0.14)	(0.70 - 1.30)
Jackson County, FL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	60 (8)	42	1.43[a] (0.18)	(1.07 - 1.89)
Lake County, FL	Large Metro	10	500	243 (39)	252	0.96 (0.15)	(0.69 - 1.34)
Lee County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	533 (53)	534	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.22)
Leon County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	264 (35)	234	1.13 (0.15)	(0.86 - 1.48)
Levy County, FL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	59 (9)	35	1.70[a] (0.27)	(1.12 - 2.56)
Manatee County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	252 (30)	275	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.17)
Marion County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	297 (30)	284	1.05 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.28)
Martin County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	134 (24)	128	1.04 (0.19)	(0.70 - 1.55)
Miami-Dade County, FL	Large Metro	10	5,100	1,920 (65)	2,111	0.91[a] (0.03)	(0.85 - 0.97)
Okaloosa County, FL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	121 (20)	151	0.80 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.13)
Orange County, FL	Large Metro	10	2,500	916 (57)	944	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Osceola County, FL	Large Metro	10	600	223 (28)	221	1.01 (0.13)	(0.78 - 1.31)
Palm Beach County, FL	Large Metro	10	2,400	1,121 (68)	1,126	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.12)
Pasco County, FL	Large Metro	10	800	395 (35)	394	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.20)
Pinellas County, FL	Large Metro	10	1,500	760 (43)	798	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.07)
Polk County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,200	496 (50)	500	0.99 (0.10)	(0.81 - 1.21)
Putnam County, FL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	67 (12)	62	1.08 (0.19)	(0.72 - 1.62)
St. Johns County, FL	Large Metro	10	200	152 (22)	161	0.94 (0.14)	(0.69 - 1.28)
St. Lucie County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	216 (25)	234	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.18)
Santa Rosa County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	300	140 (25)	127	1.10 (0.19)	(0.76 - 1.60)
Sarasota County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	360 (48)	337	1.07 (0.14)	(0.82 - 1.40)
Seminole County, FL	Large Metro	10	900	406 (43)	355	1.14 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.42)
Volusia County, FL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	900	460 (35)	426	1.08 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.25)
Barrow County, GA	Large Metro	6	100	112 (25)	54	2.06[a] (0.46)	(1.12 - 3.81)
Bartow County, GA	Large Metro	8	100	76 (11)	81	0.94 (0.14)	(0.63 - 1.41)
Bibb County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	134 (25)	126	1.07 (0.20)	(0.71 - 1.62)
Bulloch County, GA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	200	60 (33)	60	1.01 (0.54)	(0.18 - 5.62)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Chatham County, GA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	189 (26)	219	0.86 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.16)
Cherokee County, GA	Large Metro	9	200	151 (25)	171	0.88 (0.14)	(0.61 - 1.27)
Clarke County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	92 (18)	98	0.93 (0.18)	(0.60 - 1.45)
Clayton County, GA	Large Metro	9	300	181 (36)	202	0.90 (0.18)	(0.58 - 1.38)
Cobb County, GA	Large Metro	10	600	499 (53)	558	0.89 (0.10)	(0.72 - 1.11)
Coweta County, GA	Large Metro	7	200	121 (28)	103	1.18 (0.28)	(0.69 - 2.02)
DeKalb County, GA	Large Metro	10	700	645 (63)	562	1.15 (0.11)	(0.94 - 1.40)
Dougherty County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	4	100	67 (29)	76	0.89 (0.39)	(0.22 - 3.59)
Douglas County, GA	Large Metro	10	200	187 (65)	105	1.77 (0.62)	(0.78 - 4.04)
Fayette County, GA	Large Metro	7	100	85 (16)	89	0.95 (0.18)	(0.60 - 1.51)
Floyd County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	6	100	92 (27)	78	1.18 (0.34)	(0.56 - 2.47)
Forsyth County, GA	Large Metro	10	200	188 (39)	138	1.36 (0.28)	(0.86 - 2.16)
Fulton County, GA	Large Metro	10	900	685 (62)	760	0.90 (0.08)	(0.75 - 1.08)
Gwinnett County, GA	Large Metro	10	800	619 (53)	634	0.98 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.16)
Hall County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	114 (30)	142	0.81 (0.21)	(0.45 - 1.45)
Henry County, GA	Large Metro	8	200	166 (50)	163	1.02 (0.30)	(0.52 - 2.00)
Houston County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	134 (58)	114	1.18 (0.51)	(0.42 - 3.26)
Muscogee County, GA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	133 (19)	154	0.86 (0.12)	(0.63 - 1.17)
Richmond County, GA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	180 (29)	162	1.11 (0.18)	(0.78 - 1.57)
Rockdale County, GA	Large Metro	9	100	99 (19)	69	1.44 (0.27)	(0.88 - 2.34)
Whitfield County, GA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	118 (38)	80	1.48 (0.48)	(0.67 - 3.25)
Hawaii County, HI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	1,300	143 (9)	153	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.06)
Honolulu County, HI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	6,400	752 (25)	783	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.03)
Kauai County, HI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	500	56 (6)	56	1.01 (0.11)	(0.81 - 1.28)
Maui County, HI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,100	128 (10)	127	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.18)
Ada County, ID	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,300	308 (16)	320	0.96 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.06)
Bannock County, ID	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	62 (7)	66	0.94 (0.11)	(0.74 - 1.18)
Bingham County, ID	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	26 (3)	35	0.76[a] (0.08)	(0.60 - 0.96)
Bonner County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	26 (3)	35	0.75[a] (0.10)	(0.57 - 0.99)
Bonneville County, ID	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	80 (7)	81	0.99 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.19)
Boundary County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	12 (1)	9	1.35[a] (0.12)	(1.00 - 1.81)
Canyon County, ID	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,200	153 (18)	146	1.05 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.33)
Cassia County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	17 (2)	17	0.99 (0.13)	(0.73 - 1.36)
Elmore County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	14 (2)	21	0.66[a] (0.11)	(0.45 - 0.98)
Fremont County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	12 (2)	10	1.17 (0.24)	(0.67 - 2.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Gooding County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	14 (3)	12	1.13 (0.21)	(0.69 - 1.83)
Jefferson County, ID	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	32 (6)	19	1.63[a] (0.29)	(1.11 - 2.39)
Jerome County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	18 (4)	17	1.03 (0.22)	(0.60 - 1.77)
Kootenai County, ID	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	800	119 (12)	115	1.03 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.26)
Latah County, ID	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	30 (6)	32	0.93 (0.17)	(0.63 - 1.37)
Madison County, ID	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	41 (8)	30	1.38 (0.28)	(0.89 - 2.13)
Minidoka County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	22 (4)	16	1.38 (0.25)	(0.91 - 2.10)
Nez Perce County, ID	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	23 (5)	33	0.68 (0.14)	(0.44 - 1.04)
Payette County, ID	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	18 (4)	18	0.98 (0.23)	(0.57 - 1.70)
Twin Falls County, ID	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	400	60 (9)	62	0.98 (0.15)	(0.72 - 1.33)
Adams County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	57 (6)	56	1.00 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.27)
Boone County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	53 (3)	44	1.22[a] (0.07)	(1.06 - 1.40)
Champaign County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	800	207 (35)	171	1.21 (0.20)	(0.86 - 1.70)
Clinton County, IL	Large Metro	8	100	32 (7)	32	0.99 (0.22)	(0.56 - 1.75)
Coles County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	49 (14)	47	1.06 (0.29)	(0.58 - 1.96)
Cook County, IL	Large Metro	10	12,800	4,123 (82)	4,293	0.96[a] (0.02)	(0.92 - 1.00)
DeKalb County, IL	Large Metro	10	300	66 (10)	88	0.76 (0.12)	(0.55 - 1.05)
DuPage County, IL	Large Metro	10	2,600	880 (40)	761	1.16[a] (0.05)	(1.06 - 1.26)
Effingham County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	32 (5)	29	1.13 (0.19)	(0.75 - 1.69)
Grundy County, IL	Large Metro	7	200	54 (10)	41	1.32 (0.25)	(0.84 - 2.08)
Henry County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	43 (10)	42	1.01 (0.23)	(0.58 - 1.77)
Iroquois County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	200	45 (5)	25	1.80[a] (0.19)	(1.39 - 2.33)
Jackson County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	61 (10)	52	1.17 (0.20)	(0.81 - 1.68)
Jefferson County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	53 (6)	33	1.62[a] (0.20)	(1.22 - 2.16)
Kane County, IL	Large Metro	10	1,600	460 (27)	410	1.12 (0.07)	(1.00 - 1.26)
Kankakee County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	66 (14)	93	0.70 (0.15)	(0.44 - 1.11)
Kendall County, IL	Large Metro	8	100	35 (5)	89	0.39[a] (0.06)	(0.28 - 0.56)
Knox County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	58 (9)	45	1.28 (0.20)	(0.90 - 1.81)
Lake County, IL	Large Metro	10	2,000	586 (39)	571	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.17)
La Salle County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	102 (11)	96	1.06 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.33)
Lee County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	28 (5)	31	0.93 (0.16)	(0.61 - 1.42)
Livingston County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	41 (4)	33	1.24 (0.13)	(0.97 - 1.59)
McHenry County, IL	Large Metro	10	900	314 (26)	253	1.24[a] (0.10)	(1.05 - 1.47)
McLean County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	136 (17)	142	0.96 (0.12)	(0.74 - 1.25)
Macon County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	86 (11)	93	0.93 (0.12)	(0.71 - 1.21)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Macoupin County, IL	Large Metro	8	100	47 (6)	40	1.17 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.59)
Madison County, IL	Large Metro	10	800	206 (16)	226	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.07)
Montgomery County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	28 (6)	26	1.11 (0.23)	(0.65 - 1.89)
Morgan County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	46 (9)	30	1.52 (0.29)	(0.97 - 2.39)
Ogle County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	56 (11)	45	1.26 (0.25)	(0.80 - 1.97)
Peoria County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	155 (11)	154	1.01 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.17)
Randolph County, IL	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	200	39 (4)	29	1.38[a] (0.14)	(1.09 - 1.74)
Rock Island County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	400	103 (14)	124	0.83 (0.12)	(0.62 - 1.12)
St. Clair County, IL	Large Metro	10	900	257 (25)	222	1.16 (0.11)	(0.95 - 1.41)
Sangamon County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	134 (13)	165	0.81[a] (0.08)	(0.66 - 0.98)
Stephenson County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	200	43 (11)	40	1.08 (0.26)	(0.59 - 1.96)
Tazewell County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	126 (18)	113	1.11 (0.16)	(0.83 - 1.49)
Vermilion County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	52 (9)	68	0.77 (0.13)	(0.52 - 1.14)
Whiteside County, IL	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	62 (8)	49	1.25 (0.17)	(0.93 - 1.69)
Will County, IL	Large Metro	10	1,800	531 (35)	542	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Williamson County, IL	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	38 (6)	56	0.68[a] (0.10)	(0.48 - 0.98)
Winnebago County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	273 (27)	244	1.12 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.37)
Woodford County, IL	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	29 (8)	32	0.91 (0.24)	(0.46 - 1.80)
Allen County, IN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	339 (30)	288	1.18 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.41)
Bartholomew County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	76 (24)	64	1.19 (0.37)	(0.55 - 2.56)
Clark County, IN	Large Metro	10	200	96 (23)	92	1.04 (0.25)	(0.60 - 1.80)
Delaware County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	112 (19)	101	1.11 (0.19)	(0.76 - 1.62)
Elkhart County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	176 (17)	157	1.12 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.37)
Floyd County, IN	Large Metro	8	100	78 (18)	62	1.26 (0.28)	(0.74 - 2.13)
Hamilton County, IN	Large Metro	10	200	161 (19)	219	0.73[a] (0.09)	(0.57 - 0.94)
Hancock County, IN	Large Metro	6	100	76 (15)	58	1.31 (0.26)	(0.78 - 2.20)
Hendricks County, IN	Large Metro	10	200	96 (20)	118	0.81 (0.17)	(0.52 - 1.27)
Howard County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	114 (19)	69	1.64[a] (0.27)	(1.13 - 2.38)
Johnson County, IN	Large Metro	10	200	120 (16)	115	1.04 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.41)
Lake County, IN	Large Metro	10	800	425 (32)	400	1.06 (0.08)	(0.91 - 1.23)
LaPorte County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	80 (20)	93	0.86 (0.21)	(0.48 - 1.53)
Madison County, IN	Large Metro	9	200	98 (18)	110	0.89 (0.16)	(0.59 - 1.33)
Marion County, IN	Large Metro	10	1,200	670 (44)	737	0.91 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.04)
Monroe County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	80 (15)	120	0.66[a] (0.12)	(0.44 - 1.00)
Porter County, IN	Large Metro	9	300	152 (25)	137	1.11 (0.18)	(0.78 - 1.59)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
St. Joseph County, IN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	247 (35)	220	1.12 (0.16)	(0.84 - 1.50)
Tippecanoe County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	164 (31)	145	1.14 (0.22)	(0.76 - 1.70)
Vanderburgh County, IN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	135 (26)	151	0.89 (0.17)	(0.59 - 1.36)
Vigo County, IN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	133 (23)	91	1.45 (0.26)	(0.98 - 2.15)
Benton County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	31 (4)	22	1.45[a] (0.20)	(1.02 - 2.04)
Black Hawk County, IA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	97 (12)	113	0.86 (0.10)	(0.67 - 1.10)
Cerro Gordo County, IA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	30 (4)	38	0.78 (0.10)	(0.59 - 1.05)
Clayton County, IA	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	7	100	27 (5)	15	1.78[a] (0.34)	(1.05 - 3.02)
Clinton County, IA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	43 (9)	41	1.04 (0.21)	(0.65 - 1.65)
Dallas County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	59 (24)	54	1.09 (0.45)	(0.43 - 2.81)
Dubuque County, IA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	89 (13)	79	1.12 (0.16)	(0.83 - 1.53)
Johnson County, IA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	92 (15)	114	0.81 (0.13)	(0.58 - 1.14)
Linn County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	177 (13)	178	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
Marion County, IA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	24 (5)	28	0.86 (0.17)	(0.52 - 1.41)
Muscatine County, IA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	36 (9)	36	1.00 (0.24)	(0.54 - 1.86)
Polk County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,300	347 (38)	364	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.19)
Pottawattamie County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	86 (12)	79	1.10 (0.15)	(0.83 - 1.46)
Scott County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	136 (16)	141	0.97 (0.11)	(0.76 - 1.23)
Sioux County, IA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	40 (8)	28	1.46 (0.28)	(0.95 - 2.24)
Story County, IA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	300	72 (11)	78	0.93 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.28)
Warren County, IA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	40 (11)	38	1.03 (0.29)	(0.53 - 2.02)
Webster County, IA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	37 (8)	32	1.14 (0.26)	(0.67 - 1.95)
Woodbury County, IA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	82 (9)	86	0.96 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.20)
Barton County, KS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	33 (9)	22	1.48 (0.39)	(0.80 - 2.76)
Butler County, KS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	48 (12)	53	0.90 (0.22)	(0.53 - 1.51)
Cowley County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	34 (7)	30	1.13 (0.23)	(0.70 - 1.83)
Crawford County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	34 (6)	32	1.04 (0.17)	(0.71 - 1.53)
Douglas County, KS	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	110 (13)	95	1.16 (0.14)	(0.92 - 1.47)
Finney County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	24 (5)	28	0.84 (0.16)	(0.54 - 1.31)
Franklin County, KS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	33 (6)	21	1.60 (0.31)	(1.00 - 2.55)
Johnson County, KS	Large Metro	10	1,600	451 (42)	440	1.03 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.23)
Leavenworth County, KS	Large Metro	10	300	76 (13)	62	1.23 (0.20)	(0.86 - 1.75)
Lyon County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	22 (3)	28	0.80 (0.10)	(0.60 - 1.06)
McPherson County, KS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	5	100	26 (4)	24	1.08 (0.15)	(0.74 - 1.58)
Reno County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	52 (8)	53	0.98 (0.15)	(0.70 - 1.38)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Riley County, KS	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	51 (8)	61	0.83 (0.13)	(0.60 - 1.17)
Saline County, KS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	29 (6)	45	0.65 (0.14)	(0.39 - 1.09)
Sedgwick County, KS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,600	398 (27)	397	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
Shawnee County, KS	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	117 (11)	145	0.80[a] (0.08)	(0.66 - 0.98)
Wyandotte County, KS	Large Metro	10	600	143 (10)	123	1.17[a] (0.08)	(1.01 - 1.34)
Boone County, KY	Large Metro	10	300	98 (23)	97	1.01 (0.24)	(0.61 - 1.68)
Bullitt County, KY	Large Metro	8	100	55 (5)	62	0.89 (0.08)	(0.71 - 1.11)
Calloway County, KY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	34 (10)	32	1.04 (0.31)	(0.50 - 2.16)
Campbell County, KY	Large Metro	9	300	99 (16)	76	1.30 (0.21)	(0.92 - 1.85)
Christian County, KY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	6	100	38 (9)	58	0.64 (0.16)	(0.37 - 1.12)
Daviess County, KY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	98 (22)	80	1.21 (0.28)	(0.74 - 2.00)
Fayette County, KY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	220 (23)	253	0.87 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.07)
Floyd County, KY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	47 (11)	33	1.42 (0.32)	(0.83 - 2.43)
Graves County, KY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	49 (8)	32	1.55 (0.26)	(0.91 - 2.65)
Hardin County, KY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	81 (13)	88	0.93 (0.15)	(0.65 - 1.32)
Jefferson County, KY	Large Metro	10	1,700	668 (47)	624	1.07 (0.07)	(0.93 - 1.23)
Jessamine County, KY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5	100	53 (27)	40	1.33 (0.67)	(0.40 - 4.39)
Kenton County, KY	Large Metro	10	300	119 (14)	132	0.90 (0.11)	(0.70 - 1.16)
Laurel County, KY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	45 (6)	49	0.91 (0.13)	(0.63 - 1.32)
McCracken County, KY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	64 (11)	55	1.15 (0.19)	(0.78 - 1.70)
Madison County, KY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	54 (11)	70	0.77 (0.16)	(0.49 - 1.23)
Pike County, KY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	200	61 (9)	55	1.11 (0.16)	(0.81 - 1.54)
Pulaski County, KY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	66 (12)	53	1.23 (0.22)	(0.82 - 1.84)
Scott County, KY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	46 (8)	39	1.18 (0.22)	(0.70 - 1.97)
Warren County, KY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	68 (15)	96	0.71 (0.16)	(0.43 - 1.16)
Ascension Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	86 (12)	85	1.01 (0.14)	(0.75 - 1.36)
Bossier Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	96 (13)	95	1.01 (0.14)	(0.76 - 1.35)
Caddo Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	143 (12)	208	0.69[a] (0.06)	(0.58 - 0.81)
Calcasieu Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	184 (23)	157	1.17 (0.15)	(0.91 - 1.52)
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,100	399 (32)	360	1.11 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.30)
Iberia Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	66 (12)	59	1.13 (0.20)	(0.76 - 1.69)
Jefferson Parish, LA	Large Metro	10	900	362 (32)	354	1.02 (0.09)	(0.86 - 1.22)
Lafayette Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	156 (15)	181	0.86 (0.08)	(0.71 - 1.05)
Lafourche Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	300	98 (15)	79	1.24 (0.20)	(0.87 - 1.77)
Lincoln Parish, LA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	72 (21)	39	1.85 (0.53)	(0.94 - 3.63)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Livingston Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	111 (15)	103	1.07 (0.15)	(0.80 - 1.45)
Natchitoches Parish, LA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	53 (13)	32	1.64 (0.39)	(0.93 - 2.88)
Orleans Parish, LA	Large Metro	10	600	219 (23)	294	0.75[a] (0.08)	(0.61 - 0.92)
Ouachita Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	116 (20)	124	0.93 (0.16)	(0.65 - 1.33)
Rapides Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	109 (15)	107	1.02 (0.14)	(0.76 - 1.38)
St. Charles Parish, LA	Large Metro	7	100	40 (8)	43	0.94 (0.20)	(0.55 - 1.62)
St. Martin Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	55 (11)	42	1.29 (0.26)	(0.81 - 2.08)
St. Tammany Parish, LA	Large Metro	10	500	203 (19)	192	1.06 (0.10)	(0.88 - 1.28)
Tangipahoa Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	126 (22)	99	1.27 (0.23)	(0.87 - 1.86)
Terrebonne Parish, LA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	103 (19)	89	1.15 (0.21)	(0.78 - 1.70)
Vermilion Parish, LA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	49 (9)	46	1.06 (0.19)	(0.69 - 1.64)
Washington Parish, LA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	66 (11)	38	1.73[a] (0.28)	(1.15 - 2.61)
Androscoggin County, ME	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	800	91 (8)	91	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.20)
Aroostook County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	600	63 (7)	62	1.02 (0.11)	(0.81 - 1.27)
Cumberland County, ME	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,000	257 (12)	242	1.06 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
Franklin County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	26 (4)	27	0.99 (0.13)	(0.74 - 1.32)
Hancock County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	400	48 (6)	48	1.01 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.30)
Kennebec County, ME	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	900	102 (7)	105	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.12)
Knox County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	37 (6)	35	1.08 (0.17)	(0.77 - 1.52)
Lincoln County, ME	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10	300	40 (4)	30	1.34[a] (0.14)	(1.08 - 1.67)
Oxford County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	400	55 (5)	50	1.11 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.34)
Penobscot County, ME	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	127 (9)	133	0.95 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.10)
Piscataquis County, ME	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8	100	16 (4)	15	1.06 (0.25)	(0.60 - 1.86)
Sagadahoc County, ME	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	21 (3)	30	0.68[a] (0.09)	(0.52 - 0.90)
Somerset County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	41 (5)	45	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.18)
Waldo County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	28 (4)	33	0.85 (0.12)	(0.63 - 1.15)
Washington County, ME	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	26 (4)	28	0.91 (0.14)	(0.65 - 1.29)
York County, ME	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,300	155 (9)	170	0.91 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.02)
Allegany County, MD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	74 (14)	65	1.15 (0.21)	(0.75 - 1.75)
Anne Arundel County, MD	Large Metro	10	800	428 (31)	448	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.10)
Baltimore County, MD	Large Metro	10	1,100	640 (45)	678	0.94 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.09)
Calvert County, MD	Large Metro	10	200	93 (14)	74	1.26 (0.18)	(0.90 - 1.77)
Carroll County, MD	Large Metro	10	300	149 (20)	140	1.07 (0.15)	(0.80 - 1.43)
Cecil County, MD	Large Metro	10	200	66 (9)	84	0.79 (0.11)	(0.58 - 1.09)
Charles County, MD	Large Metro	10	300	129 (18)	121	1.06 (0.15)	(0.78 - 1.44)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Frederick County, MD	Large Metro	10	400	206 (25)	194	1.07 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.38)
Harford County, MD	Large Metro	10	400	202 (30)	204	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.35)
Howard County, MD	Large Metro	10	500	253 (31)	238	1.06 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.36)
Montgomery County, MD	Large Metro	10	1,400	785 (51)	807	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.11)
Prince George's County, MD	Large Metro	10	1,200	644 (49)	709	0.91 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.06)
Queen Anne's County, MD	Large Metro	5	100	34 (7)	40	0.85 (0.16)	(0.47 - 1.56)
St. Mary's County, MD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	92 (16)	86	1.06 (0.19)	(0.71 - 1.60)
Washington County, MD	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	125 (23)	123	1.01 (0.19)	(0.67 - 1.51)
Baltimore City, MD	Large Metro	10	1,100	564 (37)	517	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.25)
Barnstable County, MA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	169 (24)	191	0.88 (0.13)	(0.65 - 1.19)
Berkshire County, MA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	124 (21)	115	1.08 (0.19)	(0.74 - 1.59)
Bristol County, MA	Large Metro	10	700	409 (34)	466	0.88 (0.07)	(0.74 - 1.04)
Essex County, MA	Large Metro	10	1,000	596 (47)	627	0.95 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.11)
Franklin County, MA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	56 (10)	62	0.89 (0.16)	(0.55 - 1.47)
Hampden County, MA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	424 (39)	389	1.09 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.31)
Hampshire County, MA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	300	151 (26)	140	1.08 (0.19)	(0.75 - 1.57)
Middlesex County, MA	Large Metro	10	2,200	1,306 (65)	1,272	1.03 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.13)
Norfolk County, MA	Large Metro	10	900	598 (50)	565	1.06 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.25)
Plymouth County, MA	Large Metro	10	800	523 (45)	417	1.25[a] (0.11)	(1.05 - 1.49)
Suffolk County, MA	Large Metro	10	1,100	565 (38)	625	0.90 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.03)
Worcester County, MA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,100	620 (43)	672	0.92 (0.06)	(0.80 - 1.06)
Allegan County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	100 (11)	92	1.09 (0.12)	(0.87 - 1.37)
Alpena County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	35 (6)	25	1.36 (0.23)	(0.91 - 2.04)
Barry County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	47 (6)	50	0.96 (0.12)	(0.72 - 1.27)
Bay County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	94 (11)	91	1.03 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.31)
Berrien County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	138 (9)	132	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.20)
Branch County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	29 (7)	38	0.78 (0.20)	(0.43 - 1.39)
Calhoun County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	100 (9)	113	0.88 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.07)
Cass County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	55 (9)	44	1.24 (0.20)	(0.87 - 1.77)
Chippewa County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	26 (6)	33	0.79 (0.17)	(0.48 - 1.29)
Clare County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	40 (7)	27	1.51[a] (0.27)	(1.02 - 2.24)
Clinton County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	80 (16)	63	1.27 (0.25)	(0.83 - 1.94)
Delta County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	33 (5)	32	1.03 (0.16)	(0.72 - 1.48)
Dickinson County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	26 (5)	23	1.15 (0.23)	(0.70 - 1.87)
Eaton County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	90 (7)	91	0.99 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.17)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Genesee County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,600	361 (20)	352	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.15)
Grand Traverse County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	66 (6)	74	0.89 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.08)
Gratiot County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	20 (6)	36	0.57 (0.16)	(0.29 - 1.12)
Hillsdale County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	59 (9)	39	1.51[a] (0.24)	(1.07 - 2.12)
Houghton County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	32 (5)	31	1.04 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.46)
Huron County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	32 (6)	29	1.11 (0.21)	(0.68 - 1.80)
Ingham County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	230 (18)	238	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.13)
Ionia County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	50 (7)	53	0.94 (0.13)	(0.70 - 1.26)
Isabella County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	43 (7)	61	0.71[a] (0.11)	(0.51 - 1.00)
Jackson County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	107 (8)	135	0.79[a] (0.06)	(0.67 - 0.93)
Kalamazoo County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	228 (19)	210	1.08 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.28)
Kent County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,100	445 (23)	492	0.90 (0.05)	(0.82 - 1.00)
Lapeer County, MI	Large Metro	10	300	104 (12)	75	1.39[a] (0.16)	(1.09 - 1.77)
Lenawee County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	86 (7)	84	1.02 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.21)
Livingston County, MI	Large Metro	10	500	142 (11)	152	0.93 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.10)
Macomb County, MI	Large Metro	10	2,800	725 (34)	710	1.02 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.12)
Marquette County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	70 (10)	58	1.20 (0.17)	(0.89 - 1.63)
Mason County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	32 (7)	25	1.30 (0.27)	(0.79 - 2.15)
Mecosta County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	36 (3)	37	0.99 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.21)
Midland County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	76 (9)	71	1.07 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.37)
Monroe County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	700	143 (12)	128	1.11 (0.09)	(0.95 - 1.31)
Montcalm County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	52 (7)	53	0.98 (0.13)	(0.73 - 1.31)
Muskegon County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	136 (10)	143	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.11)
Newaygo County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	46 (6)	40	1.14 (0.15)	(0.86 - 1.51)
Oakland County, MI	Large Metro	10	4,200	1,063 (36)	1,013	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.12)
Ottawa County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	204 (13)	217	0.94 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.07)
Saginaw County, MI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	900	193 (15)	168	1.15 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.35)
St. Clair County, MI	Large Metro	10	600	155 (13)	137	1.13 (0.10)	(0.94 - 1.34)
St. Joseph County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	39 (7)	50	0.78 (0.14)	(0.52 - 1.16)
Sanilac County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	36 (5)	36	0.99 (0.15)	(0.70 - 1.40)
Shiawassee County, MI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	76 (12)	59	1.27 (0.20)	(0.91 - 1.79)
Tuscola County, MI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	52 (9)	47	1.11 (0.18)	(0.77 - 1.59)
Van Buren County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	300	75 (11)	63	1.19 (0.18)	(0.86 - 1.65)
Washtenaw County, MI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,400	323 (28)	293	1.10 (0.09)	(0.93 - 1.31)
Wayne County, MI	Large Metro	10	6,400	1,513 (45)	1,489	1.02 (0.03)	(0.96 - 1.08)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Anoka County, MN	Large Metro	10	600	278 (21)	275	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.18)
Blue Earth County, MN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	72 (15)	55	1.32 (0.27)	(0.82 - 2.11)
Carver County, MN	Large Metro	9	100	66 (19)	73	0.91 (0.25)	(0.47 - 1.76)
Chisago County, MN	Large Metro	7	100	52 (17)	45	1.16 (0.39)	(0.45 - 2.94)
Crow Wing County, MN	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	76 (22)	52	1.46 (0.42)	(0.70 - 3.03)
Dakota County, MN	Large Metro	10	900	427 (41)	329	1.30[a] (0.12)	(1.07 - 1.57)
Hennepin County, MN	Large Metro	10	1,800	814 (46)	980	0.83[a] (0.05)	(0.74 - 0.93)
Olmsted County, MN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	96 (23)	119	0.81 (0.19)	(0.49 - 1.34)
Otter Tail County, MN	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	55 (15)	49	1.12 (0.31)	(0.57 - 2.20)
Ramsey County, MN	Large Metro	10	900	376 (28)	430	0.87 (0.06)	(0.75 - 1.01)
Rice County, MN	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	58 (7)	54	1.07 (0.12)	(0.82 - 1.39)
St. Louis County, MN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	172 (15)	172	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.20)
Scott County, MN	Large Metro	9	200	159 (48)	103	1.55 (0.47)	(0.80 - 3.00)
Sherburne County, MN	Large Metro	9	300	125 (30)	71	1.77[a] (0.42)	(1.06 - 2.98)
Stearns County, MN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	120 (19)	126	0.96 (0.15)	(0.69 - 1.33)
Washington County, MN	Large Metro	10	400	187 (27)	198	0.95 (0.14)	(0.71 - 1.28)
Wright County, MN	Large Metro	10	200	95 (12)	98	0.96 (0.12)	(0.73 - 1.27)
Bolivar County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	30 (5)	27	1.11 (0.19)	(0.75 - 1.64)
DeSoto County, MS	Large Metro	10	500	148 (17)	129	1.14 (0.13)	(0.89 - 1.45)
Forrest County, MS	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	75 (20)	61	1.21 (0.33)	(0.68 - 2.18)
Hancock County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	38 (8)	37	1.03 (0.21)	(0.64 - 1.66)
Harrison County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	146 (17)	152	0.96 (0.11)	(0.75 - 1.22)
Hinds County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	203 (19)	198	1.03 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.24)
Itawamba County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	24 (2)	19	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.02 - 1.47)
Jackson County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	130 (15)	113	1.15 (0.13)	(0.91 - 1.46)
Jones County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	47 (7)	55	0.86 (0.12)	(0.63 - 1.17)
Lafayette County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	21 (6)	40	0.52 (0.15)	(0.26 - 1.07)
Lamar County, MS	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	200	50 (8)	45	1.10 (0.18)	(0.76 - 1.58)
Lauderdale County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	56 (9)	65	0.86 (0.14)	(0.60 - 1.23)
Lee County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	71 (10)	67	1.05 (0.15)	(0.78 - 1.41)
Leflore County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	27 (3)	26	1.07 (0.14)	(0.81 - 1.43)
Lowndes County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	45 (9)	49	0.93 (0.18)	(0.60 - 1.42)
Madison County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	73 (10)	77	0.94 (0.13)	(0.71 - 1.26)
Marion County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	37 (9)	22	1.67 (0.40)	(0.93 - 2.98)
Marshall County, MS	Large Metro	9	100	44 (11)	31	1.43 (0.37)	(0.76 - 2.70)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Newton County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	31 (8)	17	1.82 (0.44)	(0.92 - 3.58)
Oktibbeha County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	30 (4)	39	0.75 (0.11)	(0.55 - 1.03)
Panola County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	31 (6)	28	1.10 (0.20)	(0.71 - 1.71)
Pearl River County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	43 (11)	46	0.95 (0.24)	(0.52 - 1.72)
Pike County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	45 (6)	32	1.40[a] (0.19)	(1.02 - 1.93)
Rankin County, MS	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	118 (11)	116	1.02 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.24)
Scott County, MS	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	38 (7)	23	1.66[a] (0.30)	(1.10 - 2.50)
Warren County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	36 (5)	39	0.92 (0.12)	(0.69 - 1.23)
Washington County, MS	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	45 (8)	41	1.12 (0.21)	(0.75 - 1.67)
Boone County, MO	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	137 (20)	136	1.00 (0.15)	(0.74 - 1.37)
Cape Girardeau County, MO	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	53 (11)	64	0.83 (0.17)	(0.51 - 1.37)
Cass County, MO	Large Metro	9	100	68 (12)	81	0.84 (0.15)	(0.56 - 1.27)
Clay County, MO	Large Metro	10	300	150 (17)	181	0.83 (0.09)	(0.65 - 1.06)
Franklin County, MO	Large Metro	8	100	69 (4)	84	0.81[a] (0.05)	(0.71 - 0.93)
Greene County, MO	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	241 (22)	231	1.04 (0.09)	(0.87 - 1.25)
Jackson County, MO	Large Metro	10	1,200	625 (46)	547	1.14 (0.08)	(0.99 - 1.32)
Jasper County, MO	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	50 (13)	95	0.53[a] (0.13)	(0.30 - 0.95)
Jefferson County, MO	Large Metro	10	300	165 (22)	180	0.92 (0.12)	(0.69 - 1.22)
Phelps County, MO	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	81 (19)	38	2.15[a] (0.51)	(1.20 - 3.84)
Platte County, MO	Large Metro	9	200	90 (14)	74	1.21 (0.19)	(0.86 - 1.72)
St. Charles County, MO	Large Metro	10	500	287 (25)	295	0.97 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.16)
St. Louis County, MO	Large Metro	10	1,600	898 (46)	826	1.09 (0.06)	(0.98 - 1.20)
St. Louis City, MO	Large Metro	10	400	246 (23)	264	0.93 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.13)
Beaverhead County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	9 (3)	8	1.09 (0.33)	(0.52 - 2.27)
Big Horn County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	9 (2)	10	0.95 (0.19)	(0.60 - 1.50)
Carbon County, MT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	18 (4)	9	2.01[a] (0.42)	(1.23 - 3.29)
Cascade County, MT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	800	70 (5)	68	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.20)
Fergus County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	11 (1)	10	1.08 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.38)
Flathead County, MT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	800	72 (6)	76	0.95 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.11)
Gallatin County, MT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	1,000	79 (10)	76	1.04 (0.13)	(0.81 - 1.35)
Glacier County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	8 (1)	10	0.83 (0.12)	(0.59 - 1.17)
Hill County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	15 (3)	13	1.14 (0.22)	(0.74 - 1.75)
Lake County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	19 (3)	23	0.82 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.17)
Lewis and Clark County, MT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	600	48 (4)	54	0.90 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.06)
Lincoln County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	17 (3)	17	0.98 (0.15)	(0.69 - 1.39)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Missoula County, MT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	88 (6)	93	0.95 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.08)
Park County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	12 (2)	13	0.89 (0.16)	(0.57 - 1.38)
Ravalli County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	36 (4)	34	1.05 (0.13)	(0.81 - 1.35)
Richland County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	12 (2)	8	1.39 (0.20)	(0.97 - 1.99)
Roosevelt County, MT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	11 (3)	8	1.39 (0.40)	(0.72 - 2.68)
Silver Bow County, MT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	24 (3)	29	0.81 (0.10)	(0.62 - 1.04)
Yellowstone County, MT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,400	123 (8)	124	0.99 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.12)
Adams County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	16 (4)	26	0.63 (0.17)	(0.34 - 1.19)
Buffalo County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	50 (8)	38	1.31 (0.22)	(0.92 - 1.88)
Dakota County, NE	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	13 (1)	16	0.81 (0.09)	(0.63 - 1.04)
Dawson County, NE	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	14 (4)	19	0.71 (0.20)	(0.36 - 1.40)
Dodge County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	31 (6)	30	1.01 (0.19)	(0.67 - 1.52)
Douglas County, NE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,500	416 (22)	422	0.99 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.10)
Gage County, NE	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	25 (3)	18	1.38[a] (0.17)	(1.04 - 1.81)
Hall County, NE	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	55 (6)	47	1.18 (0.13)	(0.94 - 1.48)
Lancaster County, NE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,600	236 (14)	236	1.00 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.12)
Lincoln County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	22 (3)	30	0.75 (0.10)	(0.55 - 1.02)
Madison County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	30 (4)	28	1.04 (0.13)	(0.80 - 1.36)
Platte County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	24 (4)	26	0.93 (0.15)	(0.64 - 1.34)
Sarpy County, NE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	102 (14)	127	0.81 (0.11)	(0.61 - 1.07)
Saunders County, NE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	4	100	22 (4)	17	1.27 (0.21)	(0.85 - 1.90)
Scotts Bluff County, NE	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	29 (5)	30	0.96 (0.16)	(0.67 - 1.39)
Washington County, NE	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	23 (5)	17	1.38 (0.32)	(0.80 - 2.38)
Churchill County, NV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	5	100	24 (6)	21	1.14 (0.28)	(0.61 - 2.15)
Clark County, NV	Large Metro	10	6,200	1,465 (64)	1,597	0.92[a] (0.04)	(0.84 - 1.00)
Douglas County, NV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	42 (13)	41	1.03 (0.32)	(0.51 - 2.08)
Elko County, NV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	44 (6)	39	1.12 (0.15)	(0.84 - 1.49)
Lyon County, NV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	41 (7)	43	0.96 (0.16)	(0.64 - 1.43)
Nye County, NV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	40 (9)	38	1.05 (0.25)	(0.62 - 1.79)
Washoe County, NV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,700	416 (36)	351	1.18 (0.10)	(1.00 - 1.41)
Carson City, NV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	57 (8)	47	1.22 (0.18)	(0.88 - 1.68)
Belknap County, NH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	53 (5)	52	1.01 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.25)
Carroll County, NH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	44 (5)	42	1.04 (0.11)	(0.84 - 1.30)
Cheshire County, NH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	500	66 (5)	67	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.16)
Coos County, NH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	18 (3)	29	0.63[a] (0.11)	(0.43 - 0.94)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Grafton County, NH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	600	74 (7)	78	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.16)
Hillsborough County, NH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,800	327 (14)	344	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.03)
Merrimack County, NH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	1,100	124 (9)	126	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.14)
Rockingham County, NH	Large Metro	10	2,000	272 (13)	255	1.07 (0.05)	(0.97 - 1.17)
Strafford County, NH	Large Metro	10	1,000	104 (7)	106	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Sullivan County, NH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	42 (4)	38	1.10 (0.10)	(0.91 - 1.33)
Atlantic County, NJ	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	300	248 (57)	230	1.08 (0.25)	(0.66 - 1.76)
Bergen County, NJ	Large Metro	10	900	750 (70)	767	0.98 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.18)
Burlington County, NJ	Large Metro	10	400	354 (41)	378	0.94 (0.11)	(0.74 - 1.18)
Camden County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	421 (43)	427	0.99 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.21)
Cape May County, NJ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	98 (28)	85	1.15 (0.32)	(0.58 - 2.28)
Cumberland County, NJ	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	200	102 (19)	129	0.79 (0.15)	(0.51 - 1.22)
Essex County, NJ	Large Metro	10	900	732 (65)	643	1.14 (0.10)	(0.95 - 1.36)
Gloucester County, NJ	Large Metro	10	300	252 (44)	242	1.04 (0.18)	(0.72 - 1.51)
Hudson County, NJ	Large Metro	10	700	482 (39)	532	0.91 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.07)
Hunterdon County, NJ	Large Metro	9	100	115 (16)	109	1.05 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.43)
Mercer County, NJ	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	247 (29)	308	0.80 (0.10)	(0.63 - 1.03)
Middlesex County, NJ	Large Metro	10	1,000	657 (61)	675	0.97 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.17)
Monmouth County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	476 (45)	532	0.89 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.08)
Morris County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	501 (64)	414	1.21 (0.15)	(0.93 - 1.57)
Ocean County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	487 (48)	483	1.01 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.23)
Passaic County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	370 (43)	412	0.90 (0.10)	(0.71 - 1.14)
Salem County, NJ	Large Metro	7	100	89 (15)	56	1.60 (0.28)	(0.99 - 2.59)
Somerset County, NJ	Large Metro	10	300	265 (29)	269	0.99 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.24)
Sussex County, NJ	Large Metro	10	200	171 (34)	127	1.35 (0.27)	(0.86 - 2.11)
Union County, NJ	Large Metro	10	600	422 (38)	443	0.95 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.15)
Warren County, NJ	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	84 (12)	92	0.92 (0.13)	(0.64 - 1.31)
Bernalillo County, NM	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	2,900	529 (29)	546	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.08)
Chaves County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	44 (6)	52	0.84 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.11)
Cibola County, NM	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	24 (5)	22	1.08 (0.21)	(0.68 - 1.71)
Curry County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	48 (7)	38	1.26 (0.18)	(0.93 - 1.72)
Dona Ana County, NM	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,000	147 (9)	170	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.76 - 0.98)
Eddy County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	38 (7)	44	0.86 (0.16)	(0.57 - 1.30)
Lea County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	38 (5)	51	0.74[a] (0.10)	(0.57 - 0.98)
Luna County, NM	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	22 (5)	21	1.06 (0.25)	(0.61 - 1.83)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
McKinley County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	65 (8)	55	1.19 (0.16)	(0.91 - 1.56)
Otero County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	53 (9)	52	1.01 (0.16)	(0.72 - 1.42)
Rio Arriba County, NM	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	37 (5)	33	1.14 (0.14)	(0.86 - 1.49)
Roosevelt County, NM	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	19 (4)	16	1.20 (0.23)	(0.74 - 1.93)
Sandoval County, NM	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	96 (11)	107	0.89 (0.11)	(0.70 - 1.14)
San Juan County, NM	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	700	129 (12)	100	1.29[a] (0.12)	(1.08 - 1.55)
San Miguel County, NM	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	21 (4)	25	0.84 (0.15)	(0.56 - 1.27)
Santa Fe County, NM	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	122 (11)	123	1.00 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.19)
Valencia County, NM	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	74 (15)	63	1.19 (0.24)	(0.78 - 1.81)
Albany County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	259 (26)	263	0.98 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.21)
Bronx County, NY	Large Metro	10	2,900	957 (53)	1,117	0.86[a] (0.05)	(0.77 - 0.96)
Broome County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	210 (24)	173	1.21 (0.14)	(0.96 - 1.54)
Cattaraugus County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	58 (12)	68	0.86 (0.18)	(0.51 - 1.44)
Cayuga County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	82 (13)	69	1.19 (0.19)	(0.84 - 1.70)
Chautauqua County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	150 (18)	115	1.30[a] (0.16)	(1.01 - 1.69)
Chemung County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	300	81 (11)	75	1.07 (0.15)	(0.77 - 1.49)
Chenango County, NY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	47 (10)	43	1.09 (0.23)	(0.61 - 1.94)
Clinton County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	60 (16)	71	0.84 (0.23)	(0.44 - 1.58)
Columbia County, NY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	35 (4)	55	0.64[a] (0.07)	(0.46 - 0.88)
Cortland County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	50 (18)	42	1.19 (0.43)	(0.47 - 2.99)
Delaware County, NY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	59 (9)	42	1.41 (0.20)	(0.97 - 2.05)
Dutchess County, NY	Large Metro	10	500	235 (23)	255	0.92 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.12)
Erie County, NY	Large Metro	10	2,100	854 (41)	787	1.09 (0.05)	(0.99 - 1.19)
Franklin County, NY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	60 (10)	44	1.37 (0.23)	(0.91 - 2.05)
Fulton County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	34 (5)	47	0.73 (0.11)	(0.49 - 1.08)
Genesee County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	53 (9)	51	1.04 (0.17)	(0.71 - 1.51)
Herkimer County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	45 (9)	55	0.82 (0.16)	(0.50 - 1.36)
Jefferson County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	78 (13)	96	0.82 (0.13)	(0.58 - 1.16)
Kings County, NY	Large Metro	10	3,900	1,989 (74)	2,072	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.03)
Livingston County, NY	Large Metro	10	200	77 (12)	57	1.37 (0.21)	(0.97 - 1.92)
Madison County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	61 (8)	63	0.96 (0.13)	(0.69 - 1.35)
Monroe County, NY	Large Metro	10	1,800	774 (49)	631	1.23[a] (0.08)	(1.08 - 1.39)
Nassau County, NY	Large Metro	10	2,000	1,149 (56)	1,134	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.12)
New York County, NY	Large Metro	10	2,400	1,238 (65)	1,400	0.88[a] (0.05)	(0.80 - 0.98)
Niagara County, NY	Large Metro	10	600	226 (21)	186	1.22[a] (0.11)	(1.01 - 1.47)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Oneida County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	216 (16)	200	1.08 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.26)
Onondaga County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,200	452 (39)	395	1.14 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.36)
Ontario County, NY	Large Metro	10	200	75 (16)	92	0.82 (0.18)	(0.50 - 1.34)
Orange County, NY	Large Metro	10	800	346 (25)	305	1.13 (0.08)	(0.98 - 1.31)
Oswego County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	81 (12)	104	0.78 (0.12)	(0.55 - 1.11)
Otsego County, NY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	53 (7)	55	0.97 (0.13)	(0.71 - 1.32)
Putnam County, NY	Large Metro	8	100	87 (13)	85	1.03 (0.16)	(0.72 - 1.45)
Queens County, NY	Large Metro	10	3,300	1,811 (82)	1,872	0.97 (0.04)	(0.88 - 1.06)
Rensselaer County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	141 (18)	137	1.03 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.35)
Richmond County, NY	Large Metro	10	800	405 (28)	393	1.03 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.19)
Rockland County, NY	Large Metro	10	500	229 (24)	252	0.91 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.13)
St. Lawrence County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	81 (16)	95	0.85 (0.17)	(0.55 - 1.33)
Saratoga County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	202 (19)	187	1.08 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.31)
Schenectady County, NY	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	150 (21)	131	1.15 (0.16)	(0.85 - 1.55)
Steuben County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	92 (13)	84	1.10 (0.16)	(0.80 - 1.52)
Suffolk County, NY	Large Metro	10	2,900	1,500 (58)	1,255	1.20[a] (0.05)	(1.11 - 1.29)
Sullivan County, NY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	49 (12)	66	0.75 (0.19)	(0.42 - 1.34)
Tompkins County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	94 (19)	90	1.05 (0.21)	(0.68 - 1.61)
Ulster County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	130 (14)	158	0.82 (0.09)	(0.65 - 1.04)
Warren County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	45 (7)	57	0.79 (0.12)	(0.54 - 1.14)
Washington County, NY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	52 (8)	54	0.96 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.36)
Wayne County, NY	Large Metro	8	100	67 (11)	79	0.85 (0.14)	(0.58 - 1.25)
Westchester County, NY	Large Metro	10	1,500	816 (50)	793	1.03 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.16)
Alamance County, NC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	6	100	86 (18)	125	0.69 (0.14)	(0.43 - 1.12)
Buncombe County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	201 (38)	202	0.99 (0.19)	(0.66 - 1.50)
Burke County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	118 (27)	76	1.55 (0.35)	(0.92 - 2.61)
Cabarrus County, NC	Large Metro	9	200	188 (57)	143	1.32 (0.40)	(0.68 - 2.57)
Catawba County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	182 (21)	127	1.43[a] (0.17)	(1.10 - 1.86)
Cumberland County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	206 (32)	253	0.81 (0.13)	(0.59 - 1.12)
Davidson County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	199 (71)	134	1.48 (0.53)	(0.68 - 3.25)
Durham County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	292 (66)	219	1.34 (0.30)	(0.83 - 2.14)
Forsyth County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	281 (31)	287	0.98 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.23)
Gaston County, NC	Large Metro	9	200	177 (20)	170	1.04 (0.12)	(0.81 - 1.34)
Guilford County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	371 (33)	402	0.92 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.11)
Harnett County, NC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	102 (22)	92	1.10 (0.24)	(0.67 - 1.82)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Henderson County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	113 (18)	90	1.24 (0.20)	(0.85 - 1.81)
Iredell County, NC	Large Metro	8	200	133 (25)	131	1.02 (0.19)	(0.65 - 1.59)
Johnston County, NC	Large Metro	9	300	244 (69)	135	1.81 (0.51)	(0.98 - 3.35)
Lincoln County, NC	Large Metro	8	100	78 (24)	65	1.19 (0.37)	(0.56 - 2.57)
Mecklenburg County, NC	Large Metro	10	1,000	682 (62)	741	0.92 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.10)
Moore County, NC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	57 (12)	74	0.77 (0.16)	(0.45 - 1.32)
Nash County, NC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	87 (18)	79	1.11 (0.22)	(0.66 - 1.85)
New Hanover County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	149 (28)	172	0.87 (0.17)	(0.57 - 1.31)
Onslow County, NC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	111 (35)	139	0.80 (0.25)	(0.40 - 1.59)
Orange County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	106 (27)	112	0.94 (0.24)	(0.50 - 1.77)
Pitt County, NC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	119 (33)	138	0.86 (0.24)	(0.45 - 1.63)
Randolph County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	6	100	96 (15)	116	0.83 (0.13)	(0.56 - 1.23)
Robeson County, NC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	65 (15)	102	0.64 (0.14)	(0.38 - 1.07)
Rockingham County, NC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	103 (23)	78	1.31 (0.29)	(0.77 - 2.25)
Rowan County, NC	Large Metro	9	100	76 (16)	113	0.67 (0.14)	(0.41 - 1.11)
Union County, NC	Large Metro	10	200	154 (35)	158	0.98 (0.22)	(0.60 - 1.60)
Wake County, NC	Large Metro	10	1,000	839 (95)	726	1.16 (0.13)	(0.92 - 1.45)
Watauga County, NC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	51 (9)	45	1.15 (0.21)	(0.72 - 1.82)
Wayne County, NC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	143 (32)	99	1.44 (0.32)	(0.88 - 2.36)
Barnes County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	8 (1)	9	0.90 (0.14)	(0.62 - 1.30)
Bottineau County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8	100	8 (2)	6	1.43 (0.30)	(0.86 - 2.39)
Burleigh County, ND	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,100	64 (4)	68	0.94 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.06)
Cass County, ND	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	2,200	120 (7)	125	0.97 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.08)
Grand Forks County, ND	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	58 (4)	56	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.20)
McLean County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	6 (1)	8	0.77 (0.19)	(0.43 - 1.40)
Morton County, ND	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	20 (2)	23	0.86 (0.10)	(0.68 - 1.10)
Pembina County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	8 (2)	6	1.26 (0.28)	(0.74 - 2.16)
Ramsey County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	10 (2)	10	1.04 (0.19)	(0.70 - 1.55)
Ransom County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8	100	7 (1)	5	1.52 (0.28)	(0.95 - 2.44)
Richland County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	300	16 (2)	14	1.14 (0.15)	(0.86 - 1.51)
Rolette County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10	200	12 (2)	11	1.12 (0.22)	(0.74 - 1.70)
Stark County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	19 (3)	21	0.93 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.27)
Stutsman County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	19 (3)	18	1.09 (0.14)	(0.83 - 1.43)
Traill County, ND	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	5	100	7 (1)	7	1.07 (0.15)	(0.72 - 1.60)
Walsh County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	10 (2)	9	1.08 (0.20)	(0.70 - 1.68)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Ward County, ND	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	800	45 (4)	52	0.87 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.03)
Williams County, ND	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	23 (2)	20	1.17 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.43)
Allen County, OH	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	90 (8)	88	1.03 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.24)
Ashland County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	39 (6)	44	0.87 (0.13)	(0.61 - 1.24)
Ashtabula County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	300	82 (8)	85	0.97 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.19)
Athens County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	68 (12)	57	1.19 (0.21)	(0.81 - 1.74)
Auglaize County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	50 (6)	38	1.32[a] (0.15)	(1.02 - 1.71)
Belmont County, OH	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	38 (5)	60	0.62[a] (0.09)	(0.46 - 0.85)
Brown County, OH	Large Metro	9	100	39 (4)	37	1.04 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.32)
Butler County, OH	Large Metro	10	1,000	278 (23)	302	0.92 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.08)
Champaign County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	25 (7)	33	0.76 (0.20)	(0.40 - 1.44)
Clark County, OH	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	110 (11)	115	0.95 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.17)
Clermont County, OH	Large Metro	10	600	178 (19)	162	1.10 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.36)
Columbiana County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	94 (11)	91	1.03 (0.12)	(0.80 - 1.31)
Coshocton County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	39 (6)	31	1.27 (0.21)	(0.87 - 1.87)
Crawford County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	36 (9)	37	0.98 (0.26)	(0.53 - 1.81)
Cuyahoga County, OH	Large Metro	10	3,800	1,117 (41)	1,067	1.05 (0.04)	(0.97 - 1.12)
Darke County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	30 (4)	44	0.68[a] (0.10)	(0.48 - 0.95)
Delaware County, OH	Large Metro	10	400	123 (15)	139	0.89 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.14)
Erie County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	55 (9)	65	0.84 (0.14)	(0.59 - 1.19)
Fairfield County, OH	Large Metro	10	400	153 (16)	120	1.27[a] (0.14)	(1.01 - 1.58)
Fayette County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	33 (11)	24	1.38 (0.46)	(0.55 - 3.48)
Franklin County, OH	Large Metro	10	3,500	908 (41)	956	0.95 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.04)
Fulton County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	36 (9)	35	1.03 (0.27)	(0.56 - 1.91)
Gallia County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	27 (6)	26	1.04 (0.25)	(0.57 - 1.92)
Geauga County, OH	Large Metro	10	300	90 (12)	78	1.16 (0.15)	(0.88 - 1.52)
Greene County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	105 (13)	137	0.77[a] (0.10)	(0.59 - 0.99)
Guernsey County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	30 (6)	33	0.88 (0.17)	(0.56 - 1.39)
Hamilton County, OH	Large Metro	10	2,200	626 (28)	662	0.95 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.03)
Hancock County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	63 (9)	62	1.00 (0.15)	(0.72 - 1.40)
Hardin County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	39 (10)	27	1.47 (0.37)	(0.80 - 2.71)
Henry County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	34 (4)	23	1.45[a] (0.15)	(1.12 - 1.87)
Highland County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	27 (5)	36	0.76 (0.14)	(0.48 - 1.19)
Hocking County, OH	Large Metro	6	100	24 (4)	25	0.97 (0.17)	(0.62 - 1.53)
Holmes County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	34 (7)	32	1.06 (0.20)	(0.69 - 1.63)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Huron County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	41 (5)	49	0.85 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.13)
Jackson County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	26 (4)	28	0.94 (0.16)	(0.61 - 1.45)
Jefferson County, OH	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	86 (15)	60	1.44 (0.24)	(1.00 - 2.08)
Knox County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	57 (6)	51	1.12 (0.13)	(0.88 - 1.43)
Lake County, OH	Large Metro	10	900	273 (21)	195	1.40[a] (0.11)	(1.20 - 1.64)
Lawrence County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	38 (6)	52	0.73 (0.12)	(0.50 - 1.05)
Licking County, OH	Large Metro	10	600	165 (15)	138	1.20 (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.43)
Logan County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	27 (4)	38	0.72[a] (0.09)	(0.52 - 0.99)
Lorain County, OH	Large Metro	10	1,000	300 (21)	250	1.20[a] (0.09)	(1.04 - 1.39)
Lucas County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,400	326 (23)	363	0.90 (0.06)	(0.78 - 1.03)
Madison County, OH	Large Metro	9	200	41 (9)	36	1.14 (0.25)	(0.69 - 1.89)
Mahoning County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	206 (15)	202	1.02 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Marion County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	77 (8)	56	1.38[a] (0.14)	(1.11 - 1.71)
Medina County, OH	Large Metro	10	500	153 (11)	143	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.24)
Miami County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	94 (10)	86	1.09 (0.12)	(0.87 - 1.37)
Montgomery County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,600	405 (24)	446	0.91 (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.02)
Muskingum County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	69 (8)	72	0.96 (0.11)	(0.75 - 1.23)
Perry County, OH	Large Metro	9	100	39 (4)	30	1.30[a] (0.12)	(1.03 - 1.64)
Pickaway County, OH	Large Metro	9	100	34 (6)	47	0.73 (0.13)	(0.48 - 1.09)
Pike County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	30 (4)	24	1.25 (0.17)	(0.91 - 1.71)
Portage County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	134 (14)	138	0.97 (0.10)	(0.78 - 1.21)
Preble County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	33 (8)	35	0.93 (0.23)	(0.52 - 1.67)
Putnam County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	39 (6)	28	1.38 (0.22)	(0.92 - 2.05)
Richland County, OH	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	124 (14)	104	1.19 (0.13)	(0.94 - 1.50)
Ross County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	57 (9)	66	0.87 (0.14)	(0.62 - 1.23)
Sandusky County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	42 (5)	50	0.83 (0.10)	(0.63 - 1.09)
Scioto County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	75 (8)	67	1.13 (0.12)	(0.89 - 1.43)
Seneca County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	43 (7)	47	0.91 (0.16)	(0.61 - 1.36)
Shelby County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	37 (6)	40	0.92 (0.16)	(0.62 - 1.37)
Stark County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,100	307 (19)	316	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.10)
Summit County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,700	440 (24)	454	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.08)
Trumbull County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	190 (15)	178	1.07 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.26)
Tuscarawas County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	87 (11)	77	1.12 (0.15)	(0.84 - 1.48)
Van Wert County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	32 (6)	24	1.33 (0.25)	(0.83 - 2.13)
Warren County, OH	Large Metro	10	600	170 (19)	172	0.99 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.24)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Washington County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	55 (7)	53	1.04 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.38)
Wayne County, OH	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	300	75 (9)	94	0.80 (0.10)	(0.61 - 1.03)
Williams County, OH	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	35 (7)	31	1.12 (0.22)	(0.71 - 1.78)
Wood County, OH	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	106 (10)	107	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.21)
Bryan County, OK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	49 (10)	35	1.39 (0.30)	(0.84 - 2.30)
Canadian County, OK	Large Metro	10	200	76 (12)	94	0.80 (0.13)	(0.57 - 1.13)
Cleveland County, OK	Large Metro	10	700	226 (21)	211	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.29)
Comanche County, OK	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	110 (17)	99	1.12 (0.17)	(0.82 - 1.53)
Creek County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	33 (5)	58	0.57[a] (0.09)	(0.39 - 0.83)
Garfield County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	48 (8)	49	0.97 (0.16)	(0.66 - 1.43)
Garvin County, OK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	30 (5)	23	1.34 (0.23)	(0.88 - 2.04)
Grady County, OK	Large Metro	8	100	50 (8)	43	1.17 (0.18)	(0.80 - 1.72)
Kay County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	56 (7)	38	1.49[a] (0.17)	(1.14 - 1.95)
Le Flore County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	49 (8)	41	1.20 (0.19)	(0.83 - 1.73)
Muskogee County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	66 (9)	57	1.14 (0.15)	(0.85 - 1.54)
Oklahoma County, OK	Large Metro	10	1,700	557 (32)	577	0.97 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.08)
Okmulgee County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	32 (4)	33	0.98 (0.14)	(0.71 - 1.36)
Osage County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	61 (12)	39	1.58[a] (0.30)	(1.02 - 2.44)
Ottawa County, OK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	45 (5)	26	1.71[a] (0.18)	(1.32 - 2.21)
Payne County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	59 (14)	64	0.92 (0.22)	(0.55 - 1.56)
Pittsburg County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	55 (10)	38	1.45 (0.27)	(0.95 - 2.23)
Pontotoc County, OK	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	29 (6)	31	0.94 (0.18)	(0.59 - 1.50)
Pottawatomie County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	39 (12)	57	0.69 (0.21)	(0.34 - 1.39)
Rogers County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	82 (9)	71	1.16 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.45)
Stephens County, OK	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	49 (11)	37	1.33 (0.28)	(0.81 - 2.18)
Tulsa County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,500	498 (43)	484	1.03 (0.09)	(0.87 - 1.22)
Wagoner County, OK	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	62 (10)	59	1.05 (0.17)	(0.73 - 1.50)
Benton County, OR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	99 (11)	75	1.32[a] (0.14)	(1.05 - 1.66)
Clackamas County, OR	Large Metro	10	800	318 (26)	318	1.00 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.18)
Columbia County, OR	Large Metro	10	200	66 (11)	42	1.58[a] (0.26)	(1.09 - 2.29)
Coos County, OR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	66 (10)	55	1.21 (0.18)	(0.87 - 1.67)
Deschutes County, OR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	147 (19)	133	1.10 (0.14)	(0.84 - 1.44)
Douglas County, OR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	93 (13)	93	1.00 (0.14)	(0.74 - 1.34)
Jackson County, OR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	173 (20)	173	1.00 (0.12)	(0.79 - 1.27)
Josephine County, OR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	40 (6)	72	0.56[a] (0.09)	(0.39 - 0.80)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Klamath County, OR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	69 (12)	56	1.23 (0.22)	(0.82 - 1.83)
Lane County, OR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	300 (32)	304	0.98 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.22)
Linn County, OR	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	113 (12)	98	1.15 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.45)
Marion County, OR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	256 (25)	257	1.00 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.21)
Multnomah County, OR	Large Metro	10	1,700	587 (32)	628	0.93 (0.05)	(0.84 - 1.04)
Polk County, OR	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	300	81 (19)	63	1.28 (0.30)	(0.76 - 2.15)
Umatilla County, OR	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	62 (9)	62	1.00 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.37)
Washington County, OR	Large Metro	10	1,200	443 (30)	434	1.02 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.17)
Yamhill County, OR	Large Metro	10	200	78 (14)	82	0.95 (0.16)	(0.65 - 1.37)
Adams County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	200	49 (8)	86	0.57[a] (0.10)	(0.40 - 0.82)
Allegheny County, PA	Large Metro	10	3,300	1,107 (40)	1,051	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.13)
Armstrong County, PA	Large Metro	8	200	64 (10)	59	1.08 (0.16)	(0.78 - 1.51)
Beaver County, PA	Large Metro	10	400	123 (13)	146	0.84 (0.09)	(0.67 - 1.06)
Bedford County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	60 (10)	42	1.41 (0.24)	(0.96 - 2.05)
Berks County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	900	319 (19)	342	0.93 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.06)
Blair County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	101 (11)	108	0.94 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.18)
Bradford County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	84 (11)	53	1.59[a] (0.20)	(1.20 - 2.09)
Bucks County, PA	Large Metro	10	1,500	541 (27)	528	1.02 (0.05)	(0.93 - 1.13)
Butler County, PA	Large Metro	10	500	208 (35)	156	1.33 (0.23)	(0.94 - 1.88)
Cambria County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	120 (13)	124	0.97 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.21)
Carbon County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	51 (9)	56	0.91 (0.15)	(0.62 - 1.34)
Centre County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	130 (16)	135	0.96 (0.12)	(0.75 - 1.23)
Chester County, PA	Large Metro	10	1,200	447 (30)	413	1.08 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.23)
Clarion County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	37 (10)	35	1.08 (0.28)	(0.59 - 1.98)
Clearfield County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	62 (6)	70	0.89 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.09)
Clinton County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	39 (8)	33	1.16 (0.25)	(0.64 - 2.12)
Columbia County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	42 (7)	59	0.72 (0.11)	(0.51 - 1.01)
Crawford County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	86 (20)	75	1.15 (0.26)	(0.70 - 1.87)
Cumberland County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	149 (17)	202	0.74[a] (0.09)	(0.58 - 0.93)
Dauphin County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	500	169 (14)	223	0.76[a] (0.06)	(0.64 - 0.89)
Delaware County, PA	Large Metro	10	1,400	471 (30)	466	1.01 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.15)
Erie County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	277 (23)	236	1.17 (0.10)	(0.99 - 1.39)
Fayette County, PA	Large Metro	10	300	103 (12)	117	0.87 (0.10)	(0.69 - 1.11)
Franklin County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	300	96 (16)	125	0.77 (0.13)	(0.53 - 1.10)
Indiana County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	81 (10)	77	1.05 (0.13)	(0.81 - 1.38)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Jefferson County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	50 (11)	38	1.31 (0.28)	(0.81 - 2.14)
Lackawanna County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	200 (20)	184	1.09 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.34)
Lancaster County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,400	433 (30)	429	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.16)
Lawrence County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	77 (8)	78	0.99 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.25)
Lebanon County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	66 (11)	112	0.59[a] (0.10)	(0.41 - 0.84)
Lehigh County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	302 (23)	291	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.21)
Luzerne County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	293 (27)	276	1.06 (0.10)	(0.88 - 1.28)
Lycoming County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	120 (13)	99	1.21 (0.13)	(0.97 - 1.51)
McKean County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	48 (6)	37	1.31[a] (0.15)	(1.00 - 1.71)
Mercer County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	149 (14)	100	1.50[a] (0.14)	(1.23 - 1.83)
Mifflin County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	5	100	33 (4)	39	0.85 (0.11)	(0.62 - 1.18)
Monroe County, PA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	133 (13)	143	0.93 (0.09)	(0.76 - 1.14)
Montgomery County, PA	Large Metro	10	1,800	746 (52)	670	1.11 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.28)
Northampton County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	190 (18)	252	0.75[a] (0.07)	(0.62 - 0.92)
Northumberland County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	110 (14)	81	1.36[a] (0.18)	(1.03 - 1.80)
Philadelphia County, PA	Large Metro	10	3,900	1,148 (40)	1,253	0.92[a] (0.03)	(0.85 - 0.98)
Pike County, PA	Large Metro	9	200	58 (6)	49	1.19 (0.13)	(0.92 - 1.55)
Schuylkill County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	111 (13)	127	0.87 (0.10)	(0.68 - 1.11)
Snyder County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	34 (10)	33	1.03 (0.30)	(0.48 - 2.17)
Somerset County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	72 (14)	67	1.08 (0.21)	(0.71 - 1.64)
Susquehanna County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	45 (6)	37	1.21 (0.16)	(0.87 - 1.68)
Venango County, PA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	200	60 (7)	47	1.28 (0.15)	(0.97 - 1.67)
Washington County, PA	Large Metro	10	500	185 (17)	179	1.04 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.26)
Wayne County, PA	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	45 (8)	46	0.98 (0.17)	(0.65 - 1.48)
Westmoreland County, PA	Large Metro	10	900	311 (22)	316	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
York County, PA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,000	312 (23)	364	0.86[a] (0.06)	(0.74 - 0.99)
Bristol County, RI	Large Metro	10	400	38 (3)	43	0.88 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.06)
Kent County, RI	Large Metro	10	1,300	144 (8)	143	1.01 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.13)
Newport County, RI	Large Metro	10	600	61 (6)	71	0.85 (0.08)	(0.70 - 1.03)
Providence County, RI	Large Metro	10	5,700	523 (18)	525	1.00 (0.03)	(0.93 - 1.07)
Washington County, RI	Large Metro	10	1,200	129 (9)	110	1.17[a] (0.08)	(1.02 - 1.35)
Aiken County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	163 (18)	133	1.23 (0.14)	(0.97 - 1.55)
Anderson County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	166 (20)	155	1.07 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.37)
Beaufort County, SC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	110 (17)	134	0.83 (0.13)	(0.59 - 1.15)
Berkeley County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	113 (16)	145	0.77 (0.11)	(0.57 - 1.05)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Charleston County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	296 (18)	293	1.01 (0.06)	(0.90 - 1.14)
Chester County, SC	Large Metro	8	100	48 (8)	27	1.78[a] (0.28)	(1.20 - 2.66)
Colleton County, SC	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	42 (7)	32	1.33 (0.22)	(0.89 - 2.00)
Darlington County, SC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	53 (10)	56	0.94 (0.18)	(0.60 - 1.47)
Dorchester County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	300	116 (32)	111	1.04 (0.29)	(0.58 - 1.89)
Florence County, SC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	95 (11)	111	0.85 (0.10)	(0.66 - 1.09)
Georgetown County, SC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	50 (9)	50	0.99 (0.17)	(0.65 - 1.50)
Greenville County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	316 (23)	372	0.85[a] (0.06)	(0.73 - 0.98)
Greenwood County, SC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	76 (13)	57	1.33 (0.23)	(0.90 - 1.97)
Horry County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	234 (26)	230	1.02 (0.11)	(0.81 - 1.28)
Kershaw County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5	100	40 (11)	51	0.80 (0.22)	(0.37 - 1.72)
Lancaster County, SC	Large Metro	10	200	53 (10)	63	0.84 (0.15)	(0.55 - 1.28)
Laurens County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	81 (16)	55	1.47 (0.29)	(0.94 - 2.29)
Lexington County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	248 (25)	217	1.14 (0.12)	(0.93 - 1.41)
Marlboro County, SC	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	34 (7)	24	1.45 (0.28)	(0.85 - 2.49)
Oconee County, SC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	74 (14)	63	1.17 (0.22)	(0.76 - 1.80)
Orangeburg County, SC	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	300	90 (13)	75	1.20 (0.17)	(0.89 - 1.62)
Pickens County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	103 (22)	101	1.02 (0.21)	(0.65 - 1.59)
Richland County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	278 (33)	315	0.88 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.13)
Spartanburg County, SC	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	232 (22)	234	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.20)
Sumter County, SC	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	65 (13)	86	0.75 (0.16)	(0.48 - 1.19)
York County, SC	Large Metro	10	500	180 (17)	185	0.97 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.18)
Beadle County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	10 (2)	14	0.69 (0.11)	(0.47 - 1.00)
Brookings County, SD	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	500	28 (4)	28	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.35)
Brown County, SD	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	31 (3)	31	1.01 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.23)
Clay County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	11 (3)	12	0.91 (0.21)	(0.55 - 1.50)
Codington County, SD	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	20 (2)	22	0.89 (0.08)	(0.73 - 1.08)
Davison County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	15 (3)	16	0.92 (0.16)	(0.64 - 1.34)
Day County, SD	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	7	100	7 (2)	5	1.37 (0.46)	(0.47 - 3.99)
Hughes County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	13 (2)	14	0.93 (0.15)	(0.65 - 1.33)
Lake County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	13 (2)	10	1.35 (0.21)	(0.93 - 1.97)
Lawrence County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	17 (2)	21	0.83 (0.11)	(0.63 - 1.11)
Lincoln County, SD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	27 (6)	36	0.74 (0.15)	(0.48 - 1.15)
Meade County, SD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	20 (4)	21	0.99 (0.21)	(0.63 - 1.54)
Minnehaha County, SD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	2,000	144 (8)	140	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Pennington County, SD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	86 (6)	85	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.16)
Roberts County, SD	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8	100	8 (2)	8	0.91 (0.21)	(0.51 - 1.62)
Shannon County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	200	11 (2)	11	1.07 (0.19)	(0.73 - 1.57)
Union County, SD	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	12 (2)	12	1.00 (0.20)	(0.63 - 1.58)
Yankton County, SD	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	21 (3)	19	1.14 (0.15)	(0.86 - 1.50)
Blount County, TN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	94 (15)	105	0.90 (0.14)	(0.63 - 1.27)
Bradley County, TN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	69 (20)	84	0.83 (0.24)	(0.39 - 1.76)
Carter County, TN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	72 (16)	49	1.46 (0.33)	(0.78 - 2.73)
Davidson County, TN	Large Metro	10	900	494 (43)	533	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.10)
Fayette County, TN	Large Metro	8	100	65 (9)	32	2.02[a] (0.29)	(1.43 - 2.86)
Gibson County, TN	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	56 (12)	41	1.35 (0.29)	(0.80 - 2.29)
Hamblen County, TN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	62 (12)	53	1.17 (0.23)	(0.70 - 1.95)
Hamilton County, TN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	254 (30)	288	0.88 (0.11)	(0.69 - 1.13)
Knox County, TN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	341 (32)	367	0.93 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.13)
Madison County, TN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	78 (15)	82	0.95 (0.18)	(0.62 - 1.46)
Maury County, TN	Large Metro	9	200	103 (19)	67	1.54 (0.28)	(0.98 - 2.41)
Montgomery County, TN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	96 (18)	139	0.69 (0.13)	(0.47 - 1.02)
Putnam County, TN	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	61 (13)	62	1.00 (0.20)	(0.61 - 1.64)
Robertson County, TN	Large Metro	7	200	86 (21)	55	1.56 (0.38)	(0.86 - 2.84)
Rutherford County, TN	Large Metro	10	400	226 (30)	218	1.04 (0.14)	(0.79 - 1.36)
Sevier County, TN	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	73 (29)	78	0.94 (0.38)	(0.35 - 2.52)
Shelby County, TN	Large Metro	10	1,200	645 (38)	767	0.84[a] (0.05)	(0.75 - 0.95)
Sullivan County, TN	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	146 (18)	135	1.08 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.41)
Sumner County, TN	Large Metro	10	200	158 (18)	135	1.17 (0.13)	(0.92 - 1.50)
Tipton County, TN	Large Metro	7	100	54 (19)	50	1.07 (0.39)	(0.42 - 2.72)
Washington County, TN	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	136 (27)	106	1.28 (0.25)	(0.83 - 1.97)
Williamson County, TN	Large Metro	10	200	129 (21)	150	0.86 (0.14)	(0.61 - 1.23)
Wilson County, TN	Large Metro	9	100	87 (22)	95	0.91 (0.23)	(0.51 - 1.64)
Angelina County, TX	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	74 (8)	69	1.06 (0.12)	(0.82 - 1.38)
Bell County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	212 (24)	242	0.88 (0.10)	(0.69 - 1.11)
Bexar County, TX	Large Metro	10	2,300	1,207 (68)	1,380	0.87[a] (0.05)	(0.78 - 0.98)
Bowie County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	64 (13)	76	0.84 (0.17)	(0.53 - 1.36)
Brazoria County, TX	Large Metro	10	400	247 (26)	249	0.99 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.23)
Brazos County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	144 (21)	162	0.89 (0.13)	(0.66 - 1.21)
Cameron County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	327 (23)	311	1.05 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.21)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUH (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Collin County, TX	Large Metro	10	900	584 (48)	624	0.94 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.10)
Comal County, TX	Large Metro	10	100	69 (8)	91	0.75 (0.09)	(0.56 - 1.01)
Coryell County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	54 (19)	59	0.92 (0.32)	(0.41 - 2.08)
Dallas County, TX	Large Metro	10	3,400	1,827 (70)	1,876	0.97 (0.04)	(0.90 - 1.05)
Denton County, TX	Large Metro	10	1,100	660 (80)	532	1.24 (0.15)	(0.97 - 1.58)
Ector County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	115 (17)	108	1.06 (0.15)	(0.78 - 1.46)
Ellis County, TX	Large Metro	10	300	156 (22)	120	1.30 (0.19)	(0.96 - 1.77)
El Paso County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,200	616 (59)	635	0.97 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.18)
Fort Bend County, TX	Large Metro	10	600	383 (71)	462	0.83 (0.15)	(0.57 - 1.21)
Galveston County, TX	Large Metro	10	400	230 (23)	237	0.97 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.19)
Grayson County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	94 (12)	99	0.95 (0.12)	(0.72 - 1.24)
Gregg County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	125 (18)	98	1.27 (0.19)	(0.93 - 1.75)
Guadalupe County, TX	Large Metro	10	200	111 (25)	107	1.04 (0.23)	(0.62 - 1.73)
Harris County, TX	Large Metro	10	5,400	3,033 (128)	3,230	0.94 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.02)
Harrison County, TX	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	62 (15)	53	1.18 (0.28)	(0.64 - 2.16)
Hays County, TX	Large Metro	10	200	102 (16)	131	0.78 (0.13)	(0.55 - 1.11)
Henderson County, TX	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	76 (8)	65	1.17 (0.12)	(0.93 - 1.47)
Hidalgo County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,200	573 (35)	584	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.11)
Hunt County, TX	Large Metro	7	100	57 (23)	70	0.82 (0.33)	(0.29 - 2.31)
Jefferson County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	225 (29)	205	1.10 (0.14)	(0.84 - 1.43)
Johnson County, TX	Large Metro	10	300	169 (18)	122	1.39[a] (0.15)	(1.10 - 1.75)
Kerr County, TX	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	72 (19)	42	1.72 (0.46)	(0.86 - 3.43)
Lubbock County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	245 (60)	227	1.08 (0.27)	(0.65 - 1.79)
McLennan County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	263 (25)	191	1.38[a] (0.13)	(1.13 - 1.68)
Midland County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	101 (11)	110	0.92 (0.10)	(0.72 - 1.17)
Montgomery County, TX	Large Metro	10	500	298 (29)	369	0.81[a] (0.08)	(0.66 - 0.99)
Nueces County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	212 (25)	276	0.77[a] (0.09)	(0.60 - 0.98)
Orange County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	200	87 (10)	67	1.30 (0.15)	(0.98 - 1.72)
Parker County, TX	Large Metro	9	200	117 (24)	96	1.22 (0.25)	(0.75 - 1.96)
Potter County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	94 (17)	95	0.98 (0.18)	(0.66 - 1.46)
Randall County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	200	117 (13)	99	1.18 (0.13)	(0.92 - 1.50)
Rockwall County, TX	Large Metro	7	100	105 (60)	63	1.68 (0.96)	(0.34 - 8.26)
Rusk County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	67 (12)	44	1.53[a] (0.27)	(1.01 - 2.31)
Smith County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	135 (15)	170	0.79 (0.09)	(0.62 - 1.01)
Tarrant County, TX	Large Metro	10	2,900	1,564 (95)	1,438	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.23)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Taylor County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	84 (14)	107	0.79 (0.13)	(0.54 - 1.15)
Tom Green County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	98 (12)	91	1.08 (0.14)	(0.82 - 1.44)
Travis County, TX	Large Metro	10	1,500	936 (115)	839	1.11 (0.14)	(0.87 - 1.42)
Webb County, TX	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	142 (15)	188	0.76[a] (0.08)	(0.60 - 0.94)
Wichita County, TX	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	138 (28)	107	1.28 (0.26)	(0.82 - 2.00)
Williamson County, TX	Large Metro	10	600	410 (88)	339	1.21 (0.26)	(0.78 - 1.88)
Box Elder County, UT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	32 (5)	38	0.85 (0.13)	(0.59 - 1.22)
Cache County, UT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	94 (13)	87	1.08 (0.15)	(0.81 - 1.45)
Davis County, UT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,100	268 (21)	233	1.15 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.35)
Iron County, UT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	32 (4)	36	0.88 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.18)
Salt Lake County, UT	Large Metro	10	3,500	811 (30)	819	0.99 (0.04)	(0.92 - 1.06)
Summit County, UT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	32 (3)	30	1.07 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.35)
Tooele County, UT	Large Metro	8	200	43 (9)	43	0.99 (0.20)	(0.63 - 1.58)
Uintah County, UT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	29 (6)	25	1.16 (0.23)	(0.72 - 1.88)
Utah County, UT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	1,700	371 (26)	387	0.96 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.10)
Washington County, UT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	76 (11)	109	0.70[a] (0.10)	(0.52 - 0.94)
Weber County, UT	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	200 (17)	183	1.09 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.29)
Addison County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	500	31 (4)	32	0.98 (0.13)	(0.75 - 1.29)
Bennington County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	600	35 (3)	32	1.08 (0.10)	(0.90 - 1.30)
Caledonia County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	400	27 (3)	27	1.03 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.28)
Chittenden County, VT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	2,800	144 (7)	137	1.05 (0.05)	(0.96 - 1.16)
Franklin County, VT	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	800	44 (4)	40	1.08 (0.10)	(0.90 - 1.31)
Lamoille County, VT	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10	300	19 (2)	21	0.90 (0.10)	(0.71 - 1.14)
Orange County, VT	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10	400	25 (3)	25	0.99 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.26)
Orleans County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	22 (2)	24	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.17)
Rutland County, VT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	800	49 (4)	54	0.90 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.05)
Washington County, VT	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	700	42 (3)	52	0.81[a] (0.06)	(0.70 - 0.95)
Windham County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	600	36 (3)	39	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.12)
Windsor County, VT	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	700	53 (4)	50	1.07 (0.08)	(0.92 - 1.25)
Arlington County, VA	Large Metro	10	300	216 (37)	179	1.21 (0.21)	(0.85 - 1.73)
Bedford County, VA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	8	100	99 (29)	58	1.69 (0.49)	(0.80 - 3.57)
Chesterfield County, VA	Large Metro	10	300	239 (46)	257	0.93 (0.18)	(0.62 - 1.38)
Culpeper County, VA	Large Metro	7	100	94 (33)	38	2.51 (0.87)	(0.96 - 6.59)
Fairfax County, VA	Large Metro	10	1,200	770 (51)	876	0.88 (0.06)	(0.77 - 1.00)
Frederick County, VA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	131 (25)	64	2.05[a] (0.39)	(1.31 - 3.20)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Henrico County, VA	Large Metro	10	400	220 (40)	250	0.88 (0.16)	(0.60 - 1.29)
Loudoun County, VA	Large Metro	10	300	217 (48)	243	0.89 (0.20)	(0.56 - 1.44)
Montgomery County, VA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	84 (15)	81	1.03 (0.18)	(0.70 - 1.53)
Pittsylvania County, VA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	6	100	88 (13)	53	1.65[a] (0.25)	(1.12 - 2.44)
Prince William County, VA	Large Metro	10	400	231 (26)	316	0.73[a] (0.08)	(0.58 - 0.92)
Roanoke County, VA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	9	100	100 (25)	78	1.27 (0.32)	(0.72 - 2.27)
Rockingham County, VA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	75 (6)	63	1.18 (0.10)	(0.93 - 1.51)
Spotsylvania County, VA	Large Metro	9	100	122 (24)	99	1.24 (0.24)	(0.80 - 1.93)
Alexandria City, VA	Large Metro	9	200	115 (30)	118	0.97 (0.26)	(0.53 - 1.78)
Charlottesville City, VA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	72 (23)	37	1.93 (0.62)	(0.91 - 4.10)
Chesapeake City, VA	Large Metro	10	400	248 (22)	181	1.37[a] (0.12)	(1.14 - 1.65)
Hampton City, VA	Large Metro	10	100	92 (16)	112	0.82 (0.14)	(0.55 - 1.23)
Harrisonburg City, VA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	76 (41)	42	1.83 (0.99)	(0.51 - 6.60)
Newport News City, VA	Large Metro	10	200	125 (21)	144	0.87 (0.15)	(0.61 - 1.25)
Norfolk City, VA	Large Metro	9	200	118 (23)	197	0.60[a] (0.12)	(0.40 - 0.90)
Portsmouth City, VA	Large Metro	10	200	99 (20)	77	1.30 (0.27)	(0.81 - 2.06)
Richmond City, VA	Large Metro	10	300	230 (36)	169	1.36 (0.21)	(0.98 - 1.88)
Virginia Beach City, VA	Large Metro	10	500	348 (41)	357	0.97 (0.11)	(0.77 - 1.24)
Benton County, WA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	126 (17)	143	0.88 (0.12)	(0.65 - 1.18)
Clark County, WA	Large Metro	10	700	421 (39)	349	1.20 (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.45)
Franklin County, WA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	7	100	43 (6)	59	0.72 (0.11)	(0.49 - 1.06)
Grant County, WA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	54 (10)	69	0.78 (0.15)	(0.48 - 1.25)
Grays Harbor County, WA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	80 (16)	62	1.30 (0.25)	(0.82 - 2.06)
Island County, WA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	68 (14)	67	1.01 (0.22)	(0.61 - 1.68)
King County, WA	Large Metro	10	2,500	1,607 (77)	1,623	0.99 (0.05)	(0.90 - 1.09)
Kitsap County, WA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	156 (28)	213	0.73 (0.13)	(0.50 - 1.07)
Lewis County, WA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	93 (15)	64	1.47[a] (0.24)	(1.00 - 2.15)
Mason County, WA	Nonmetro, Urbanized	7	100	83 (20)	52	1.60 (0.39)	(0.91 - 2.80)
Pierce County, WA	Large Metro	10	1,200	758 (55)	657	1.15 (0.08)	(1.00 - 1.33)
Skagit County, WA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	114 (21)	97	1.17 (0.21)	(0.77 - 1.78)
Snohomish County, WA	Large Metro	10	900	572 (53)	592	0.97 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.17)
Spokane County, WA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	700	382 (32)	394	0.97 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.15)
Thurston County, WA	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	159 (21)	213	0.75[a] (0.10)	(0.57 - 0.99)
Whatcom County, WA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	148 (20)	171	0.86 (0.11)	(0.65 - 1.14)
Yakima County, WA	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	213 (32)	188	1.13 (0.17)	(0.83 - 1.54)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Berkeley County, WV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	600	97 (11)	87	1.11 (0.13)	(0.87 - 1.41)
Boone County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	20 (4)	21	0.99 (0.22)	(0.59 - 1.66)
Brooke County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	18 (7)	21	0.88 (0.32)	(0.38 - 2.03)
Cabell County, WV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	500	76 (7)	83	0.91 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.10)
Fayette County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	27 (3)	39	0.70[a] (0.07)	(0.55 - 0.87)
Greenbrier County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	26 (5)	31	0.84 (0.16)	(0.56 - 1.27)
Hampshire County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	7	100	20 (3)	20	0.96 (0.15)	(0.65 - 1.43)
Hancock County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	18 (3)	26	0.70[a] (0.10)	(0.50 - 0.98)
Hardy County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	15 (2)	12	1.23 (0.17)	(0.85 - 1.76)
Harrison County, WV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	54 (7)	59	0.93 (0.11)	(0.71 - 1.20)
Jackson County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	24 (5)	25	0.96 (0.19)	(0.60 - 1.55)
Jefferson County, WV	Large Metro	9	200	37 (8)	45	0.82 (0.19)	(0.49 - 1.36)
Kanawha County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,000	186 (12)	166	1.12 (0.07)	(0.99 - 1.27)
Lincoln County, WV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	5	100	20 (4)	18	1.08 (0.24)	(0.63 - 1.84)
Logan County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	28 (4)	32	0.90 (0.12)	(0.67 - 1.20)
McDowell County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	19 (3)	19	1.00 (0.16)	(0.68 - 1.49)
Marion County, WV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	300	50 (7)	49	1.03 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.36)
Marshall County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	200	24 (4)	28	0.84 (0.15)	(0.56 - 1.25)
Mason County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	19 (3)	23	0.83 (0.15)	(0.53 - 1.28)
Mercer County, WV	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	400	60 (6)	54	1.11 (0.11)	(0.90 - 1.38)
Mineral County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	100	24 (3)	24	0.99 (0.14)	(0.70 - 1.39)
Mingo County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	21 (6)	23	0.92 (0.27)	(0.44 - 1.89)
Monongalia County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	600	76 (9)	86	0.88 (0.10)	(0.70 - 1.12)
Nicholas County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	25 (5)	22	1.13 (0.20)	(0.75 - 1.70)
Ohio County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	100	28 (5)	39	0.71 (0.12)	(0.49 - 1.04)
Preston County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	100	22 (3)	29	0.76 (0.10)	(0.57 - 1.02)
Putnam County, WV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	300	49 (7)	47	1.06 (0.15)	(0.79 - 1.42)
Raleigh County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	400	65 (7)	67	0.97 (0.11)	(0.77 - 1.21)
Randolph County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	100	20 (3)	25	0.80 (0.13)	(0.56 - 1.16)
Upshur County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	34 (10)	21	1.64 (0.46)	(0.85 - 3.14)
Wayne County, WV	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	200	43 (7)	36	1.20 (0.21)	(0.82 - 1.75)
Wood County, WV	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	500	81 (8)	74	1.10 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.34)
Wyoming County, WV	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	100	21 (4)	20	1.02 (0.20)	(0.65 - 1.60)
Barron County, WI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	6	100	62 (13)	39	1.60 (0.33)	(0.97 - 2.65)
Brown County, WI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	400	184 (25)	205	0.90 (0.12)	(0.68 - 1.19)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Calumet County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	6	100	61 (12)	40	1.53 (0.30)	(0.90 - 2.62)
Dane County, WI	Small Metro, 250K – 1 Mil. Pop.	10	800	376 (35)	412	0.91 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.10)
Eau Claire County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	112 (26)	84	1.32 (0.30)	(0.79 - 2.20)
Fond du Lac County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	120 (21)	86	1.40 (0.24)	(0.95 - 2.05)
Jefferson County, WI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	100	88 (13)	70	1.26 (0.19)	(0.89 - 1.78)
Kenosha County, WI	Large Metro	10	300	166 (16)	136	1.22 (0.12)	(0.99 - 1.49)
La Crosse County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	95 (14)	98	0.97 (0.14)	(0.70 - 1.34)
Manitowoc County, WI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	100	57 (8)	69	0.83 (0.12)	(0.59 - 1.16)
Marathon County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	108 (17)	111	0.97 (0.16)	(0.68 - 1.38)
Milwaukee County, WI	Large Metro	10	1,600	746 (42)	769	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.08)
Outagamie County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	178 (38)	146	1.22 (0.26)	(0.78 - 1.91)
Ozaukee County, WI	Large Metro	8	100	72 (12)	73	0.99 (0.16)	(0.67 - 1.44)
Portage County, WI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	9	200	57 (10)	60	0.95 (0.16)	(0.64 - 1.41)
Racine County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	9	300	151 (16)	161	0.94 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.17)
Rock County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	300	141 (22)	132	1.06 (0.17)	(0.76 - 1.49)
St. Croix County, WI	Large Metro	8	100	76 (13)	69	1.11 (0.19)	(0.73 - 1.69)
Sheboygan County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	8	200	108 (15)	96	1.13 (0.16)	(0.83 - 1.54)
Walworth County, WI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	200	89 (14)	85	1.04 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.46)
Washington County, WI	Large Metro	10	100	80 (13)	110	0.73 (0.11)	(0.52 - 1.03)
Waukesha County, WI	Large Metro	10	600	341 (34)	327	1.04 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.27)
Waupaca County, WI	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	100	56 (10)	44	1.25 (0.23)	(0.75 - 2.08)
Winnebago County, WI	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	200	108 (18)	142	0.76 (0.13)	(0.54 - 1.08)
Wood County, WI	Nonmetro, Urbanized	8	100	51 (6)	63	0.81 (0.10)	(0.61 - 1.09)
Albany County, WY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	800	32 (3)	31	1.02 (0.09)	(0.86 - 1.22)
Big Horn County, WY	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	10	200	11 (2)	10	1.10 (0.20)	(0.75 - 1.62)
Campbell County, WY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	800	38 (3)	37	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.20)
Carbon County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	9 (1)	13	0.73[a] (0.10)	(0.54 - 0.98)
Converse County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	9	200	11 (2)	11	0.98 (0.15)	(0.70 - 1.36)
Crook County, WY	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	9	100	6 (1)	6	1.01 (0.24)	(0.57 - 1.78)
Fremont County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	600	32 (3)	32	1.00 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.18)
Goshen County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	11 (2)	11	0.96 (0.16)	(0.67 - 1.38)
Johnson County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	7 (1)	7	0.94 (0.15)	(0.64 - 1.40)
Laramie County, WY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,400	71 (4)	75	0.94 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.06)
Lincoln County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	17 (2)	14	1.15 (0.13)	(0.91 - 1.46)
Natrona County, WY	Small Metro, < 250K Pop.	10	1,200	58 (4)	62	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 17.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and County, 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State and County	County Type	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Park County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	500	26 (3)	24	1.08 (0.12)	(0.86 - 1.35)
Platte County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	7	100	8 (1)	8	1.01 (0.18)	(0.65 - 1.55)
Sheridan County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	400	24 (2)	24	0.98 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.19)
Sublette County, WY	Nonmetro, Completely Rural	8	100	6 (1)	8	0.69 (0.17)	(0.37 - 1.29)
Sweetwater County, WY	Nonmetro, Urbanized	10	1,000	40 (3)	35	1.15 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.34)
Teton County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	200	11 (1)	18	0.61[a] (0.08)	(0.46 - 0.82)
Uinta County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	10	300	14 (2)	16	0.84 (0.12)	(0.62 - 1.12)
Washakie County, WY	Nonmetro, Less Urbanized	8	200	8 (2)	7	1.19 (0.27)	(0.71 - 2.00)

1 Mil. = 1 million; 250K = 250,000; CI= confidence interval; FIPS = federal information processing standards; metro = metropolitan; N/A = not applicable; nonmetro = nonmetropolitan; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Pop. = population; SE = standard error.

NOTE: County type is based on the "Rural/Urban Continuum Codes" developed in 2013 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All U.S. counties and county equivalents (e.g., boroughs and census areas in Alaska, parishes in Louisiana, cities in Virginia) were grouped based on revised definitions of metropolitan statistical areas and definitions of micropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of February 2013.

NOTE: The Claritas numbers are population projections based on the 2010 census. Block group projections for various age group by gender by race/ethnicity domains are provided by Claritas and are summed up to the county level to obtain these numbers. The Claritas projections have been adjusted to match the NSDUH noninstitutionalized population at the state level.

NOTE: In the 2005 to 2014 NSDUHs, 290 counties' data were not collected in the sample, and 1,723 counties' data were suppressed due to small sample size. These counties were not shown in this table. The counties with suppressed data included 121 large metro counties; 130 small metro counties with a population between 250,000 and 1 million; 123 small metro counties with a population of fewer than 250,000; 114 nonmetro, urbanized counties; 782 nonmetro, less urbanized counties; and 453 nonmetro, completely rural counties. Counties and county equivalents shown in this table were sorted by the U.S. Census Bureau's FIPS codes within each state. For details, see the 2010 FIPS codes for counties and county equivalent entities at https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/codes/cou.html.

NOTE: There were four nonsuppressed counties or county equivalents in NSDUH where the estimated population had a relative standard error greater than 50 percent. These counties or county equivalents were Bulloch County in Georgia, Jessamine County in Kentucky, Rockwall County in Texas, and Harrisonburg City in Virginia.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The sample sizes and population totals shown in this table are for each county or county equivalent.

NOTE: More information on the Claritas and NSDUH data can be found in Table 17.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH average total divided by the Claritas total.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the Claritas total. The Claritas total's SE was not available, so the Claritas estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (3.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[1] The District of Columbia, for analysis purposes, is considered to be not only a state, but also a single-entity county.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005 to 2014; Claritas, 2010.

Table 17.1C Information on 2010 Claritas and 2005 to 2014 NSDUH Data for County Level

Information	2010 Claritas[1]	2005 to 2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Claritas is not a survey. However, the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census population counts are the basis for the Claritas projections. The census target population included those residing within the United States, including household and group quarters populations, and remote Alaska areas.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Total U.S. resident population was 308,745,538 in 2010.	681,072 individuals over 10 years
Response Rate	Claritas is not a survey.	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 81.9 to 91.3 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.2 to 76.2 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 58.3 to 69.6 percent
Sponsor	Claritas	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	Claritas is not a survey.	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states, the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The 2010 Claritas population counts were derived using 2010 census data along with American Community Survey data, counts of active residential addresses from the U.S. Postal Service, counts from the Master Address Files, and Valassis counts of new housing units.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated by treating counties as strata and the unique segments as the PSUs in SUDAAN. Hence, the degrees of freedom used to compute the critical value of the *t*-statistic for calculating the CI of the CR for each county was computed as the number of unique segments in that county minus one. For more details, see Chapter 1. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates.
Verbatim Questions Used	N/A	N/A
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	N/A	N/A

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CI = confidence interval; CR = coverage ratio; MRB = methodological resource book; N/A = not applicable; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PSU = primary sampling unit; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1] Information on the 2010 decennial census is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html. Information about Claritas population counts can be found in the following reference: The Nielsen Company. (2012, July). *Pop-Facts™ methodology*. Retrieved from http://www.tetrad.com/pub/documents/popfactsmeth

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

18. Coverage Ratios for Substate Regions

18.1 Data Source Information

In addition to state estimates, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) produces model-based substate estimates biennially for certain outcomes using small area estimation methods and 3 years of pooled data. To produce coverage ratios (CRs) for NSDUH at the substate region level, average substate region population estimates from the 2010 to 2014 NSDUH data[142] were compared with population estimates from the 2013 Claritas[143] data (i.e., population projections based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census).[144] The 384 substate regions used in this report were defined and used in the 2012 to 2014 NSDUH substate study.[145]

NSDUH's substate regions were made up of either (1) one county or a county equivalent (e.g., a parish, borough, or independent city), (2) a group of counties or county equivalents, or (3) a group of census tracts. The substate regions were defined by government officials from each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia and were typically based on the substance abuse treatment planning regions specified by the states in their applications for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The SABG program provides financial and technical assistance to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and other jurisdictions to support substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and to promote public health. States use NSDUH substate estimates for a variety of purposes, including strategic planning and program development, production of epidemiological profiles for briefing state legislatures and informing the public, allocating funds to substate areas based on the need for services, and other uses. These substate region definitions can be found in the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

The 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs collected information from civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 years or older residing in housing units or group quarters within the United States. NSDUH data were collected by administering an in-person interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home, and the interview was conducted using both computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) techniques.

Note that the 2013 Claritas population counts are for the entire U.S. population. Because the goal in this study was to compare these data with NSDUH's target population (i.e., civilian,

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[142] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[143] Claritas is a market research firm headquartered in Ithaca, New York (see https://www.claritas.com/). When the Claritas data were obtained for use in this chapter, Claritas was affiliated with Nielsen Holdings, from which they became independent in January 2017.

[144] Information about Claritas population counts can be found in the following reference: The Nielsen Company. (2012, July). *Nielsen Pop-Facts™ methodology*. Retrieved from http://www.tetrad.com/pub/documents/popfactsmeth

[145] For more information on the 2012-2014 substate study, see the "2012-2014 NSDUH Overview and Summary of Substate Region Estimation Methodology" at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older), the block group-level counts from Claritas were ratio adjusted at the state level by the following domains to match NSDUH's population totals:[146] *age group* (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older), *gender* (male and female), and *race/ethnicity* (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other). If any state-level domain was not represented in the NSDUH sample, no adjustment was done to the Claritas data for that domain.

18.2 Methodology

Table 18.1A shows the substate region estimates of the NSDUH population totals that were computed by dividing the weighted totals with each substate region by 5 using pooled 2010 to 2014 NSDUH data to get an equivalent of 1 year of substate region population counts, the adjusted Claritas population totals from 2013, the CRs calculated from those population counts, the associated standard errors (SEs), and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the CRs.[147] Table 18.1C provides a description of the two sources of data used to compute the CRs and lists the target population, methodology, and other pertinent information for each data source.

Each CR was calculated as the average of the total population aged 12 or older who resided in a particular substate region based on the 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs divided by the corresponding population for the substate region based on Claritas data from 2013. Thus, a CR greater than 1.0 for a domain would indicate that the NSDUH-estimated population in the specific substate region was higher than the population reported by Claritas for that particular substate region. The CRs were calculated for all 384 substate regions in the 51 states because none of the NSDUH estimates was suppressed due to low precision.[148,149] Note that the CRs were calculated based on population totals, but population means were calculated to determine suppression.

18.3 Findings

To summarize the results of the substate region CRs, NSDUH's substate regions were divided into four groups based on their 5-year aggregate sample sizes. First, the NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100 in population, then divided into four groups:

- group 1: small sample size ($n \leq 500$);
- group 2: small to medium sample size ($500 < n \leq 700$);

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[146] These population totals are the special census control totals for 2013 that were obtained in order to poststratify the design weights. For further information, see the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). *2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological resource book (Section 11, person-level sampling weight calibration)*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

[147] The calculation of the SEs of the county-level population estimates in NSDUH is different in Chapters 17 and 18 from the calculation used for the SEs displayed in this report's other chapters (see Chapter 1 for details).

[148] In NSDUH, the District of Columbia is referred to as a state.

[149] When a NSDUH estimate is suppressed, its CR is also suppressed. For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Chapter 1 of this report and (for greater details) Section B.2.2 in Section B of the report in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/

- group 3: medium to large sample size ($700 < n \leq 1{,}000$); and
- *group 4*: large sample size ($n > 1{,}000$).

Each of the four groups has between 80 and 120 substate regions.

Figures 18.1.1 to 18.1.5 show substate region populations for all substate regions among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs in comparison with the 2013 populations from Claritas. Figures 18.1.2 to 18.1.5 show substate region populations by the four sample size groups among individuals aged 12 or older from the 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs in comparison with the 2013 populations from Claritas. Substate regions with CRs greater than 1.0 appear above the 45 degree line, and substate regions with CRs below 1.0 appear below the 45 degree line. The substate regions for which CRs were significantly different from 1.0 are displayed as bold black dots in the figures. When the dots are close to the 45 degree line, it indicates a high degree of correlation between the NSDUH and Claritas substate region population estimates, such as in Figure 18.1.5 for substate regions with large NSDUH sample sizes (i.e., > 1,000).

Table 18.1A and Figures 18.1.2 to 18.1.5 show that the CRs between the 2010 to 2014 NSDUH data and the 2013 data from Claritas for individuals aged 12 or older ranged from 0.68 in North Carolina's Smoky Mountain Center 1 to 1.37 in North Carolina's Alliance Behavioral Healthcare 1. The highs and lows among the four sample size groups are shown as follows:

- from 0.68 in North Carolina's Smoky Mountain Center 1 substate region in the western part of the state to 1.26 in North Carolina's Cardinal Innovations Healthcare Solutions 1 substate region in the central part of the state for group 1;
- from 0.78 in Wyoming's Judicial District 7 (Natrona County) substate region in the central part of the state and 0.78 in Maine's York County substate region in the southernmost part of the state to 1.37 in North Carolina's Alliance Behavioral Healthcare 1 substate region in the central part of the state for group 2;
- from 0.81 in Kansas's Northeast substate region to 1.27 in Colorado's Region 3 in the central portion of the state for group 3; and
- from 0.83 in Montana's Region 4 in the southwest portion of the state to 1.25 in Minnesota's Region 7C, a portion of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Twin Cities area, for group 4.

As can be seen in Exhibit 18.1, fewer than 10 percent of the CRs overall were significantly different from 1.0 (36 out of 384 regions) within the four sample size groups. Compared with the other groups, group 1 had more substate regions with CRs significantly different from 1.0.

- 16 out of 117 small sample size substate regions ($n \leq 500$) had CRs significantly different from 1.0, with all 16 being less than 1.0;
- 6 out of 83 small to medium sample size substate regions ($500 < n \leq 700$) had CRs significantly different from 1.0, with 2 (33.3 percent) of the 6 being greater than 1.0;

- 7 out of 87 medium to large sample size substate regions (700 < n ≤ 1,000) had CRs significantly different from 1.0, with 3 (42.9 percent) of the 7 being greater than 1.0; and
- 7 out of 97 large sample size substate regions (n > 1,000) had CRs significantly different from 1.0, with 4 (57.1 percent) of the 7 being greater than 1.0.

Exhibit 18.1 Substate Region Coverage Ratios for Four Sample Size Groups among Individuals Aged 12 or Older between NSDUH and Claritas Estimates, by Significance Level

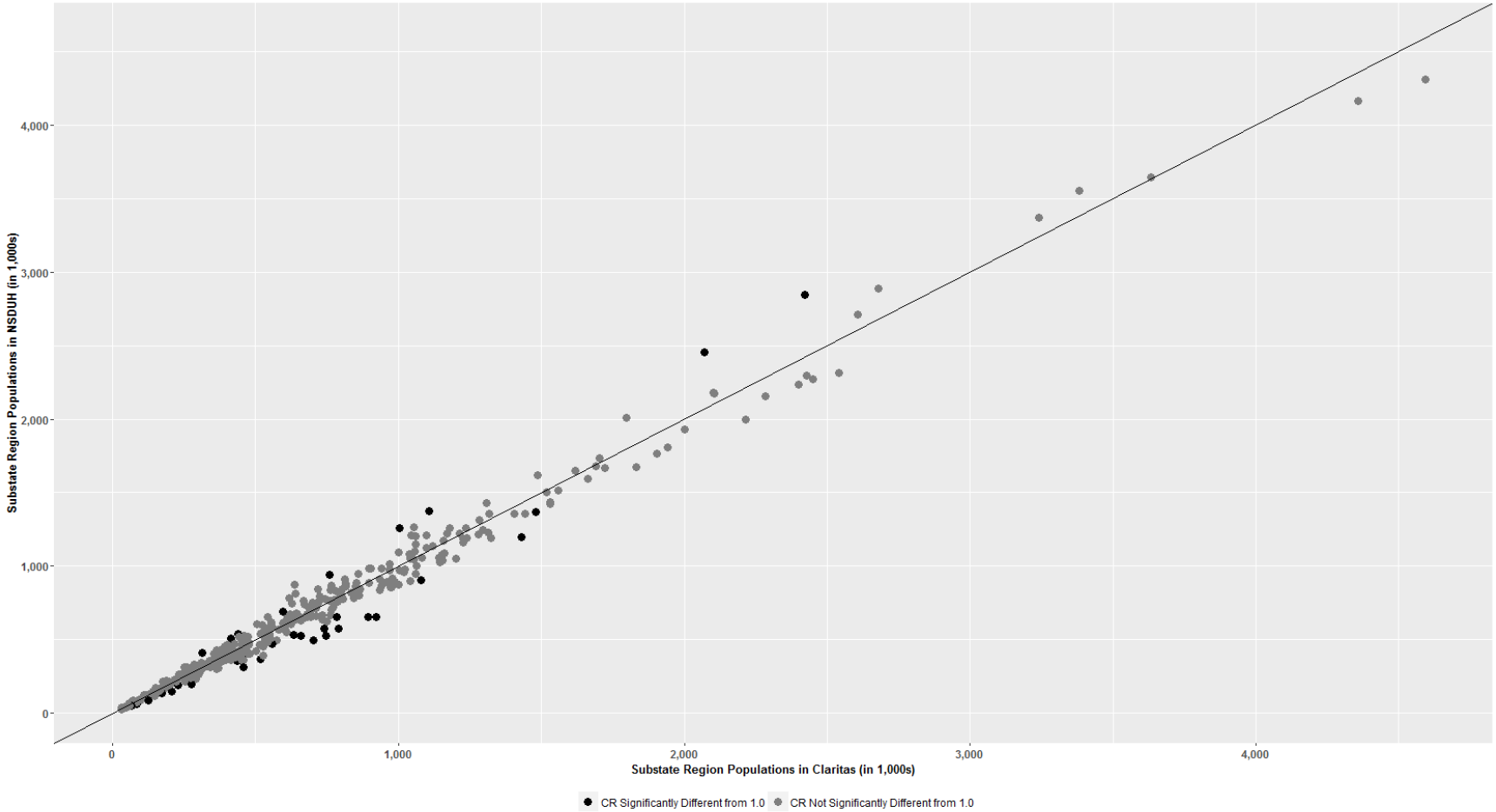
For Substate Regions	Not Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance	Significant at 5 Percent Level of Significance
Group 1: Small Sample Size (n ≤ 500) (117 Substate Regions)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	41	0
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	60	16
Group 2: Small to Medium Sample Size (500 < n ≤ 700) (83 Substate Regions)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	38	2
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	39	4
Group 3: Medium to Large Sample Size (700 < n ≤ 1,000) (87 Substate Regions)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	44	3
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	36	4
Group 4: Large Sample Size (n > 1,000) (97 Substate Regions)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	38	4
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	52	3
Overall (384 Substate Regions)		
Coverage Ratio > 1.0	161	9
Coverage Ratio < 1.0	187	27
Total	348	36

The correlation coefficients between the NSDUH and Claritas substate region population estimates are 0.96 for group 1, with sample sizes ≤ 500; 0.97 for group 2, with sample sizes from 500 to ≤ 700; 0.98 for group 3, with sample sizes from 700 to ≤ 1,000; and 0.99 for group 4, with sample sizes > 1,000.

18.4 Summary

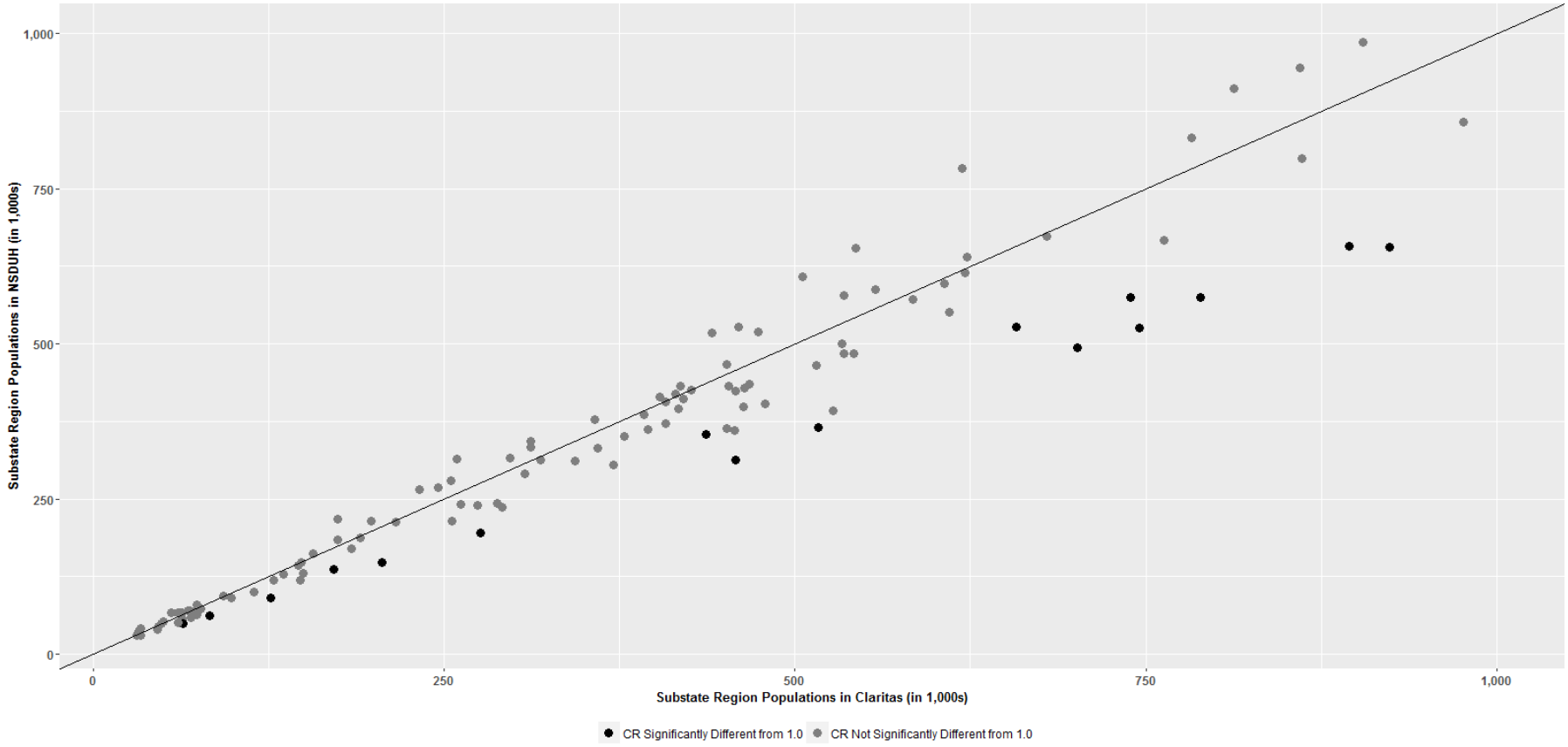
Overall, for the 384 substate regions discussed in this chapter, the median CR was 0.99. For the four sample size groups, the respective median CRs were 0.95, 1.00, 1.01, and 0.99. Comparing NSDUH's substate region population estimates with Claritas population data, it seems that NSDUH tended to underestimate populations in small sample size substate regions relative to Claritas. NSDUH's weights were poststratified at the state level (meaning that at the state level the weights sum to a known population total) but not at the substate level. Small sample size substate regions had the most undercoverage, which could be because small substate regions tend to be made up of smaller counties (i.e., counties with zero sample or small sample sizes). In medium and large sample size substate regions, NSDUH and Claritas population counts were more comparable (closer to 1.0), with fewer CRs significantly different from 1.0.

Figure 18.1.1 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region, 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2013 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

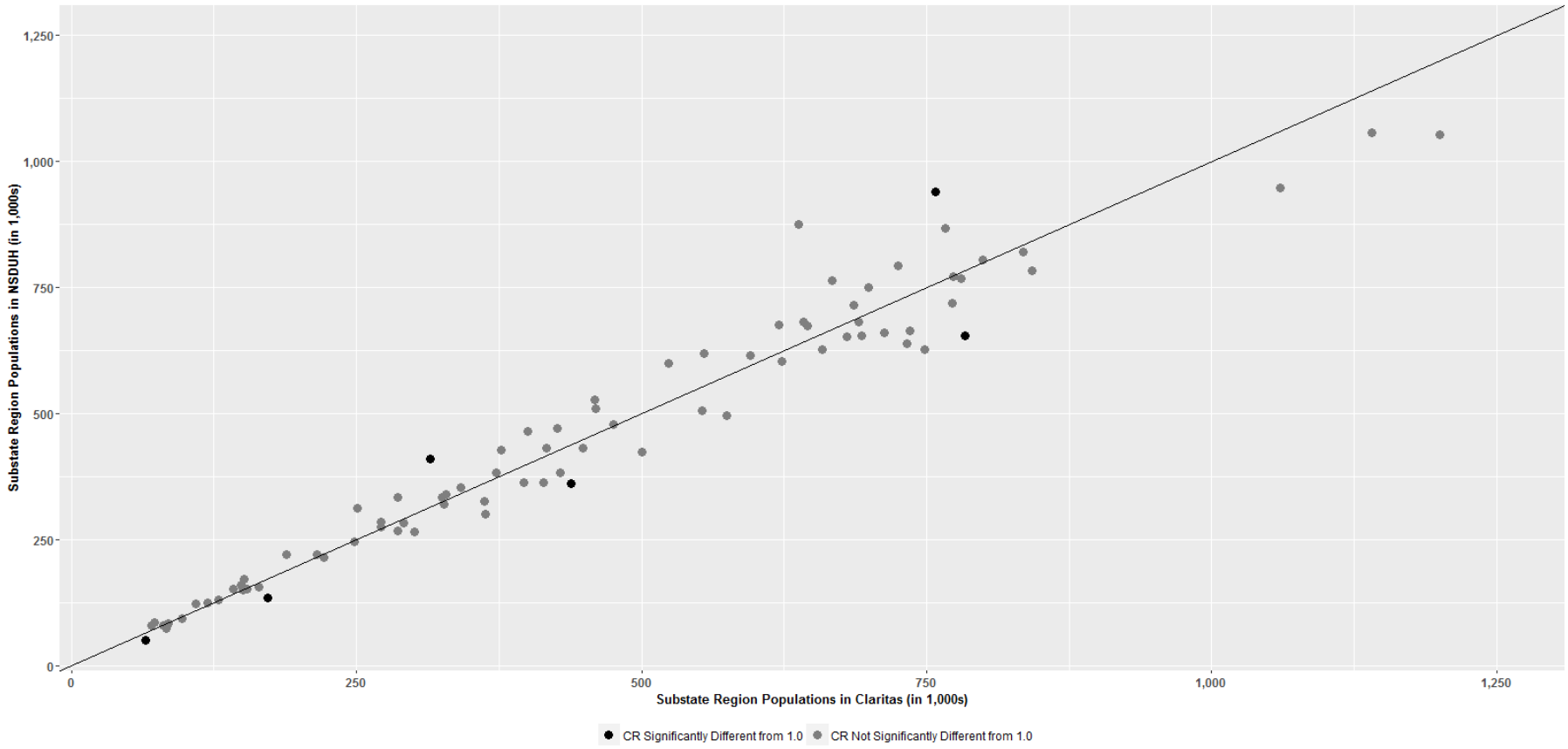
Figure 18.1.2 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Small Sample Size ($n \leq 500$) Substate Regions, by Substate Region, 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2013 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Small sample size substate region = substate region with a rounded NSDUH sample of ≤ 500 respondents over 5 years.

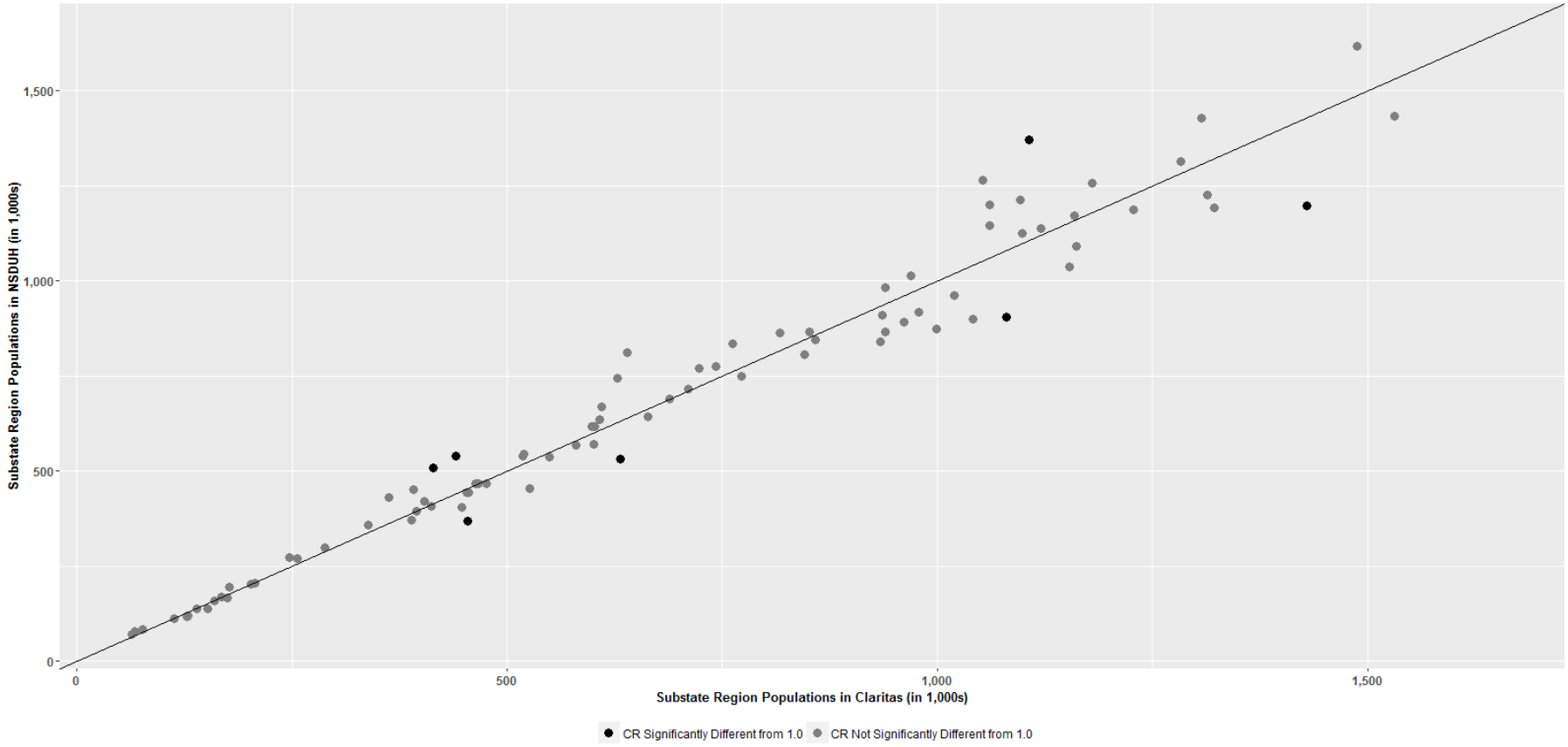
Figure 18.1.3 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Small to Medium Sample Size (500 < *n* ≤ 700) Substate Regions, by Substate Region, 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2013 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Small to medium sample size substate region = substate region with a rounded NSDUH sample of > 500 to ≤ 700 respondents over 5 years.

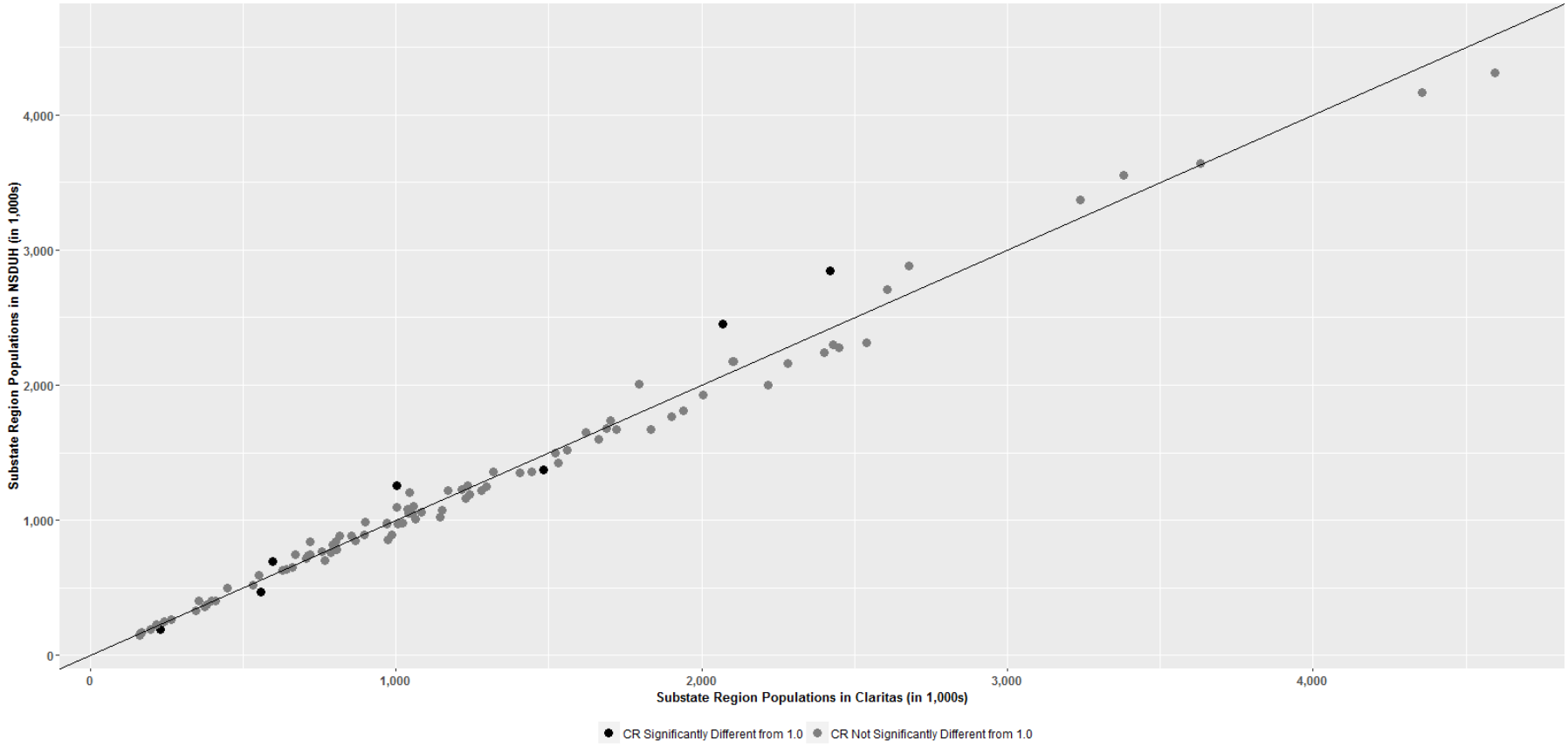
Figure 18.1.4 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Medium to Large Sample Size (700 < *n* ≤ 1,000) Substate Regions, by Substate Region, 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2013 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Medium to large sample size substate region = substate region with a rounded NSDUH sample of > 700 to ≤ 1,000 respondents over 5 years.

Figure 18.1.5 Plot of Number of Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Large Sample Size (*n* > 1,000) Substate Regions, by Substate Region, 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs versus 2013 Claritas



CR = coverage ratio; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

NOTE: Large sample size substate region = substate region with a rounded NSDUH sample of > 1,000 respondents over 5 years.

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Alabama	Region 1	5	1,100	1,025 (67)	1,145	0.89 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.02)
Alabama	Region 2	5	1,500	1,247 (84)	1,295	0.96 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.10)
Alabama	Region 3	5	1,100	843 (75)	719	1.17 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.40)
Alabama	Region 4	5	1,300	889 (69)	896	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
Alaska	Anchorage	5	1,900	249 (13)	243	1.03 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.14)
Alaska	Northern	5	1,000	119 (9)	129	0.92 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.07)
Alaska	South Central	5	1,000	138 (11)	153	0.91 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.06)
Alaska	Southeast	5	500	67 (6)	61	1.10 (0.09)	(0.93 - 1.31)
Arizona	Maricopa	5	2,900	3,371 (193)	3,239	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.17)
Arizona	Pima	5	700	783 (66)	843	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.10)
Arizona	Rural North	5	500	641 (95)	623	1.03 (0.15)	(0.76 - 1.39)
Arizona	Rural South	5	500	575 (48)	739	0.78[a] (0.06)	(0.66 - 0.92)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 1	5	800	393 (47)	395	1.00 (0.12)	(0.78 - 1.27)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 2	5	400	316 (29)	297	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.28)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 3	5	600	333 (35)	325	1.02 (0.11)	(0.83 - 1.27)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 4	5	400	213 (18)	215	0.99 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 5	5	700	327 (24)	363	0.90 (0.07)	(0.78 - 1.04)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 6	5	400	184 (20)	174	1.06 (0.12)	(0.84 - 1.32)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 7	5	400	187 (19)	190	0.99 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.21)
Arkansas	Catchment Area 8	5	800	467 (49)	476	0.98 (0.10)	(0.79 - 1.21)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
California	Region 1R	5	500	913 (95)	813	1.12 (0.12)	(0.91 - 1.39)
California	Region 2R	5	500	946 (178)	860	1.10 (0.21)	(0.75 - 1.61)
California	Region 3R (Sacramento)	5	600	1,053 (112)	1,200	0.88 (0.09)	(0.71 - 1.09)
California	Region 4R	5	800	1,372 (137)	1,107	1.24[a] (0.12)	(1.01 - 1.52)
California	Region 5R (San Francisco)	5	300	526 (55)	746	0.71[a] (0.07)	(0.57 - 0.87)
California	Region 6 (Santa Clara)	5	800	1,433 (132)	1,531	0.94 (0.09)	(0.78 - 1.13)
California	Region 7R (Contra Costa)	5	500	987 (100)	905	1.09 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.34)
California	Region 8R (Alameda)	5	800	1,428 (121)	1,307	1.09 (0.09)	(0.92 - 1.30)
California	Region 9R (San Mateo)	5	300	615 (45)	621	0.99 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.15)
California	Region 10	5	600	948 (90)	1,060	0.89 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.08)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 1 and 5	5	400	658 (63)	895	0.74[a] (0.07)	(0.60 - 0.89)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 2	5	1,100	1,674 (121)	1,832	0.91 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.06)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 3	5	900	1,617 (141)	1,488	1.09 (0.09)	(0.91 - 1.29)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 4	5	500	858 (96)	976	0.88 (0.10)	(0.70 - 1.10)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 6	5	600	805 (56)	799	1.01 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.16)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 7	5	800	1,146 (85)	1,061	1.08 (0.08)	(0.93 - 1.25)
California	Region 11 (Los Angeles): LA SPA 8	5	900	1,315 (106)	1,283	1.03 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.21)
California	Region 12R	5	400	494 (82)	701	0.70[a] (0.12)	(0.50 - 1.00)
California	Regions 13 and 19R	5	1,300	1,931 (144)	2,003	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.12)
California	Region 14 (Orange)	5	1,500	2,709 (159)	2,607	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.17)
California	Region 15R (Fresno)	5	500	668 (79)	763	0.88 (0.10)	(0.69 - 1.11)
California	Region 16R (San Diego)	5	1,600	2,885 (175)	2,679	1.08 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.21)
California	Region 17R	5	900	1,257 (153)	1,180	1.06 (0.13)	(0.83 - 1.36)
California	Region 18R (San Bernardino)	5	1,200	1,677 (116)	1,690	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.14)
California	Region 20R	5	600	720 (79)	772	0.93 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.16)
California	Region 21R	5	500	799 (107)	861	0.93 (0.12)	(0.71 - 1.22)
Colorado	Region 1	5	600	496 (54)	575	0.86 (0.09)	(0.69 - 1.08)
Colorado	Regions 2 and 7	5	2,500	2,296 (108)	2,429	0.95 (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.04)
Colorado	Region 3	5	800	813 (148)	640	1.27 (0.23)	(0.88 - 1.83)
Colorado	Region 4	5	300	265 (42)	232	1.14 (0.18)	(0.82 - 1.59)
Colorado	Regions 5 and 6	5	400	398 (41)	464	0.86 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.06)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Connecticut	Eastern	5	700	382 (38)	373	1.02 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.25)
Connecticut	North Central	5	1,300	887 (67)	853	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.21)
Connecticut	Northwestern	5	800	455 (38)	527	0.86 (0.07)	(0.73 - 1.02)
Connecticut	South Central	5	1,100	738 (52)	713	1.04 (0.07)	(0.90 - 1.19)
Connecticut	Southwest	5	800	568 (43)	580	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.14)
Delaware	Kent	5	900	138 (15)	139	0.99 (0.11)	(0.80 - 1.23)
Delaware	New Castle (excluding Wilmington City)	5	2,300	404 (22)	398	1.01 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.13)
Delaware	Sussex	5	900	167 (13)	174	0.96 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.12)
Delaware	Wilmington City	5	400	57 (6)	63	0.91 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.14)
District of Columbia	Ward 1	5	500	59 (7)	70	0.85 (0.10)	(0.66 - 1.09)
District of Columbia	Ward 2	5	500	63 (7)	73	0.86 (0.09)	(0.70 - 1.06)
District of Columbia	Ward 3	5	600	85 (9)	72	1.18 (0.13)	(0.95 - 1.46)
District of Columbia	Ward 4	5	500	70 (8)	69	1.02 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.27)
District of Columbia	Ward 5	5	700	79 (8)	70	1.13 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.39)
District of Columbia	Ward 6	5	500	68 (6)	73	0.92 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.10)
District of Columbia	Ward 7	5	500	49 (5)	64	0.77[a] (0.08)	(0.62 - 0.95)
District of Columbia	Ward 8	5	800	71 (7)	64	1.12 (0.11)	(0.92 - 1.36)
Florida	Broward (Circuit 17)	5	1,600	1,422 (91)	1,531	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.05)
Florida	Central I: Circuit 9	5	1,600	1,257 (95)	1,234	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Florida	Central I: Circuit 18	5	900	865 (86)	851	1.02 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.24)
Florida	Central II: Circuit 6	5	1,000	1,187 (91)	1,228	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.13)
Florida	Central II: Circuit 10	5	800	745 (98)	629	1.18 (0.16)	(0.91 - 1.54)
Florida	Central II: Circuit 12	5	600	764 (102)	667	1.15 (0.15)	(0.88 - 1.50)
Florida	Central II: Circuit 13 (Hillsborough)	5	1,400	1,060 (65)	1,083	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.10)
Florida	Central II: Circuit 20	5	800	900 (112)	1,041	0.86 (0.11)	(0.67 - 1.11)
Florida	Northeast: Circuit 4	5	1,000	893 (61)	961	0.93 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.06)
Florida	Northeast: Circuit 5	5	800	841 (89)	934	0.90 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.11)
Florida	Northeast: Circuit 7	5	800	836 (95)	762	1.10 (0.12)	(0.87 - 1.38)
Florida	Northeast: Circuit 8 plus Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Suwannee	5	600	528 (52)	459	1.15 (0.11)	(0.94 - 1.40)
Florida	Northwest: Circuit 1	5	1,000	570 (60)	601	0.95 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.17)
Florida	Northwest: Circuit 2 plus Madison and Taylor	5	600	428 (64)	377	1.14 (0.17)	(0.84 - 1.53)
Florida	Northwest: Circuit 14	5	300	214 (22)	255	0.84 (0.09)	(0.68 - 1.04)
Florida	South (Circuits 11 and 16)	5	2,700	2,158 (104)	2,283	0.95 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.04)
Florida	Southeast: Circuit 15 (Palm Beach)	5	1,200	1,223 (104)	1,169	1.05 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.24)
Florida	Southeast: Circuit 19	5	500	500 (48)	534	0.94 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Georgia	Region 1	5	1,300	2,178 (202)	2,101	1.04 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.25)
Georgia	Region 2	5	800	1,265 (117)	1,053	1.20 (0.11)	(1.00 - 1.45)
Georgia	Region 3	5	1,500	2,274 (161)	2,450	0.93 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.07)
Georgia	Region 4	5	400	608 (58)	506	1.20 (0.12)	(0.99 - 1.46)
Georgia	Region 5	5	400	656 (71)	924	0.71[a] (0.08)	(0.57 - 0.89)
Georgia	Region 6	5	700	1,057 (159)	1,140	0.93 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.25)
Hawaii	Hawaii Island	5	600	152 (14)	154	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.18)
Hawaii	Honolulu	5	3,300	779 (39)	806	0.97 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.07)
Hawaii	Kauai	5	300	66 (11)	56	1.18 (0.20)	(0.83 - 1.67)
Hawaii	Maui	5	600	131 (18)	129	1.01 (0.14)	(0.77 - 1.33)
Idaho	Region 1	5	500	170 (22)	184	0.92 (0.12)	(0.71 - 1.20)
Idaho	Region 2	5	300	93 (16)	92	1.01 (0.17)	(0.71 - 1.43)
Idaho	Region 3	5	800	206 (31)	207	0.99 (0.15)	(0.73 - 1.35)
Idaho	Region 4	5	1,200	356 (26)	374	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.10)
Idaho	Region 5	5	700	172 (20)	151	1.13 (0.13)	(0.89 - 1.44)
Idaho	Region 6	5	300	90 (10)	98	0.92 (0.10)	(0.73 - 1.15)
Idaho	Region 7	5	800	204 (18)	202	1.01 (0.09)	(0.84 - 1.20)
Illinois	Region I (Cook)	5	6,200	4,163 (125)	4,356	0.96 (0.03)	(0.90 - 1.01)
Illinois	Region II	5	5,600	3,551 (120)	3,381	1.05 (0.04)	(0.98 - 1.12)
Illinois	Region III	5	2,100	1,225 (67)	1,214	1.01 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.12)
Illinois	Region IV	5	1,200	765 (47)	758	1.01 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.14)
Illinois	Region V	5	1,600	974 (51)	1,005	0.97 (0.05)	(0.87 - 1.08)
Indiana	Central	5	1,000	1,199 (83)	1,430	0.84[a] (0.06)	(0.73 - 0.96)
Indiana	East	5	400	527 (57)	460	1.15 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.43)
Indiana	North Central	5	700	867 (82)	767	1.13 (0.11)	(0.94 - 1.37)
Indiana	Northeast	5	500	578 (57)	535	1.08 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.32)
Indiana	Northwest	5	600	676 (71)	620	1.09 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.35)
Indiana	Southeast	5	500	572 (68)	584	0.98 (0.12)	(0.77 - 1.25)
Indiana	Southwest	5	400	425 (61)	426	1.00 (0.14)	(0.74 - 1.35)
Indiana	West	5	500	550 (64)	610	0.90 (0.10)	(0.71 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Iowa	Central	5	800	468 (73)	467	1.00 (0.16)	(0.74 - 1.37)
Iowa	North Central	5	500	242 (24)	288	0.84 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.03)
Iowa	Northeast	5	1,100	627 (41)	628	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.14)
Iowa	Northwest	5	700	364 (31)	396	0.92 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.09)
Iowa	Southeast	5	1,000	536 (41)	549	0.98 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.14)
Iowa	Southwest	5	500	314 (36)	259	1.21 (0.14)	(0.96 - 1.54)
Kansas	Kansas City Metro	5	1,600	820 (66)	793	1.03 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.21)
Kansas	Northeast	5	800	369 (30)	454	0.81[a] (0.07)	(0.69 - 0.96)
Kansas	South Central	5	600	283 (30)	292	0.97 (0.10)	(0.78 - 1.20)
Kansas	Southeast	5	300	161 (15)	157	1.03 (0.10)	(0.85 - 1.25)
Kansas	West	5	500	280 (27)	255	1.10 (0.11)	(0.90 - 1.34)
Kansas	Wichita (Sedgwick)	5	800	421 (47)	404	1.04 (0.12)	(0.83 - 1.30)
Kentucky	Adanta, Cumberland River, and Lifeskills	5	800	670 (53)	610	1.10 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.29)
Kentucky	Bluegrass, Comprehend, and North Key	5	1,300	1,005 (91)	1,064	0.94 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.13)
Kentucky	Communicare and River Valley	5	500	414 (54)	403	1.03 (0.13)	(0.79 - 1.34)
Kentucky	Four Rivers and Pennyroyal	5	400	312 (47)	343	0.91 (0.14)	(0.67 - 1.24)
Kentucky	Kentucky River, Mountain, and Pathways	5	500	371 (36)	408	0.91 (0.09)	(0.74 - 1.11)
Kentucky	Seven Counties	5	1,100	841 (60)	804	1.05 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.21)
Louisiana	Region 1	5	500	304 (40)	371	0.82 (0.11)	(0.63 - 1.07)
Louisiana	Region 10 (Jefferson)	5	500	377 (51)	358	1.06 (0.14)	(0.80 - 1.39)
Louisiana	Regions 2 and 9	5	1,500	1,093 (68)	1,002	1.09 (0.07)	(0.96 - 1.24)
Louisiana	Region 3	5	700	339 (38)	328	1.03 (0.12)	(0.82 - 1.30)
Louisiana	Regions 4, 5, and 6	5	1,300	857 (60)	973	0.88 (0.06)	(0.77 - 1.01)
Louisiana	Regions 7 and 8	5	1,000	775 (65)	743	1.04 (0.09)	(0.88 - 1.23)
Maine	Aroostook	5	300	67 (8)	62	1.09 (0.14)	(0.83 - 1.42)
Maine	Downeast	5	300	72 (10)	76	0.95 (0.13)	(0.71 - 1.28)
Maine	Central	5	600	150 (12)	150	1.00 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.18)
Maine	Cumberland	5	1,000	272 (17)	247	1.10 (0.07)	(0.97 - 1.25)
Maine	Midcoast	5	400	119 (12)	128	0.93 (0.10)	(0.75 - 1.15)
Maine	Penquis	5	700	160 (16)	149	1.07 (0.11)	(0.88 - 1.31)
Maine	Western	5	800	170 (14)	168	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.19)
Maine	York	5	600	135 (11)	173	0.78[a] (0.06)	(0.67 - 0.92)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Maryland	Anne Arundel	5	400	429 (44)	464	0.93 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.14)
Maryland	Baltimore City	5	600	599 (53)	524	1.14 (0.10)	(0.96 - 1.37)
Maryland	Baltimore County	5	600	654 (64)	693	0.94 (0.09)	(0.77 - 1.15)
Maryland	Montgomery	5	700	821 (72)	835	0.98 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Maryland	North Central	5	400	386 (62)	392	0.98 (0.16)	(0.71 - 1.37)
Maryland	Northeast	5	400	420 (62)	415	1.01 (0.15)	(0.75 - 1.37)
Maryland	Prince George's	5	600	639 (61)	733	0.87 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.06)
Maryland	South	5	500	520 (70)	473	1.10 (0.15)	(0.83 - 1.45)
Maryland	West	5	500	433 (46)	418	1.03 (0.11)	(0.83 - 1.29)
Massachusetts	Boston	5	600	661 (56)	713	0.93 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.10)
Massachusetts	Central	5	600	664 (69)	735	0.90 (0.09)	(0.73 - 1.12)
Massachusetts	Metrowest	5	900	1,194 (97)	1,322	0.90 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.06)
Massachusetts	Northeast	5	1,000	1,137 (90)	1,120	1.02 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.19)
Massachusetts	Southeast	5	900	1,212 (95)	1,097	1.11 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.29)
Massachusetts	Western	5	700	793 (83)	725	1.09 (0.11)	(0.89 - 1.35)
Michigan	Region 1	5	600	275 (23)	272	1.01 (0.09)	(0.85 - 1.20)
Michigan	Region 2	5	700	361 (23)	438	0.82[a] (0.05)	(0.73 - 0.93)
Michigan	Region 3	5	2,200	976 (44)	1,021	0.96 (0.04)	(0.87 - 1.05)
Michigan	Region 4	5	1,500	716 (36)	706	1.01 (0.05)	(0.92 - 1.12)
Michigan	Region 5	5	2,900	1,354 (59)	1,404	0.96 (0.04)	(0.89 - 1.05)
Michigan	Region 6	5	1,500	743 (52)	671	1.11 (0.08)	(0.96 - 1.27)
Michigan	Region 7	5	2,800	1,371 (52)	1,481	0.93[a] (0.04)	(0.86 - 1.00)
Michigan	Region 8	5	2,000	1,082 (56)	1,038	1.04 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.15)
Michigan	Region 9	5	1,400	746 (48)	718	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.18)
Michigan	Region 10	5	1,400	694 (43)	596	1.16[a] (0.07)	(1.03 - 1.32)
Minnesota	Regions 1 and 2	5	400	432 (35)	452	0.96 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.13)
Minnesota	Regions 3 and 4	5	800	748 (70)	772	0.97 (0.09)	(0.80 - 1.17)
Minnesota	Regions 5 and 6	5	900	806 (60)	846	0.95 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.11)
Minnesota	Region 7A (Hennepin)	5	1,000	873 (66)	999	0.87 (0.07)	(0.75 - 1.02)
Minnesota	Region 7B (Ramsey)	5	500	354 (35)	436	0.81[a] (0.08)	(0.66 - 0.99)
Minnesota	Region 7C	5	1,200	1,258 (134)	1,003	1.25[a] (0.13)	(1.01 - 1.55)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Mississippi	Region 1	5	1,100	594 (39)	551	1.08 (0.07)	(0.95 - 1.23)
Mississippi	Region 2	5	600	264 (25)	301	0.88 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.07)
Mississippi	Region 3	5	700	354 (32)	342	1.04 (0.09)	(0.87 - 1.24)
Mississippi	Region 4	5	900	404 (31)	447	0.90 (0.07)	(0.77 - 1.05)
Mississippi	Region 5	5	200	119 (21)	147	0.81 (0.14)	(0.56 - 1.16)
Mississippi	Region 6	5	700	311 (44)	251	1.24 (0.18)	(0.93 - 1.66)
Mississippi	Region 7	5	800	372 (35)	389	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.16)
Missouri	Central	5	600	653 (71)	680	0.96 (0.11)	(0.77 - 1.20)
Missouri	Eastern (St. Louis City and County)	5	1,000	1,125 (69)	1,099	1.02 (0.06)	(0.91 - 1.16)
Missouri	Eastern (excluding St. Louis)	5	600	682 (59)	642	1.06 (0.09)	(0.89 - 1.26)
Missouri	Northwest (Jackson)	5	600	619 (65)	555	1.12 (0.12)	(0.90 - 1.38)
Missouri	Northwest (excluding Jackson)	5	500	527 (44)	658	0.80[a] (0.07)	(0.67 - 0.95)
Missouri	Southeast	5	600	615 (55)	596	1.03 (0.09)	(0.86 - 1.24)
Missouri	Southwest	5	600	769 (53)	780	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Montana	Region 1	5	400	69 (7)	67	1.03 (0.11)	(0.82 - 1.28)
Montana	Region 2	5	700	125 (10)	119	1.05 (0.09)	(0.89 - 1.24)
Montana	Region 3	5	1,000	195 (16)	178	1.10 (0.09)	(0.93 - 1.29)
Montana	Region 4	5	1,100	191 (15)	229	0.83[a] (0.07)	(0.71 - 0.98)
Montana	Region 5	5	1,400	263 (16)	265	1.00 (0.06)	(0.88 - 1.12)
Nebraska	Region 1	5	300	79 (9)	74	1.08 (0.12)	(0.86 - 1.36)
Nebraska	Region 2	5	200	62 (8)	83	0.74[a] (0.09)	(0.57 - 0.97)
Nebraska	Region 3	5	700	220 (22)	189	1.16 (0.12)	(0.95 - 1.43)
Nebraska	Region 4	5	400	137 (13)	171	0.80[a] (0.07)	(0.66 - 0.96)
Nebraska	Region 5	5	1,200	375 (25)	380	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Nebraska	Region 6	5	1,900	640 (43)	640	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.14)
Nevada	Clark - Region 1	5	3,200	1,596 (102)	1,664	0.96 (0.06)	(0.85 - 1.09)
Nevada	Region 3: Capital District	5	200	128 (20)	136	0.94 (0.15)	(0.67 - 1.32)
Nevada	Region 3: Rural/Frontier	5	300	129 (20)	150	0.86 (0.13)	(0.63 - 1.19)
Nevada	Washoe - Region 2	5	1,000	430 (58)	363	1.19 (0.16)	(0.90 - 1.55)
New Hampshire	Central 1	5	800	158 (13)	160	0.99 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.16)
New Hampshire	Central 2	5	700	155 (11)	164	0.94 (0.07)	(0.82 - 1.09)
New Hampshire	Northern	5	500	148 (14)	148	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.21)
New Hampshire	Southern 1 (Rockingham)	5	1,000	270 (20)	257	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.22)
New Hampshire	Southern 2	5	1,700	402 (24)	411	0.98 (0.06)	(0.87 - 1.10)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
New Jersey	Central	5	1,100	1,671 (127)	1,721	0.97 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.13)
New Jersey	Metropolitan	5	1,400	2,010 (149)	1,796	1.12 (0.08)	(0.97 - 1.30)
New Jersey	Northern	5	1,600	2,238 161)	2,401	0.93 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.08)
New Jersey	Southern	5	1,100	1,518 (133)	1,559	0.97 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.16)
New Mexico	Region 1	5	1,100	403 (31)	354	1.14 (0.09)	(0.98 - 1.33)
New Mexico	Region 2	5	600	246 (23)	248	0.99 (0.09)	(0.82 - 1.20)
New Mexico	Region 3 (Bernalillo)	5	1,300	471 (32)	559	0.84[a] (0.06)	(0.74 - 0.96)
New Mexico	Region 4	5	700	221 (18)	215	1.03 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.21)
New Mexico	Region 5	5	1,000	359 (25)	339	1.06 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.22)
New York	Region A: Region 1	5	1,600	1,077 (74)	1,152	0.94 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.07)
New York	Region A: Region 2	5	2,300	2,317 (109)	2,540	0.91 (0.04)	(0.83 - 1.00)
New York	Region A: Region 3	5	1,200	1,359 (91)	1,444	0.94 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.08)
New York	Region A: Region 4	5	1,700	1,808 (104)	1,941	0.93 (0.05)	(0.83 - 1.04)
New York	Region B: Region 5	5	2,500	2,843 (128)	2,420	1.17[a] (0.05)	(1.07 - 1.28)
New York	Region B: Region 6	5	1,000	1,038 (69)	1,154	0.90 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.03)
New York	Region B: Region 7	5	900	770 (43)	724	1.06 (0.06)	(0.95 - 1.19)
New York	Region C: Region 8	5	1,000	846 (61)	859	0.99 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.14)
New York	Region C: Region 9	5	1,200	881 (61)	815	1.08 (0.07)	(0.94 - 1.24)
New York	Region C: Region 10	5	500	350 (53)	378	0.93 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.26)
New York	Region C: Region 11	5	1,100	986 (89)	898	1.10 (0.10)	(0.92 - 1.32)
New York	Region C: Region 12	5	1,200	975 (65)	970	1.00 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.15)
New York	Region D: Region 13	5	500	407 (47)	408	1.00 (0.11)	(0.79 - 1.26)
New York	Region D: Region 14	5	500	360 (43)	457	0.79 (0.10)	(0.62 - 1.01)
New York	Region D: Region 15	5	600	511 (51)	460	1.11 (0.11)	(0.91 - 1.36)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
North Carolina	Alliance Behavioral Healthcare 1	5	600	875 (192)	637	1.37 (0.30)	(0.88 - 2.15)
North Carolina	Alliance Behavioral Healthcare 2	5	500	832 (148)	782	1.06 (0.19)	(0.74 - 1.53)
North Carolina	Cardinal Innovations Healthcare Solutions 1	5	400	783 (187)	619	1.26 (0.30)	(0.77 - 2.07)
North Carolina	Cardinal Innovations Healthcare Solutions 2	5	400	588 (72)	557	1.05 (0.13)	(0.82 - 1.36)
North Carolina	Cardinal Innovations Healthcare Solutions 3	5	400	575 (72)	789	0.73[a] (0.09)	(0.56 - 0.94)
North Carolina	CenterPoint Human Services	5	300	363 (56)	451	0.81 (0.12)	(0.58 - 1.11)
North Carolina	Eastpointe	5	500	674 (92)	680	0.99 (0.13)	(0.75 - 1.31)
North Carolina	Partners Behavioral Health Management	5	600	940 (83)	758	1.24[a] (0.11)	(1.04 - 1.49)
North Carolina	Sandhills Center 1	5	300	435 (65)	467	0.93 (0.14)	(0.68 - 1.27)
North Carolina	Sandhills Center 2	5	300	411 (47)	421	0.98 (0.11)	(0.77 - 1.24)
North Carolina	Smoky Mountain Center 1	5	200	313 (41)	458	0.68[a] (0.09)	(0.52 - 0.90)
North Carolina	Smoky Mountain Center 2	5	300	468 (69)	452	1.04 (0.15)	(0.76 - 1.41)
North Carolina	Trillium Health Resources 1	5	300	366 (58)	516	0.71[a] (0.11)	(0.51 - 0.99)
North Carolina	Trillium Health Resources 2	5	300	391 (79)	527	0.74 (0.15)	(0.49 - 1.13)
North Dakota	Badlands and West Central	5	1,100	149 (9)	161	0.93 (0.06)	(0.82 - 1.05)
North Dakota	Lake Region	5	300	31 (4)	33	0.92 (0.12)	(0.70 - 1.20)
North Dakota	North Central	5	600	74 (6)	83	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
North Dakota	Northeast	5	800	84 (8)	77	1.08 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.31)
North Dakota	Northwest	5	200	29 (5)	31	0.95 (0.17)	(0.64 - 1.41)
North Dakota	South Central	5	400	49 (6)	49	1.01 (0.12)	(0.79 - 1.30)
North Dakota	Southeast	5	1,400	164 (11)	165	0.99 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.13)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Ohio	Boards 2, 46, 55, and 68	5	700	382 (31)	429	0.89 (0.07)	(0.76 - 1.05)
Ohio	Boards 3, 52, and 85	5	500	312 (27)	318	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Ohio	Boards 4 and 78	5	400	241 (28)	262	0.92 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.17)
Ohio	Boards 5 and 60	5	600	267 (24)	286	0.93 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.12)
Ohio	Boards 7, 15, 41, 79, and 84	5	800	452 (44)	391	1.16 (0.11)	(0.95 - 1.40)
Ohio	Boards 8, 13, and 83	5	700	431 (44)	416	1.03 (0.10)	(0.84 - 1.27)
Ohio	Board 9 (Butler)	5	500	291 (39)	307	0.95 (0.13)	(0.72 - 1.24)
Ohio	Board 12	5	500	237 (26)	292	0.81 (0.09)	(0.65 - 1.01)
Ohio	Boards 18 and 47	5	2,300	1,359 (66)	1,317	1.03 (0.05)	(0.94 - 1.13)
Ohio	Boards 20, 32, 54, and 69	5	600	334 (27)	286	1.17 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.37)
Ohio	Boards 21, 39, 51, 70, and 80	5	800	468 (35)	464	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.17)
Ohio	Boards 22, 74, and 87	5	600	321 (28)	327	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.17)
Ohio	Boards 23 and 45	5	600	411 (38)	315	1.30[a] (0.12)	(1.08 - 1.57)
Ohio	Board 25 (Franklin)	5	1,600	892 (49)	987	0.90 (0.05)	(0.81 - 1.01)
Ohio	Boards 27, 71, and 73	5	700	363 (35)	414	0.88 (0.09)	(0.72 - 1.07)
Ohio	Boards 28, 43, and 67	5	800	508 (37)	414	1.23[a] (0.09)	(1.06 - 1.42)
Ohio	Board 31 (Hamilton)	5	1,200	651 (43)	663	0.98 (0.06)	(0.86 - 1.12)
Ohio	Board 48 (Lucas)	5	600	300 (32)	363	0.83 (0.09)	(0.66 - 1.03)
Ohio	Boards 50 and 76	5	1,000	539 (34)	518	1.04 (0.06)	(0.92 - 1.18)
Ohio	Board 57 (Montgomery)	5	800	444 (38)	453	0.98 (0.08)	(0.83 - 1.16)
Ohio	Board 77 (Summit)	5	800	444 (37)	455	0.98 (0.08)	(0.82 - 1.15)
Oklahoma	Central	5	500	362 (35)	395	0.92 (0.09)	(0.75 - 1.12)
Oklahoma	East Central	5	500	332 (29)	360	0.92 (0.08)	(0.77 - 1.10)
Oklahoma	Northeast	5	700	464 (39)	400	1.16 (0.10)	(0.98 - 1.38)
Oklahoma	Northwest and Southwest	5	600	431 (44)	449	0.96 (0.10)	(0.78 - 1.18)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	5	900	617 (50)	601	1.03 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.20)
Oklahoma	Southeast	5	700	471 (38)	426	1.10 (0.09)	(0.94 - 1.30)
Oklahoma	Tulsa County	5	700	424 (45)	500	0.85 (0.09)	(0.68 - 1.05)
Oregon	Region 1 (Multnomah)	5	900	642 (45)	664	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.11)
Oregon	Region 2	5	1,100	757 (55)	786	0.96 (0.07)	(0.83 - 1.11)
Oregon	Region 3	5	1,500	1,053 (83)	1,040	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.18)
Oregon	Region 4	5	600	478 (49)	475	1.01 (0.10)	(0.82 - 1.24)
Oregon	Region 5 (Central)	5	300	217 (23)	174	1.25 (0.13)	(0.99 - 1.56)
Oregon	Region 6 (Eastern)	5	200	147 (23)	206	0.72[a] (0.11)	(0.52 - 1.00)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Pennsylvania	Region 1 (Allegheny)	5	1,500	1,101 (63)	1,058	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.17)
Pennsylvania	Regions 3, 8, 9, and 51	5	900	617 (44)	599	1.03 (0.07)	(0.89 - 1.19)
Pennsylvania	Regions 4, 11, 37, and 49	5	1,100	705 (45)	767	0.92 (0.06)	(0.81 - 1.05)
Pennsylvania	Regions 5, 18, 23, 24, and 46	5	900	531 (43)	632	0.84[a] (0.07)	(0.71 - 0.99)
Pennsylvania	Regions 6, 12, 16, 31, 35, 45, and 47	5	1,000	634 (46)	608	1.04 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.21)
Pennsylvania	Regions 7, 13, 20, and 33	5	2,800	2,173 (92)	2,105	1.03 (0.04)	(0.95 - 1.12)
Pennsylvania	Regions 10, 15, 27, 32, 43, and 44	5	800	539 (40)	440	1.22[a] (0.09)	(1.06 - 1.42)
Pennsylvania	Regions 17 and 21	5	500	334 (30)	312	1.07 (0.10)	(0.89 - 1.28)
Pennsylvania	Regions 19, 26, 28, and 42	5	1,900	1,163 (64)	1,227	0.95 (0.05)	(0.85 - 1.06)
Pennsylvania	Regions 22, 38, 40, 41, and 48	5	1,000	716 (50)	711	1.01 (0.07)	(0.88 - 1.16)
Pennsylvania	Regions 29 and 34	5	700	507 (46)	553	0.92 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.10)
Pennsylvania	Regions 30 and 50	5	800	544 (41)	520	1.05 (0.08)	(0.90 - 1.22)
Pennsylvania	Region 36 (Philadelphia)	5	1,900	1,218 (60)	1,278	0.95 (0.05)	(0.86 - 1.05)
Rhode Island	Bristol and Newport	5	500	100 (10)	114	0.87 (0.08)	(0.72 - 1.06)
Rhode Island	Kent	5	700	152 (13)	142	1.07 (0.09)	(0.90 - 1.27)
Rhode Island	Providence	5	2,900	523 (26)	532	0.98 (0.05)	(0.89 - 1.08)
Rhode Island	Washington	5	600	122 (12)	109	1.11 (0.11)	(0.91 - 1.36)
South Carolina	Region 1	5	1,400	1,194 (80)	1,239	0.96 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.10)
South Carolina	Region 2	5	1,200	977 (78)	969	1.01 (0.08)	(0.86 - 1.18)
South Carolina	Region 3	5	800	689 (58)	689	1.00 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.19)
South Carolina	Region 4	5	1,300	1,046 (71)	1,055	0.99 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.13)
South Dakota	Region 1	5	1,200	168 (13)	169	0.99 (0.08)	(0.85 - 1.16)
South Dakota	Region 2	5	500	67 (7)	63	1.06 (0.10)	(0.87 - 1.30)
South Dakota	Region 3	5	1,100	156 (10)	163	0.95 (0.06)	(0.84 - 1.08)
South Dakota	Region 4	5	600	93 (8)	97	0.95 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.14)
South Dakota	Region 5	5	1,300	193 (13)	196	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Tennessee	Region 1	5	400	518 (66)	441	1.18 (0.15)	(0.91 - 1.52)
Tennessee	Region 2	5	800	963 (82)	1,020	0.94 (0.08)	(0.80 - 1.12)
Tennessee	Region 3	5	800	863 (61)	817	1.06 (0.07)	(0.92 - 1.22)
Tennessee	Region 4 (Davidson)	5	500	654 (80)	543	1.20 (0.15)	(0.94 - 1.54)
Tennessee	Region 5	5	1,000	1,226 (101)	1,314	0.93 (0.08)	(0.79 - 1.10)
Tennessee	Region 6	5	500	484 (43)	535	0.91 (0.08)	(0.76 - 1.09)
Tennessee	Region 7 (Shelby)	5	600	654 (49)	784	0.83[a] (0.06)	(0.72 - 0.97)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Texas	Region 1	5	700	750 (77)	699	1.07 (0.11)	(0.87 - 1.32)
Texas	Region 2	5	400	425 (52)	457	0.93 (0.11)	(0.72 - 1.20)
Texas	Region 3a	5	3,000	3,643 (222)	3,631	1.00 (0.06)	(0.89 - 1.13)
Texas	Region 3bc	5	2,100	2,454 (162)	2,070	1.19[a] (0.08)	(1.04 - 1.35)
Texas	Region 4	5	800	911 (67)	936	0.97 (0.07)	(0.84 - 1.13)
Texas	Region 5	5	600	674 (59)	646	1.04 (0.09)	(0.87 - 1.25)
Texas	Region 6a	5	3,400	4,311 (268)	4,593	0.94 (0.06)	(0.83 - 1.06)
Texas	Region 6bc	5	400	485 (41)	542	0.89 (0.08)	(0.75 - 1.07)
Texas	Region 7a	5	1,300	1,648 (167)	1,620	1.02 (0.10)	(0.83 - 1.24)
Texas	Region 7bcd	5	900	982 (79)	940	1.04 (0.08)	(0.89 - 1.23)
Texas	Region 8	5	1,700	1,999 (135)	2,216	0.90 (0.06)	(0.79 - 1.03)
Texas	Region 9	5	400	404 (53)	479	0.84 (0.11)	(0.64 - 1.11)
Texas	Region 10	5	700	681 (106)	690	0.99 (0.15)	(0.72 - 1.35)
Texas	Region 11abd	5	900	904 (76)	1,080	0.84[a] (0.07)	(0.71 - 0.99)
Texas	Region 11c (Hidalgo)	5	600	603 (53)	623	0.97 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.16)
Utah	Bear River, Northeastern, Summit, Tooele, and Wasatch	5	600	285 (31)	272	1.05 (0.11)	(0.85 - 1.30)
Utah	Central, Four Corners, San Juan, and Southwest	5	400	196 (21)	276	0.71[a] (0.08)	(0.57 - 0.89)
Utah	Davis County	5	500	268 (29)	246	1.09 (0.12)	(0.88 - 1.36)
Utah	Salt Lake County	5	1,800	845 (44)	866	0.98 (0.05)	(0.88 - 1.08)
Utah	Utah County	5	900	408 (43)	412	0.99 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.22)
Utah	Weber, Morgan	5	400	215 (31)	198	1.08 (0.16)	(0.81 - 1.46)
Vermont	Champlain Valley	5	2,000	227 (13)	218	1.04 (0.06)	(0.93 - 1.17)
Vermont	Rural Northeast	5	900	117 (9)	128	0.91 (0.07)	(0.79 - 1.06)
Vermont	Rural Southeast	5	900	113 (8)	113	1.00 (0.07)	(0.87 - 1.15)
Vermont	Rural Southwest	5	700	84 (6)	85	0.99 (0.07)	(0.86 - 1.13)
Virginia	Region 1	5	1,000	1,201 (125)	1,061	1.13 (0.12)	(0.92 - 1.40)
Virginia	Region 2	5	1,400	1,763 (127)	1,903	0.93 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.07)
Virginia	Region 3	5	900	1,171 (90)	1,159	1.01 (0.08)	(0.87 - 1.18)
Virginia	Region 4	5	800	1,091 (112)	1,161	0.94 (0.10)	(0.77 - 1.15)
Virginia	Region 5	5	1,200	1,500 (112)	1,520	0.99 (0.07)	(0.85 - 1.14)

See notes at end of table.

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Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Washington	Region 1: Greater Columbia and North Central	5	600	627 (61)	748	0.84 (0.08)	(0.69 - 1.02)
Washington	Region 1: Spokane	5	400	465 (55)	515	0.90 (0.11)	(0.71 - 1.15)
Washington	Region 2: King	5	1,300	1,736 (131)	1,702	1.02 (0.08)	(0.88 - 1.18)
Washington	Region 2: North Sound	5	900	1,014 (96)	970	1.05 (0.10)	(0.87 - 1.26)
Washington	Region 3: Peninsula	5	300	343 (68)	312	1.10 (0.22)	(0.73 - 1.67)
Washington	Region 3: Pierce	5	600	715 (69)	686	1.04 (0.10)	(0.86 - 1.27)
Washington	Region 3: SW WA and Timberlands	5	500	597 (63)	606	0.98 (0.10)	(0.80 - 1.22)
Washington	Region 3: Thurston-Mason	5	200	239 (43)	274	0.87 (0.16)	(0.59 - 1.29)
West Virginia	Region I	5	300	90 (12)	126	0.71[a] (0.09)	(0.54 - 0.94)
West Virginia	Region II	5	600	214 (19)	222	0.97 (0.09)	(0.81 - 1.15)
West Virginia	Region III	5	400	142 (16)	146	0.98 (0.11)	(0.78 - 1.22)
West Virginia	Region IV	5	1,100	329 (25)	347	0.95 (0.07)	(0.81 - 1.10)
West Virginia	Region V	5	1,400	498 (29)	450	1.11 (0.06)	(0.99 - 1.24)
West Virginia	Region VI	5	900	300 (20)	288	1.04 (0.07)	(0.91 - 1.19)
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	5	700	772 (69)	774	1.00 (0.09)	(0.83 - 1.19)
Wisconsin	Northeastern	5	1,100	1,208 (116)	1,045	1.16 (0.11)	(0.96 - 1.40)
Wisconsin	Northern	5	400	395 (42)	417	0.95 (0.10)	(0.76 - 1.18)
Wisconsin	Southeastern	5	800	917 (73)	978	0.94 (0.07)	(0.80 - 1.10)
Wisconsin	Southern	5	800	867 (71)	940	0.92 (0.08)	(0.78 - 1.09)
Wisconsin	Western	5	700	628 (51)	659	0.95 (0.08)	(0.81 - 1.12)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 18.1A Coverage Ratios, Associated Standard Errors, and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by State and Substate Region, 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUHs (continued)

State	Substate Region	NSDUH Number of Years Sampled	NSDUH Sample Size	NSDUH Average Population Totals (SEs) (in 1,000s)	Claritas Adjusted Population Totals (in 1,000s)	Coverage Ratio (SE)	95 Percent CI
Wyoming	Judicial District 1 (Laramie)	5	700	79 (6)	80	0.98 (0.08)	(0.84 - 1.15)
Wyoming	Judicial District 2	5	500	45 (4)	46	0.96 (0.09)	(0.79 - 1.17)
Wyoming	Judicial District 3	5	800	79 (6)	68	1.16 (0.09)	(0.99 - 1.37)
Wyoming	Judicial District 4	5	300	36 (4)	32	1.12 (0.14)	(0.87 - 1.45)
Wyoming	Judicial District 5	5	400	39 (4)	46	0.85 (0.08)	(0.70 - 1.04)
Wyoming	Judicial District 6	5	500	53 (6)	50	1.06 (0.11)	(0.86 - 1.32)
Wyoming	Judicial District 7 (Natrona)	5	600	51 (5)	65	0.78[a] (0.07)	(0.65 - 0.94)
Wyoming	Judicial District 8	5	400	41 (5)	33	1.22 (0.15)	(0.95 - 1.57)
Wyoming	Judicial District 9	5	400	51 (5)	61	0.83 (0.08)	(0.68 - 1.02)

CI = confidence interval; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; SE = standard error.

NOTE: The Claritas numbers are population projections based on the 2010 census. Block group projections for various age group by gender by race/ethnicity domains are provided by Claritas and are summed up to the county level to obtain these numbers. The Claritas projections have been adjusted to match the NSDUH noninstitutionalized population at the state level.

NOTE: The NSDUH sample sizes were rounded to the nearest 100. The coverage ratios and the CIs of the coverage ratios were rounded to two decimal places.

NOTE: The substate region definitions can be found in the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/. The 2012 to 2014 substate region definitions were used for all 5 years of data shown in this table.

NOTE: More information on the Claritas and NSDUH data can be found in Table 18.1C.

NOTE: The coverage ratio was calculated as the NSDUH total divided by the Claritas total.

NOTE: The coverage ratio's SE was calculated as the NSDUH estimate's SE divided by the Claritas total. The Claritas total's SE was not available, so the Claritas estimate was treated as a constant, which led to underestimating the coverage ratio's SE.

NOTE: The 95 percent CI for the coverage ratios was calculated using the log scale formula in equation (3.0) in Chapter 1.

[a] Using the CIs shown, the difference between the coverage ratio and 1.0 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005 to 2014; Claritas, 2013.

Table 18.1C Information on 2013 Claritas and 2010 to 2014 NSDUH Data for Substate Regions

Information	2013 Claritas[1]	2010 to 2014 NSDUH[2]
Target Population	Claritas is not a survey. However, the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census population counts are the basis for the Claritas projections. The census target population included those residing within the United States, including household and group quarters populations, and remote Alaska areas.	Civilian, noninstitutionalized individuals aged 12 or older residing within the United States, including residents of households, college dormitories, shelters for homeless people, migratory work camps, military bases (civilians only), and halfway houses, but excluding active-duty military personnel, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, and homeless people not living in shelters
Sample Size	Total U.S. resident population was 308,745,538 in 2010.	341,961 individuals over 5 years
Response Rate	N/A	National response rates: (a) weighted dwelling unit screening response rate: ranged from 81.9 to 88.4 percent; (b) weighted interview response rate: ranged from 71.2 to 74.6 percent; and (c) weighted overall response rate: ranged from 58.3 to 65.9 percent
Sponsor	Claritas	CBHSQ, SAMHSA
Data Collection Mode/Setting	N/A	An interviewer visited each respondent to administer the interview using a laptop computer in the respondent's home. The interview was conducted with CAPI/ACASI techniques.[3]
Geographic Coverage	50 states, the District of Columbia	50 states and the District of Columbia
Estimation Methodology	The 2013 Claritas population projections were derived using 2010 census data along with American Community Survey data, counts of active residential addresses from the U.S. Postal Service, counts from the Master Address Files, and Valassis counts of new housing units.	Analysis weights were used in SUDAAN® to compute unbiased design-based estimates.[4] Standard errors for the estimates were calculated by treating substate regions as strata and the unique segments as the PSUs in SUDAAN. Hence, the degrees of freedom used to compute the critical value of the *t*-statistic for calculating the CI of the CR for each substate region was computed as number of unique segments in that substate region minus one. For more details, see Chapter 1. Precision-based suppression criteria were applied to NSDUH estimates; however, no estimates were suppressed.
Verbatim Questions Used	N/A	N/A
Proxy versus Nonproxy Responses	N/A	N/A

ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interviewing; CAPI = computer-assisted personal interviewing; CBHSQ = Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality; CI = confidence interval; CR = coverage ratio; MRB = methodological resource book; N/A = not applicable; NSDUH = National Survey on Drug Use and Health; PSU = primary sampling unit; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

[1] Information on the 2010 decennial census is available from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data/datasets.2010.html. Information about Claritas population counts can be found in the following reference: The Nielsen Company. (2012, July). *Pop-Facts™ methodology*. Retrieved from http://www.tetrad.com/pub/documents/popfactsmeth

[2] Information on NSDUH is available from https://www.samhsa.gov/data/.

[3] See the 2014 NSDUH's data collection final report (Section 8 of the 2014 MRB) at the SAMHSA website.

[4] See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®, Release 11.0* [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

List of Contributors

This methodological report was prepared by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and RTI International (a registered trademark and a trade name of Research Triangle Institute). Work by RTI was performed under Contract No. HHSS283201300001C. Peter Tice served as the Government Project Officer, and David Hunter served as the RTI Project Director.

Significant contributors to this report at SAMHSA include Rebecca D. Ahrnsbrak, Matthew Williams, Eunice Park-Lee, Jonaki Bose, and Sarra L. Hedden. Reviewers of this report at SAMHSA were Arthur Hughes and Rachel N. Lipari. Among the SAMHSA staff, Arthur Hughes has retired, and Matthew Williams is now with the National Science Foundation.

Significant contributors to this report at RTI include Kathryn E. Spagnola, Neeraja S. Sathe, and Jiantong (Jean) Wang. A reviewer of this report at RTI was Rachel Harter. At RTI, Debbie F. Bond word processed and formatted the report, while Richard S. Straw edited it and Teresa F. Bass coordinated its web production.

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