

The NSDUH Report

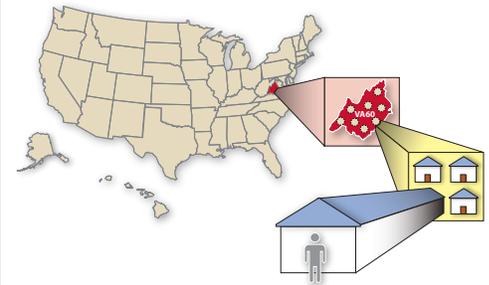
March 6, 2014

Trends in Substance Use Disorders among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation or Parole

Almost 4.8 million individuals in the United States were under community supervision by the criminal justice system (i.e., probation, parole, or conditional release from prison) at the end of 2011.^{1,2} The number of persons under community supervision decreased between 2009 and 2011. However, the number in 2011 is about 4 times greater than the number of individuals on community supervision in 1980.¹ The large population of individuals under community supervision often has an array of behavioral health problems, with substance misuse being chief among them. Indeed, drug law violations account for the most common type of criminal offense.³

Untreated substance use disorders among probationers and parolees can lead to relapse and a path toward continued criminal behavior, which can lead to probation/parole violations and an increased risk of reincarceration. To address offenders' substance use treatment needs, the criminal justice system—in collaboration with the public health system—has placed greater emphasis on treatment programming within correctional facilities and has improved access and linkages to community-based treatment. Implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act may increase access to treatment for many people who are under community supervision within the criminal justice system.^{4,5,6} Monitoring substance use disorders and unmet treatment need among offenders is critical for assessing the impact of these efforts.

Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) can be used to examine trends in substance use disorders and receipt of treatment among persons on probation or parole. NSDUH asks respondents if, at any time during the past 12 months, they were (1) on probation or (2) on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison (referred to as “parole”). NSDUH also asks questions to determine whether respondents had a substance use disorder in the past year (i.e., dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs) and to determine whether respondents received substance



IN BRIEF

In 2012, an estimated 3.2 million males aged 18 to 49 were on probation, and 900,000 were on parole; the percentage of males aged 18 to 49 who reported being on probation or parole during the past 12 months remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2012 (about 5 percent)

Rates of substance use disorders among males aged 18 to 49 on probation or parole were generally similar to rates in previous years; in 2012, 40.3 percent of male probationers and 38.3 percent of male parolees had an alcohol or illicit drug use disorder in the past year

There were few statistically significant changes in need for treatment, receipt of substance use treatment (including receipt of treatment in prison or jail), or unmet treatment need between 2002 and 2012 among male probationers and parolees aged 18 to 49

use treatment in the past year. All estimates in this report are based on data from the 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs.

Number on Probation and Parole

In 2012, an estimated 3.2 million males aged 18 to 49 were on probation, and 900,000 were on parole.⁷ The number of males aged 18 to 49 who reported being on probation during the 12 months before the interview remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2010, decreased in 2011, and then increased in 2012 (Figure 1). The number of males aged 18 to 49 who reported being on parole during the 12 months before the interview remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2012.

Substance Use Disorders

More than one quarter (29.8 percent) of male probationers aged 18 to 49 in 2012 had an alcohol use disorder, 19.2 percent had an illicit drug use disorder in the past year, and 40.3 percent had either an alcohol or illicit drug use disorder (Figure 2).^{8,9} Similarly, 24.9 percent of male parolees had an alcohol use

disorder, 19.7 percent had an illicit drug use disorder, and 38.3 percent had an alcohol or illicit drug use disorder in the past year (Figure 3).

With one exception, the rates of substance use disorders among male probationers in 2012 were not statistically different from those in any other years (Figure 2). Specifically, the percentage of probationers with past year alcohol disorder was lower in 2012 than in 2003 (29.8 vs. 37.1 percent). Among male parolees, the rates of substance use disorders in 2012 were not statistically different from those in previous years, with one exception; the percentage of male parolees with a past year alcohol or illicit drug use disorder was higher in 2012 than in 2009 (38.3 vs. 26.1 percent; Figure 3).

Receipt of Treatment and Unmet Need

As Table 1 shows, there were no statistically significant changes in need for treatment, receipt of substance use treatment, or unmet treatment need between 2002 and 2012 among male probationers aged 18 to 49.^{10,11,12} In every year, nearly half of male probationers needed treatment; however, only about a quarter received some

Figure 1. Number of Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation or Parole in the Past Year (in Thousands): 2002 to 2012

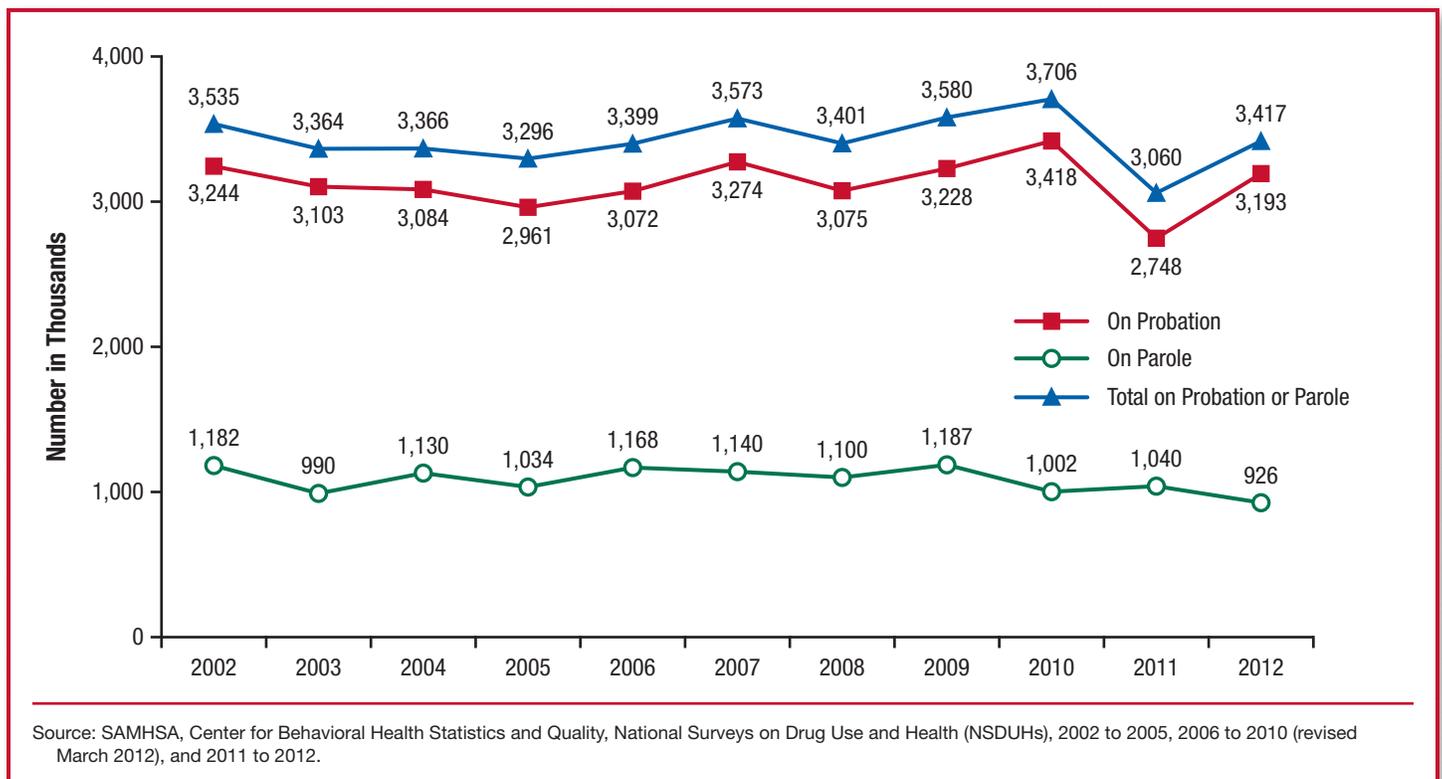
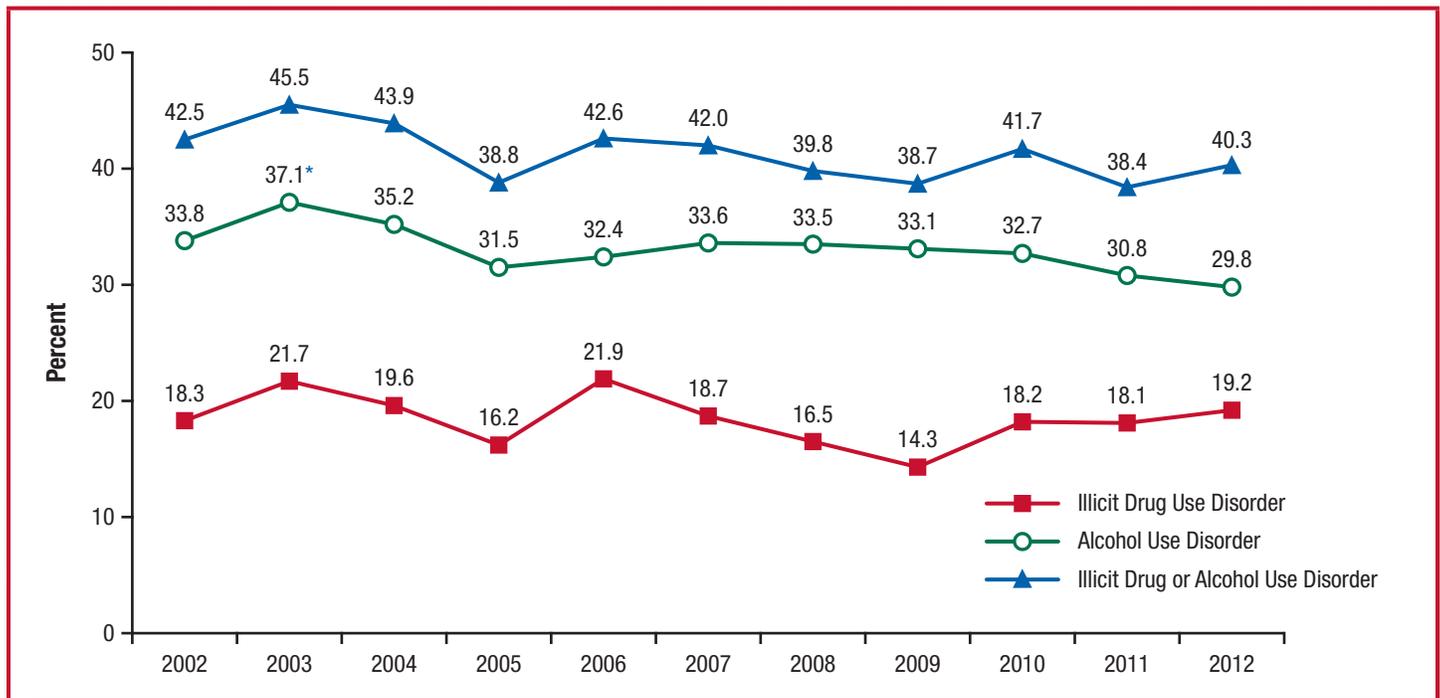


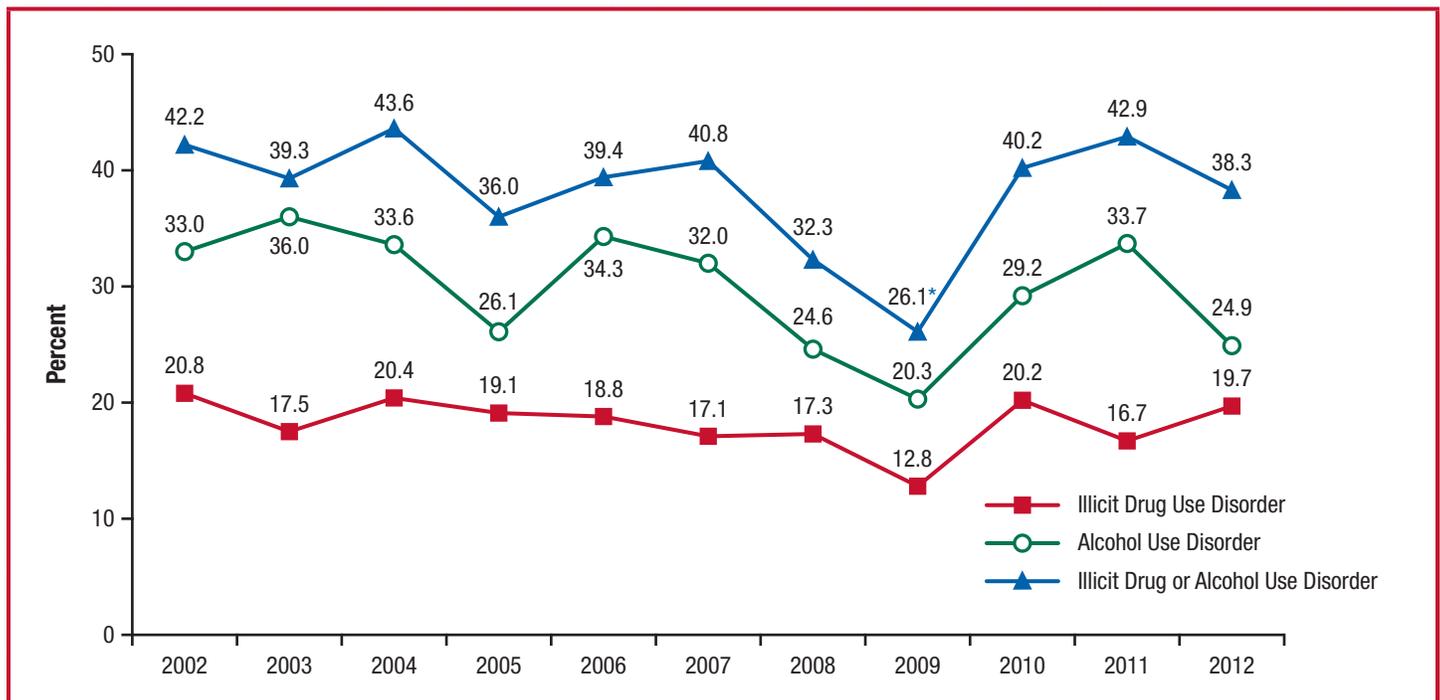
Figure 2. Past Year Substance Use Disorders among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation: 2002 to 2012



* Difference between estimate and estimate for 2012 is significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Figure 3. Past Year Substance Use Disorders among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Parole: 2002 to 2012



* Difference between estimate and estimate for 2012 is significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

treatment in the past year. In any given year, about 10 percent reported that they were receiving treatment currently (at the time of the interview). About 3 to 7 percent had received treatment in prison or jail within the past year.

Among male parolees aged 18 to 49, there were no statistically significant differences in need for treatment (Table 2). In each year from 2002 to 2012, nearly half (41.0 to 53.7 percent) of male parolees needed treatment; however, only about one fifth to one third

Table 1. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation: 2002 to 2012

Need for and Receipt of Treatment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem	48.0	51.0	50.8	44.2	47.4	46.7	45.6	46.1	47.3	46.7	45.3
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem	25.1	25.9	25.8	23.7	25.6	25.2	25.0	27.1	25.1	26.3	23.8
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility	17.1	15.9	18.5	14.8	16.9	17.3	16.3	18.0	14.9	18.9	16.1
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.3	7.0	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.3	7.0	4.4
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	11.1	8.2	9.5	9.2	11.0	11.6	10.2	11.0	9.1	11.8	9.5
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment	30.9	35.1	32.4	29.4	30.6	29.5	29.3	28.1	32.5	27.8	29.2

* Difference between estimate and 2012 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Table 2. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Parole: 2002 to 2012

Need for and Receipt of Treatment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem	47.6	43.9	52.1	42.8	43.0	44.6	41.0	42.1	53.7	50.1	43.9
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem	25.7	26.2	26.7	19.2	24.8	26.1	26.1	33.1	34.1	28.9	28.4
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility	16.7	17.5	20.6	13.3	15.9	17.6	16.9	26.2	24.9	19.6	17.1
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail	7.1	6.9	9.3	9.1	9.4	11.6	10.5	14.5	15.2	13.1	9.1
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	11.3	8.2	10.7	6.6	11.7	14.2	14.3*	14.9*	11.4	14.4*	6.6
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment	30.9	26.4	31.6	29.5	27.2	27.0	24.1	15.9*	28.8	30.6	26.9

* Difference between estimate and 2012 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

(19.2 to 34.1 percent) received some treatment in the past year. In any given year, only a small percentage (6.6 to 14.9 percent) reported that they were currently receiving treatment. About 7 to 15 percent received treatment in prison or jail within the past year. The rate of current receipt of treatment was lower in 2012 than in 2008, 2009, and 2011 but was consistent with the rates in 2002 to 2007. Unmet treatment need among this population has also remained consistent between 2002 and 2012, with the exception of 2009.

Discussion

Although the past several decades have witnessed an increased interest in providing substance abuse treatment services for criminal justice offenders, only a small percentage of offenders have received treatment services, especially in jails and community correctional facilities. In 2011, SAMHSA reported it appeared there was some degree of success in the efforts to address the treatment needs of substance-using offenders based on an analysis of levels of substance use disorders and unmet need for substance abuse treatment among adult male probationers and parolees from 2002 to 2009.¹³ This current report was undertaken to assess whether the improvements found through 2009 have continued in more recent years. However, the most recent data (2010 through 2012) indicate that rates of substance use disorders and unmet need for treatment among males on probation or parole are generally similar to rates in 2002 through 2008. These analyses underscore the importance of monitoring long-term trends because changes observed over a short period of time may reflect statistical anomalies rather than true change, especially when looking at relatively small subpopulations such as those on probation or parole.

Findings in this report highlight the ongoing and increased importance of addressing substance use treatment needs among individuals under correctional supervision. Treatment is the most effective course for interrupting the drug abuse/criminal justice cycle for offenders with drug abuse problems.¹⁴ Offenders with untreated substance dependence or abuse are more likely than treated offenders to relapse. Treatment that does not meet the specific needs of offenders may not

be as effective in reducing drug use and recidivism.¹⁴ These issues can lead to rearrest and reincarceration, risking the health and safety of our communities and placing an increased burden upon the criminal justice system. Continued monitoring of substance use and treatment need and receipt among probationers and parolees will inform the criminal justice and public health systems on the need for substance use treatment services for those offenders under community supervision.

End Notes

1. Maruschak, L. M., & Parks, E. (2012). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2011*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
2. Probation refers to adult offenders whom courts place on supervision in the community through a probation agency, generally in lieu of incarceration. However, some jurisdictions do sentence probationers to a combined short-term incarceration sentence immediately followed by probation, which is referred to as a "split sentence." Parole refers to criminal offenders who are conditionally released from prison to serve the remaining portion of their sentence in the community.
3. Glaze, L. E., & Bonczar, T. P. (2009). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2008*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
4. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (2010).
5. Health Care Education and Reconciliation Act, Pub. L. No. 111-152, 124 Stat. 1029 (2010).
6. TASC Institute for Consulting and Training. (2013, January 23). *Leveraging national health reform to reduce recidivism & build recovery*. Presentation given to SAMHSA's Adult Treatment Court Collaborative grantees. Retrieved from <http://gainscenter.samhsa.gov/cms-assets/documents/97682-829055.aca-sustainability-webinar-slides.pdf>
7. The estimated total of males aged 18 to 49 on parole and/or probation must be interpreted carefully. In any given year, about 25 percent of those on probation (about 5 percent of male NSDUH respondents aged 18 to 49) say they were on both probation and parole at some point during the prior 12 months. The number of probationers and parolees presented here are not adjusted for this overlap; instead, they are reported independently, in the same manner in which Bureau of Justice Statistics data for probation and parole would be combined.
8. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, including data from original methamphetamine questions but not including new methamphetamine items added in 2005 and 2006.
9. NSDUH defines dependence on or abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs using criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which include such symptoms as withdrawal,

tolerance, use in dangerous situations, trouble with the law, and interference with major obligations at work, school, or home during the past year. For details, see American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

10. An individual was classified as needing treatment for a substance abuse problem if he or she met the criteria for dependence on or abuse of a substance or if he or she received specialty treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year.
11. Treatment receipt refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes both specialty and nonspecialty treatment. Specialty treatment includes treatment received at a hospital, rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center. Nonspecialty treatment includes services received at an emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.
12. Unmet treatment need refers to respondents classified as needing substance use treatment but not having received treatment at a specialty facility.
13. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and National Institute of Justice. (2011, Summer). *Data Review: Mental and substance use disorders among adult men on probation or parole: Some success against a persistent challenge*. Rockville, MD: Authors.
14. National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2012, January). *Principles of drug abuse treatment for criminal justice populations—A research-based guide*. Bethesda, MD: Author.

Suggested Citation

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The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities.

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The 2002 to 2012 data used in this report are based on information obtained from 201,400 males aged 18 to 49. The survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence.

The NSDUH Report is prepared by the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), SAMHSA, and by RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. (RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.)

Information on the most recent NSDUH is available in the following publication:

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2013). *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of national findings* (HHS Publication No. SMA 13-4795, NSDUH Series H-46). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Also available online: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
www.samhsa.gov/data

Supporting Tables

Table S1. Number (in 1,000s) of Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation or Parole in the Past Year: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Figure 1)

Probation/Parole Status	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
On Probation	3,244	3,103	3,084	2,961	3,072	3,274	3,075	3,228	3,418	2,748	3,193
On Parole ¹	1,182	990	1,130	1,034	1,168	1,140	1,100	1,187	1,002	1,040	926
Total on Probation or Parole ¹	3,535	3,364	3,366	3,296	3,399	3,573	3,401	3,580	3,706	3,060	3,417

NOTE: Respondents with nondeterminant probation and/or parole status are excluded from respective analyses.

¹ Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Table S2. Past Year Substance Use Disorders among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Figure 2)

Type of Substance Use Disorder	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	593	18.3	1.82	673	21.7	2.02	604	19.6	1.84	479	16.2	1.59
Alcohol Use Disorder	1,095	33.8	2.30	1,151	37.1	2.55	1,084	35.2	2.23	934	31.5	2.07
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	1,380	42.5	2.36	1,412	45.5	2.55	1,354	43.9	2.27	1,149	38.8	2.24
	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	673	21.9	2.19	614	18.7	1.79	506	16.5	1.83	460	14.3	1.49
Alcohol Use Disorder	996	32.4	2.17	1,099	33.6	2.42	1,031	33.5	2.30	1,069	33.1	2.21
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	1,310	42.6	2.46	1,374	42.0	2.45	1,222	39.8	2.47	1,248	38.7	2.27
	2010			2011			2012					
	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE			
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	621	18.2	1.66	498	18.1	1.75	612	19.2	2.39			
Alcohol Use Disorder	1,118	32.7	2.28	846	30.8	2.20	951	29.8	2.70			
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	1,426	41.7	2.36	1,055	38.4	2.28	1,287	40.3	2.67			

SE = standard error.

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Table S3. Past Year Substance Use Disorders among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Parole: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Figure 3)

Type of Substance Use Disorder	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	246	20.8	3.79	173	17.5	3.06	231	20.4	3.02	197	19.1	3.12
Alcohol Use Disorder	390	33.0	4.29	356	36.0	4.29	380	33.6	3.85	270	26.1	3.41
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	499	42.2	4.47	389	39.3	4.36	493	43.6	3.99	373	36.0	3.88
	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	219	18.8	3.41	195	17.1	2.92	190	17.3	3.13	152	12.8	2.34
Alcohol Use Disorder	401	34.3	4.14	365	32.0	5.17	271	24.6	3.40	241	20.3	3.03
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	460	39.4	4.35	466	40.8	5.00	355	32.3	3.94	309	26.1	3.33
	2010			2011			2012					
	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE			
Illicit Drug ¹ Use Disorder	203	20.2	3.15	174	16.7	3.00	182	19.7	3.59			
Alcohol Use Disorder	293	29.2	3.72	350	33.7	4.14	230	24.9	4.44			
Illicit Drug ¹ or Alcohol Use Disorder	403	40.2	3.87	446	42.9	4.36	354	38.3	4.65			

SE = standard error.

NOTE: Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Table S4. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Table 1)

Past Year Treatment Need/ Receipt Characteristics	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	1,557	48.0	2.42	1,581	51.0	2.56	1,568	50.8	2.28	1,309	44.2	2.31
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	813	25.1	2.10	803	25.9	2.30	797	25.8	2.14	703	23.7	2.02
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	555	17.1	1.89	494	15.9	1.64	570	18.5	1.97	440	14.8	1.81
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	112	3.4	0.84	95	3.1	0.92	128	4.1	0.95	127	4.3	0.89
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	361	11.1	1.61	255	8.2	1.31	293	9.5	1.43	273	9.2	1.45
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	1,002	30.9	2.19	1,088	35.1	2.37	998	32.4	2.09	870	29.4	2.02
	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	1,458	47.4	2.53	1,530	46.7	2.56	1,402	45.6	2.51	1,487	46.1	2.37
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	785	25.6	2.35	825	25.2	2.31	770	25.0	2.33	875	27.1	2.24
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	519	16.9	2.06	565	17.3	2.24	502	16.3	1.98	580	18.0	1.91
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	214	7.0	1.61	145	4.4	1.22	157	5.1	1.36	157	4.9	1.15
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	338	11.0	1.82	381	11.6	1.88	315	10.2	1.59	355	11.0	1.48
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	939	30.6	2.32	965	29.5	2.21	901	29.3	2.22	907	28.1	2.07

(continued)

Table S4. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Table 1) (continued)

Past Year Treatment Need/ Receipt Characteristics	2010			2011			2012		
	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	1,618	47.3	2.42	1,283	46.7	2.38	1,446	45.3	2.66
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	857	25.1	2.03	723	26.3	2.18	760	23.8	2.33
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	509	14.9	1.53	520	18.9	1.97	513	16.1	2.21
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	148	4.3	0.82	193	7.0	1.24	142	4.4	1.26
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	311	9.1	1.30	324	11.8	1.55	305	9.5	1.75
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	1,109	32.5	2.32	763	27.8	2.11	934	29.2	2.65

SE = standard error.

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

¹ Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependent on illicit drugs or alcohol; (2) abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol; or (3) received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).² Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment but did not specify for what substance(s).⁴ Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but who have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Table S5. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Parole: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Table 2)

Past Year Treatment Need/ Receipt Characteristics	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	563	47.6	4.49	435	43.9	4.52	589	52.1	3.93	443	42.8	4.07
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	303	25.7	3.49	260	26.2	3.94	302	26.7	3.52	199	19.2	2.99
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	198	16.7	2.83	174	17.5	3.26	233	20.6	3.20	138	13.3	2.64
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	84	7.1	2.03	69	6.9	2.29	105	9.3	2.40	94	9.1	2.28
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	134	11.3	2.38	81	8.2	2.22	121	10.7	2.33	68	6.6	1.63
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	365	30.9	4.26	261	26.4	3.75	357	31.6	3.54	305	29.5	3.80
	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Number	Percent	SE									
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	503	43.0	4.45	509	44.6	4.98	451	41.0	4.14	499	42.1	4.16
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	290	24.8	4.49	297	26.1	4.34	288	26.1	3.78	392	33.1	4.23
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	185	15.9	3.30	201	17.6	3.89	186	16.9	3.23	311	26.2	4.15
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	110	9.4	2.64	132	11.6	3.64	116	10.5	2.99	172	14.5	3.76
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	136	11.7	3.27	162	14.2	3.95	157	14.3	3.14	177	14.9	2.92
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	318	27.2	3.97	308	27.0	4.79	265	24.1	3.56	189	15.9	2.56

(continued)

Table S5. Past Year Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem among Males Aged 18 to 49 on Parole: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs (Supports Table 2) (continued)

Past Year Treatment Need/ Receipt Characteristics	2010			2011			2012		
	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE	Number	Percent	SE
Needed Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ¹	539	53.7	4.14	522	50.1	4.47	407	43.9	4.44
Received Treatment for an Alcohol/Illicit Drug Use Problem ²	341	34.1	3.87	300	28.9	4.12	263	28.4	4.10
Received Treatment at a Specialty Substance Use Facility ³	250	24.9	3.62	204	19.6	3.60	158	17.1	3.24
Received Substance Use Treatment at Prison/Jail ²	153	15.2	2.94	136	13.1	2.83	84	9.1	2.66
Currently in Treatment for an Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Problem	114	11.4	2.56	149	14.4	3.40	61	6.6	1.84
Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment ^{1,4}	289	28.8	3.54	318	30.6	4.19	249	26.9	4.36

SE = standard error.

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

¹ Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependent on illicit drugs or alcohol; (2) abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol; or (3) received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).² Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment but did not specify for what substance(s).⁴ Unmet Need for Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but who have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.

Additional Tables**Table A1. Percentage of Males Aged 18 to 49 on Probation or Parole in the Past Year: 2002 to 2012 NSDUHs**

Probation/Parole Status	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
On Probation	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.9
On Parole ¹	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total on Probation or Parole ¹	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.2

NOTE: Respondents with nondeterminant probation and/or parole status are excluded from respective analyses.

¹ Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2002 to 2005, 2006 to 2010 (revised March 2012), and 2011 to 2012.