

State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

Table of Contents

[Cover](#)

[List of Figures](#)

[List of Tables](#)

[Highlights](#)

[1. Introduction](#)

- [1.1. 1999–2001 NHSDA State Estimates](#)
- [1.2. 2002 and 2003 NSDUH State Estimates](#)
- [1.3. Prior NSDUH Reports on State Estimates](#)
- [1.4. Summary of NSDUH Methodology](#)
- [1.5. Format of Report and Presentation of Data](#)
- [1.6. Measures Presented in This Report](#)
- [1.7. Other NSDUH Reports and Products](#)

[2. Illicit Drug Use](#)

- [2.1. Any Illicit Drug](#)
- [2.2. Marijuana](#)
- [2.3. Perceptions of Risk of Marijuana Use](#)
- [2.4. Incidence of Marijuana Use](#)
- [2.5. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana](#)
- [2.6. Cocaine](#)

[3. Alcohol Use](#)

- [3.1. Alcohol](#)
- [3.2. Binge Alcohol](#)
- [3.3. Perceptions of Risk of Binge Alcohol Use](#)

[4. Tobacco Use](#)

- [4.1. Tobacco](#)
- [4.2. Cigarettes](#)
- [4.3. Perceptions of Risk of Heavy Cigarette Use](#)

[5. Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Need](#)

- [5.1. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse](#)
- [5.2. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse](#)
- [5.3. Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse](#)
- [5.4. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Problems](#)
- [5.5. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Problems](#)

[6. Serious Mental Illness among Adults](#)

[7. Discussion](#)

[7.1. 2002–2003 State Rankings for Substance Use and Other Measures](#)

[7.2. Comparisons with Prior Estimates and Rankings](#)

[7.3. Validation](#)

[References](#)

Appendix

[A. State Estimation Methodology](#)

[B. Tables of Model-Based Estimates \(50 States and the District of Columbia\), by Substance](#)

↑ Top



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

| [Site Disclaimer](#)

| [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)



State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

Douglas Wright
Neeraja Sathe

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Office of Applied Studies

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and by RTI International (a trade name of Research Triangle Institute), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Work by RTI was performed under Contract No. 283-98-9008. At SAMHSA, Douglas Wright was responsible for the content, analysis, and writing of the report, and Joseph C. Gfroerer reviewed and provided numerous suggestions and improvements on its content and format. At RTI, Neeraja Sathe was responsible for writing of the report, and Ralph Folsom was responsible for the overall methodology and estimation for the model-based Bayes estimates and prediction intervals. The following staff were responsible for generating the estimates and providing other support and analysis: Akhil Vaish, Neeraja Sathe, and Kathy Woodside. Bing Liu, Brenda Porter, and Misty Foster worked on generating the tables. Ms. Sathe and Jason Guder also provided oversight for production of the report. Mary Ellen Marsden reviewed the report, Richard S. Straw and K. Scott Chestnut edited it, Joyce Clay-Brooks formatted its text and tables, and Pamela Couch Prevatt, Teresa F. Gurley, and Kim Cone prepared its print and Web versions. Justine L. Allpress, David Chrest, Jeanne Game, Bill Wheaton, and Shari B. Lambert prepared the maps. Final report production was provided by Beatrice Rouse, Coleen Sanderson, and Jane Feldmann at SAMHSA.

Public Domain Notice

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from SAMHSA. However, this publication may *not* be reproduced or distributed for a fee without the specific, written authorization of the Office of Communications, SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Citation of the source is appreciated. Suggested citation:

Wright, D., & Sathe, N. (2005). *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002–2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 05-3989, NSDUH Series H-26). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

Obtaining Additional Copies of Publication

Copies may be obtained, free of charge, from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), a service of SAMHSA. Write or call NCADI at:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345
301-468-2600, 1-800-729-6686, TDD 1-800-487-4889

Electronic Access to Publication

This publication can be accessed electronically through the Internet connections listed below:

<http://www.samhsa.gov>
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>

Originating Office

SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies
1 Choke Cherry Road, Room 7-1044
Rockville, MD 20857

January 2005

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 09, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

List of Figures

[2.1 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.2 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.3 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.4 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.5 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.6 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.7 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.8 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.9 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.10 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.11 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.12 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.13 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.14 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.15 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.16 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.17 First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.18 First Use of Marijuana among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.19 First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.20 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.21 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.22 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.23 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.24 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.25 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.26 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[2.27 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.1 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.2 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.3 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.4 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.5 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.6 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.7 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.8 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.9 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.11 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[3.12 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.1 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.2 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.3 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.4 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.5 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.6 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.7 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.8 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.9 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.11 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[4.12 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.1 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.2 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.3 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.4 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.5 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.6 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.7 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.8 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.9 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.10 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.11 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.12 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.13 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.14 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.15 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.16 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.17 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.18 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.19 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.20 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.21 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.22 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003](#)

[NSDUHs](#)

[5.23 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.24 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.25 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.26 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.27 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[5.28 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[6.1 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[6.2 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[6.3 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 09, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

List of Tables

[A.1 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002](#)

[A.2 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2002](#)

[A.3 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2003](#)

[A.4 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2003](#)

[A.5 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002 and 2003](#)

[A.6 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2002 and 2003](#)

[B.1 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.2 Marijuana Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.3 Marijuana Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.4 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.5 First Use of Marijuana, by Age Group and State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.6 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.7 Cocaine Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.8 Alcohol Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.9 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.11 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.12 Cigarette Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.13 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual](#)

[Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.14 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.15 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.16 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.17 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.18 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.19 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.20 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[B.21 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs](#)

[Tables of Estimated Numbers for Each Outcome by Age Group and State](#)

[State-by-State Model-Based Estimates](#)

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

Highlights

This report presents State estimates on substance use or mental illness problems from the combined 2002 and 2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The survey, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), collects information from residents of households, residents of noninstitutionalized group quarters, and civilians living on military bases. In 2002 and 2003, NSDUH collected interview data from approximately 136,000 respondents. The report provides estimates for 21 different measures related to substance use or mental illness based on the pooled 2002 and 2003 NSDUH data. Separate estimates have been produced for four age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 or older, and all persons 12 or older. For each measure, States have been ranked and categorized into quintiles, or fifths, in order to simplify the discussion. Estimates presented in this report are based on hierarchical Bayes estimation methods that combine survey data with a national model.

Methodological changes introduced in 2002 affected respondent participation rates and response patterns, resulting in changes in prevalence estimates. Therefore, the findings from the 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs should not be compared with results from the 2001 or earlier NHSDAs. The 2002 survey represented a new baseline for the State estimates, as well as for the national estimates. By combining the 2002 and 2003 survey data, the State-level small area estimates have been improved. This report updates the State estimates of substance use from the 2002 NSDUH (Wright, 2004).

Illicit Drug Use

- Estimates of past month use of any illicit drug ranged from a low of 6.3 percent in Utah to a high of 12.0 percent in Alaska for all persons aged 12 or older. The States with the highest rates of any illicit drug use for persons aged 12 or older were mostly in the West (six States) and the Northeast (three States). Most of the States that had the lowest rates in the Nation for persons aged 12 or older were either from the South (five States) or the Midwest (three States). ([Table B.1](#), [Figure 2.1](#))
- An estimated 10.8 percent of the national population aged 12 or older had used marijuana in the past year. Tennessee had the lowest rate (7.4 percent) of past year use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older. Alaska had the highest rate of past year marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older (16.7 percent). The States with the highest rates of past year marijuana use were mostly in the West (five States) and the Northeast (four States). ([Table B.2](#), [Figure 2.5](#))
- Nationally, 6.2 percent of the population aged 12 or older had used marijuana in the past month. Utah had the lowest rate (4.0 percent) of past month use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older, and New Hampshire had the highest rate (10.2 percent). An estimated 9 out of 10 States in the top fifth for past year use of marijuana were ranked in the top fifth for past month use of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older. The States with the lowest rates of past month use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older were mostly in the South: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. The other States in the lowest fifth were Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, and Utah. ([Table B.3](#), [Figures 2.5 and 2.9](#))
- The State with the lowest rate of perceived great risk of using marijuana occasionally (once a month) among persons aged 12 or older was Washington (26.8 percent). The lowest perceptions of great risk of marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older were found in the Western (four) and Northeastern (five) States. ([Table B.4](#) and [Figure 2.13](#))
- Vermont had the highest average annual rate of first use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older (2.7 percent). The highest average annual rates of first use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older were found in the West (five States) and the Northeast (four States). ([Table B.5](#), [Figure 2.17](#))
- Five States that were in the top fifth for past month use of an illicit drug for persons aged 12 or older also were ranked in the top fifth

for past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana. These States were Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Rhode Island. Colorado had the highest prevalence rate for past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana (4.7 percent) among all persons aged 12 or older. ([Table B.6](#), [Figures 2.1](#) and [2.20](#))

- The highest rate of past year cocaine use among persons aged 12 or older was found in Colorado (3.9 percent), and the lowest rate was found in Idaho (1.6 percent). Arizona and Colorado were the only States that ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) for past year use of cocaine. ([Table B.7](#), [Figures 2.24](#) to [2.27](#))

Alcohol Use

- Nationally, the rate for past month use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older was 50.5 percent. The States in the top fifth for past month use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older were primarily Northeastern (six States). The other four States in the top fifth were either Western or Midwestern. Among persons aged 12 or older, all of the States in the lowest fifth were from the South, except for Utah (West region). Utah had the lowest rate (29.6 percent) of past month alcohol use in the Nation, while New Hampshire had the highest rate in the 12 or older population (59.8 percent). ([Table B.8](#), [Figure 3.1](#))
- Utah had the lowest rate in the Nation for binge alcohol use among all persons aged 12 or older (15.9 percent). North Dakota had the highest rate among all persons aged 12 or older (31.4 percent) and among persons aged 26 or older (28.4 percent). Most of the States in the top fifth for past month binge use of alcohol for persons aged 12 or older were from the Midwest (six States). ([Table B.9](#), [Figure 3.5](#))
- People's perceptions of the risk of binge drinking were moderately related to their actual rates of binge drinking at the State level in 2002-2003. Eight of the States with the highest rates of binge use of alcohol in 2002-2003 also were States with the lowest perceived risk of binge drinking for the population aged 12 or older. Utah had the highest prevalence of perceived great risk of binge drinking: 50.9 percent for all persons aged 12 or older, 47.6 percent for youths aged 12 to 17, and 54.6 percent for persons aged 26 or older. ([Table B.10](#), [Figures 3.5](#) and [3.9](#))

Tobacco Use

- The State with the highest prevalence rate for tobacco use among persons aged 12 or older was Kentucky (39.8 percent). Utah had the lowest rate in the Nation for tobacco use among all persons aged 12 or older (19.7 percent). Of the top 10 States with the highest rates of tobacco use among persons aged 12 or older, 6 were from the South. ([Table B.11](#), [Figure 4.1](#))
- Nationally, the rate for past month use of cigarettes among persons aged 12 or older was 25.7 percent. All of the 10 States that ranked in the highest fifth for past month tobacco use also ranked in the highest fifth for cigarette use for all persons aged 12 or older. Four States were in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use in all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older): Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia. Kentucky had the highest rate of cigarette use in the Nation (34.8 percent), and Utah had the lowest rate (16.7 percent) for all persons aged 12 or older. ([Table B.12](#), [Figures 4.1](#) and [4.5](#) to [4.8](#))
- States with high prevalence rates for cigarette use tended to have low rates of perceived risk of heavy cigarette use. Six of the States ranked in the lowest fifth for perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day also were ranked in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use for persons aged 12 or older. Kentucky had the lowest rate of perception of great risk for heavy cigarette use (62.5 percent). ([Table B.13](#), [Figures 4.5](#) and [4.9](#))

Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Need

- State estimates for past year alcohol dependence or abuse among persons aged 12 or older ranged from 6.0 percent in Tennessee to 10.8 percent in North Dakota. States in the highest fifth (among persons aged 12 or older) tended to be Western (four States) or Midwestern States (four States), while States in the lowest fifth were mostly in the South (seven States). Tennessee had the lowest rate of past year alcohol dependence among persons aged 12 or older (2.7 percent). ([Tables B.14](#) and [B.15](#), [Figure 5.1](#))

- The District of Columbia had the highest rate of past year illicit drug dependence or abuse (4.0 percent) among persons aged 12 or older, and Kansas had the lowest rate (2.5 percent). Most of the States in the highest fifth were in the West (four States) or the Northeast (four States). Similarly, the District of Columbia had the highest rate for past year illicit drug dependence among persons aged 12 or older (3.0 percent). ([Tables B.16 and B.17](#), [Figure 5.9](#))
- State percentages for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older ranged from a low of 7.4 percent in Alabama to a high of 12.0 percent in New Mexico. ([Table B.18](#))
- New Mexico had the highest percentage of persons aged 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem (3.5 percent). The States in the top fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem were mainly in the West (five States) or the Northeast (four States). ([Table B.19](#), [Figure 5.21](#))
- States in the top fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems among persons aged 12 or older were primarily Western (four States) or Midwestern (four States). Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) for needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems. ([Table B.20](#), [Figures 5.25 to 5.28](#))

Serious Mental Illness among Adults

- Serious mental illness (SMI) was estimated in NSDUH for persons aged 18 or older. The States with the highest rates of SMI were mostly in the South (four States) or in the West (four States). Rhode Island had the highest rate of SMI in the Nation (11.0 percent), and Hawaii had the lowest rate (7.2 percent). ([Table B.21](#), [Figure 6.1](#))

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

1. Introduction

This report presents State estimates for 21 measures of substance use or mental health problems based on the 2002 and 2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs).¹ Sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), NSDUH is an ongoing survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years or older. Approximately 136,000 persons were interviewed in 2002–2003. State estimates presented in this report have been developed using a small area estimation (SAE) procedure in which State-level NSDUH data are combined with local-area county and census block group/tract-level data from the State. These model-based estimates provide more precise estimates of substance use at the State level than estimates based solely on the survey data.

1.1. 1999–2001 NHSDA State Estimates

Beginning with the 1999 survey data, SAMHSA produced estimates at the State level for a selected set of variables (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2001b). These variables included prevalence rates for a number of licit and illicit substances, perceptions of risks of substance use, and other measures related to substance dependence and abuse. In 2000, 12 of the same measures were repeated in the questionnaire, and a modified set of questions related to substance dependence and abuse was added. These new questions capture more accurately and completely information on dependence and abuse criteria described in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994). In 2000, estimates for the 12 measures that were common to 1999 and 2000 were based on the combined data for those 2 years in order to improve their accuracy (Wright, 2002a, 2002b). In 2001, a measure for serious mental illness (SMI) was added to the questionnaire, expanding the number of measures estimated at the State level to 19. The other 18 measures were based on combined data for 2000 and 2001.

1.2. 2002 and 2003 NSDUH State Estimates

In 2002, several changes were introduced to the survey. Incentive payments of \$30 were given to respondents for the first time in order to address concerns about the national and State response rates. Other changes included a change in the survey name, new data collection quality control procedures, and a shift from the 1990 decennial census to the 2000 census as a basis for population count totals and to calculate any census-related predictor variables that are used in the estimation. These changes and others improved the quality of the data provided by the survey, with the most notable result being the increase in the weighted interview response rate from 73.3 percent in 2001 (Table E.20, Wright, 2003b) to 78.6 percent in 2002 (see [Table A.1](#) in this report).

An unanticipated result of these changes was that the prevalence rates for 2002 were in general substantially higher than those for 2001—substantially higher than could be attributable to the usual year-to-year trend—and thus are not comparable with estimates for 2001 and prior years.² Therefore, the 2002 NSDUH was established as a new baseline for the State, as well as national, estimates. Given the varying effects of the incentive and other changes on the States, not only are the estimates for 2002 and later years not comparable with prior years, but also the relative rankings of States may have been affected. Therefore, the rankings of States for 2002–2003 should not be compared with those for prior years.

Although the survey methodology is the same for 2002 and 2003, our investigations have demonstrated that the State-level sample sizes for the majority of States (those with annual sample sizes of approximately 900 persons) are too small to detect any trends from 1 year to the next. However, by combining data across 2 years, the precision of the small area estimates for the small States, and thus the rankings, can be significantly improved. In addition, by combining 2 years of data, the impact of the national model on those States is significantly reduced relative to estimates based on a single year's data.³ For information on the quality of the estimates, see [Chapter 7](#) of this report. For a description of refinements made in the 2002–2003 SAE methodology relative to prior years, see [Appendix A](#). Also included in that appendix are the State sample sizes and response rates for 2002, 2003, and 2002–2003 combined ([Tables A.1](#) to [A.6](#)). For a more detailed discussion of the SAE methodology, see Appendix E of the 2001 State report (Wright, 2003b). Tables of model-based estimates for each substance use or mental health measure are included in [Appendix B](#). *Additional tables showing the corresponding estimated total number of persons for each measure and individual State tables listing all 21 measures are provided on the SAMHSA website (see*

1.3. Prior NSDUH Reports on State Estimates

The Summary of Findings from the 1999 NHSDA (OAS, 2000) presented national estimates of substance use and, for the first time, State estimates for seven priority variables for all persons aged 12 or older and three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older). Subsequently, 1999 State estimates were developed for additional substance use measures for the same age groups (OAS, 2002a). In total, there were 18 measures reported. These results and all subsequent State and national estimates have been posted to the SAMHSA website (see <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm> and <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>).

A special State report that focused on youths (also based on the 1999 NHSDA) was released in 2001 (Wright & Davis, 2001). For the 2000 and 2001 surveys, the national results were released separately (OAS, 2001c, 2002b, 2002c) from the State results. State estimates for 2000 were released in two volumes, one with the findings and the other with technical appendices (Wright, 2002a, 2002b). National and State estimates of the drug abuse treatment gap for 2000 appeared in a separate report (OAS, 2002d). State estimates for the 2001 NHSDA also were released in two volumes, one with findings and the other with technical appendices (Wright, 2003a, 2003b). State estimates from the 2002 data were released in a single volume (Wright, 2004), separately from the 2002 national report (OAS, 2003b).

1.4. Summary of NSDUH Methodology

NSDUH is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs by the U.S. civilian population aged 12 or older. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, 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 survey is planned and managed by SAMHSA's OAS, and the data are collected and processed by RTI International.⁴ This section briefly describes the national survey methodology. The survey covers residents of households, noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as prisons and long-term hospitals. The 1999 NHSDA marked the first survey year in which the national sample was interviewed using a computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) method. The survey used a combination of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) conducted by an interviewer and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI). Use of ACASI is designed to provide the respondent with a highly private and confidential means of responding to questions and should increase the level of honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors. For further details on the development of the CAI procedures for the 1999 NHSDA, see OAS (2001a).

The 1999 through 2001 NHSDAs and the 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs employed a 50-State design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The eight States with the largest population (which together accounted for 48 percent of the total U.S. population aged 12 or older) were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas). Collectively, the sample allocated to these States ensured adequate precision at the national level while providing individual State samples large enough to support both model-based (SAE) and design-based estimates. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using SAE techniques (described in Appendix E of the 2001 NHSDA State report, Wright, 2003b). The design also oversampled youths and young adults, so that each State's sample was approximately equally distributed among three major age groups: 12 to 17 years, 18 to 25 years, and 26 years or older.

Nationally, 267,000 addresses were screened and 136,000 persons were interviewed within the screened addresses. The survey is conducted from January through December each year. The screening response rate for 2002–2003 combined averaged 90.7 percent, and the interviewing response rate averaged 78.0 percent, obtaining an overall response rate of 70.7 percent. The State overall response rates for 2002–2003 ranged from 60.7 percent in New York to 82.2 percent in South Dakota ([Table A.5](#)).

Estimates in this report have been adjusted to reflect the probability of selection, unit nonresponse, poststratification to known benchmarks, item imputation, and other aspects of the estimation process. These procedures are described in the Methodological Resource Books (MRBs) for each survey year (see <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/methods.cfm>).

1.5. Format of Report and Presentation of Data

The findings in this report are presented in seven chapters, including this introductory chapter, along with U.S. maps at the ends of [Chapters 2](#) through [6](#) and data tables in [Appendix B](#) at the end of the report.

[Chapter 2](#) presents State estimates of the prevalence of marijuana use, incidence of marijuana use, perceived risks of marijuana use, and the prevalence of any illicit drug use, any illicit drug use other than marijuana, and cocaine use. [Chapter 3](#) discusses analogous estimates of alcohol use, binge alcohol use, and the perceived risks of binge alcohol use. [Chapter 4](#) presents estimates for tobacco use, cigarette use, and the perceptions of risk of heavy cigarette use. [Chapter 5](#) discusses the substance treatment–related measures (i.e., dependence on and abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol and needing but not receiving treatment). [Chapter 6](#) presents estimates of serious mental illness (SMI). [Chapter 7](#) is a discussion of the findings.

At the end of [Chapters 2](#) through [6](#), State model-based estimates are portrayed in U.S. maps showing all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The maps reflect the ranking of States into fifths from lowest to highest for each measure to simplify the discussion in the chapters. The quintile rankings can be determined from tables that include all 50 States and the District of Columbia, listed in alphabetical order ([Appendix B](#)), by four age categories. [Appendix A](#) gives a brief description of the SAE methodology and discusses minor refinements in that methodology for these analyses relative to prior years. *Tables for individual States also are available on the SAMHSA website to display all of the estimates discussed in this report by the four age categories for a given State. Corresponding to the estimated percentages or rates for each substance use or mental health measure in [Appendix B](#) are tables of the total number of persons associated with each measure (see <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k3State/lot.htm>).*

The color of each State on the U.S. maps indicates how the State ranks relative to other States for each measure. States could fall into one of five groups according to their ranking by quintiles. Because there are 51 areas to be ranked, the middle quintile was assigned 11 areas and the remaining groups 10 each. In some cases, a "quintile" could have more or fewer States than desired because two (or more) States have the same estimate (to two decimal places). When this occurs at the "boundary" between two "quintiles," all States with the same estimate were assigned to the lower quintile. Those States with the highest rates for a given outcome are in red, with the exception of the perceptions of risk measures, for which the lowest perceptions of great risk are in red. Those States with the lowest estimates are in white, with the exception of the perceptions of risk measures, for which the highest perceptions of great risk are in white.

At the top of each table in [Appendix B](#) is a national total that represents the (population-weighted) mean of the estimates from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These totals have been benchmarked in order to agree with the corresponding national estimates calculated as sample-weighted averages or proportions across the entire sample. (For more details, refer to [Appendix A, Section A.4.](#))

Associated with each State estimate is a 95 percent prediction interval (PI). These intervals indicate the precision of the estimate. For example, the State with the highest estimated past month alcohol rate for youths aged 12 to 17 (a model-based estimate) was North Dakota, with a rate of 25.2 percent ([Table B.8](#)). The 95 percent PI on that estimate is from 22.1 to 28.7 percent. Therefore, the probability is 0.95 that the true prevalence for North Dakota will fall between 22.1 and 28.7 percent. The PI indicates the uncertainty due to both sampling variability and model bias.

In this report, State rankings are discussed in terms of the range and the national average because the latter provide a useful context for the discussion. However, the differences between the highest (or lowest) rate and the next-to-highest (or next-to-lowest) rate are typically very small and not statistically significant. For example, although Alaska had the highest rate of past month use of an illicit drug for 2002–2003, the estimate for the District of Columbia was only 4 tenths of a percentage point lower and statistically no different than the Alaska estimate. Therefore, it is important to consider the PI when comparing States. For Alaska, one can say that 95 percent of the time the true value would fall in the range of approximately 10.3 to 14.0 percent. Clearly, the estimate for the District of Columbia falls into this range, but Utah's does not ([Table B.1](#)).

Throughout the report, there are a number of drug measures that are related, such as marijuana use and any illicit drug use. It might appear that one could draw new conclusions by subtracting one from the other (e.g., subtracting the percentage who used marijuana in the past month from the percentage who used any illicit drug in the past month to find the percentage who used an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month). Because related measures have not been estimated jointly, but with different models, subtracting one measure from another related measure at the State level can give misleading results, perhaps even a "negative" estimate, and should not be done.

1.6. Measures Presented in This Report

Estimates for 2002–2003 were developed for 21 measures:

- past month use of any illicit drug,
- past year use of marijuana,

- past month use of marijuana,
- perception of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month,
- average annual rate of first use of marijuana,⁵
- past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
- past year use of cocaine,
- past month use of alcohol,
- past month binge alcohol use,
- perception of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
- past month use of any tobacco product,
- past month use of cigarettes,
- perception of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day,
- past year alcohol dependence or abuse,
- past year alcohol dependence,
- past year any illicit drug dependence or abuse,
- past year any illicit drug dependence,
- past year dependence on or abuse of any illicit drug or alcohol,
- needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug problems in the past year,
- needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems in the past year, and
- past year serious mental illness (SMI).

1.7. Other NSDUH Reports and Products

The national results from the 2003 survey were released in September 2004 (OAS, 2004b). Additional methodological information on NSDUH, including the questionnaire, is available electronically on the OAS webpages at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>. Brief descriptive reports and in-depth analytic reports focusing on specific issues or population groups also are produced by OAS. Further information on access to NSDUH publications, detailed tables, and public use files is contained in "Accessing Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)" (OAS, 2004a). A complete listing of previously published reports from NSDUH and other data sources is available from OAS. Most of these reports are available through the Internet (<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>). In addition, OAS makes public use data files available to researchers through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA, 2004). Currently, files are available from the 1979 to 2003 surveys at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>.

Early in 2005, estimates for substate planning areas based on combined 1999–2001 NHSDA data will be available at the SAMHSA website. The substate planning area definitions are currently being collected from all 50 States and the District of Columbia, using the areas for substate allocation of funds under SAMHSA's treatment block grant program. This will be the first time that substate data for the entire United States have been collected and estimated using comparable methods. Estimates will be available for each State and the District of Columbia for 12 measures related to substance use for the population aged 12 or older. Along with the substate estimates will be comparable State and regional estimates summarized in tables and maps that indicate the distribution of prevalence rates across the United States. The methodology used for producing substate estimates will be similar to the SAE methodology used to produce the State estimates in this report.

¹In 2002, the name of the survey was changed from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) to NSDUH.

²For a thorough discussion of the impact of these changes, see OAS (2003a) and Appendix C of OAS (2003b).

³Combining data across 2 years permits the estimation of change at the State level by expressing it as the difference of two consecutive 2-year SAE moving averages. Once the 2004 data are available for analysis, two estimates at the State level will be developed, one based on combined 2003–2004 data and the other on combined 2002–2003 data. This method is similar to the one used in the 2001 State report (Wright, 2003b).

⁴RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

⁵For details on how the average annual rate of first use of marijuana (incidence of marijuana) is calculated, refer to [Section A.6](#) of [Appendix A](#).

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

2. Illicit Drug Use

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) obtains information on nine different categories of illicit drug use: marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives. Estimates of "any illicit drug" use reflect any of the nine categories listed above. In 2003, an estimated 8.2 percent of the population aged 12 or older had used an illicit drug in the past month, and the estimated percentage was similar in 2002 (8.3 percent) (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2004c, Table 1.28B). Marijuana, the most commonly used illicit drug, was used by 6.2 percent of the population in both 2002 and 2003 (OAS, 2004c, Table 1.33B).

2.1. Any Illicit Drug

Estimates of past month use of any illicit drug ranged from a low of 6.3 percent in Utah to a high of 12.0 percent in Alaska for all persons aged 12 or older. Utah and Alaska were significantly lower and higher, respectively, compared with the national average (8.25 percent). (See [Section 1.5](#) for a discussion of the proper use of the prediction intervals [PIs].) The States with the highest rates of any illicit drug use for all persons aged 12 or older were mostly in the West (six States) and the Northeast (three States). Colorado, New Hampshire, and Vermont were in the highest fifth for all persons aged 12 or older and for each of the age subgroups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. Most of the States that had the lowest rates in the Nation for persons aged 12 or older were either from the South (five States) or the Midwest (three States). New Jersey and Utah completed the lowest fifth ([Figures 2.1](#) to [2.4](#)).

2.2. Marijuana

Nationally, 6.2 percent of all persons aged 12 or older reported using marijuana in the past month in 2002–2003 ([Table B.3](#)). Because marijuana is the predominant substance used by those using an illicit drug, States that had high prevalence rates for any illicit drug also had high prevalence rates for past month use of marijuana. Eight out of ten States in the top fifth for use of an illicit drug for persons aged 12 or older also were ranked in the top fifth for past month use of marijuana. In the 12 to 17 age group, seven States were in the top fifth for both use of any illicit drug and use of marijuana: Colorado, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Vermont. Eight States were common to the top fifth for past month marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older and youths aged 12 to 17: Alaska, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont ([Figures 2.1](#), [2.2](#), [2.9](#), and [2.10](#)). The States with the lowest rates of past month use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older were in the South: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. The other States in the lowest fifth were Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, and Utah ([Figure 2.9](#)).

This is the first year in which past year use of marijuana has been estimated at the State level. The State rankings for past year use are very similar to those for past month use. An estimated 10.8 percent of the national population aged 12 or older had used marijuana in the past year ([Table B.2](#), [Figure 2.5](#)). Tennessee had the lowest rate (7.4 percent) of past year use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older. Alaska had the highest rate of past year marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older (16.7 percent). The States with the highest rates of past year marijuana use were mostly in the West (five States) and the Northeast (four States).

2.3. Perceptions of Risk of Marijuana Use

An individual's perception of the risks of substance use has been shown to be related to whether he or she actually uses the substance (e.g., Bachman, Johnston, & O'Malley, 1998). The national percentage of persons (aged 12 or older) perceiving a great risk of using marijuana once a month increased significantly between 2002 and 2003, from 38.3 to 39.6 percent (OAS, 2004c, Table 3.1B).

States in the Northeast (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and the West (Alaska, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington) had the lowest rates of perceived great risk of using marijuana occasionally (once a month) among persons aged 12 or older. Only about 27 percent of all persons aged 12 or older in Washington thought that occasional use was a great risk ([Table B.4](#)). Eight of the States having the lowest perceived risks also had rates in the highest fifth for past month marijuana use for persons aged 12 or older.

Similarly, of the 10 States indicating the highest perceived risk of occasional marijuana use among persons aged 12 or older, five had past month marijuana use rates that were in the lowest fifth (Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, and Texas) ([Figures 2.9](#) and [2.13](#)).

2.4. Incidence of Marijuana Use

Related to the prevalence of marijuana use is the number of persons in a period of time who used marijuana for the first time ever. When the number of first-time users of a substance increases for a number of consecutive years, the prevalence rate for the substance tends to increase also. The average annual incidence of marijuana for this report is estimated somewhat differently than in the national report. The estimate for a single year is averaged over the 2 most recent years and expressed as a percentage or rate per 100 person years of exposure.⁶ For the combined years 2002–2003, the national marijuana incidence rate for all persons aged 12 or older was 1.8 percent. Vermont had the highest rate, 2.7 percent ([Table B.5](#)).

The top fifth for average annual incidence of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older was comprised mostly of States from the West (five) and from the Northeast (four). Seven States ranked in the top fifth for marijuana incidence in the 12 or older age group also ranked in the top fifth for past month marijuana use (Alaska, Colorado, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) ([Figures 2.9](#) and [2.17](#)).

Because most initiation of marijuana takes place at age 25 or earlier (Gfroerer, Wu, & Penne, 2002), the rates of initiation in the 26 or older age group were much lower than those in the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups: 0.1, 6.6, and 6.8, respectively. Vermont had the highest rate among youths aged 12 to 17 (10.4), while New Hampshire had the highest rate among persons aged 18 to 25 (11.1) ([Table B.5](#)). In the 12 or older age group, seven States from the South were ranked in the lowest fifth for incidence of marijuana ([Figure 2.17](#)).

2.5. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana

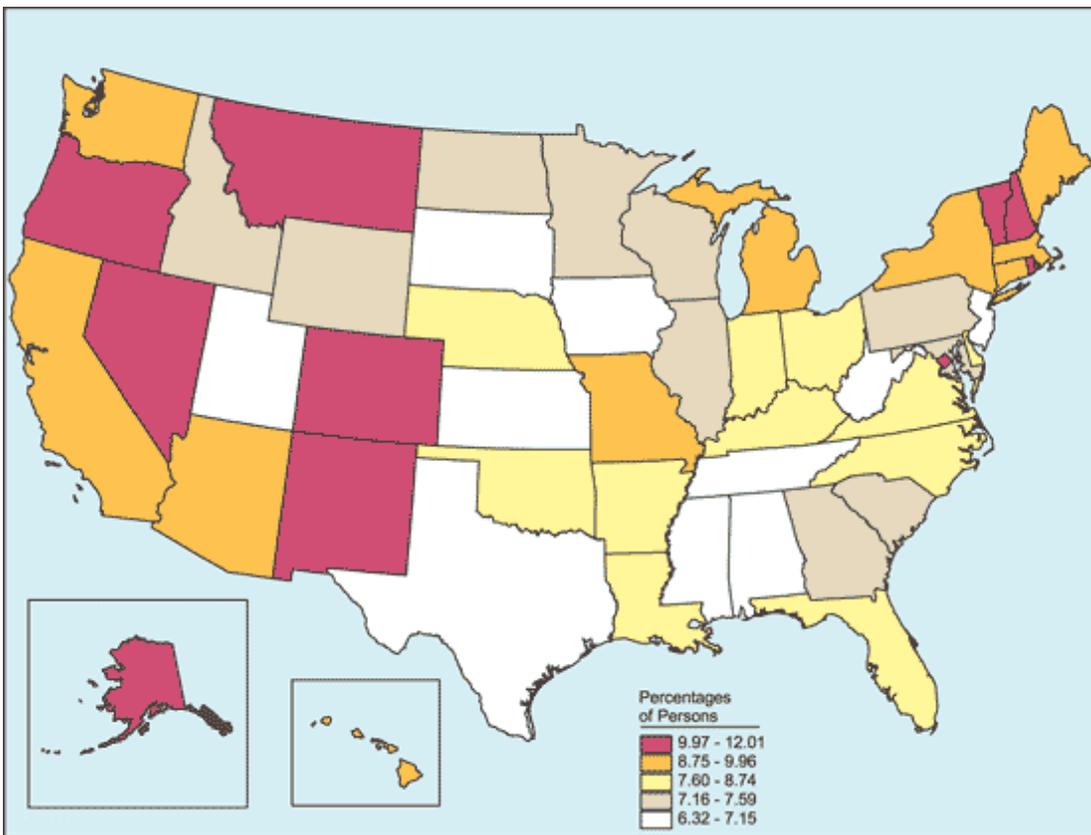
Illicit drugs other than marijuana include cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives. The national estimate of past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana among persons aged 12 or older was 3.7 percent for 2002–2003 combined ([Table B.6](#)). A number of States (five) that were in the top fifth for past month use of an illicit drug among those aged 12 or older also were ranked in the top fifth for past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana: Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Rhode Island ([Figures 2.1](#) and [2.20](#)).

In the 18 to 25 age group, the rate of past month use of these drugs was highest in Rhode Island (13.4 percent); among youths, the rate was highest in Arizona (7.2 percent) ([Table B.6](#)). Only Colorado and Kentucky were in the top fifth in all three age groups and for all persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 2.20](#) to [2.23](#)).

2.6. Cocaine

The national prevalence rate for the use of cocaine in the past year among all persons aged 12 or older was 2.5 percent. Because cocaine is one of the substances included in the "any illicit drug other than marijuana" category, it is useful to compare the rankings of States with respect to these two substance measures. In 2002–2003, only five of the States ranked in the highest fifth for past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana (aged 12 or older) also had past year rates of cocaine use (aged 12 or older) that were in the highest fifth. Colorado had the highest rate of past year cocaine use (3.9 percent) among persons aged 12 or older; the District of Columbia had the highest rate (3.7 percent) among those aged 26 or older; Rhode Island had the highest rate (12.1 percent) among those aged 18 to 25; and Arizona had the highest rate (3.2 percent) among youths aged 12 to 17 ([Table B.7](#)). Arizona and Colorado were the only States that ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) ([Figures 2.20](#), [2.24](#) to [2.27](#)).

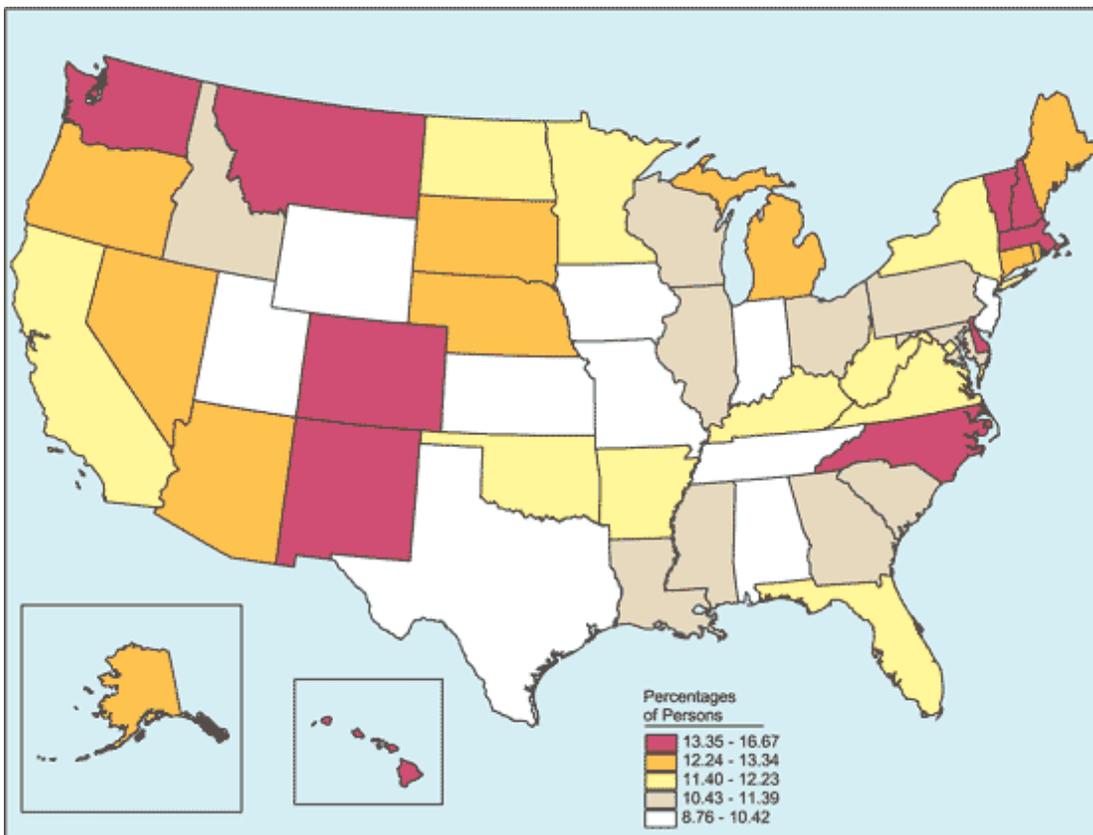
Figure 2.1 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



[D](#)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

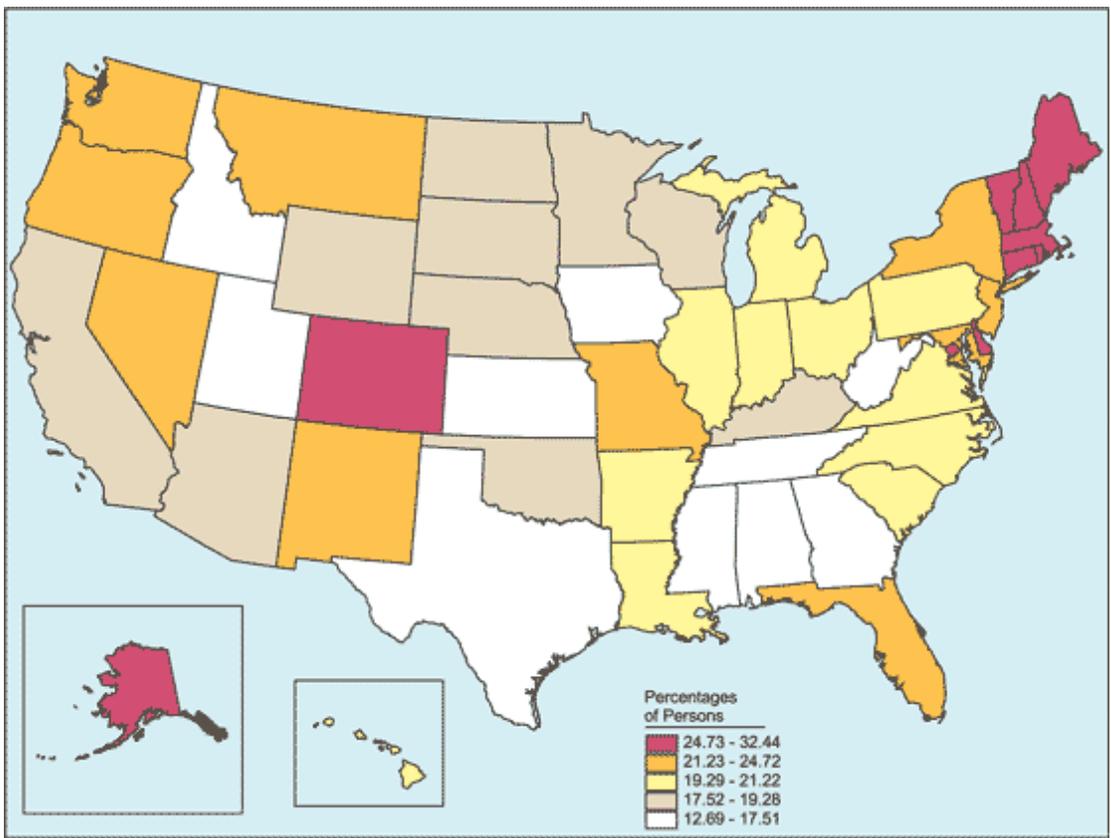
Figure 2.2 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

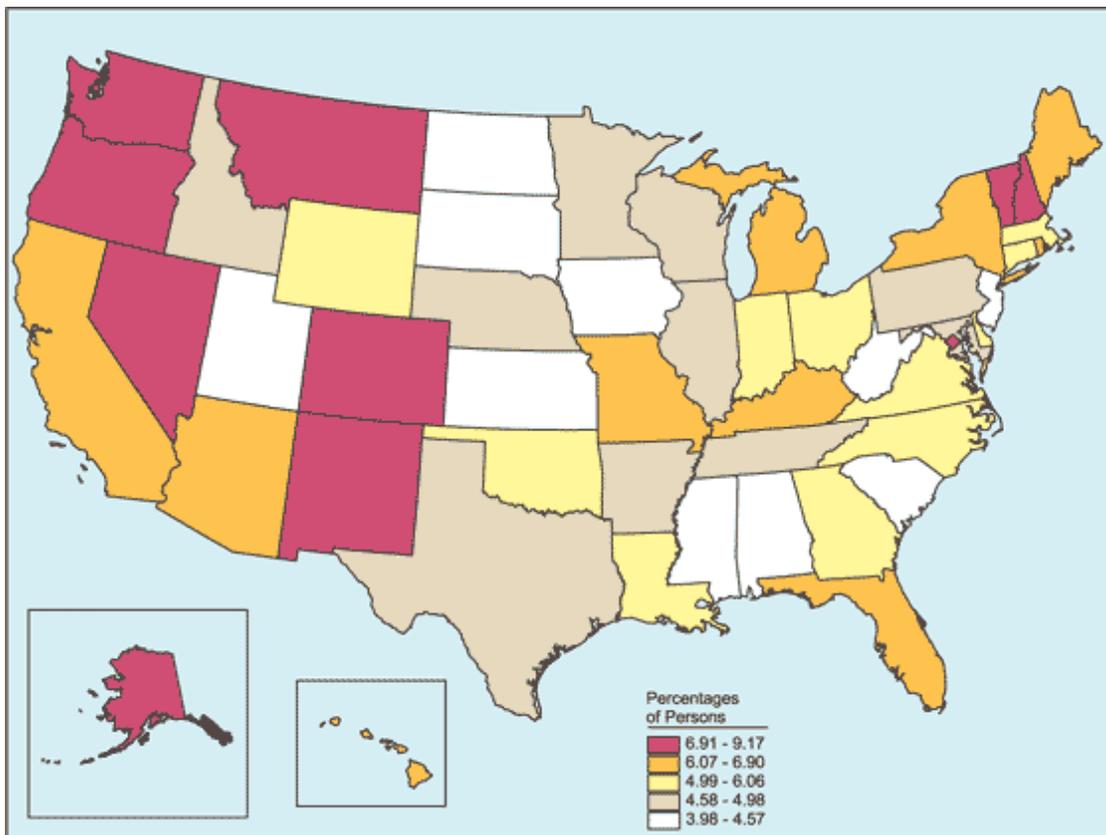
Figure 2.3 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

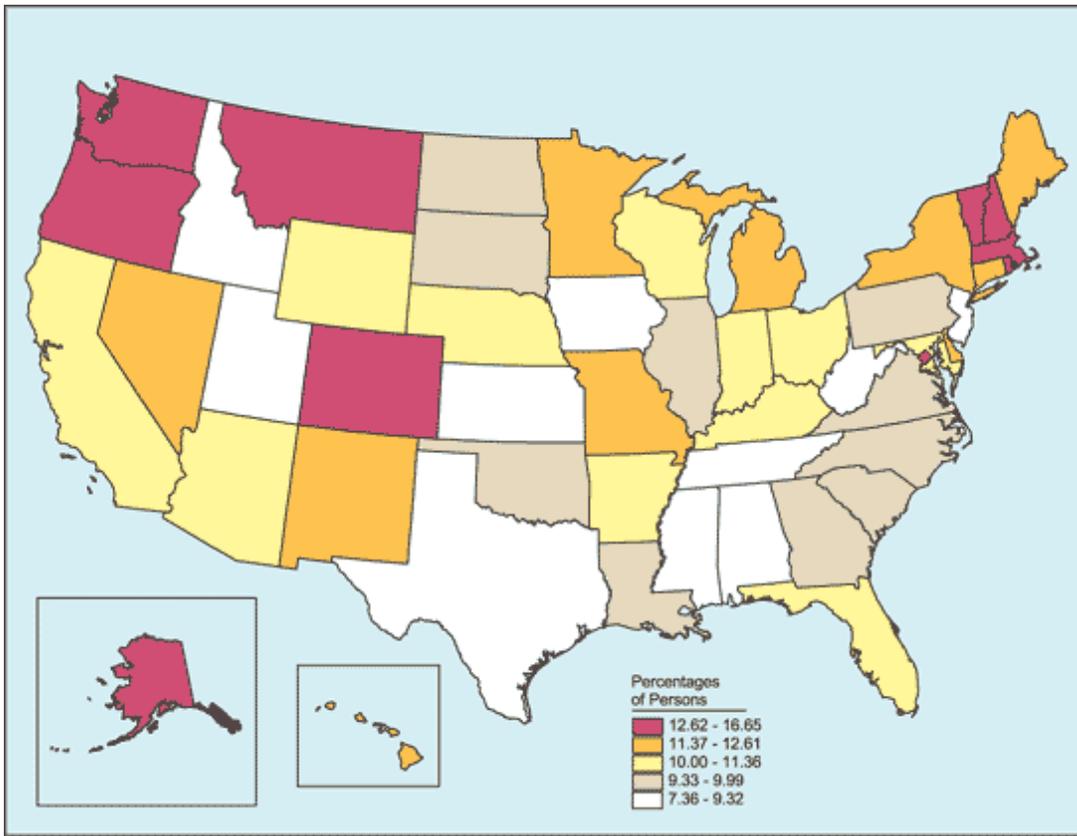
Figure 2.4 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

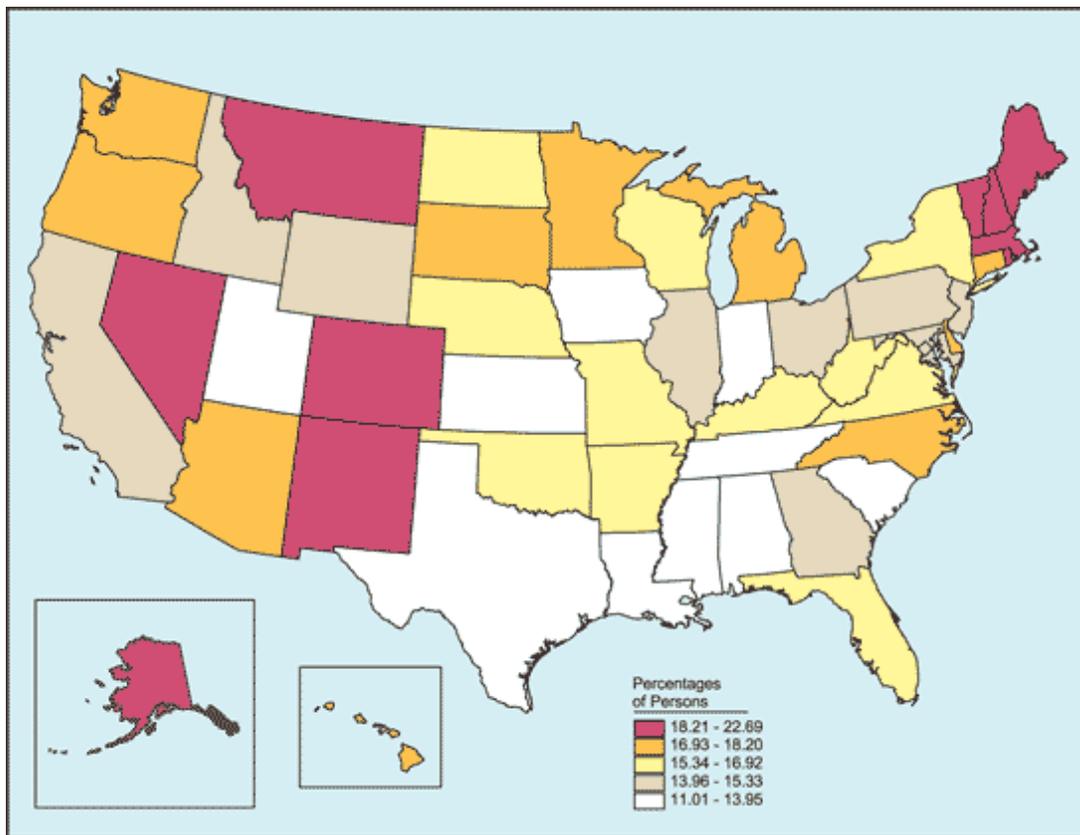
Figure 2.5 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

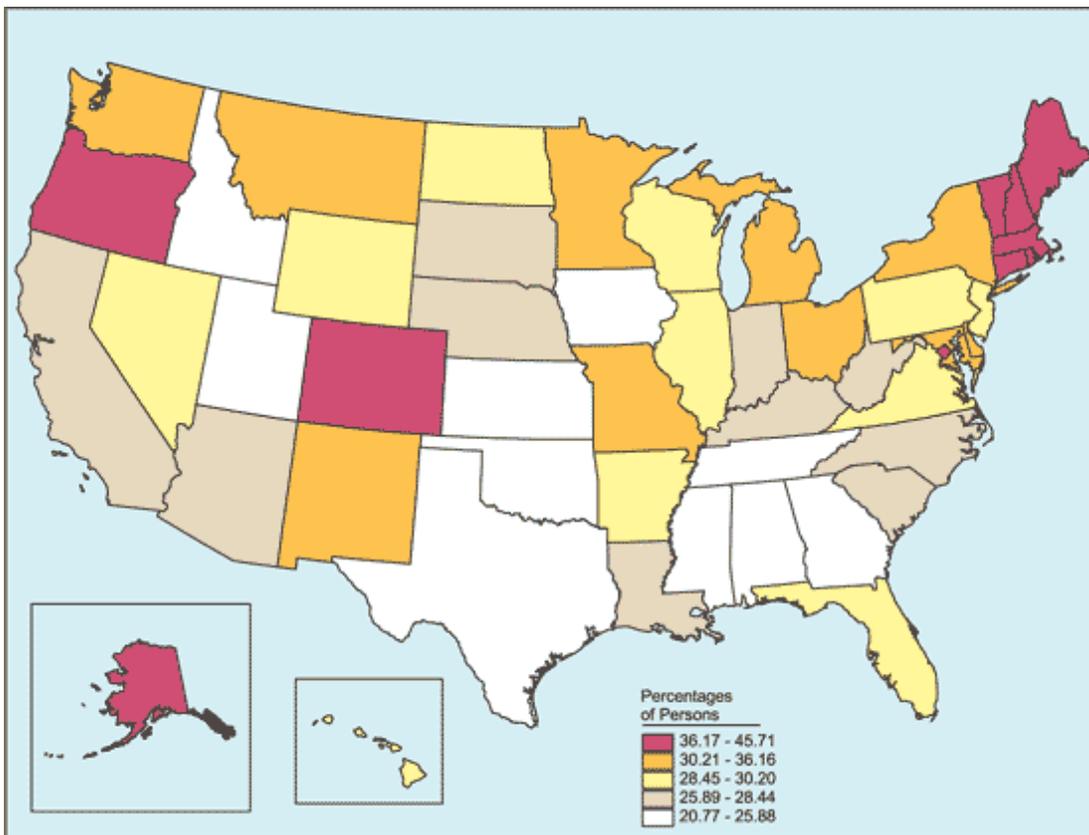
Figure 2.6 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

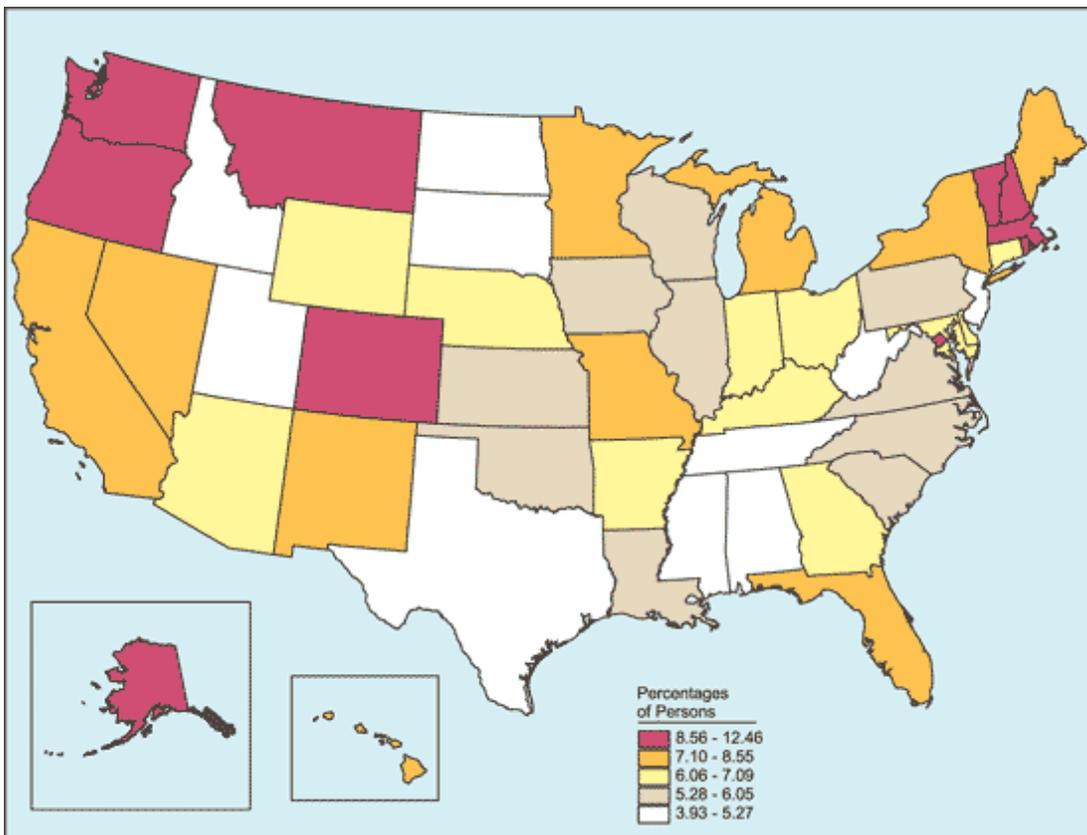
Figure 2.7 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

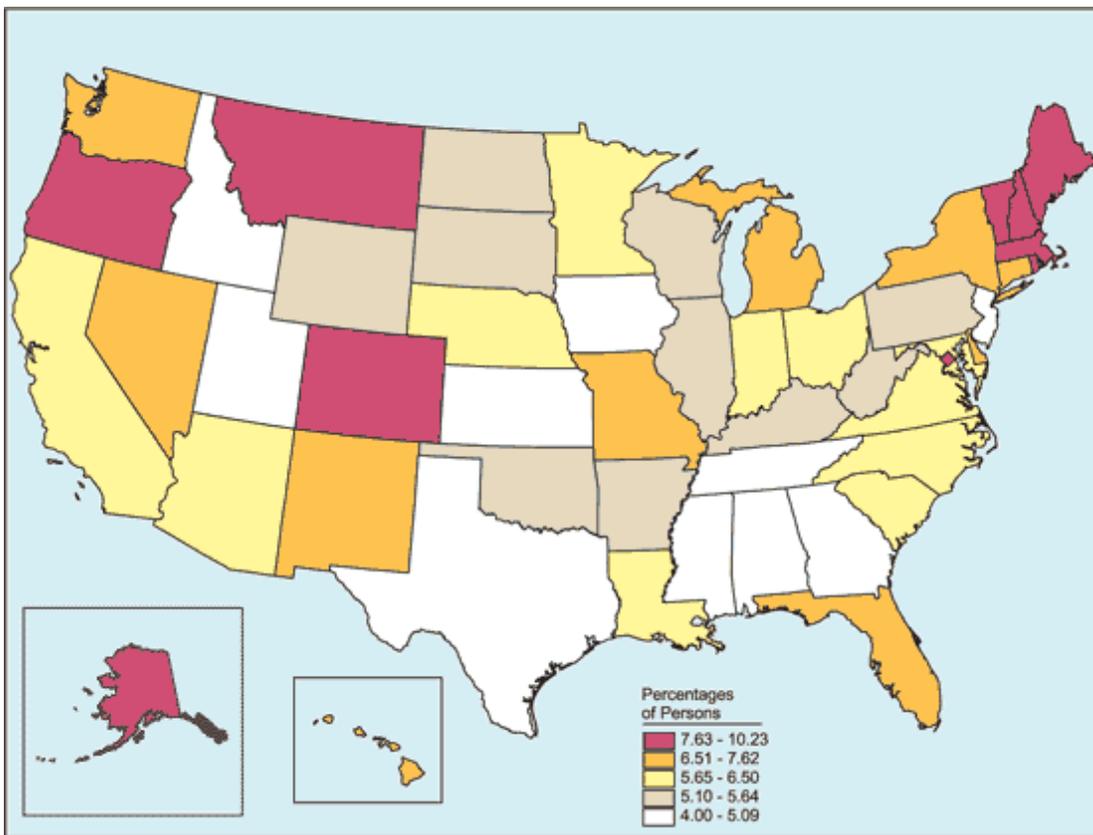
Figure 2.8 Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

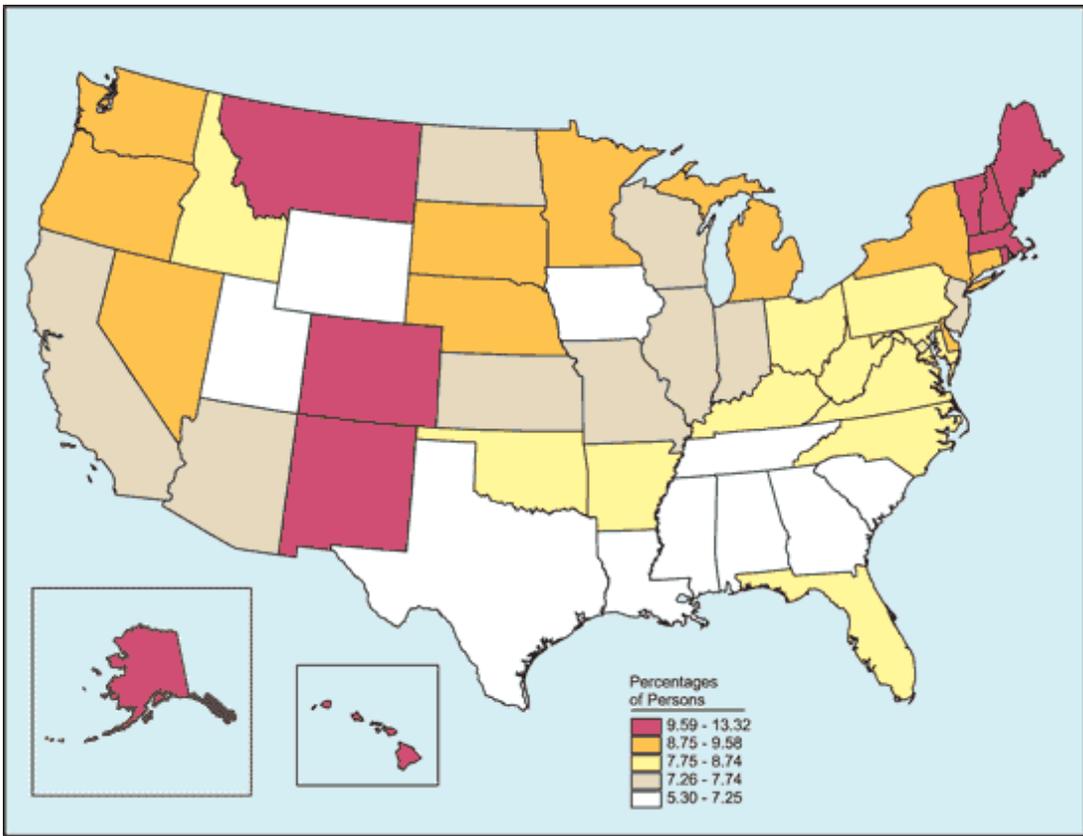
Figure 2.9 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

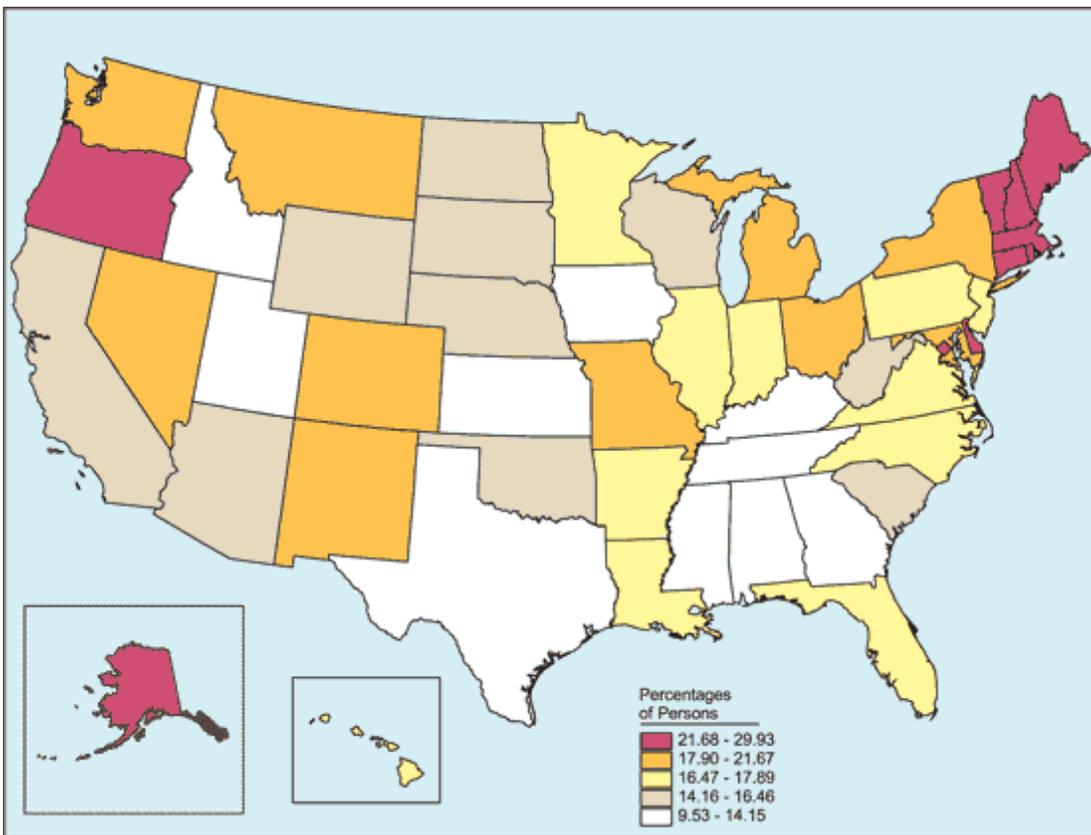
Figure 2.10 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

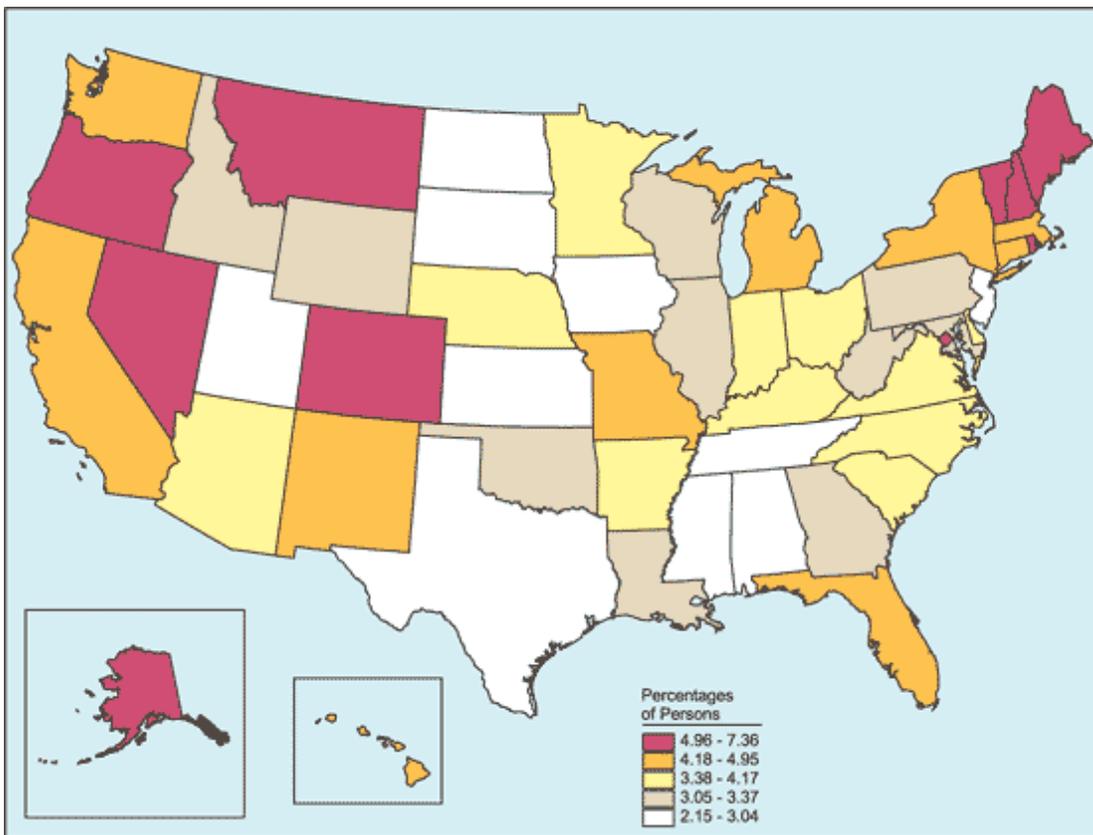
Figure 2.11 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

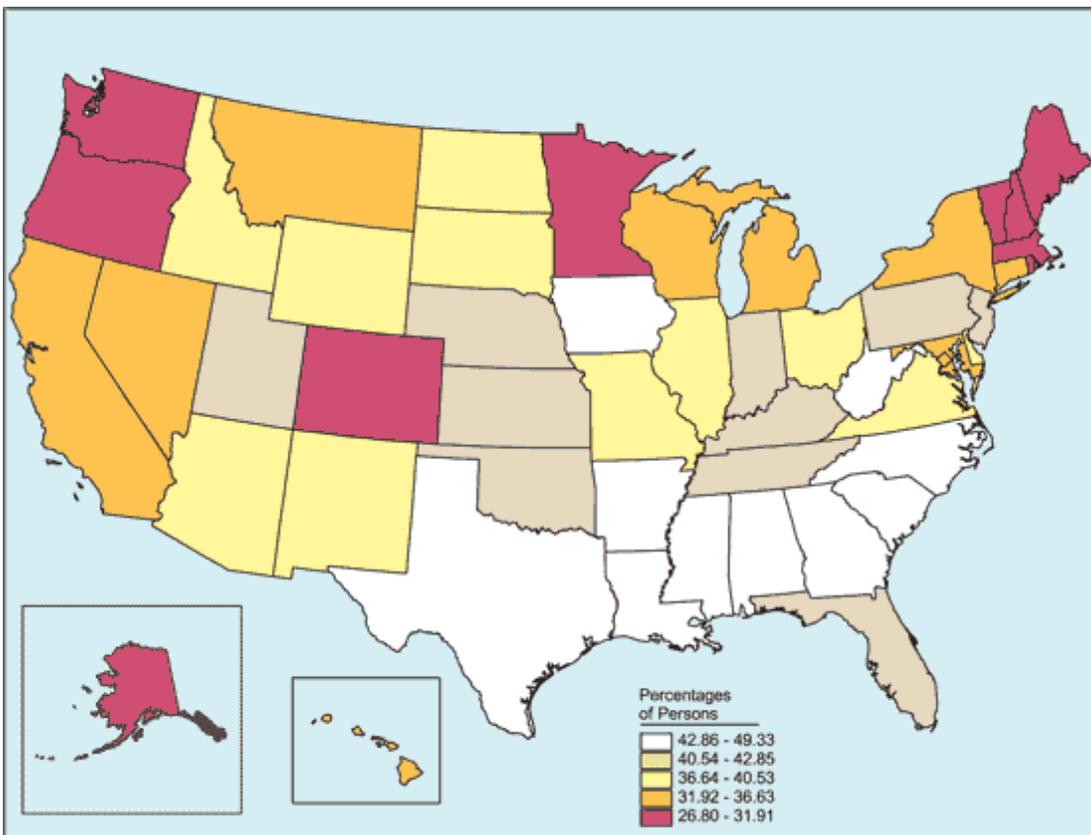
Figure 2.12 Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

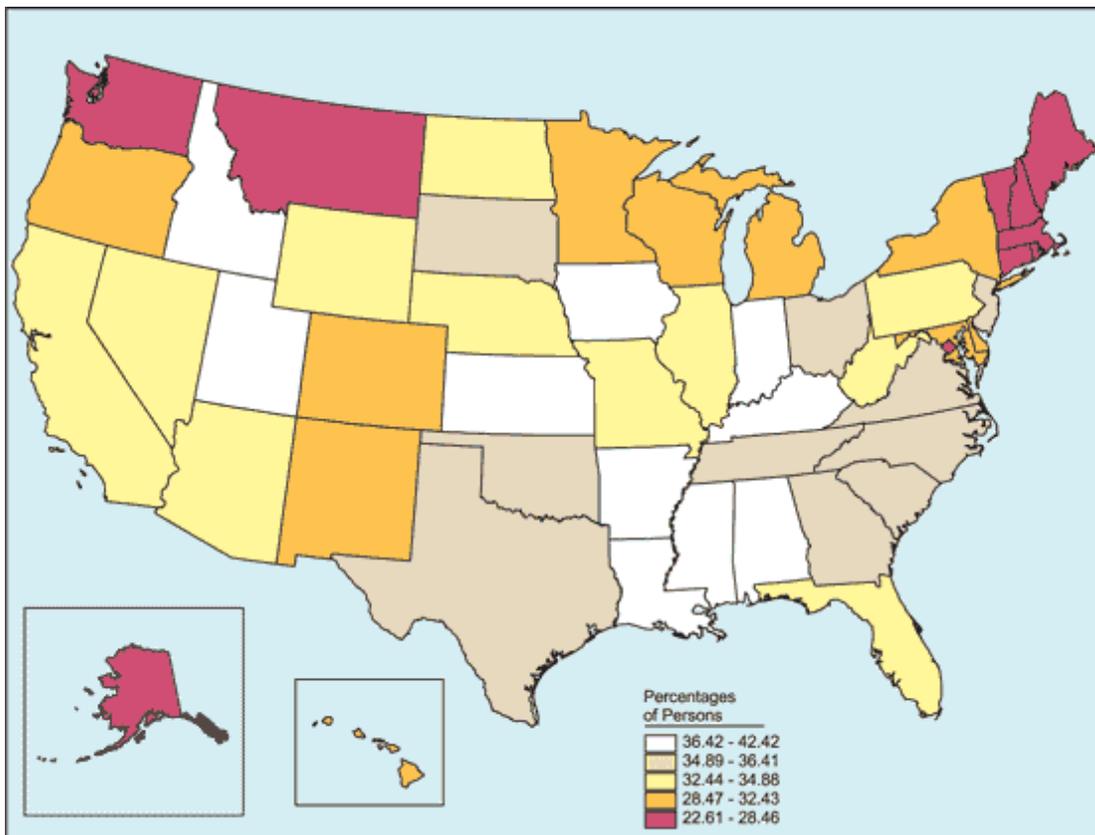
Figure 2.13 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

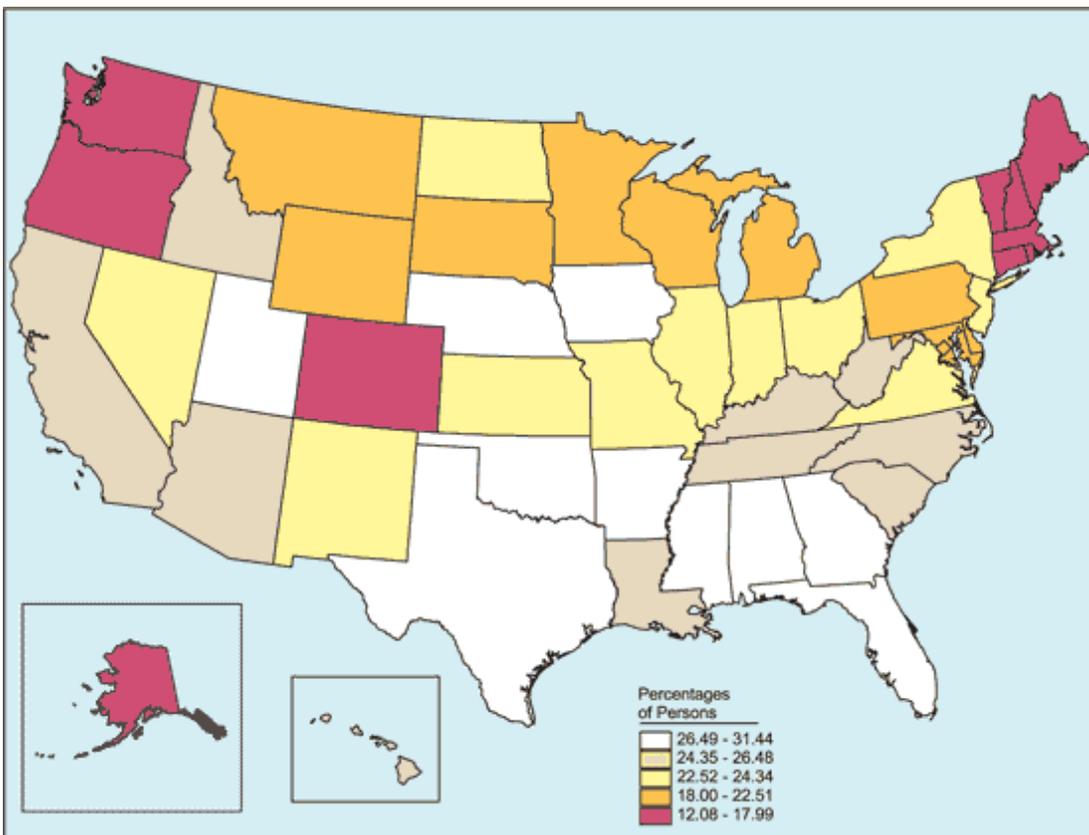
Figure 2.14 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

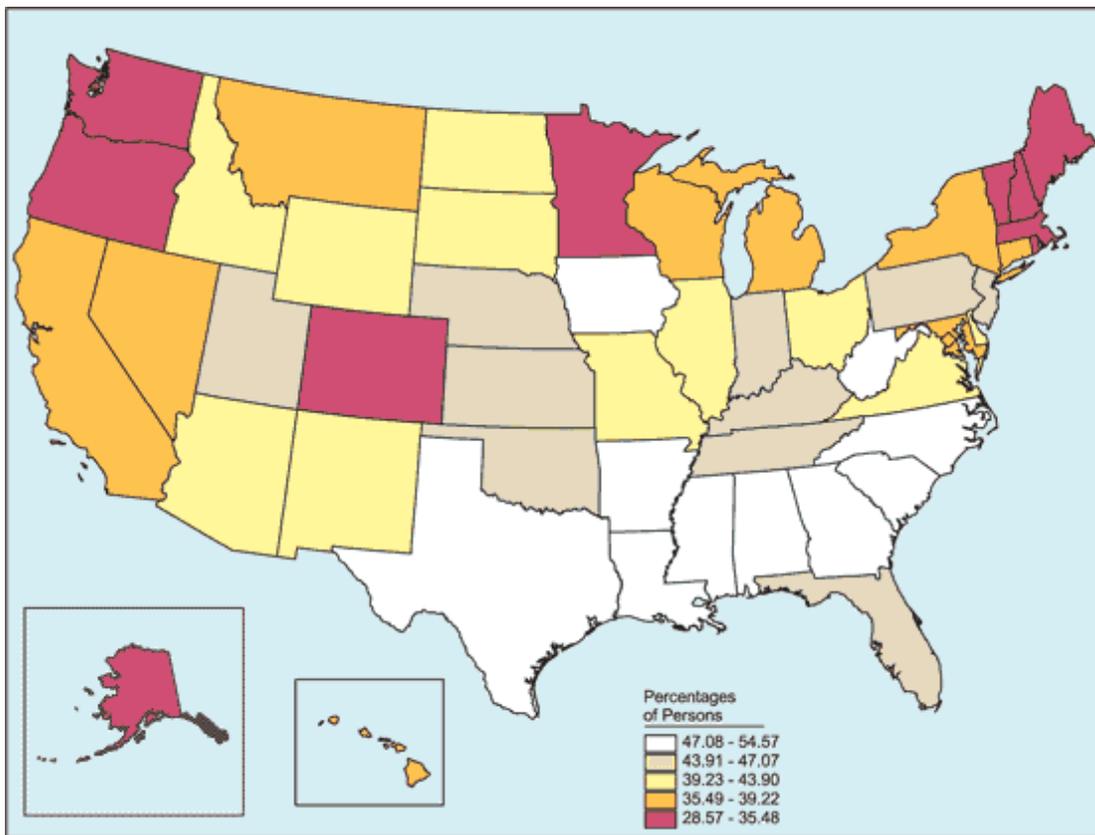
Figure 2.15 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

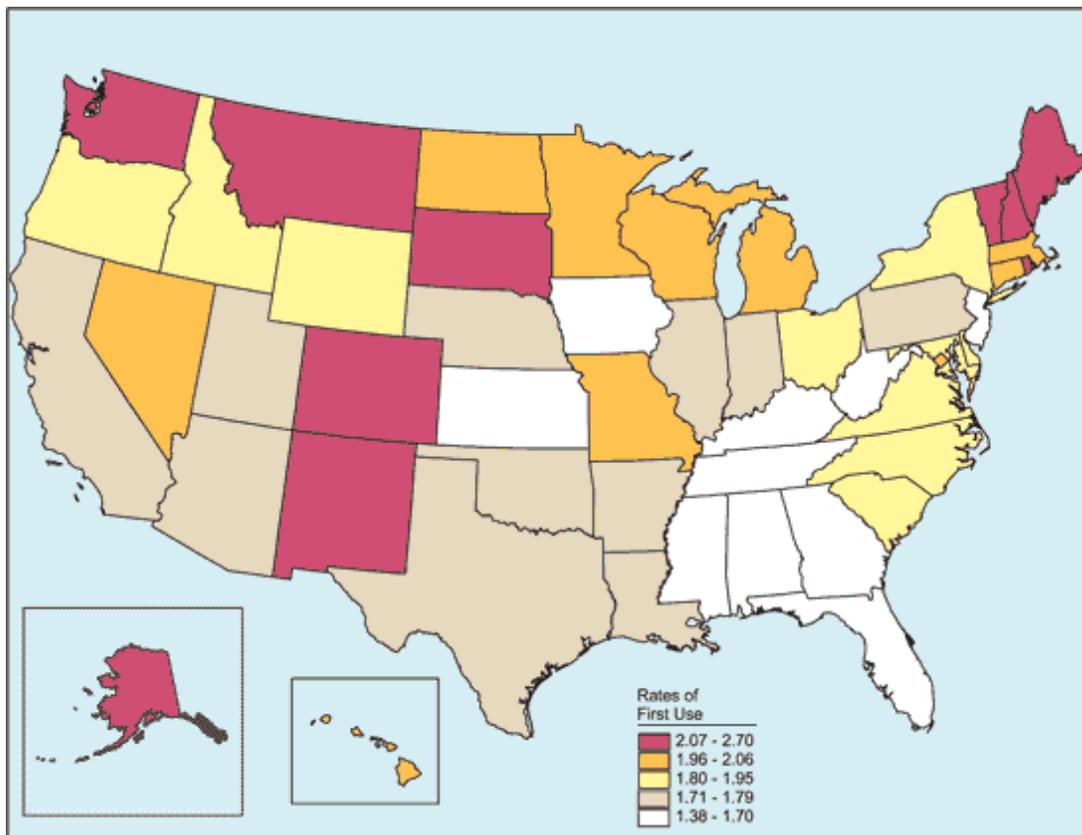
Figure 2.16 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

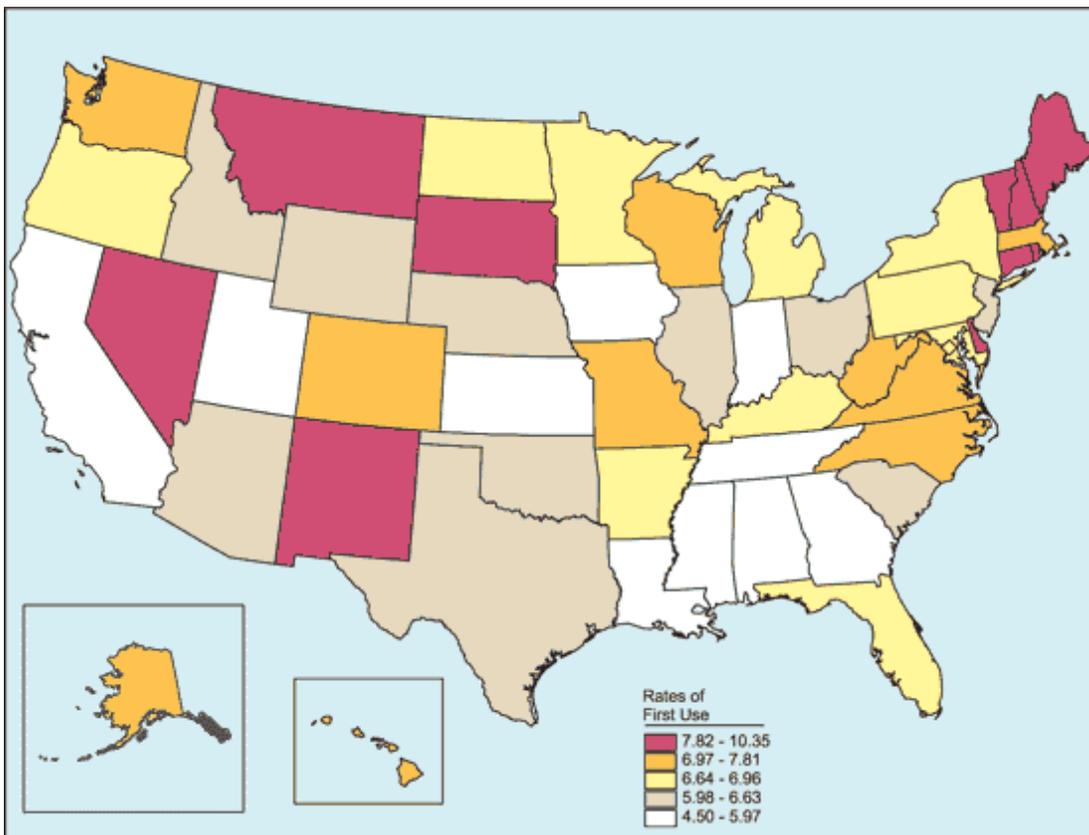
Figure 2.17 First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

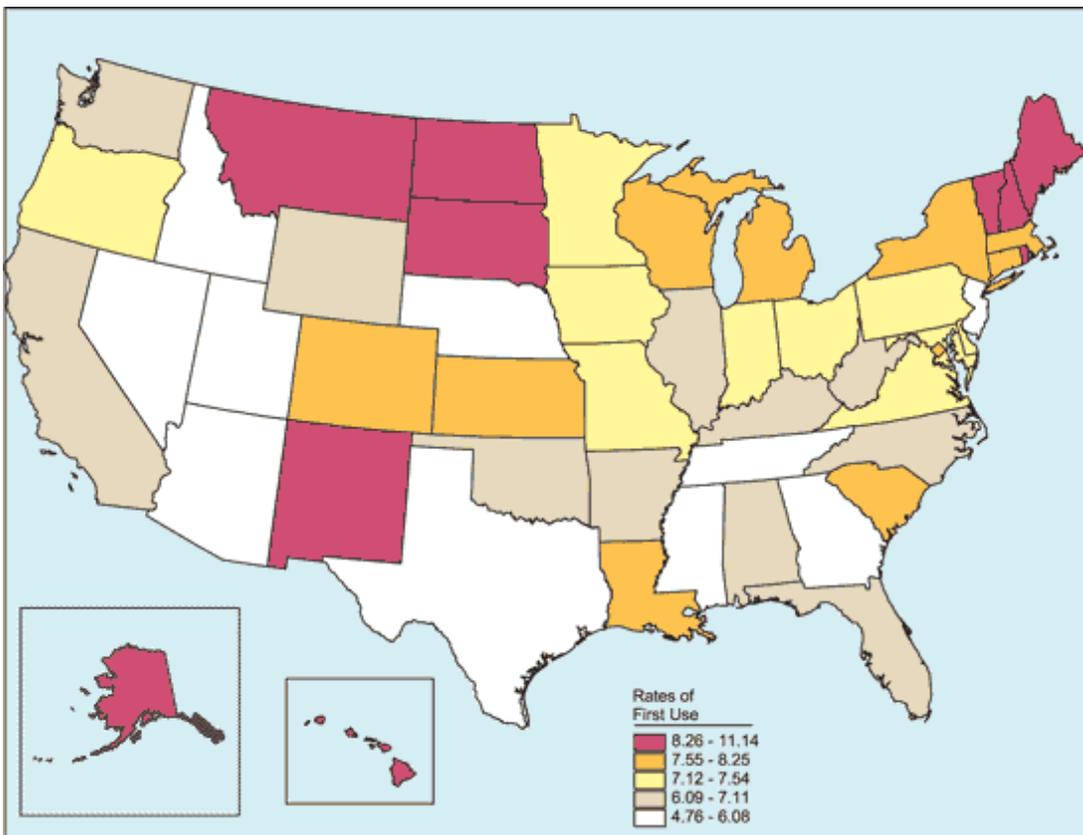
Figure 2.18 First Use of Marijuana among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

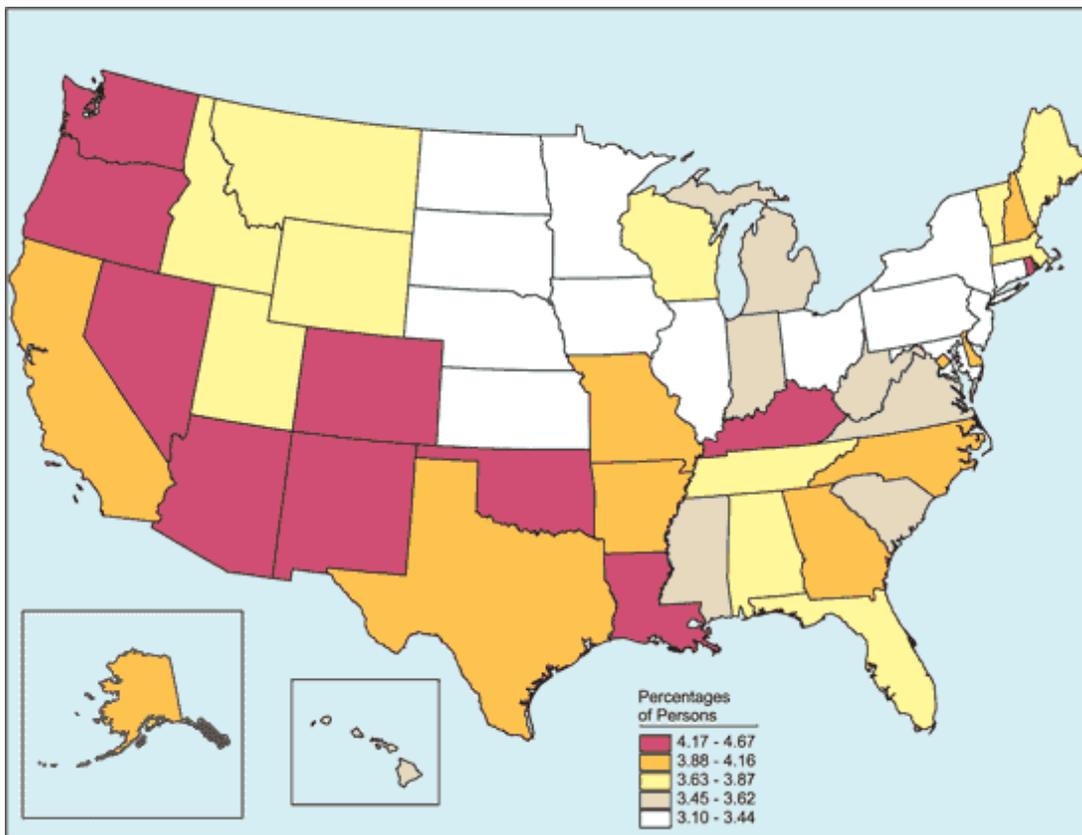
Figure 2.19 First Use of Marijuana among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

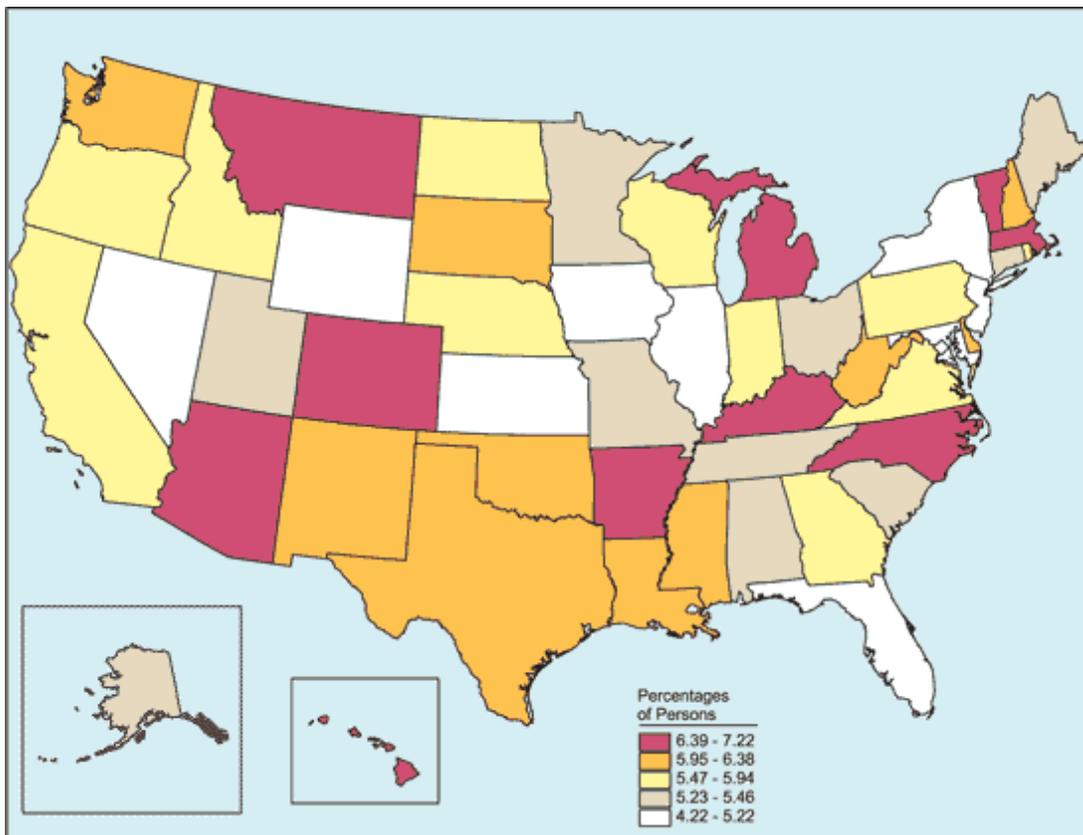
Figure 2.20 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

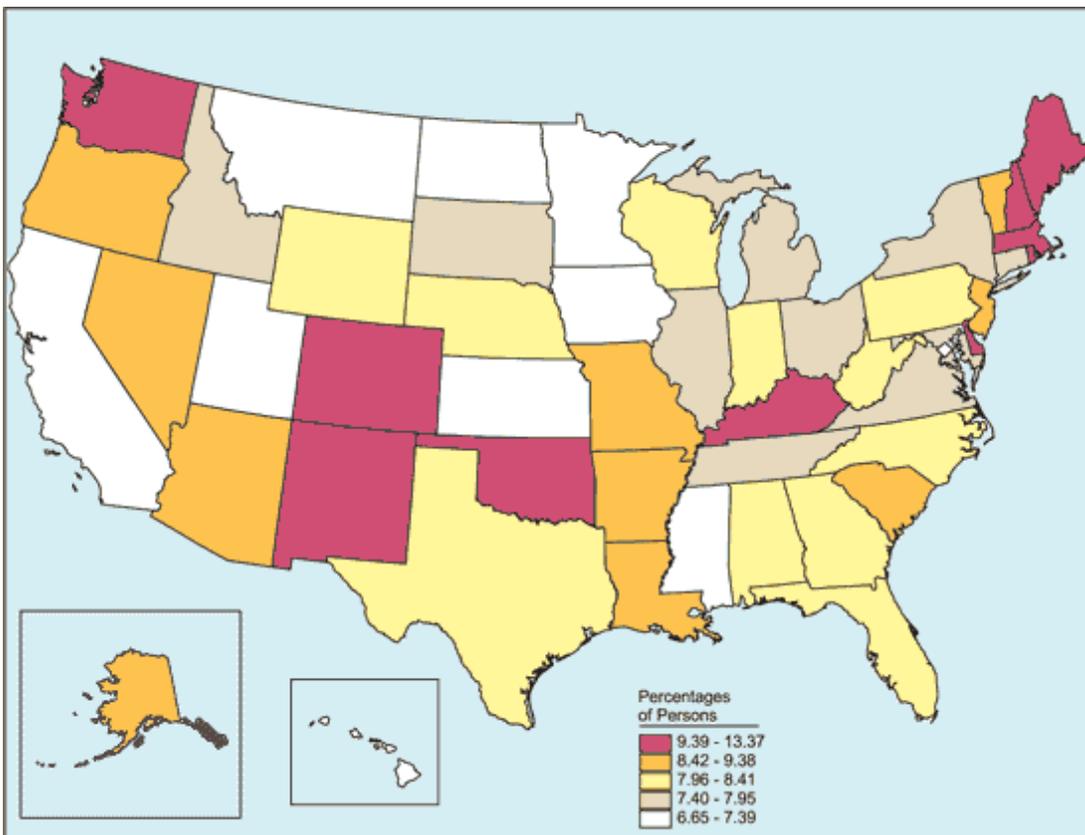
Figure 2.21 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

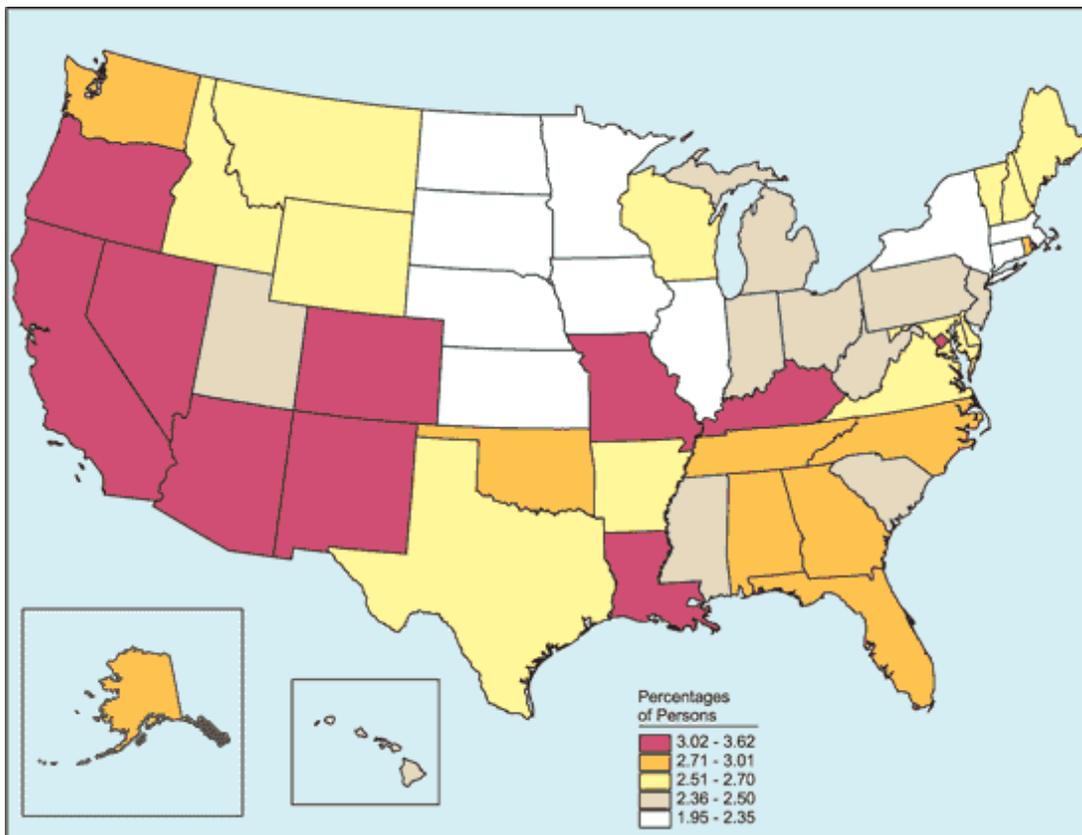
Figure 2.22 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

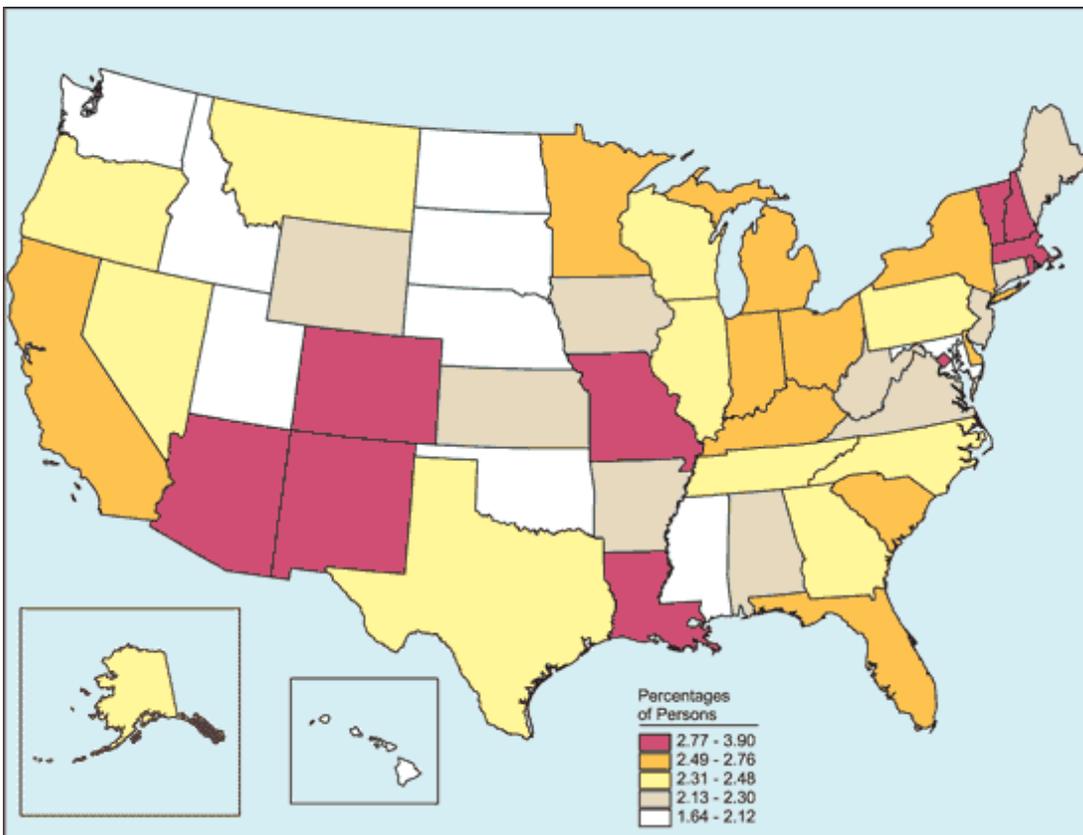
Figure 2.23 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

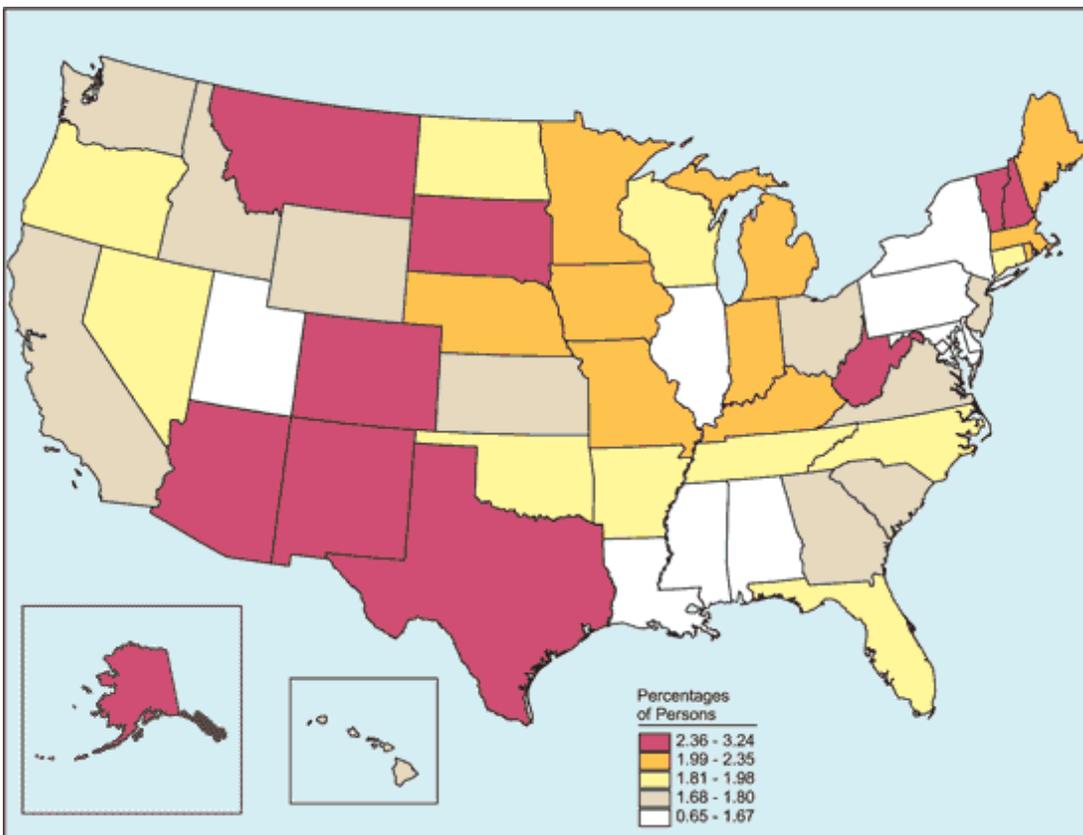
Figure 2.24 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

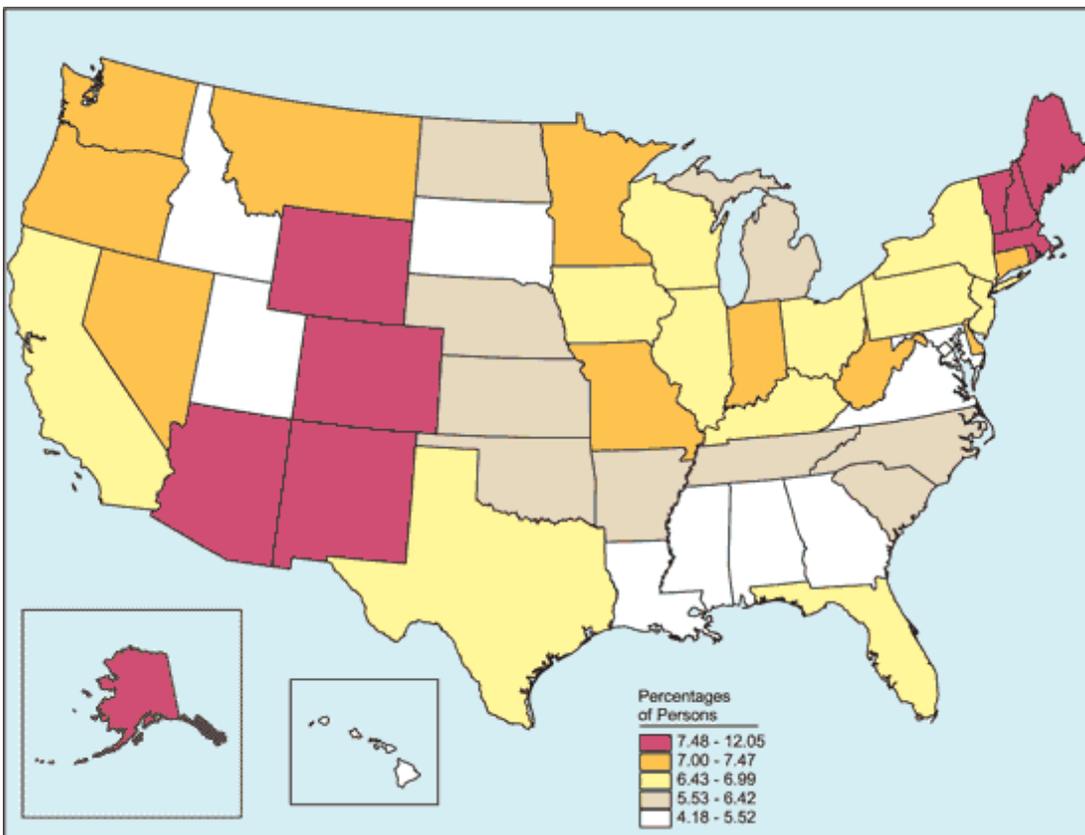
Figure 2.25 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

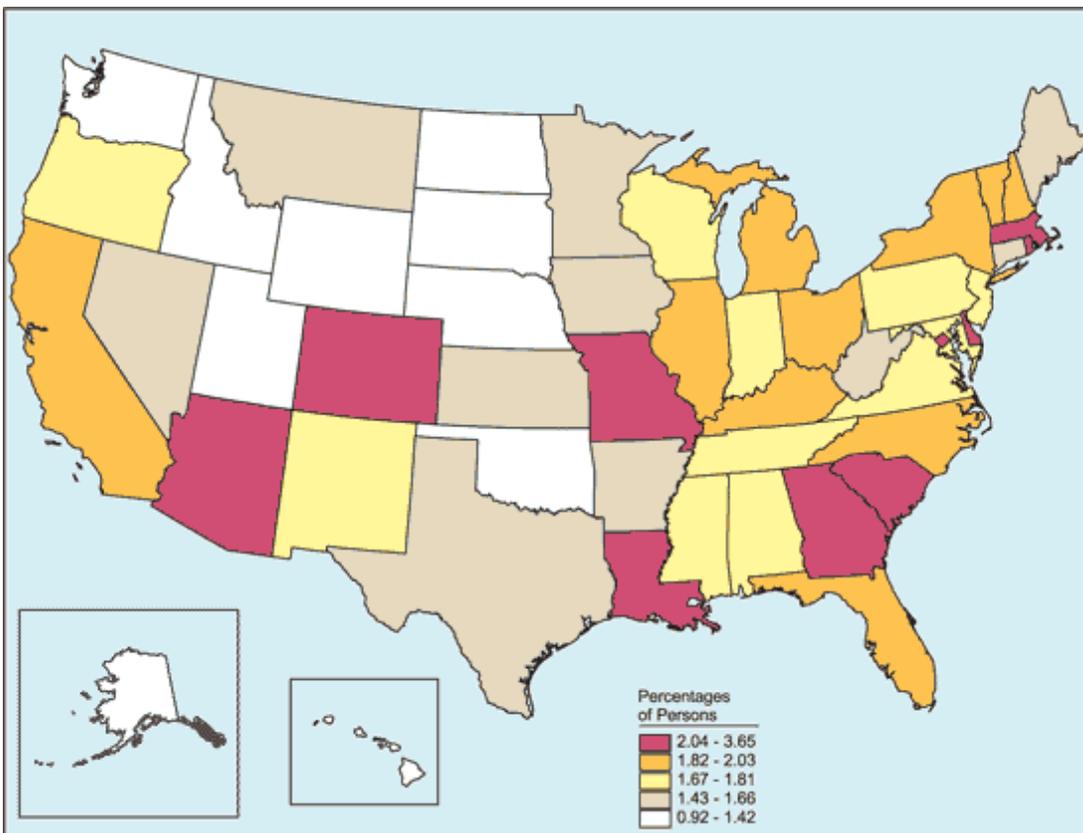
Figure 2.26 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 2.27 Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

End Note

$\text{Average annual incidence rate} = \frac{\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months}}{[\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5] + \text{Number of persons who never used marijuana}} / 2$.

Please note that because the average annual incidence of marijuana was so low for the 26 or older age group and had such an abbreviated range, no map has been included for it; however, [Table B.5](#) includes these estimates. For details on how average annual incidence was calculated, refer to [Appendix A \(Section A.6\)](#).

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005 .

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

3. Alcohol Use

A number of measures of alcohol use are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). This chapter discusses past month alcohol use, past month binge alcohol use, and the perceived risk of binge alcohol use. Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the 30 days prior to the survey. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in the United States. Nationally, the past month use of alcohol rate was stable between 2002 (51.0 percent) and 2003 (50.1 percent) (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2004c, Table 2.45B).

3.1. Alcohol

For the combined 2002–2003 time period, about half of Americans aged 12 or older reported having had a drink in the past month (50.5 percent). The States in the top fifth for past month use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older were primarily Northeastern (six States). The other four States in the top fifth were either Midwestern or Western. Among persons aged 12 or older, all of the States in the lowest fifth were from the South, except for Utah (West region). Utah had the lowest rate for all age groups (10.2 percent for 12 to 17 year olds, 35.7 percent for 18 to 25 year olds, 31.4 percent for persons aged 26 or older, and 29.6 percent for persons aged 12 or older) ([Table B.8](#), [Figure 3.1](#)).

New Hampshire had the highest rate in the 12 or older population (59.8 percent) as well as in the 26 or older population (63.2 percent). The highest rate of past month use of alcohol for the 18 to 25 age group was in Rhode Island (76.1 percent), and North Dakota had the highest rate among youths aged 12 to 17 (25.2 percent). Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Wisconsin ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) ([Table B.8](#), [Figures 3.1](#) to [3.4](#)).

3.2. Binge Alcohol

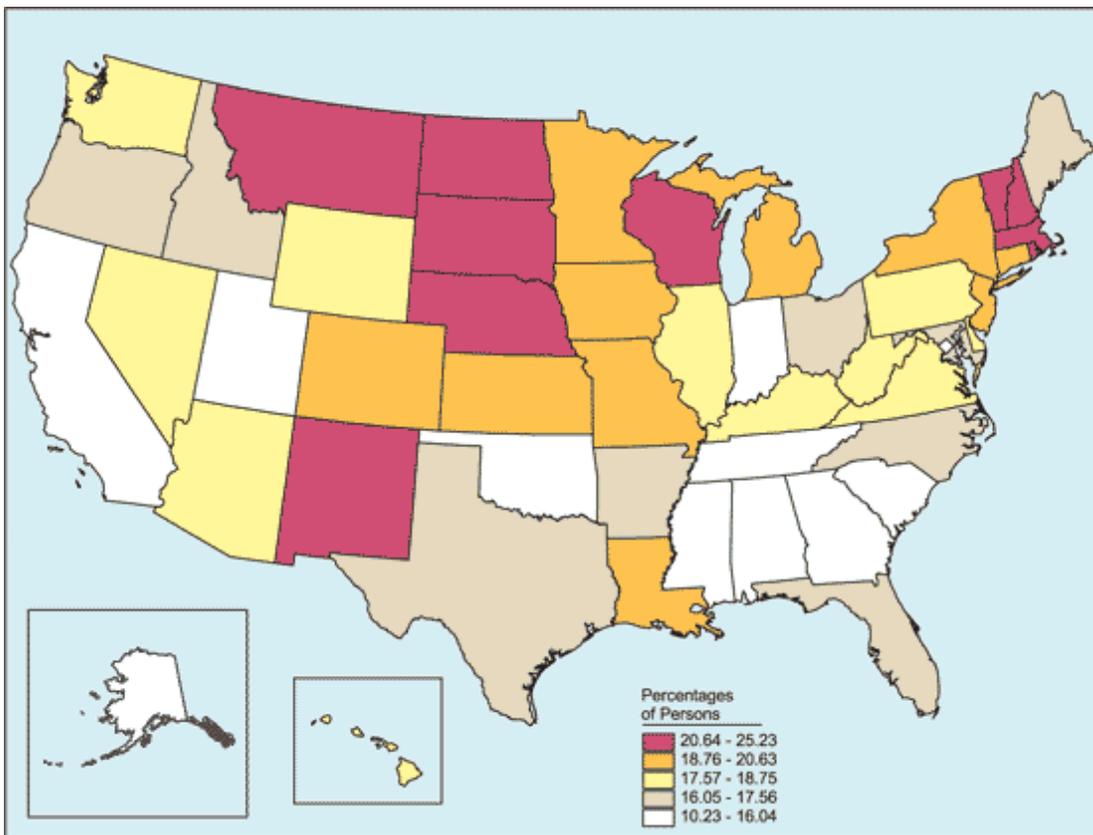
Nationally, almost a quarter (22.8 percent) of all persons aged 12 or older participated in binge use of alcohol in the past month in 2002–2003. In addition to having the lowest rate in the Nation for past month use of alcohol (29.6 percent), Utah had the lowest rate for past month binge use of alcohol among all persons aged 12 or older (15.9 percent). North Dakota had the highest rate among all persons aged 12 or older (31.4 percent) and among persons aged 26 or older (28.4 percent). Most of the States in the top fifth for past month binge use of alcohol for persons aged 12 or older were from the Midwest (six States) ([Tables B.8](#) and [B.9](#), [Figure 3.5](#)).

Although there is a high correlation between State prevalence rates for past month alcohol use and binge use of alcohol, only six States in the top fifth for use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older also were in the top fifth for binge alcohol use. Similarly, eight States ranked in the lowest fifth for past month alcohol use in that age group also were ranked in the lowest fifth for binge use of alcohol ([Figures 3.1](#) and [3.5](#)).

3.3. Perceptions of Risk of Binge Alcohol Use

People's perceptions of the risk of binge drinking were moderately related to their actual rates of binge drinking at the State level in 2002–2003. Eight of the States (Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) with the highest rates of binge use of alcohol in 2002–2003 also were States with the lowest perceived risk of binge drinking for the population aged 12 or older. Similarly Utah, the State with the lowest rate of binge use of alcohol among persons aged 12 or older (15.9 percent), also had the highest rate of perceived risk of that behavior (50.9 percent) ([Tables B.9](#) and [B.10](#), [Figures 3.5](#) and [3.9](#)).

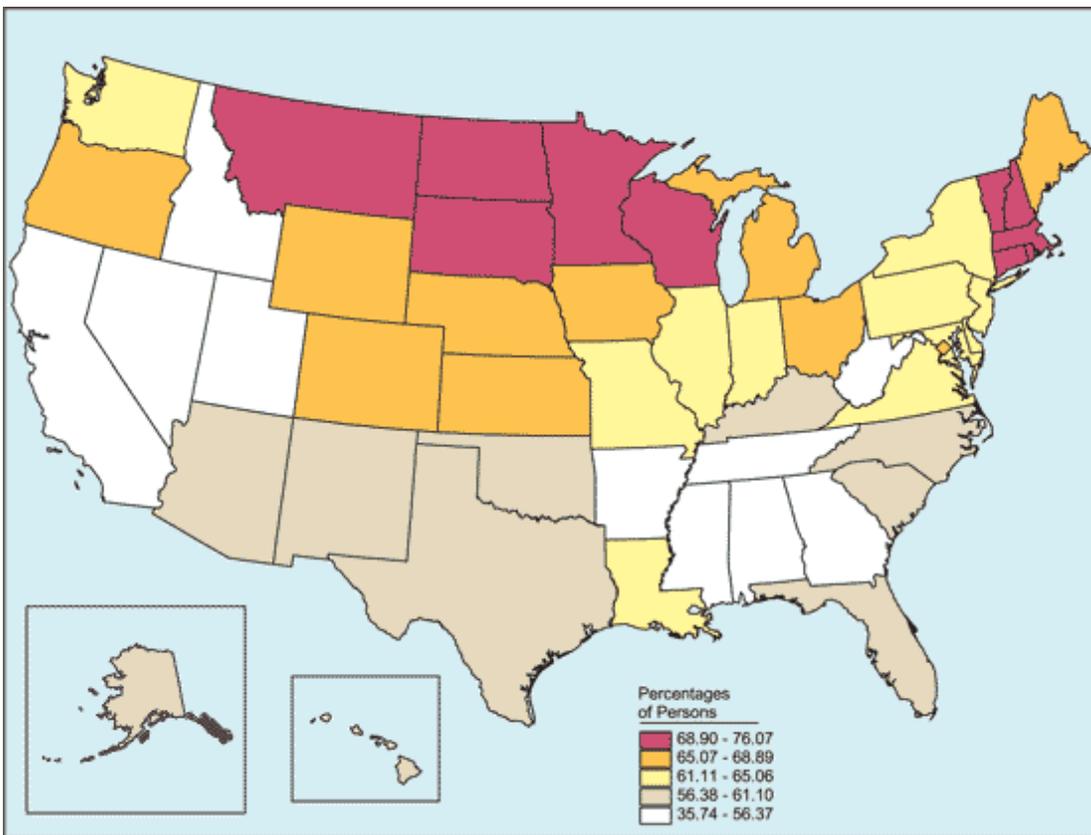
The District of Columbia had a somewhat different relationship for these two measures among persons aged 26 or older. It ranked in the highest fifth for perception of great risk of binge drinking among persons aged 26 or older (47.2 percent) as well as in the highest fifth for actual binge use of alcohol in the same age group (24.4 percent) ([Tables B.9](#) and [B.10](#), [Figures 3.8](#) and [3.12](#)).



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

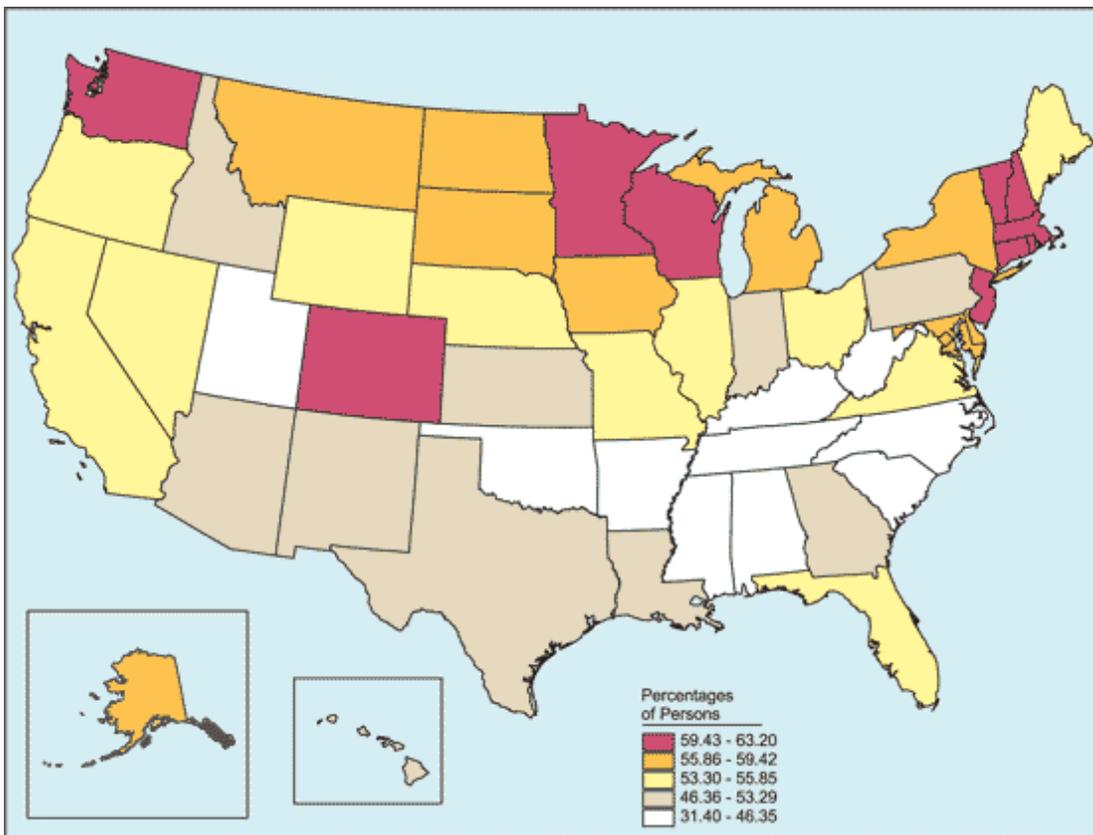
Figure 3.3 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

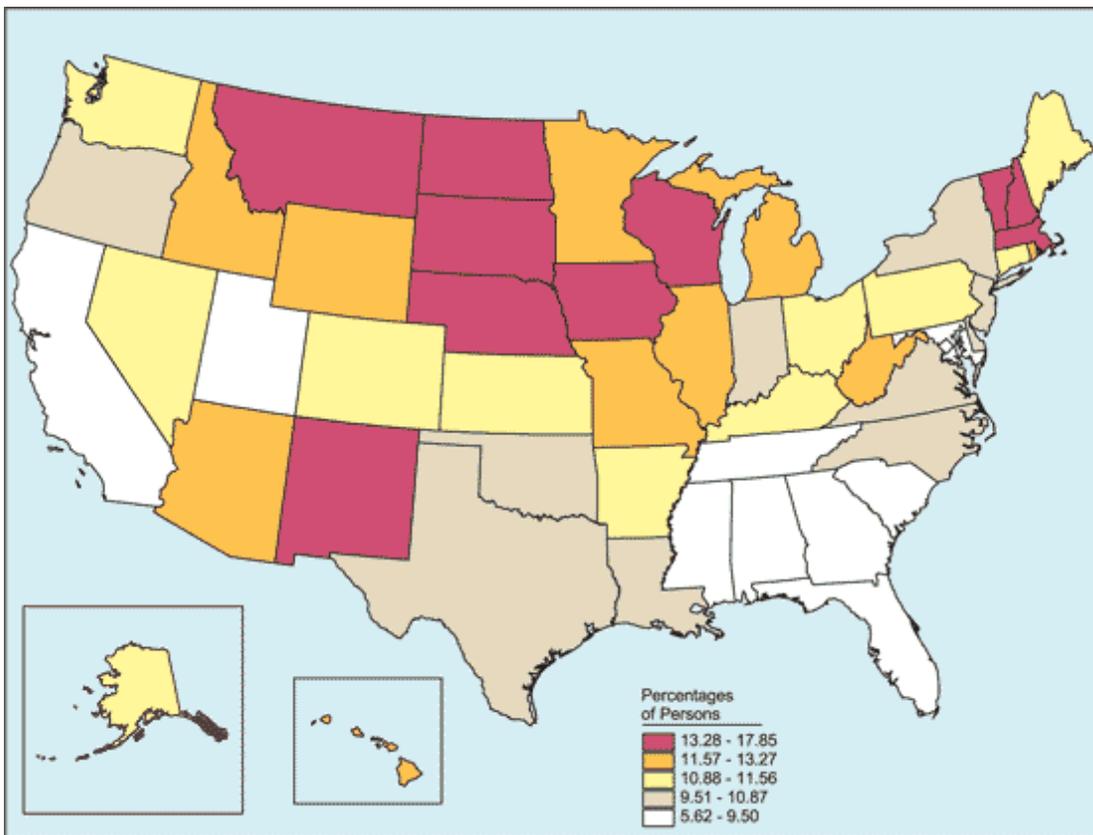
Figure 3.4 Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

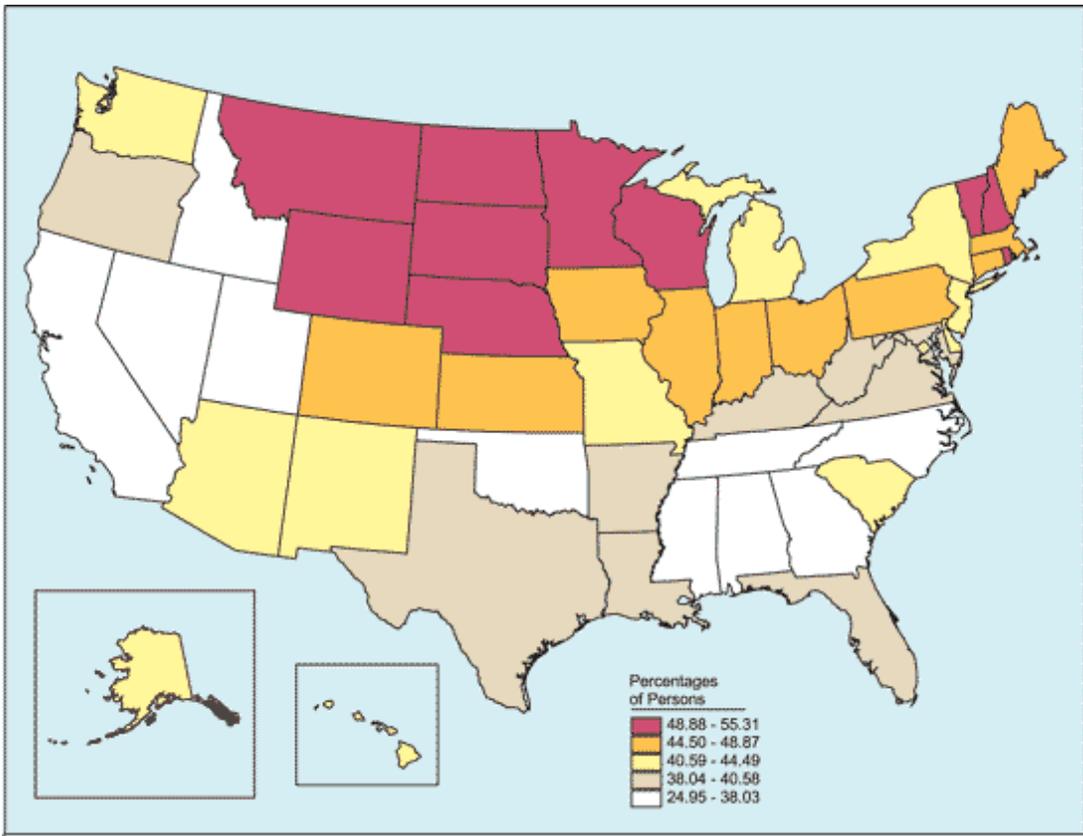
Figure 3.5 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

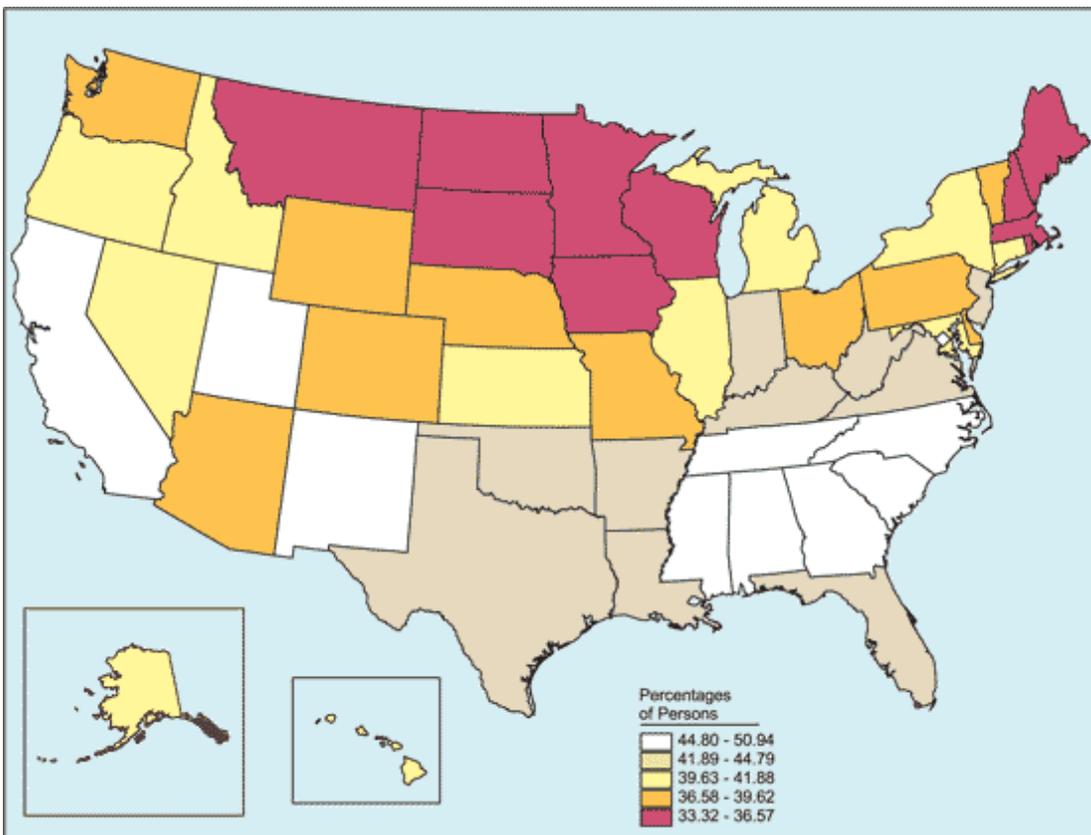
Figure 3.7 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

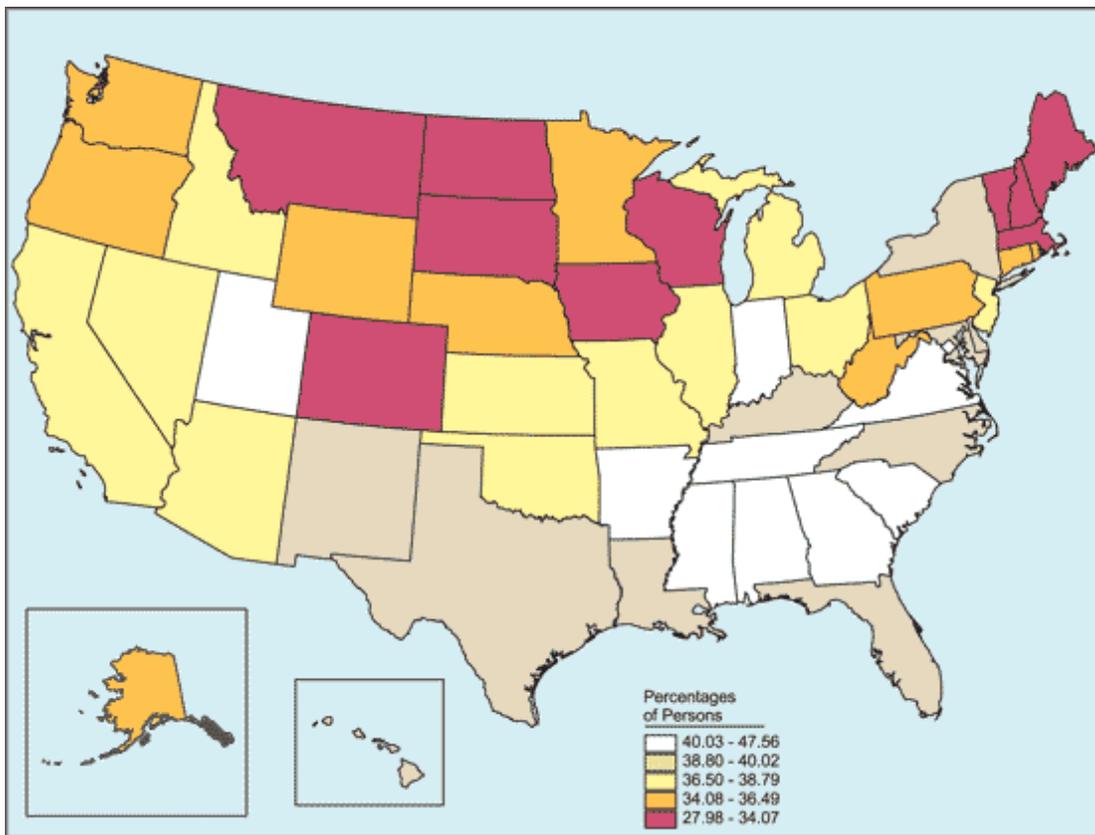
Figure 3.8 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

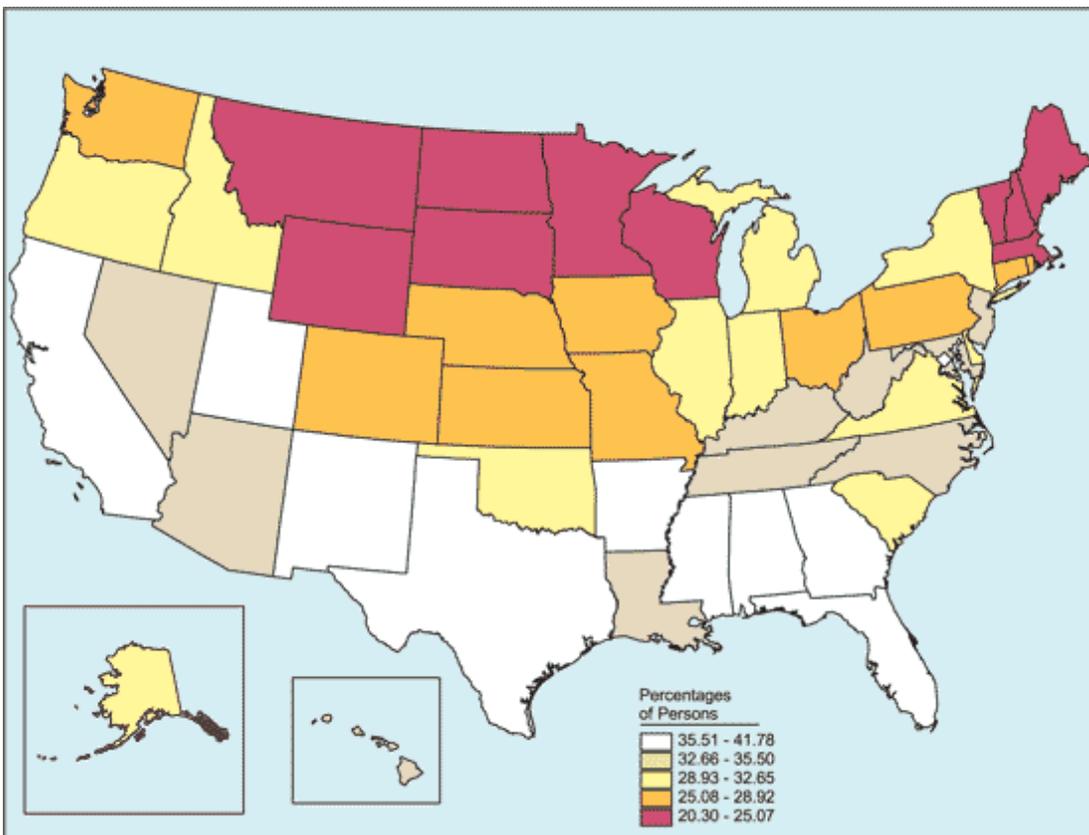
Figure 3.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

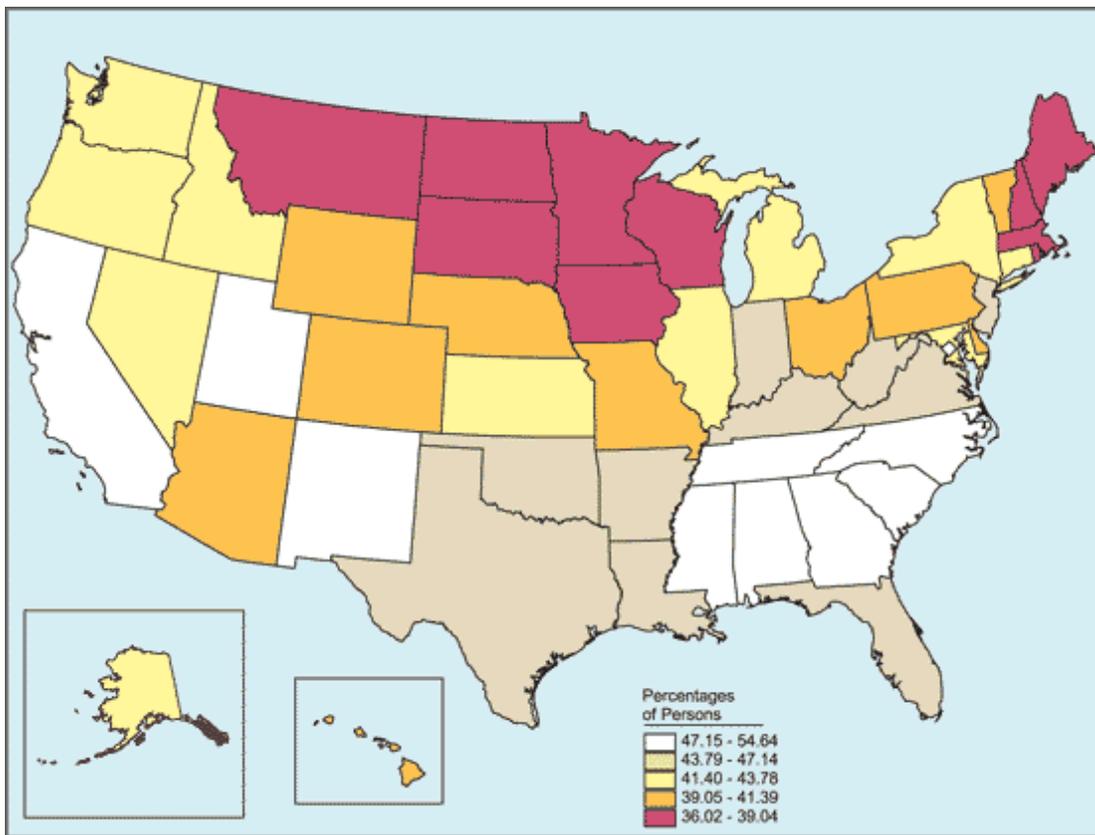
Figure 3.11 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 3.12 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005 .

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

| [Site Disclaimer](#)

| [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

4. Tobacco Use

Tobacco is the second most commonly used substance in the United States next to alcohol. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) includes a series of questions on the use of several tobacco products, including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipe tobacco. This chapter includes State estimates on past month use of cigarettes, past month use of tobacco, and the perceptions of risk of heavy use of cigarettes using the 2002 and 2003 NSDUH data. Heavy use of cigarettes is defined as smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Most tobacco users are cigarette smokers. However, differences in past month prevalence estimates for cigarettes and tobacco (about 4 percent nationally) represent persons who do not smoke cigarettes, but who use one of the other forms of tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, cigars, or pipe tobacco) ([Tables B.11](#) and [B.12](#)). Nationally among persons aged 12 or older, there were no significant changes between 2002 and 2003, either in past month or past year use of tobacco or cigarettes. However, both youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 reported significant decreases in past *year* use of cigarettes: from 20.3 to 19.0 percent and from 49.0 to 47.6 percent, respectively. Although all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) displayed small declines in past *month* use of tobacco and cigarettes, none of the decreases was statistically significant (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2004c, Tables 2.1B to 2.4B).

4.1. Tobacco

Nationally among persons aged 12 or older, the rate for past month use of tobacco in 2002–2003 was about 30 percent. The State with the highest prevalence rate for tobacco use among persons aged 12 or older was Kentucky (39.8 percent). As was the case with alcohol, Utah had the lowest rate in the Nation for tobacco use among all persons aged 12 or older (19.7 percent) ([Table B.11](#)).

Of the top 10 States with the highest rates of tobacco use among persons aged 12 or older, 6 were from the South. Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia ranked in the highest fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older). The lowest fifth included five Western States (California, Hawaii, Idaho, Utah, and Washington), three States in the Northeast (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey), and two in the South (Florida and Maryland) ([Figures 4.1](#) to [4.4](#)).

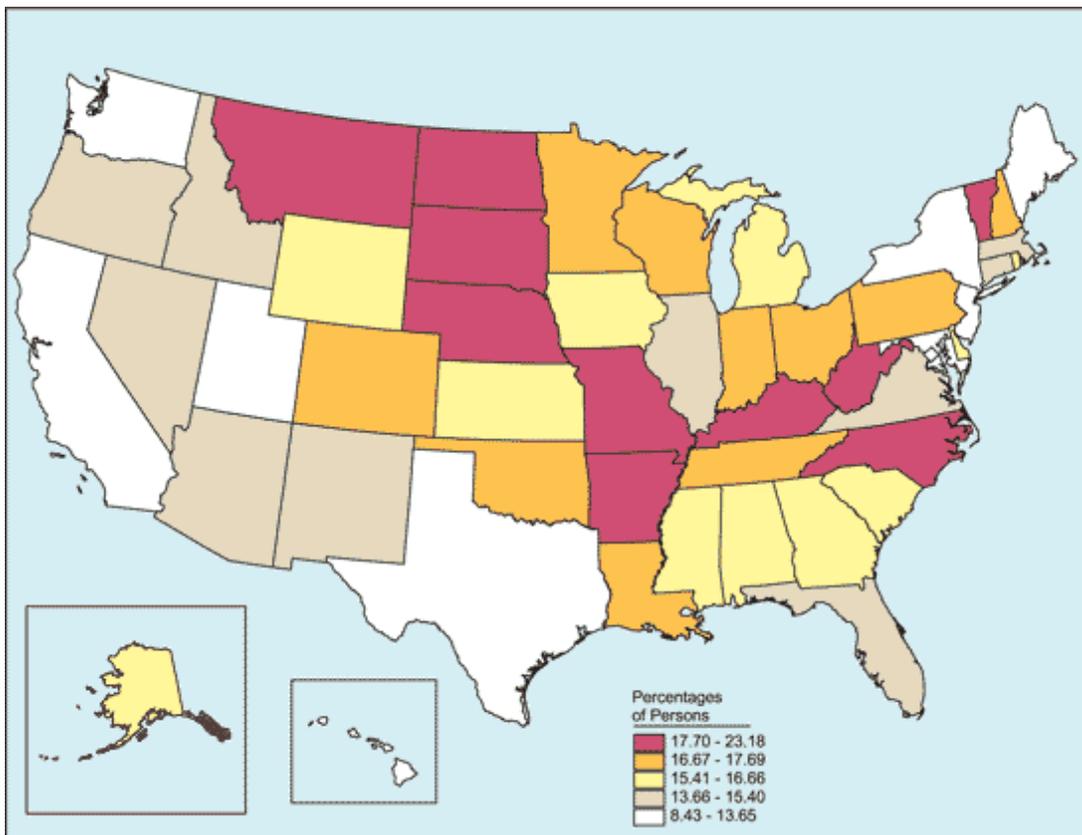
4.2. Cigarettes

In 2002–2003, the national rate for past month use of cigarettes among persons aged 12 or older was 25.7 percent ([Table B.12](#)). Because cigarettes are the major tobacco product, States ranked highly for past month tobacco use tended also to be ranked highly for past month cigarette use. In fact, all 10 States in the highest fifth for past month use of tobacco also were in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use among persons aged 12 or older. The same was true of States in the lowest fifth—all 10 were the same for both measures. Among youths aged 12 to 17, eight States in the top fifth were common to both tobacco and cigarette use, and eight States in the lowest fifth were common to both measures ([Figures 4.1](#), [4.2](#), [4.5](#), and [4.6](#)).

Four States were in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use in all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older): Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia. Kentucky had the highest rate of cigarette use in the Nation (34.8 percent), and Utah had the lowest rate (16.7 percent) for all persons aged 12 or older ([Table B.12](#), [Figures 4.5](#) to [4.8](#)).

4.3. Perceptions of Risk of Heavy Cigarette Use

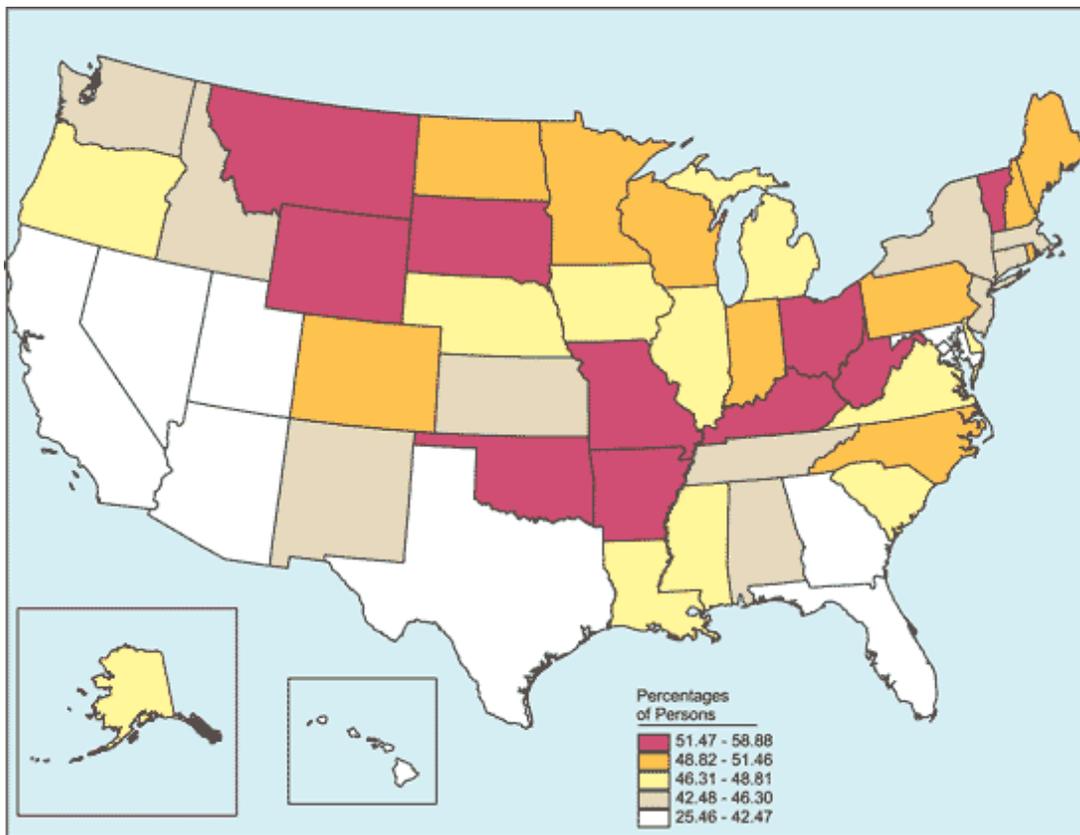
States with high prevalence rates for cigarette use tended to have low rates of perceived risk of heavy cigarette use (i.e., smoking one or more packs a day). Six of the States ranked in the lowest fifth for perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day also were ranked in the highest fifth for past month cigarette use among persons aged 12 or older. Exceptions to the rule were Arizona and Rhode Island, which ranked in the highest fifth for perception of risk of heavy cigarette use, but also ranked in the second highest quintile for actual use of cigarettes in the past month among persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 4.5](#) and [4.9](#)).



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

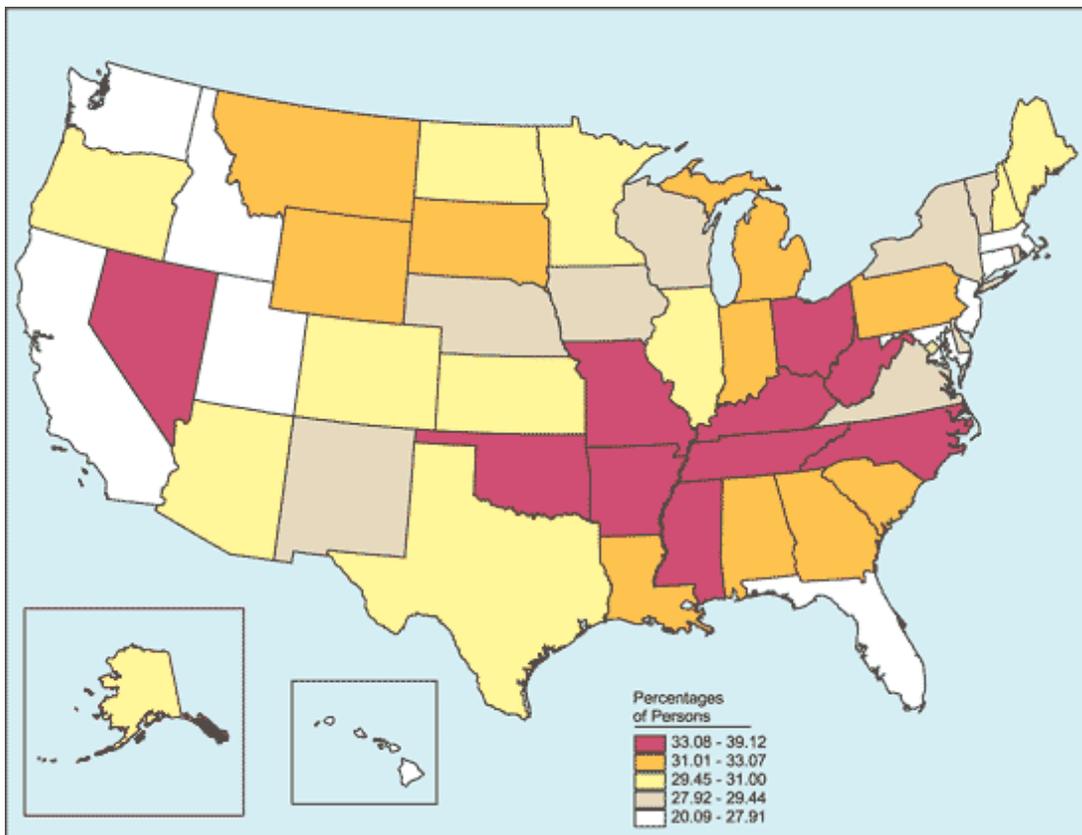
Figure 4.3 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

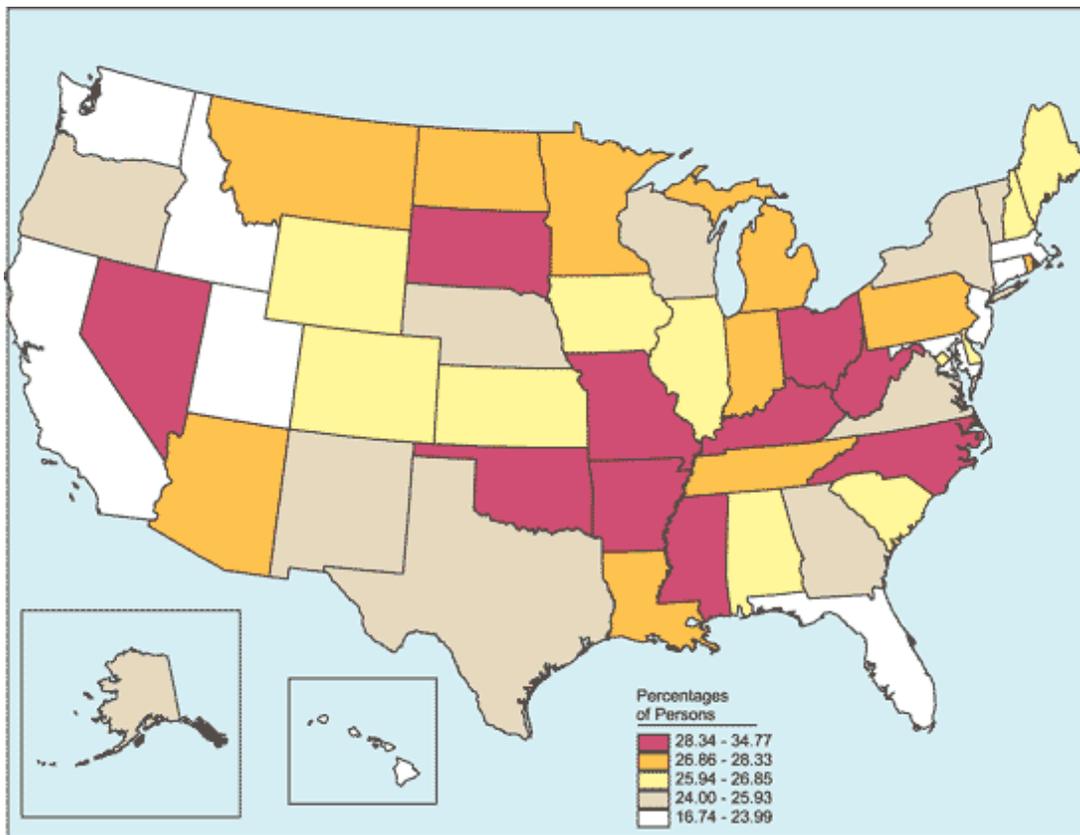
Figure 4.4 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

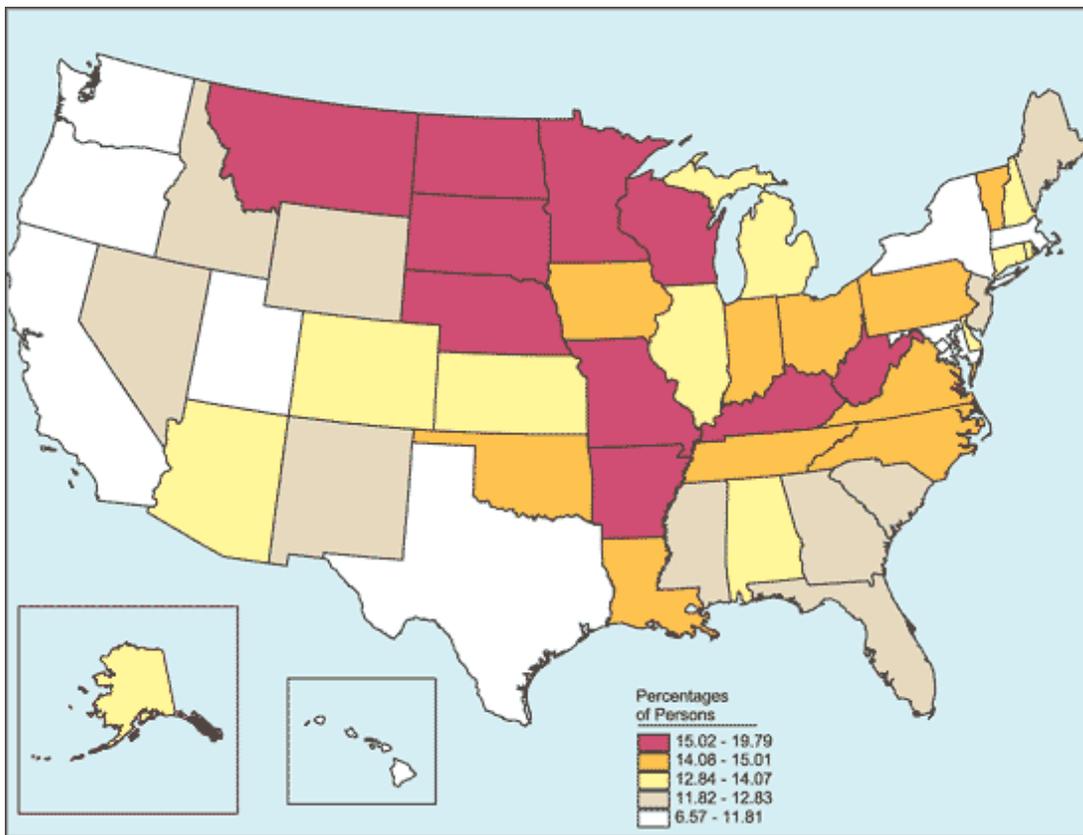
Figure 4.5 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

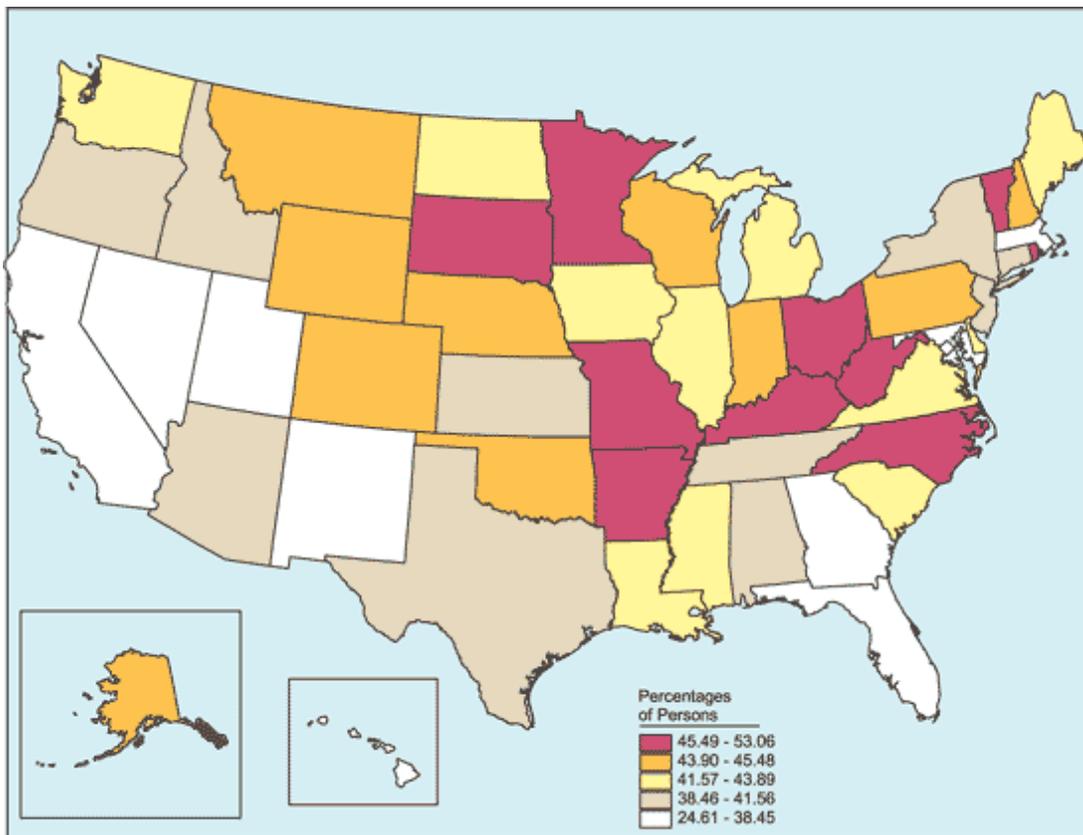
Figure 4.6 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

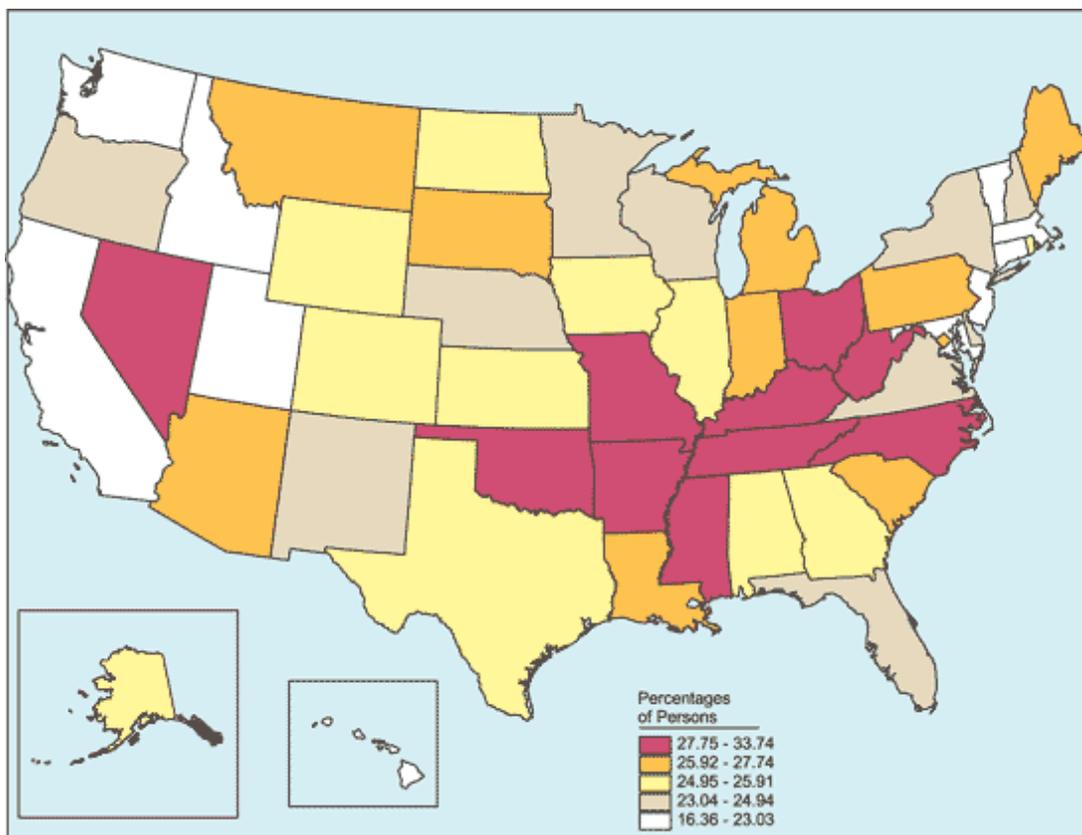
Figure 4.7 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

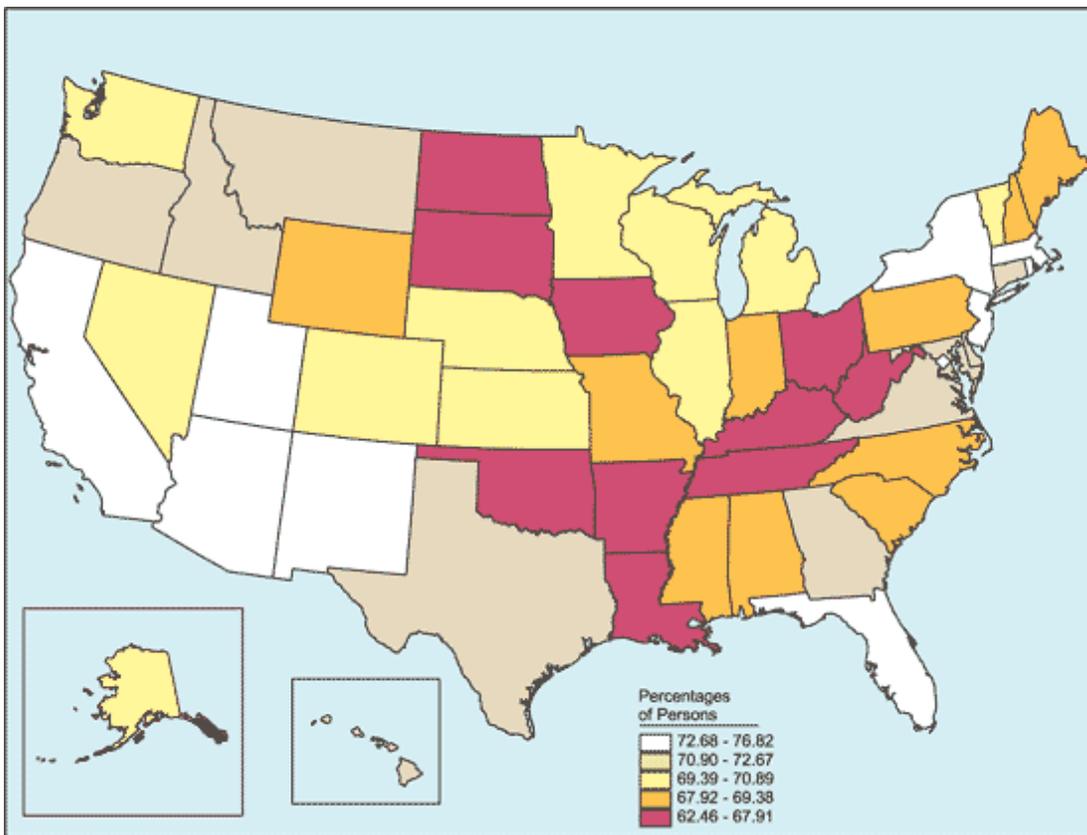
Figure 4.8 Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

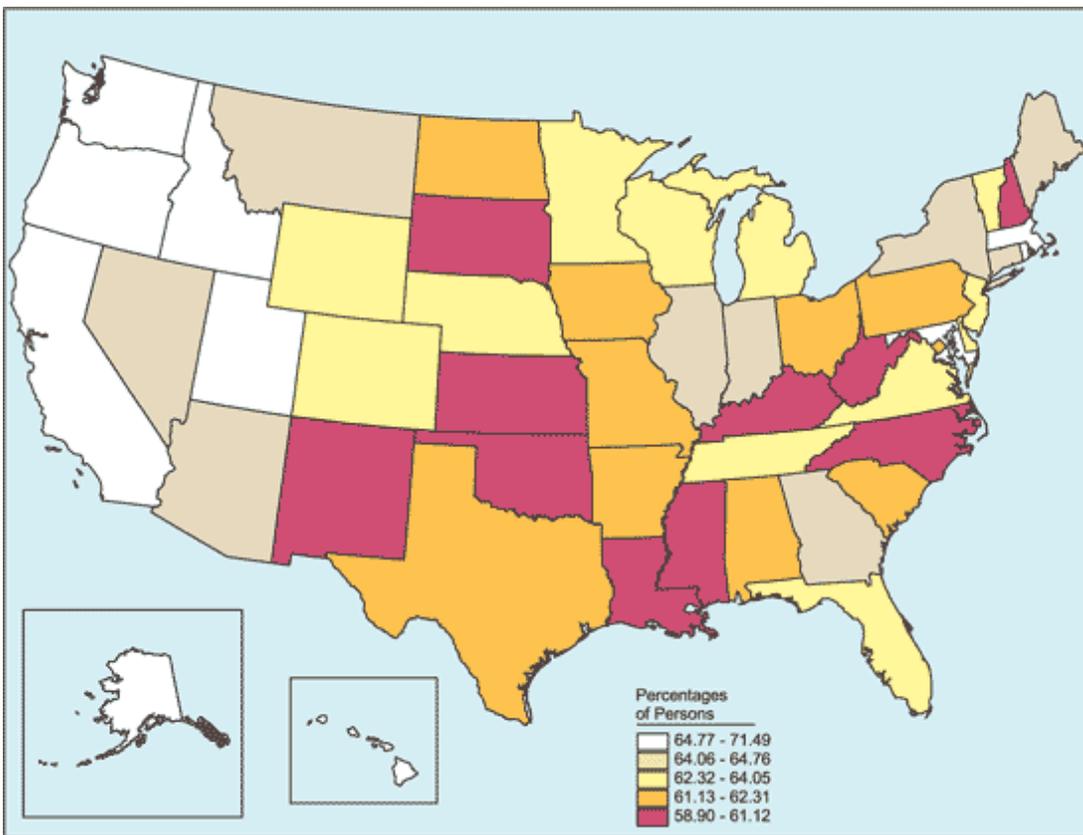
Figure 4.9 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

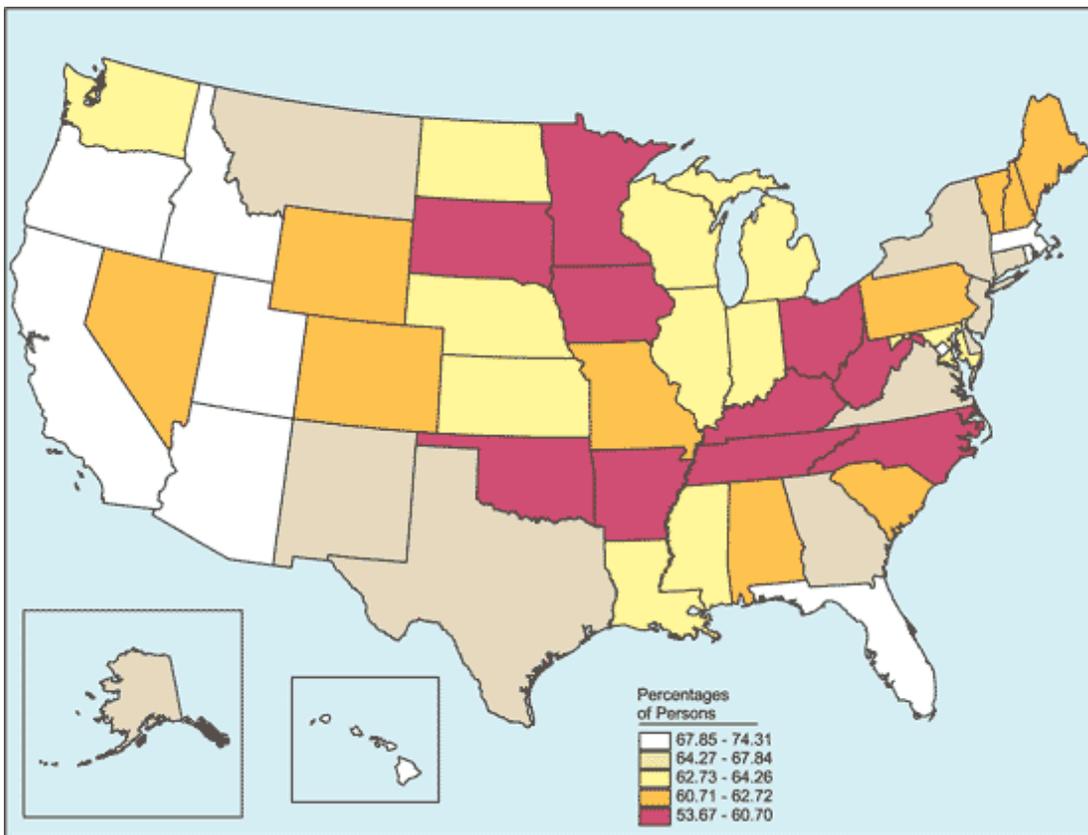
Figure 4.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

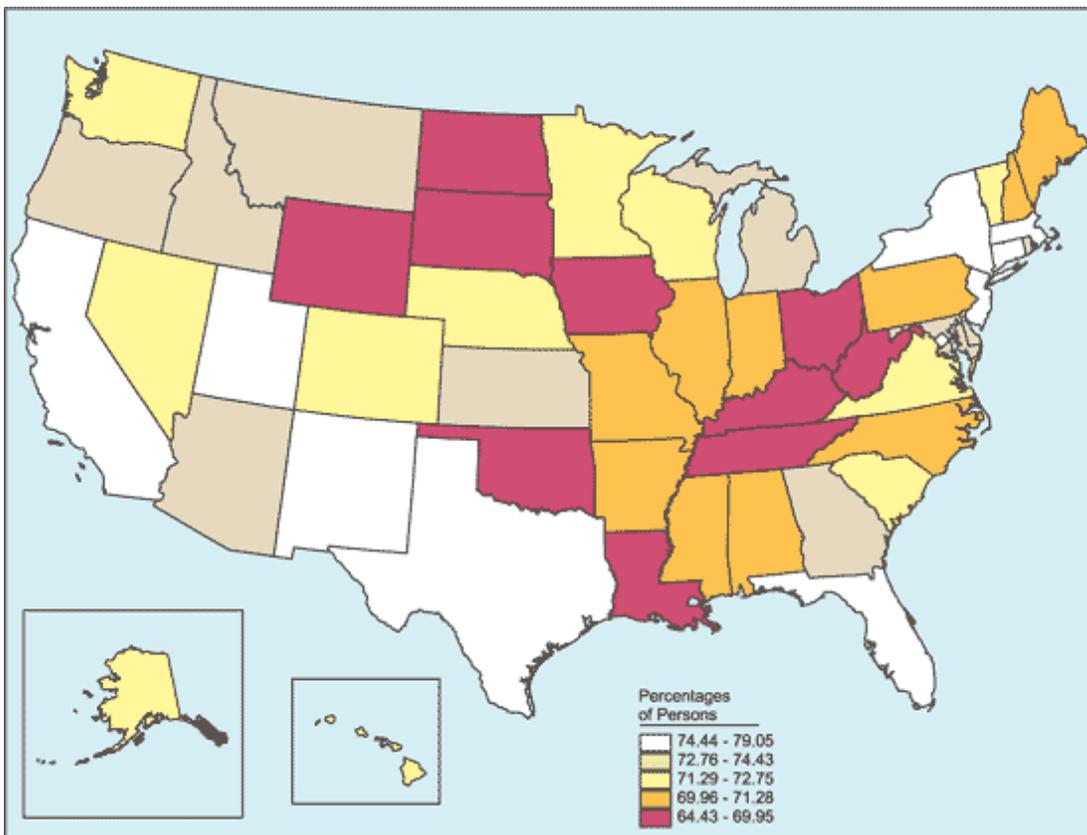
Figure 4.11 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 4.12 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005 .

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

| [Site Disclaimer](#)

| [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

5. Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Need

An estimated 22.0 million Americans aged 12 or older in 2002 were classified with dependence on or abuse of either alcohol or illicit drugs. In 2003, this number remained relatively unchanged at 21.6 million (Office of Applied Studies [OAS] 2004c, Table 5.25A). The dependence or abuse status is based on the criteria specified in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994). The questions on dependence ask about health and emotional problems, attempts to cut down on use, tolerance, withdrawal, and other symptoms associated with substances used. The questions on abuse ask about problems at work, home, and school; problems with family or friends; physical danger; and trouble with the law due to substance use. Dependence reflects a more severe substance problem than abuse, and persons are classified with abuse of a particular substance only if they are not dependent on that substance.

5.1. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

Nationally in 2002–2003, 7.6 percent of the population aged 12 or older were classified with dependence on or abuse of alcohol in the past year. Persons aged 18 to 25 had the highest rate of alcohol dependence or abuse (17.4 percent) in the Nation ([Table B.14](#)).

State estimates for past year alcohol dependence or abuse among persons aged 12 or older ranged from 6.0 percent in Tennessee to 10.8 percent in North Dakota. States in the highest fifth among persons aged 12 or older tended to be Western (four States) or Midwestern (four States), while States in the lowest fifth were mostly Southern (seven States) ([Table B.14](#), [Figure 5.1](#)). In the 12 to 17 age group, the estimated percentage of those identified as having an alcohol abuse or dependence problem ranged from 3.0 percent in the District of Columbia to 11.2 percent in Montana. Among persons aged 18 to 25, the lowest percentage was found in Utah (13.0 percent), and the highest State percentage was in North Dakota (27.1 percent) ([Table B.14](#)). Five Midwestern or Western States were in the highest fifth for the 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older age groups (Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota) ([Figures 5.2](#) to [5.4](#)).

In 2002–2003, 44 percent of those who were determined to be dependent on or abusing alcohol in the past year were estimated to be dependent on alcohol in the past year ([Tables B.14](#) and [B.15](#)). State estimates for alcohol dependence for persons aged 12 or older ranged from 2.7 percent in Tennessee to 4.8 percent in the District of Columbia ([Table B.15](#)). Six of the States in the top fifth for dependence on or abuse of alcohol also could be found in the top fifth for dependence on alcohol for persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 5.1](#) and [5.5](#)). The highest rates for alcohol dependence occurred in the 18 to 25 age group, with Rhode Island having the highest rate (10.7 percent) ([Table B.15](#)).

5.2. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse

Nationally in 2002–2003, about 3.0 percent of persons aged 12 or older were dependent on or had abused illicit drugs in the past year. The District of Columbia had the highest rate of past year illicit drug dependence or abuse (4.0 percent) among persons aged 12 or older, and Kansas had the lowest rate (2.5 percent). Most of the States in the highest fifth were in the West (four States) or the Northeast (four States) ([Table B.16](#), [Figure 5.9](#)). The highest rates for past year illicit drug dependence or abuse occurred in the 18 to 25 age group, with Rhode Island having the highest rate (12.7 percent) ([Table B.16](#)).

The percentage of persons estimated to be dependent on illicit drugs in the past year was about 65 percent of those who were estimated to be dependent on or abused illicit drugs in the past year ([Tables B.16](#) and [B.17](#)). State estimates for illicit drug dependence for persons aged 12 or older ranged from 1.6 percent in Iowa to 3.0 percent in the District of Columbia. The highest rates of illicit drug dependence were among persons aged 18 to 25, with the highest rate in Massachusetts (8.3 percent) ([Table B.17](#)).

There was a slight relationship between high rates of past year illicit drug dependence and high rates of past year cocaine use for persons aged

12 or older at the State level. Seven States ranked in the highest fifth for both measures. The relationship between low rates of past year illicit drug dependence and low rates of past year cocaine use for persons aged 12 or older at the State level was not as strong. Only three States (Hawaii, North Dakota, and South Dakota) ranked in the lowest quintile for both the measures. Interestingly, Washington, which ranked in the highest fifth for past year dependence on illicit drugs, ranked in the lowest fifth for past year use of cocaine among persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 2.24](#) and [5.13](#)).

5.3. Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse

The national rate in 2002–2003 for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older was about 9.2 percent ([Table B.18](#)). When examining dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs at the State level, the States with high rates for alcohol dependence or abuse tended to dominate the top fifth for alcohol and illicit drug dependence or abuse combined because alcohol accounts for the vast majority of substance dependence or abuse. Seven States that ranked in the highest fifth for past year alcohol dependence or abuse also ranked in the top fifth for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 5.1](#) and [5.17](#)).

State percentages for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs among persons aged 12 or older ranged from a low of 7.4 percent in Alabama to a high of 12.0 percent in New Mexico. Rhode Island's rate of 29.4 percent was the highest among States for persons aged 18 to 25 ([Table B.18](#)).

5.4. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Problems

The definition of a person needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem is that he or she meets the criteria for abuse of or dependence on illicit drugs according to the DSM-IV, but has not received specialty treatment for an illicit drug problem in the past year. Specialty treatment is treatment received at a drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), hospital (inpatient only), or mental health center.

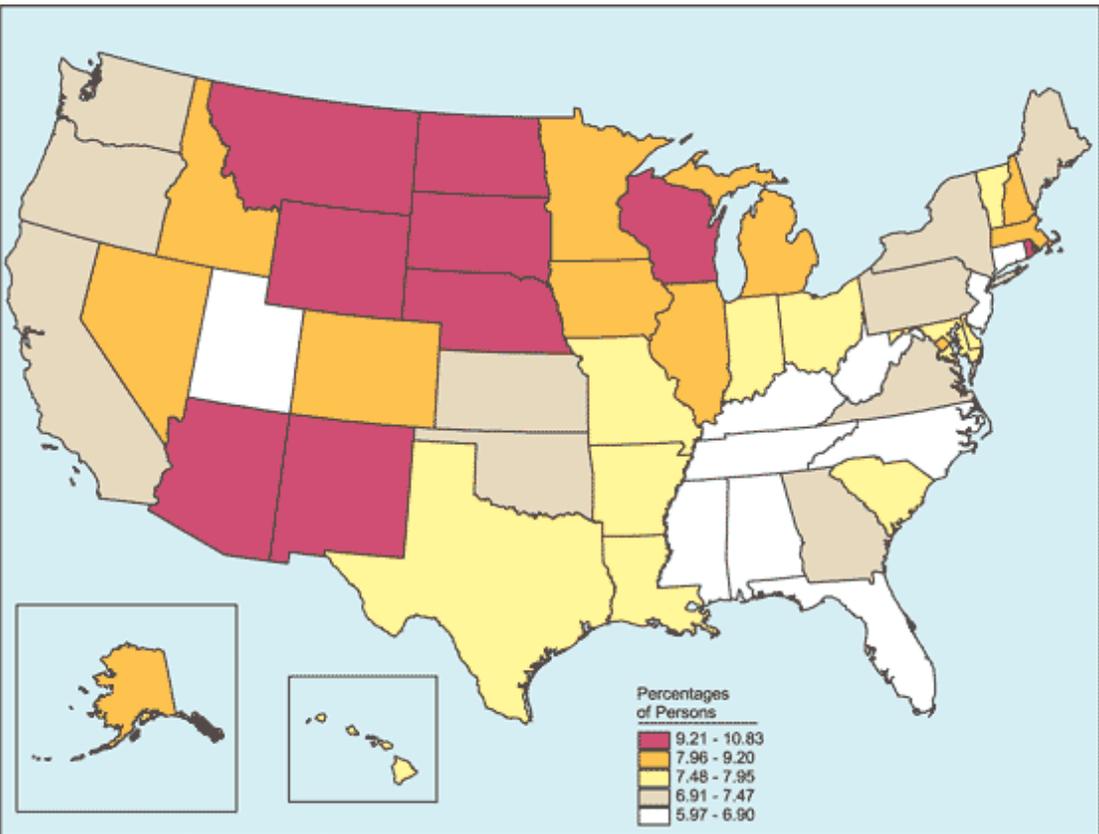
In 2002–2003, New Mexico had the highest percentage of persons aged 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem (3.5 percent). The States in the top fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem were mainly in the West (five States) or in the Northeast (four States) ([Table B.19](#), [Figure 5.21](#)). California had the largest total number of persons aged 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug use problem, approximately 798,000 (see <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k3State/lot.htm>).

5.5. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Problems

The definition of a person needing but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem is that he or she meets the criteria for abuse of or dependence on alcohol according to the DSM-IV, but has not received specialty treatment for an alcohol problem in the past year. The percentage of persons aged 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems (7.2 percent) in 2002–2003 was almost 3 times larger than the corresponding percentage for persons with illicit drug problems (2.7 percent) ([Tables B.19](#) and [B.20](#)).

States in the top fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems among persons aged 12 or older were primarily Western (four States) or Midwestern (four States). Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota ranked in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) for needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems ([Table B.20](#), [Figures 5.25](#) to [5.28](#)). Arizona, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, and Rhode Island were ranked in the highest quintile for both needing but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem and needing but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem among persons aged 12 or older. Similarly, Alabama, New Jersey, and West Virginia were the only three States that ranked in the lowest quintile for both measures among all persons aged 12 or older. South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming ranked in the lowest fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug problems, but ranked in the highest fifth for needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems among persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 5.21](#) and [5.25](#)).

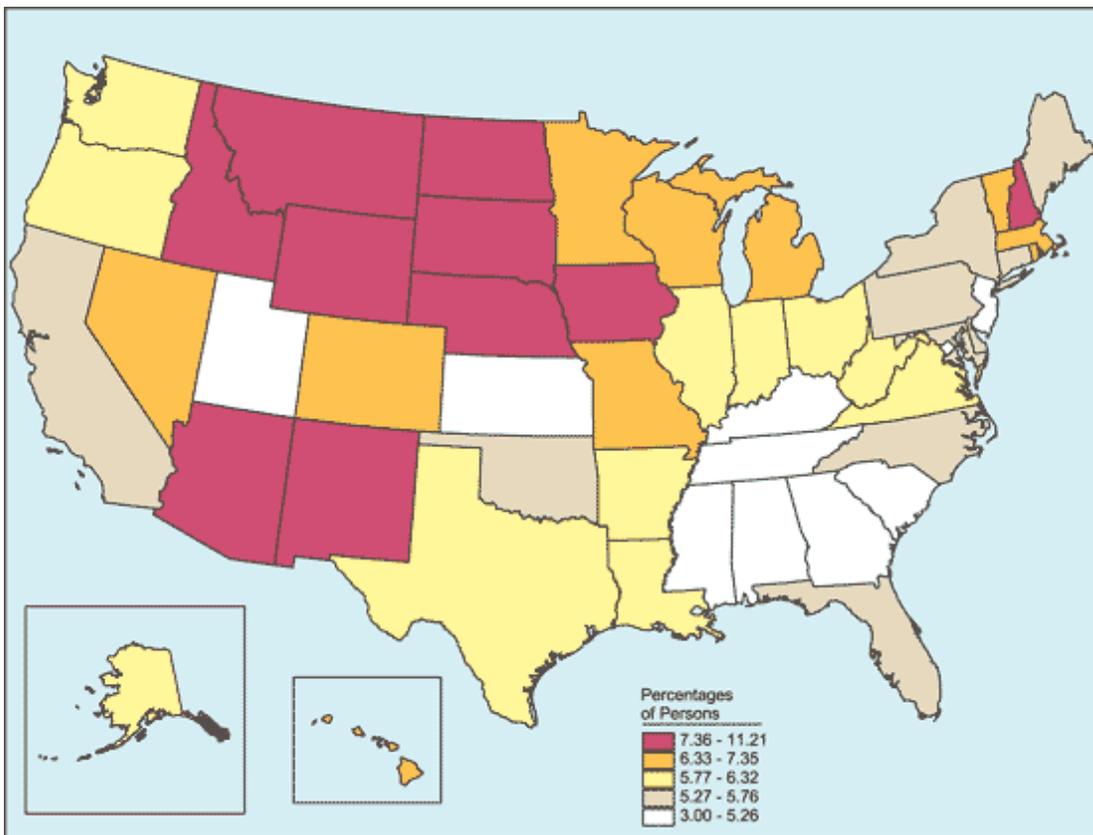
Figure 5.1 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

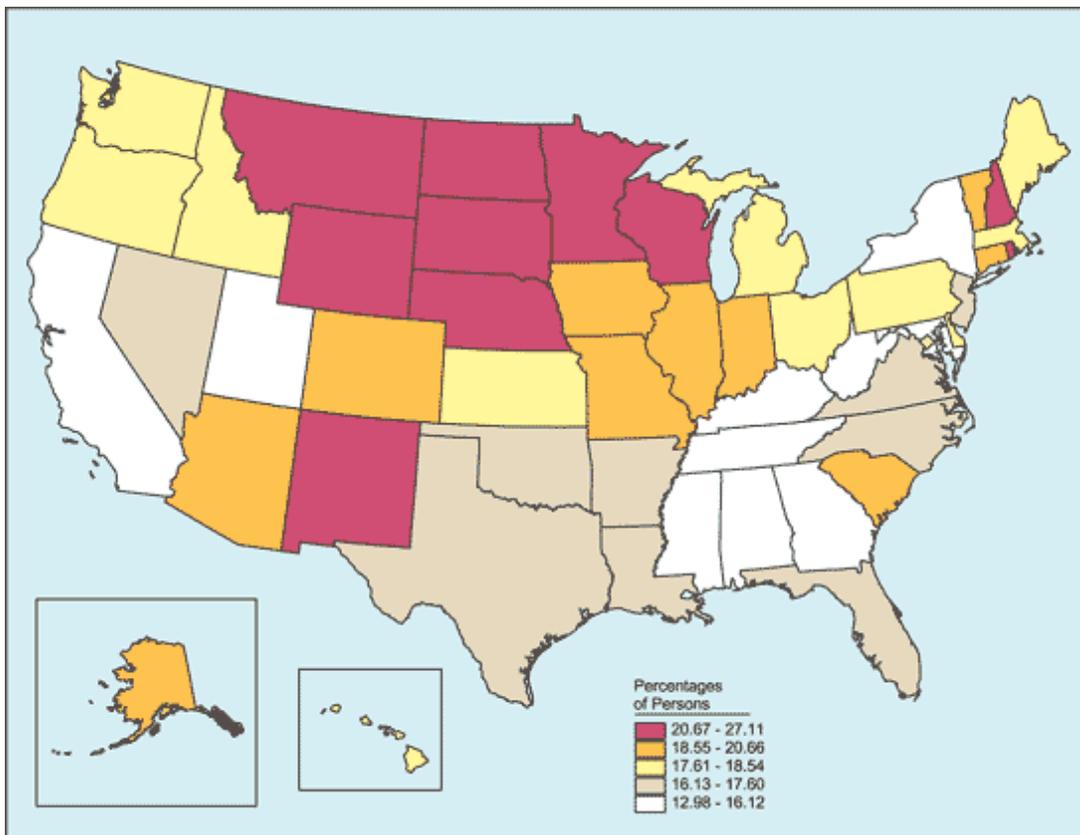
Figure 5.2 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

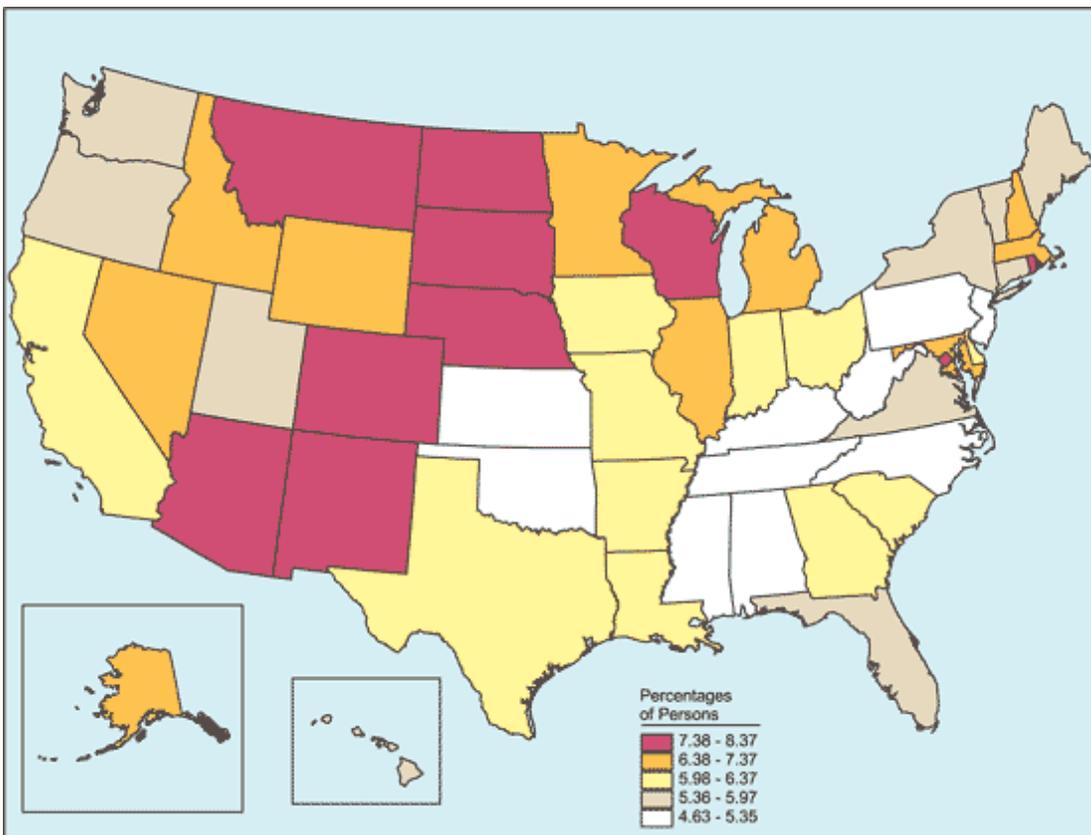
Figure 5.3 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

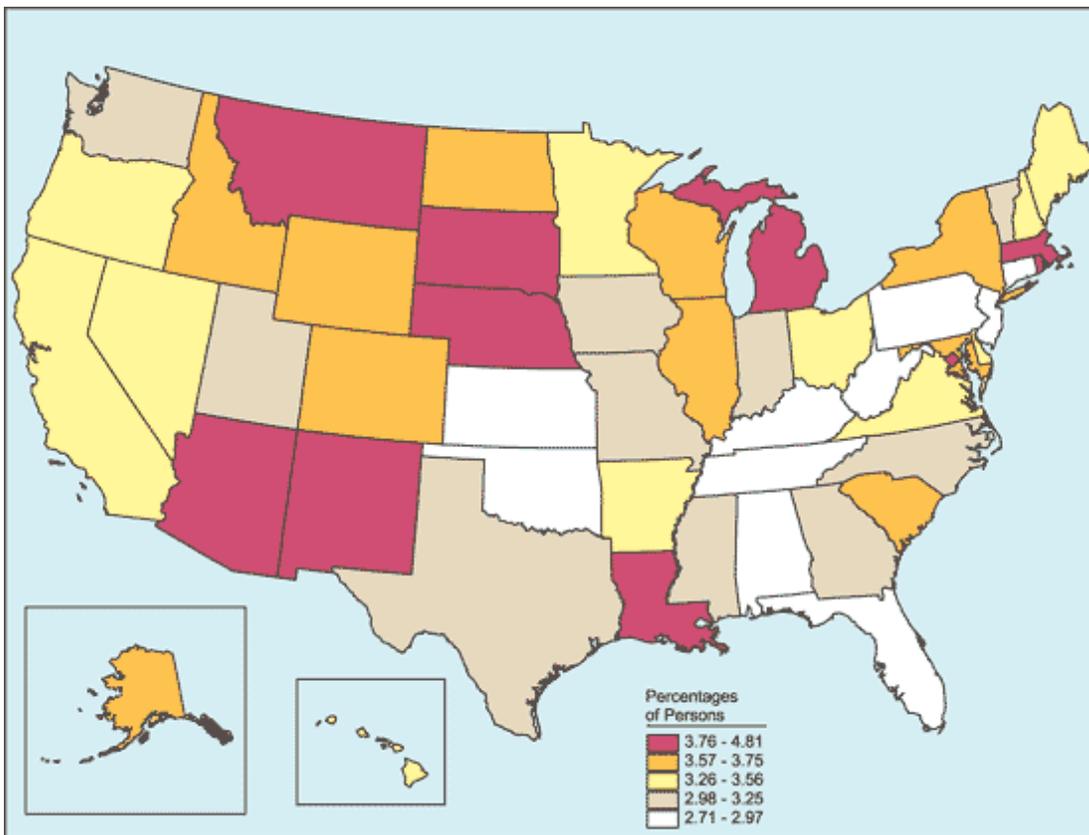
Figure 5.4 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

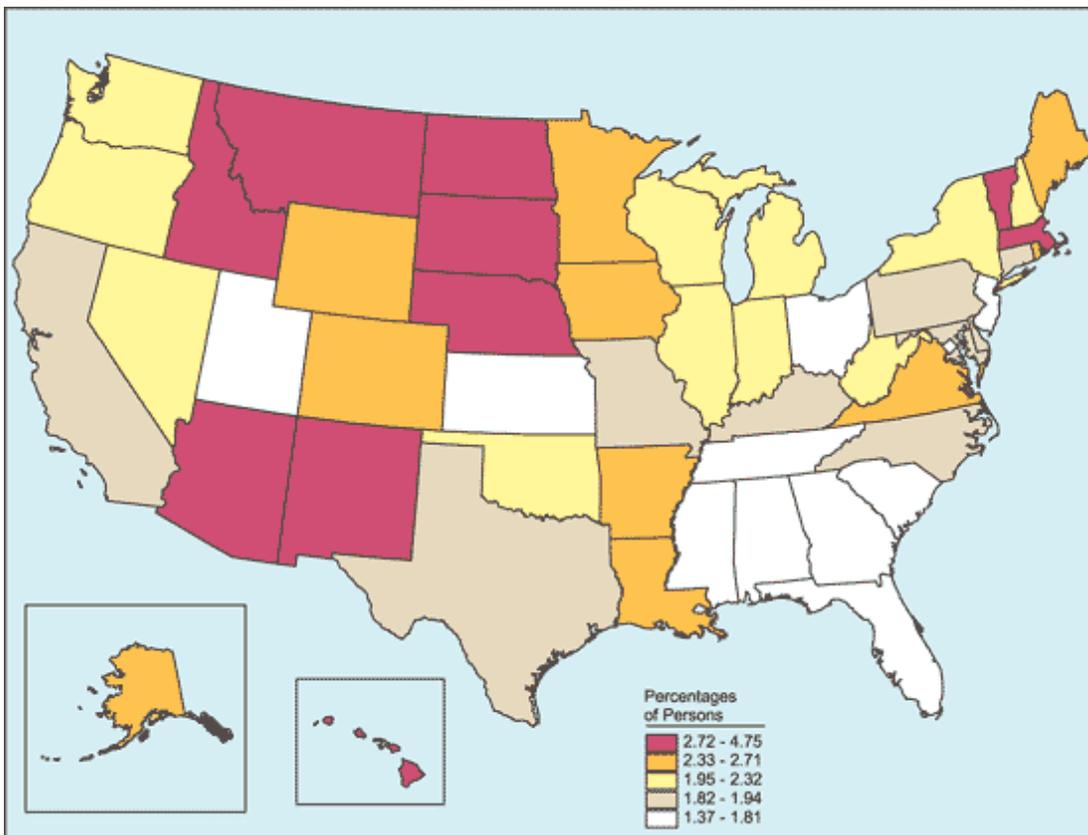
Figure 5.5 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

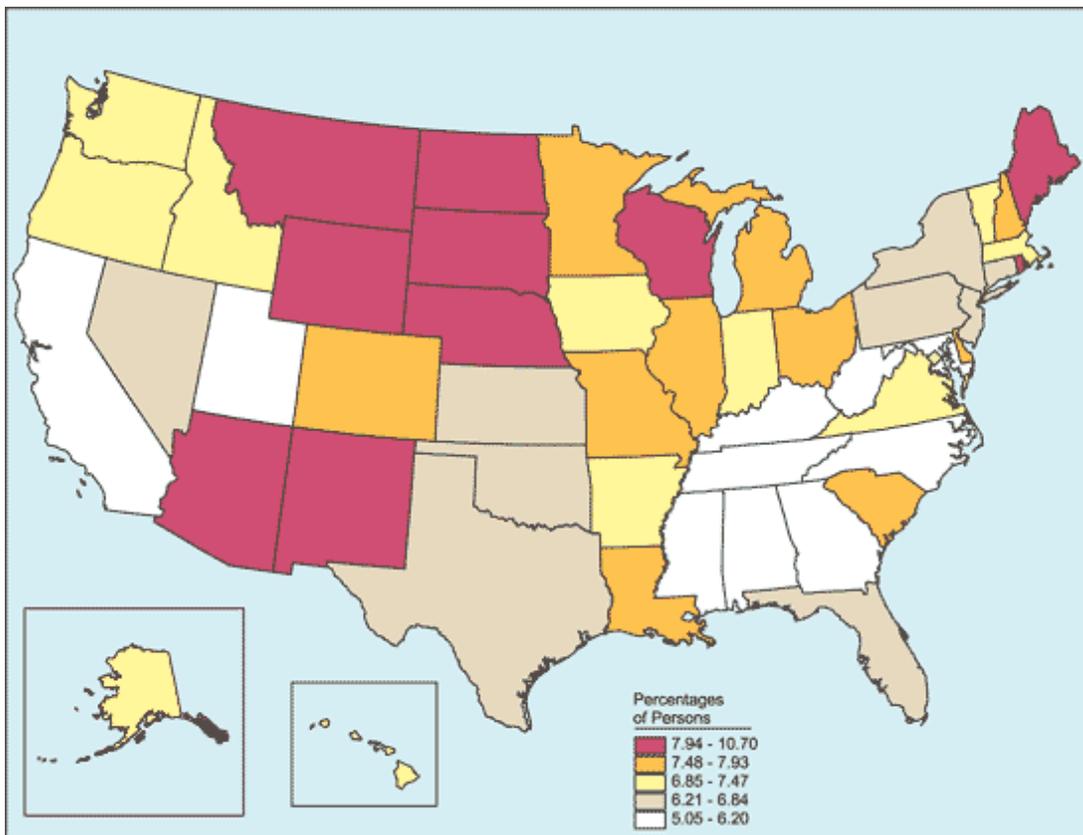
Figure 5.6 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

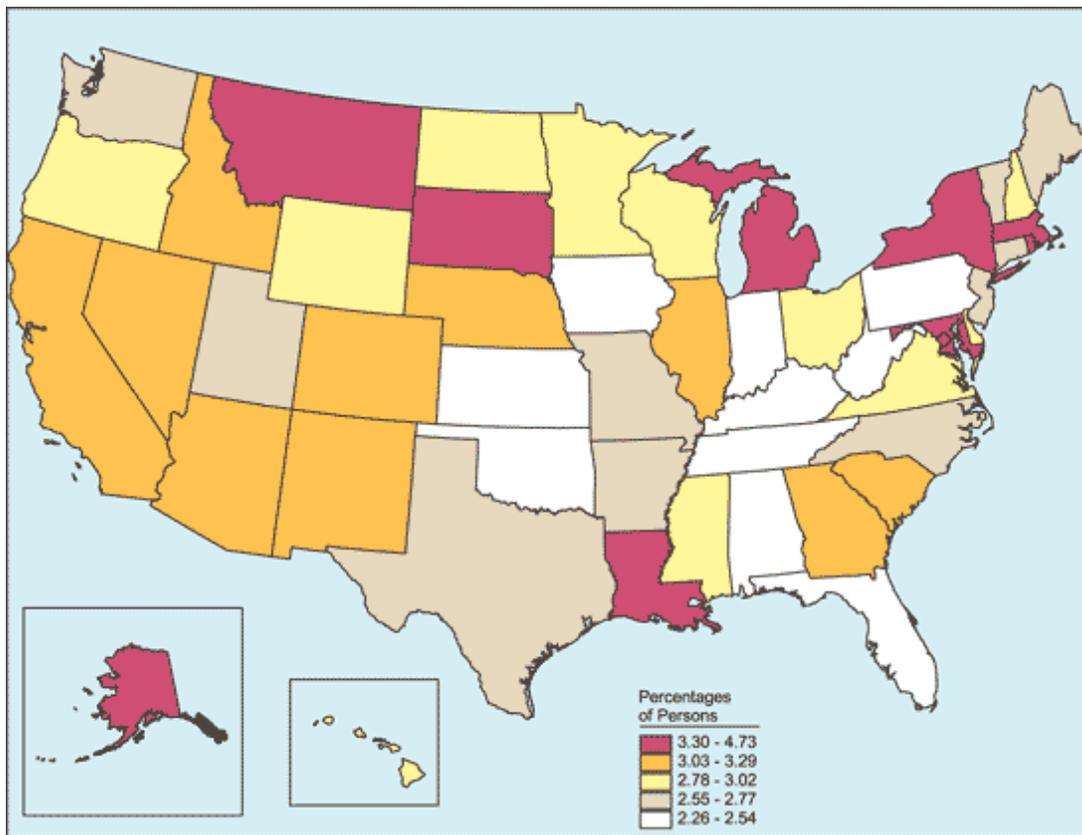
Figure 5.7 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

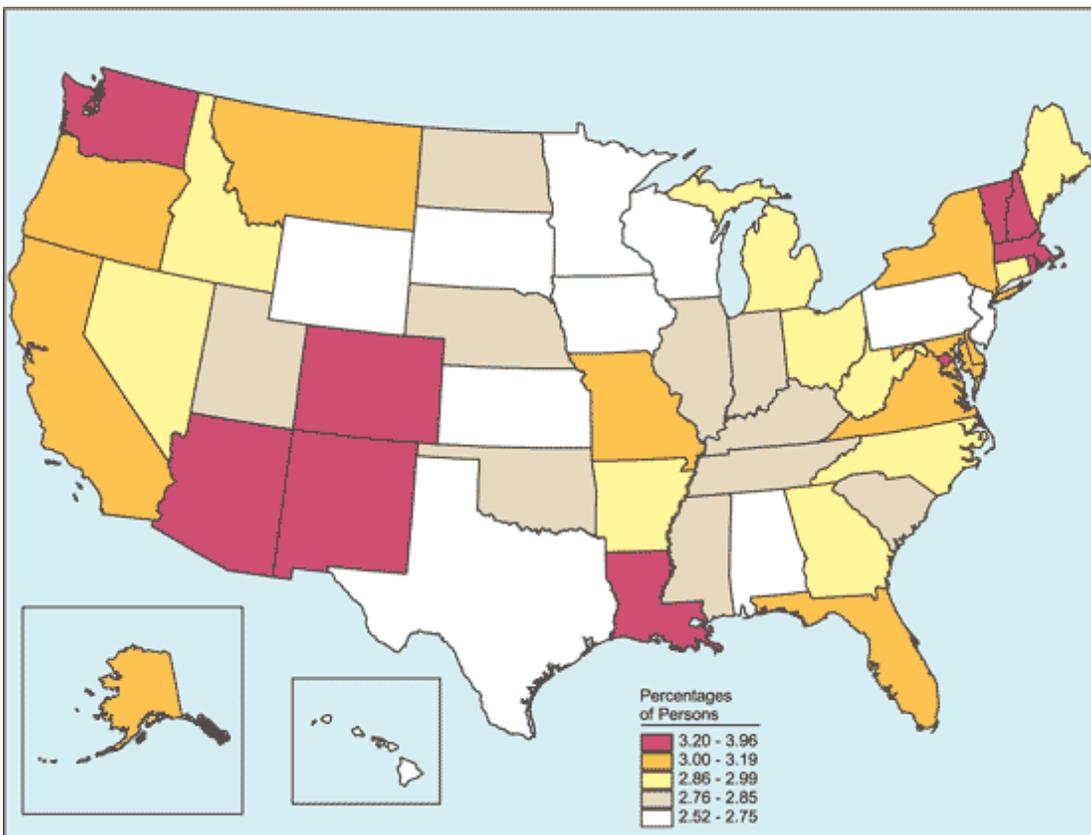
Figure 5.8 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



[D](#)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

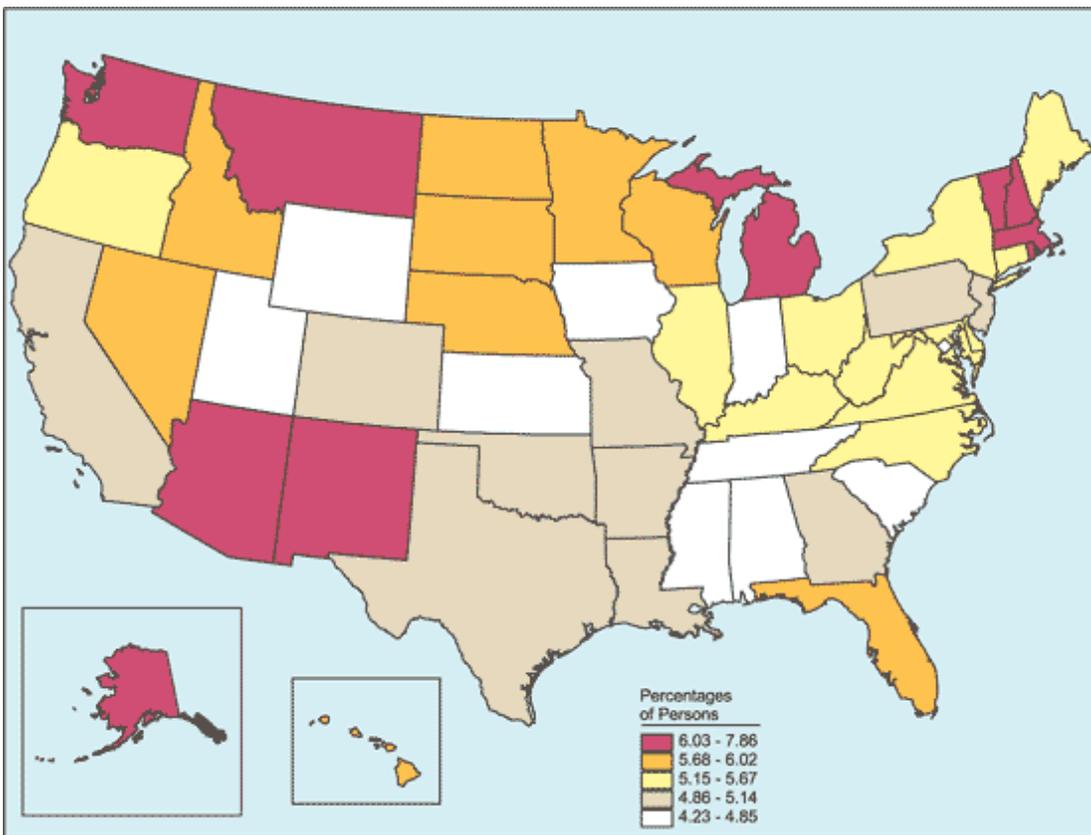
Figure 5.9 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

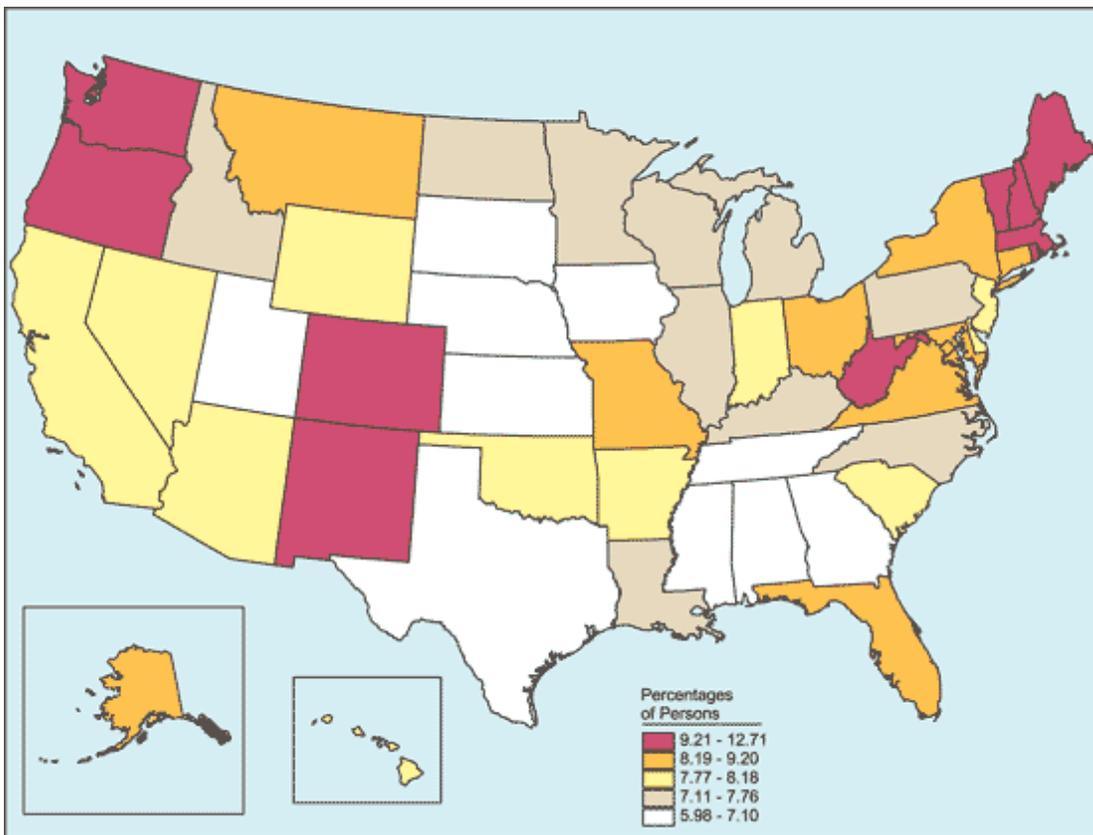
Figure 5.10 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



[D](#)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

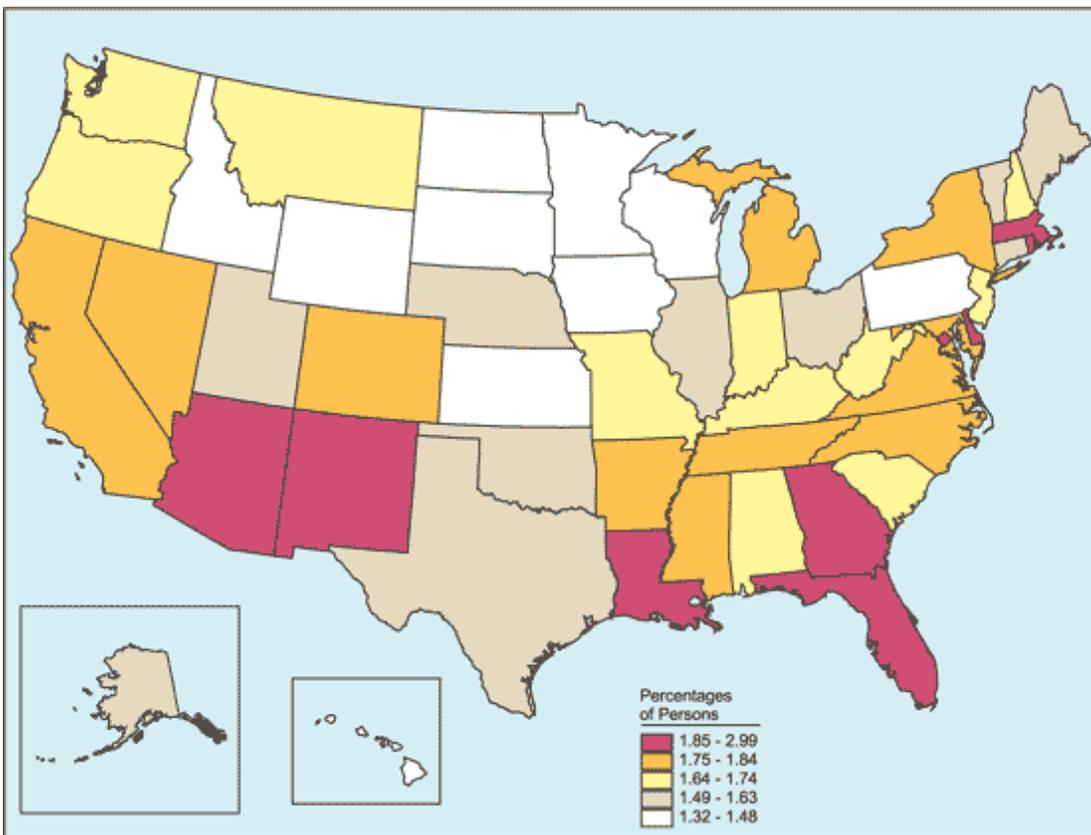
Figure 5.11 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

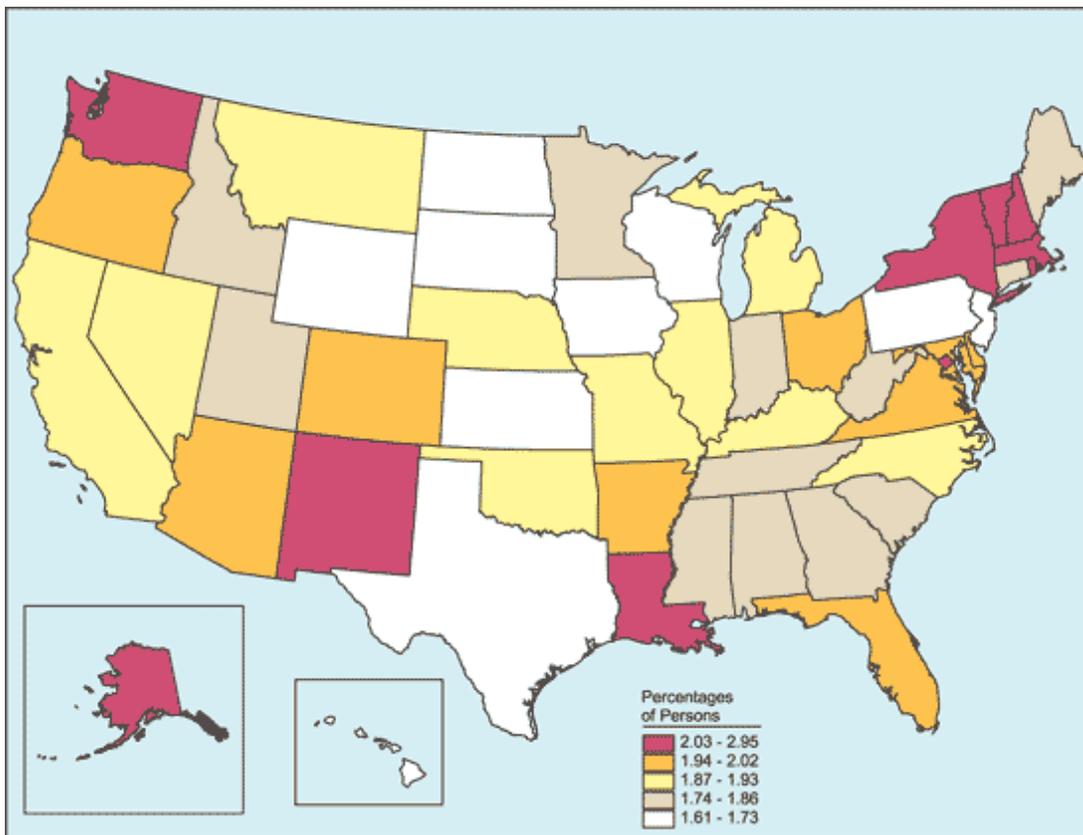
Figure 5.12 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

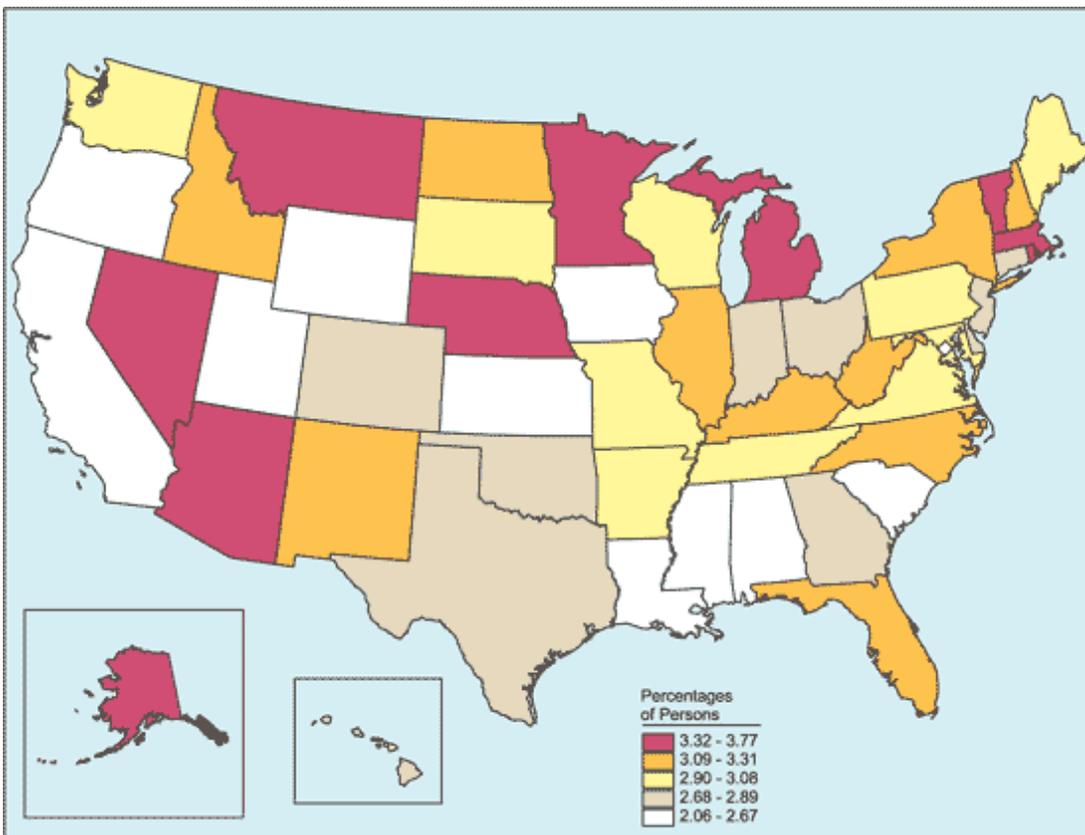
Figure 5.13 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

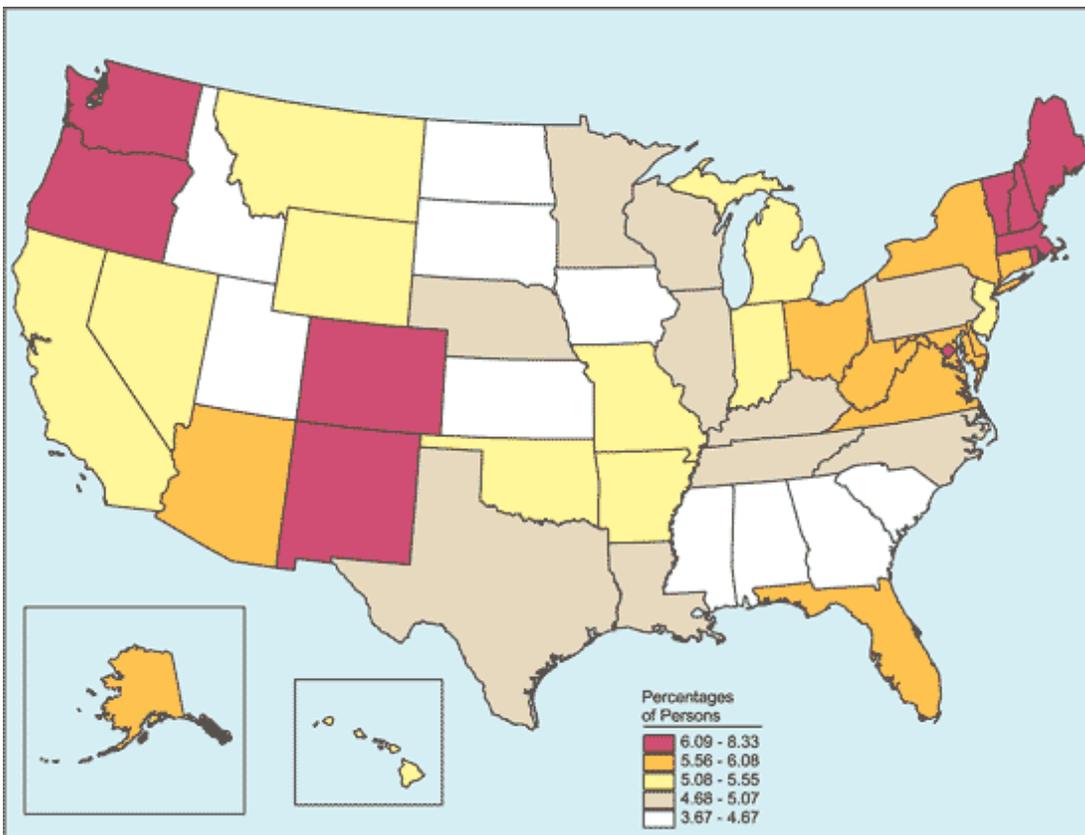
Figure 5.14 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

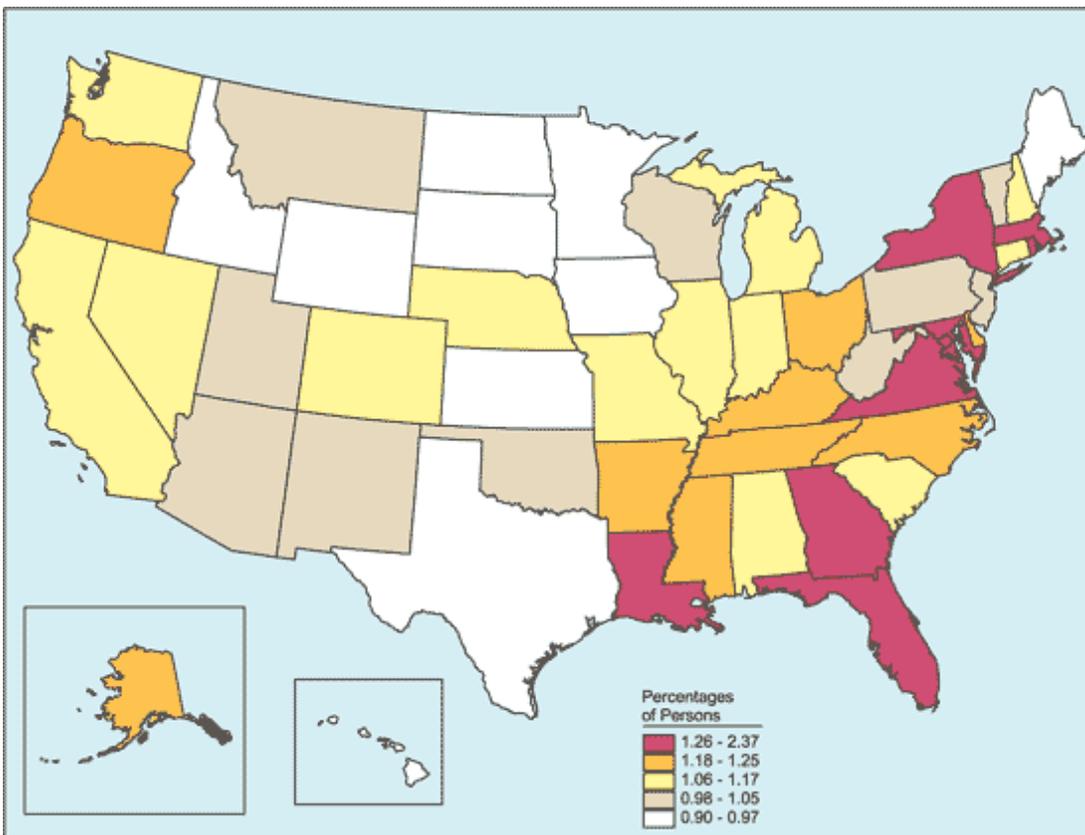
Figure 5.15 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

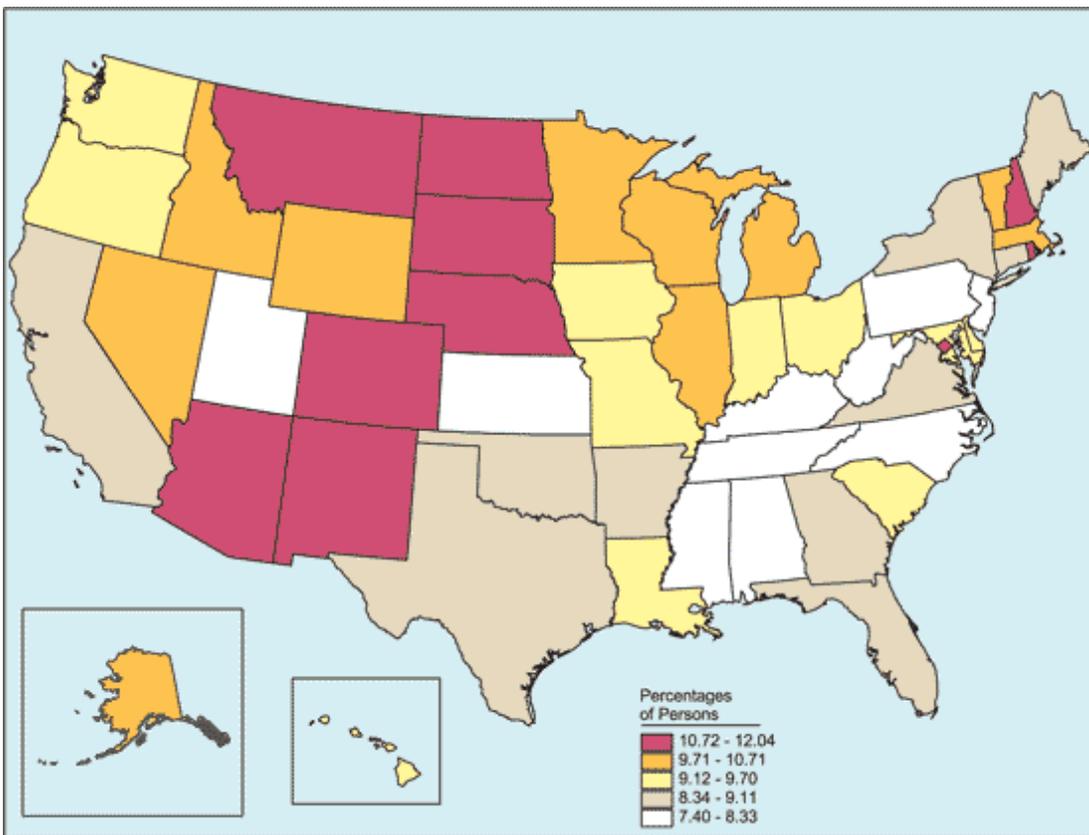
Figure 5.16 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

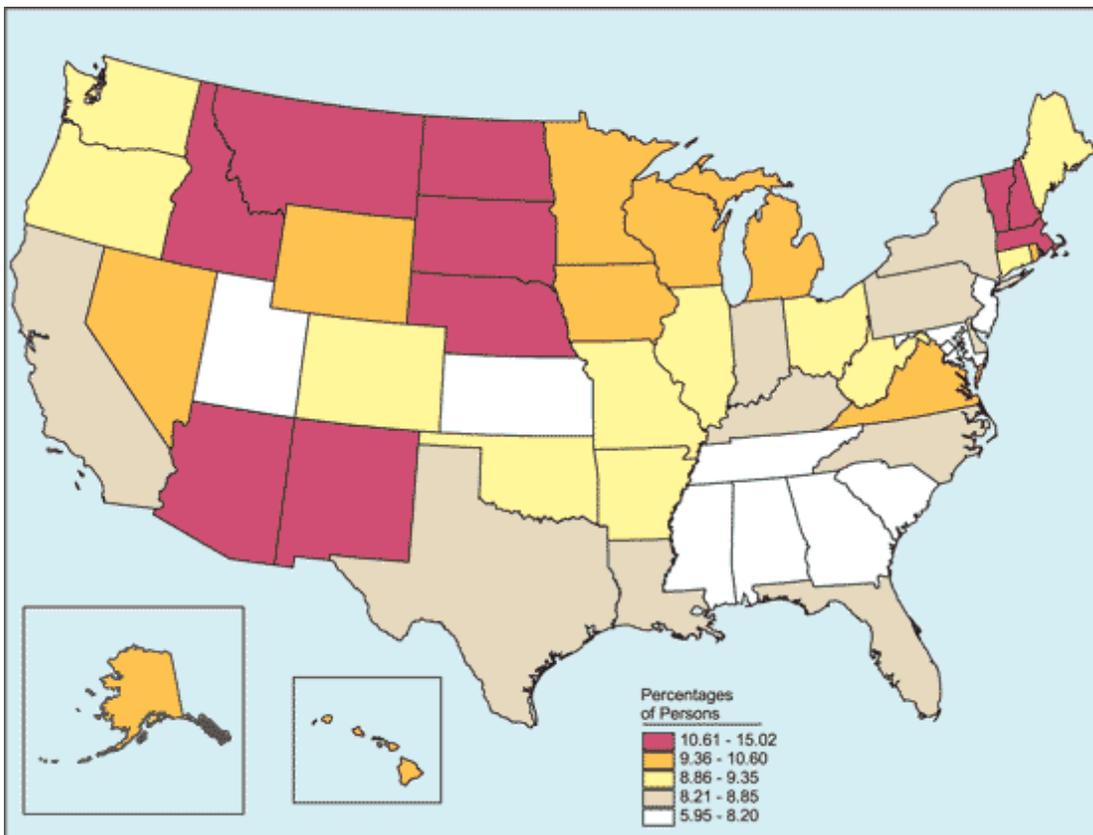
Figure 5.17 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

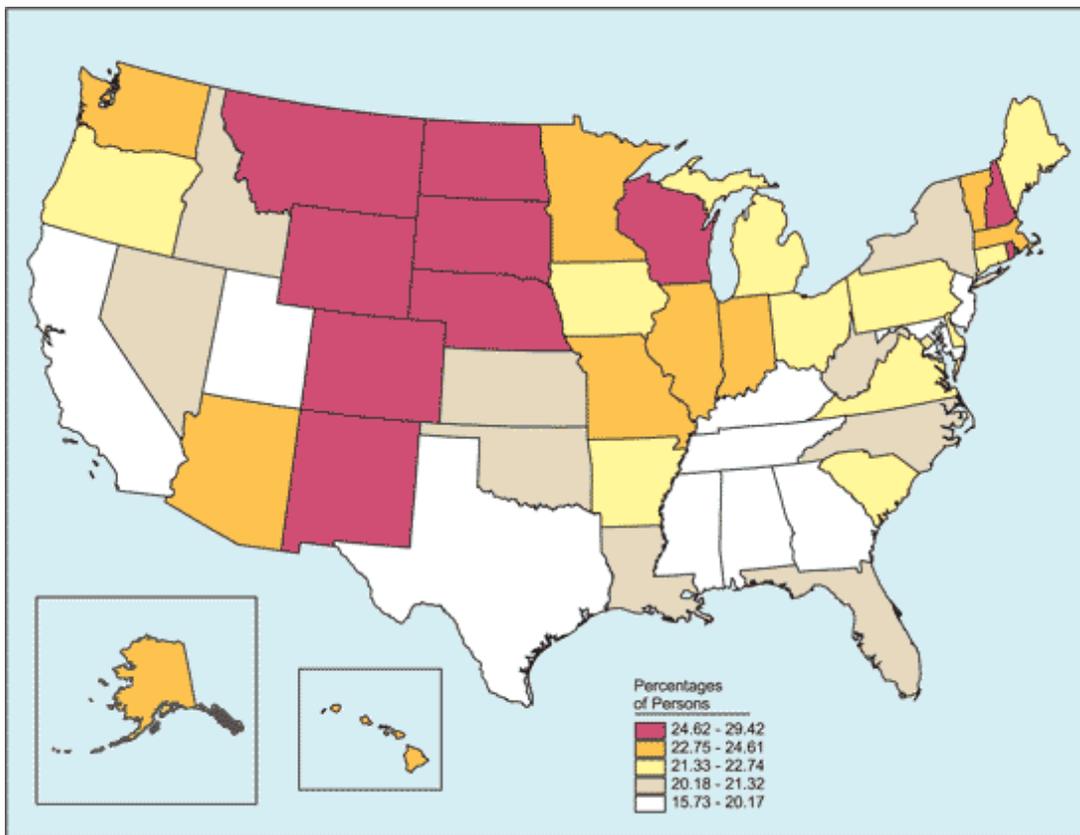
Figure 5.18 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

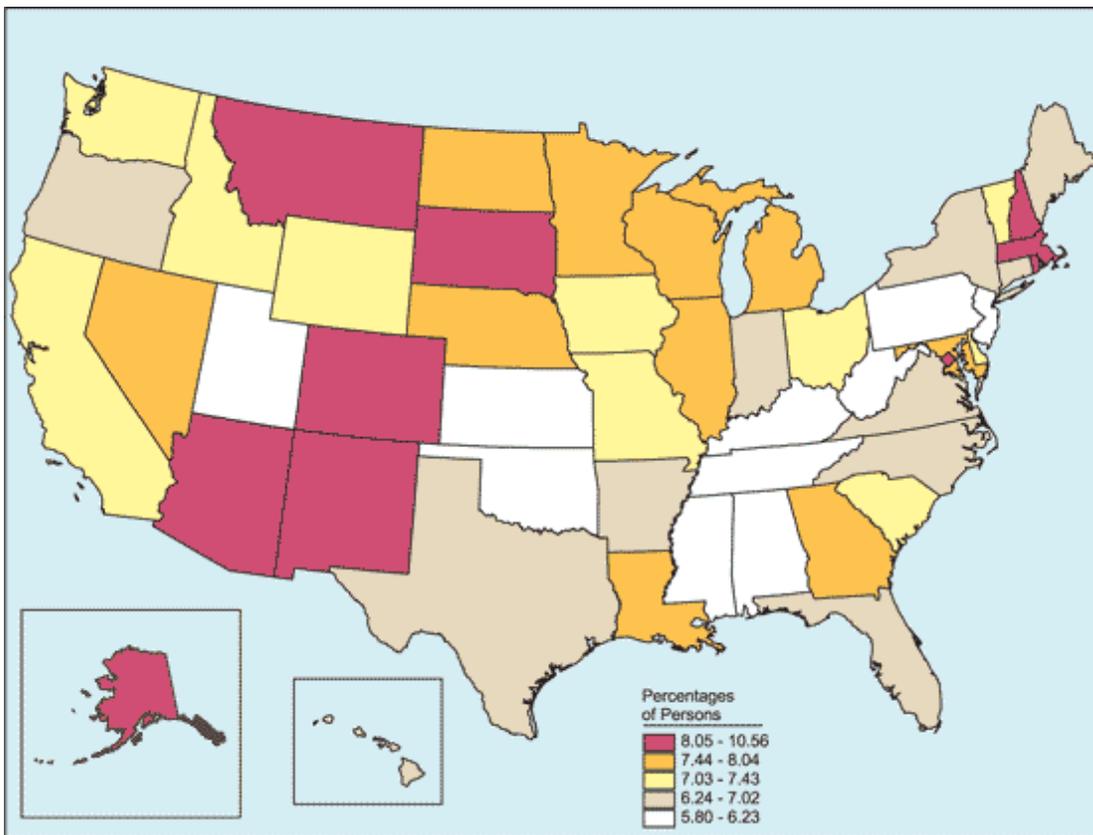
Figure 5.19 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

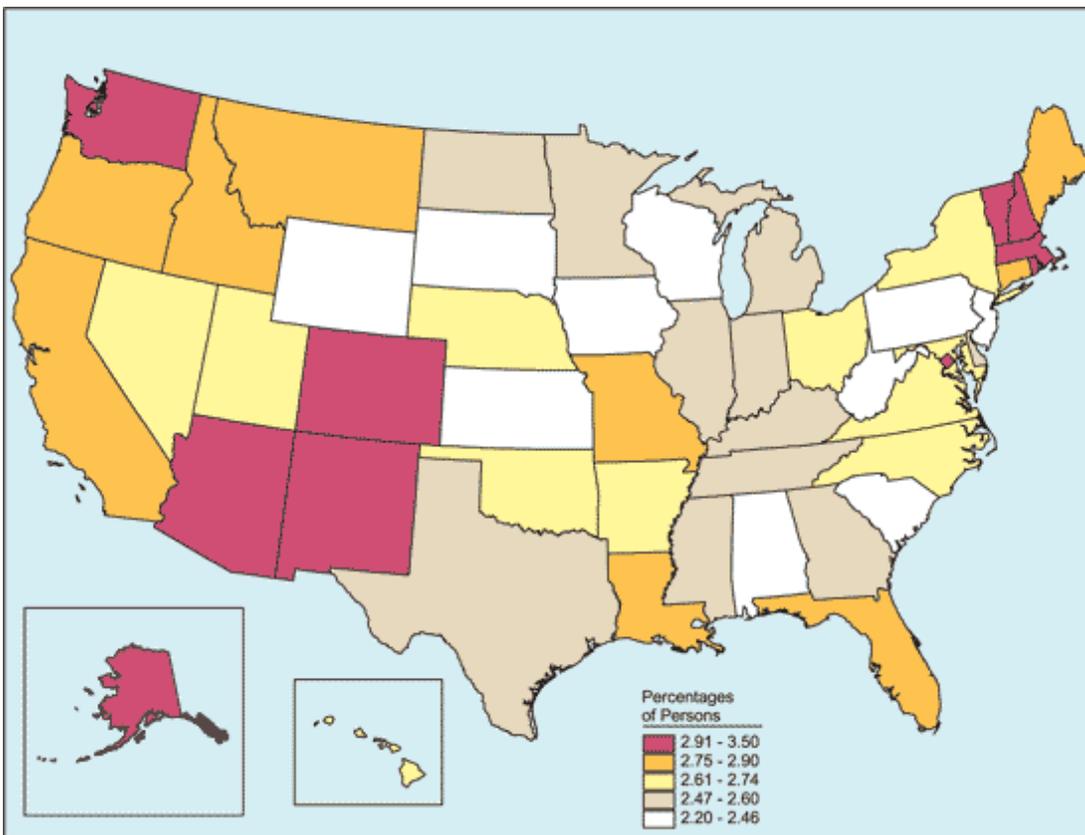
Figure 5.20 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

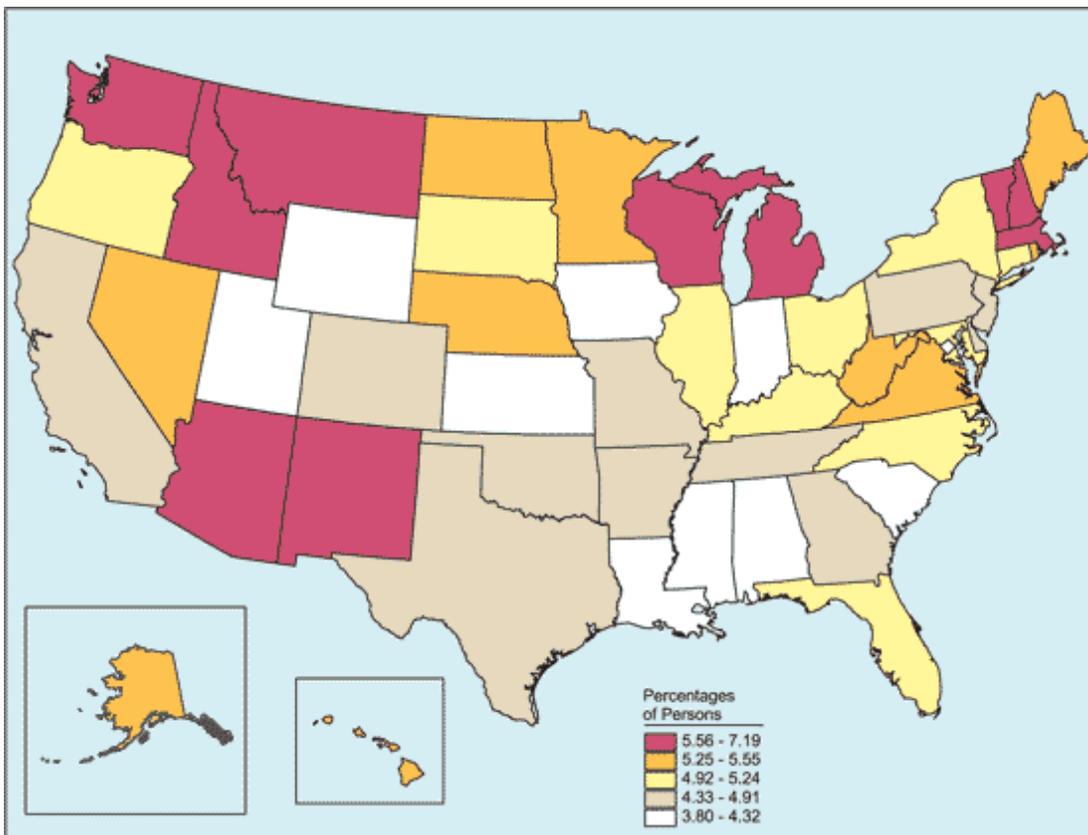
Figure 5.21 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

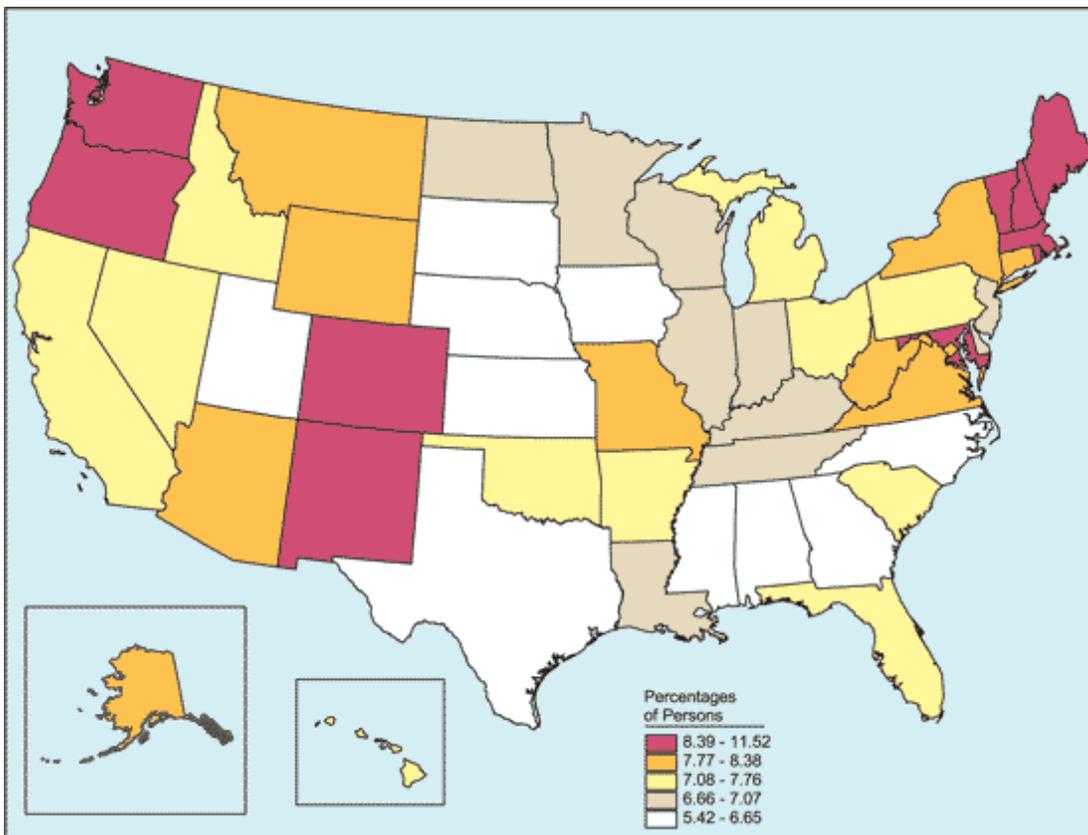
Figure 5.22 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

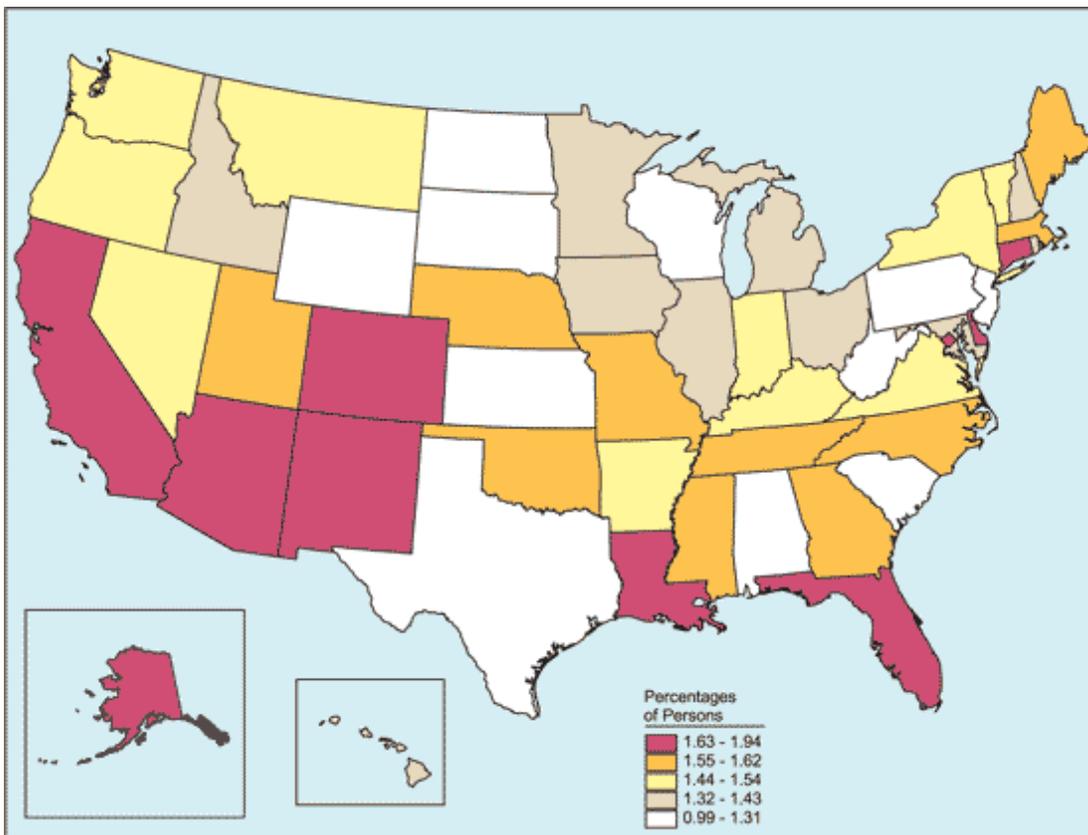
Figure 5.23 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

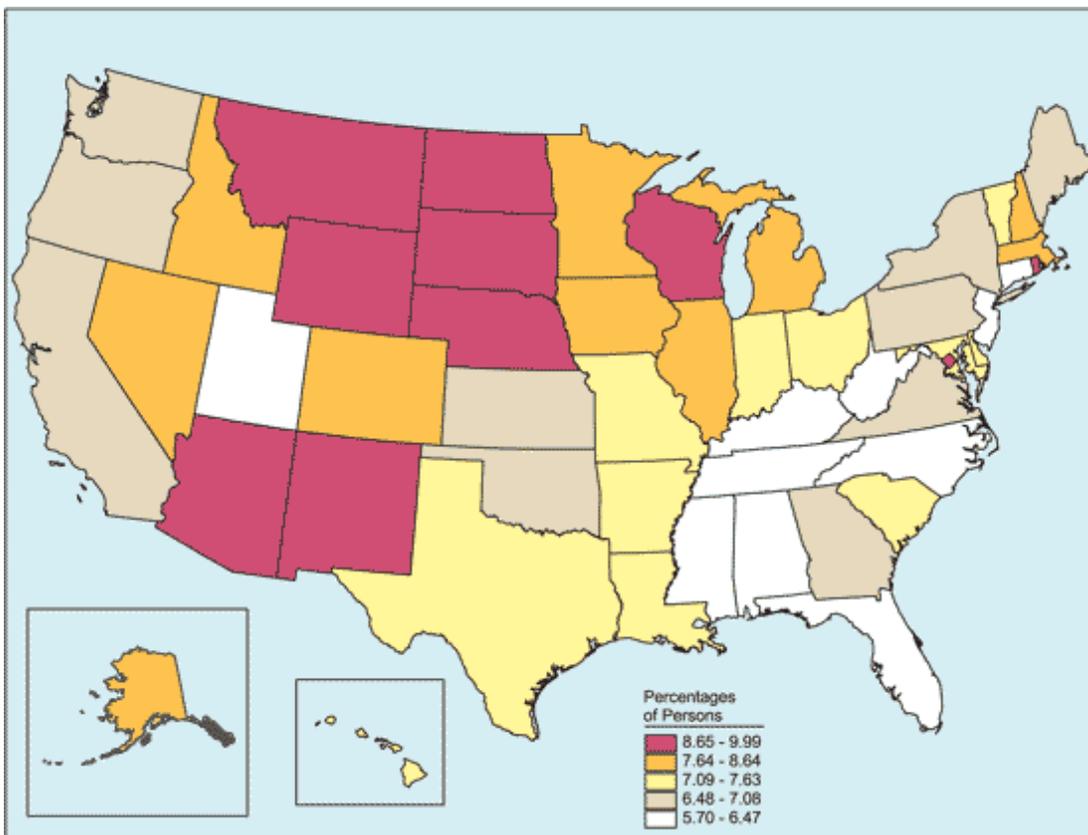
Figure 5.24 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

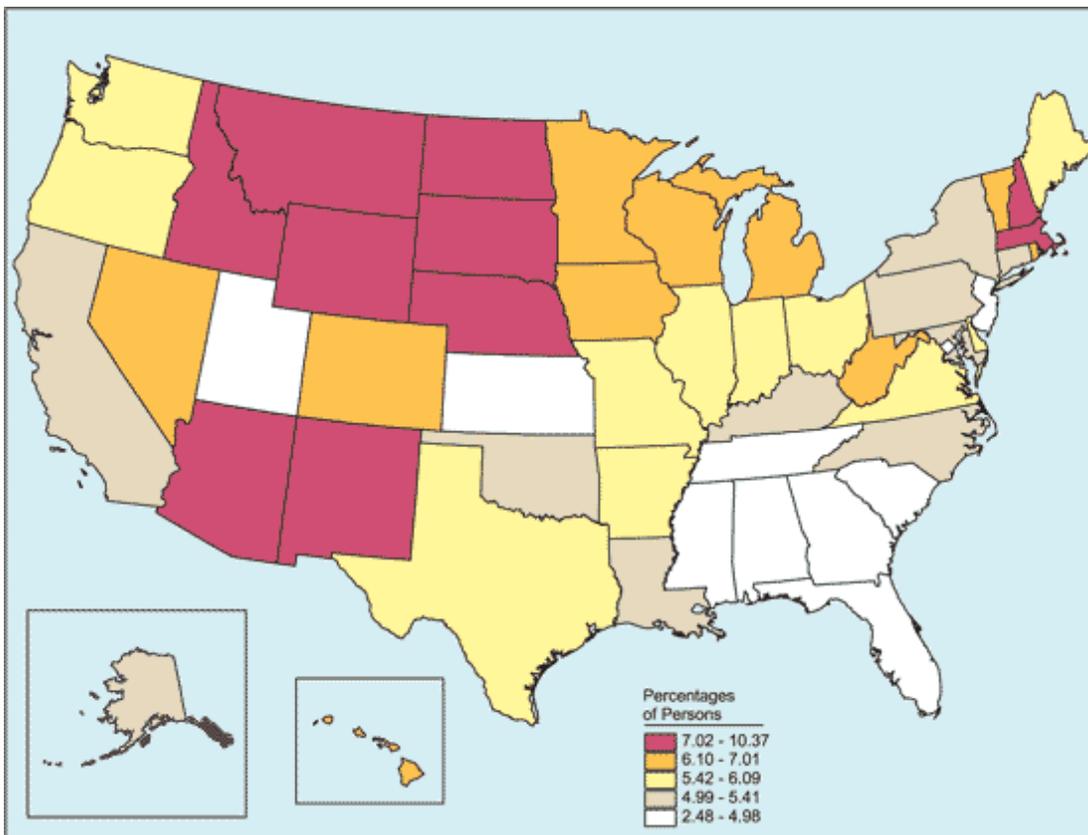
Figure 5.25 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

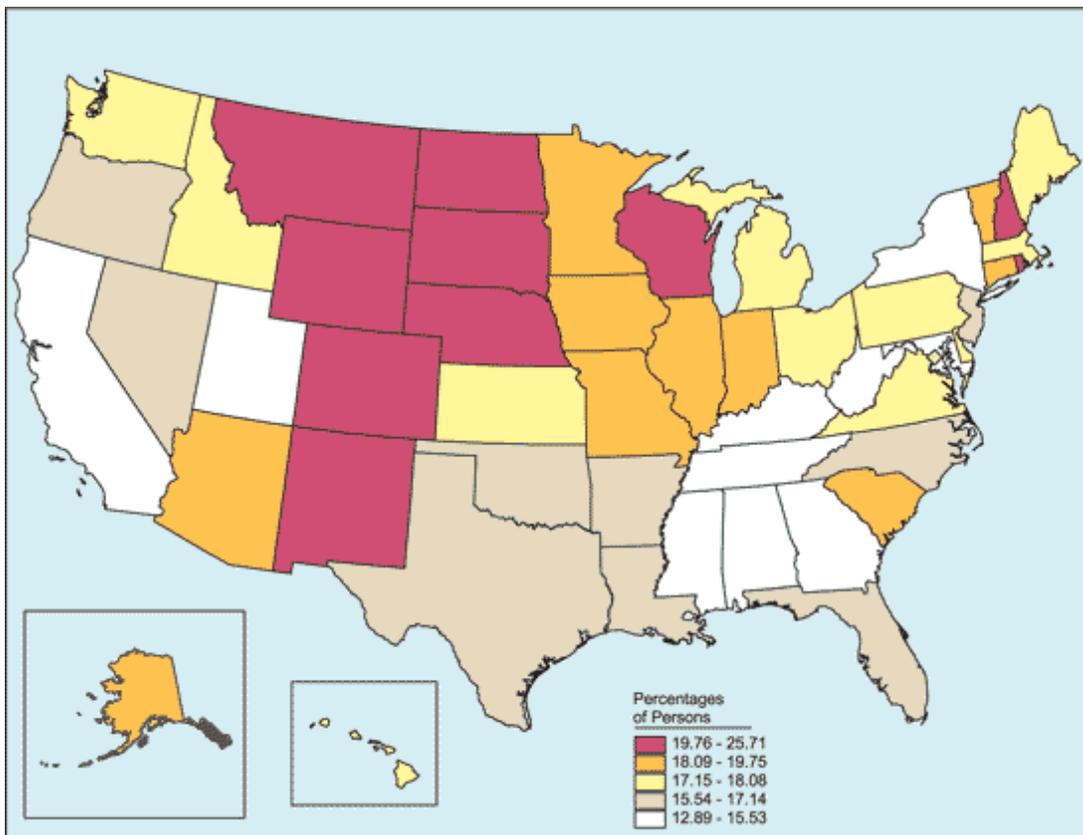
Figure 5.26 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 5.27 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 5.28 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*

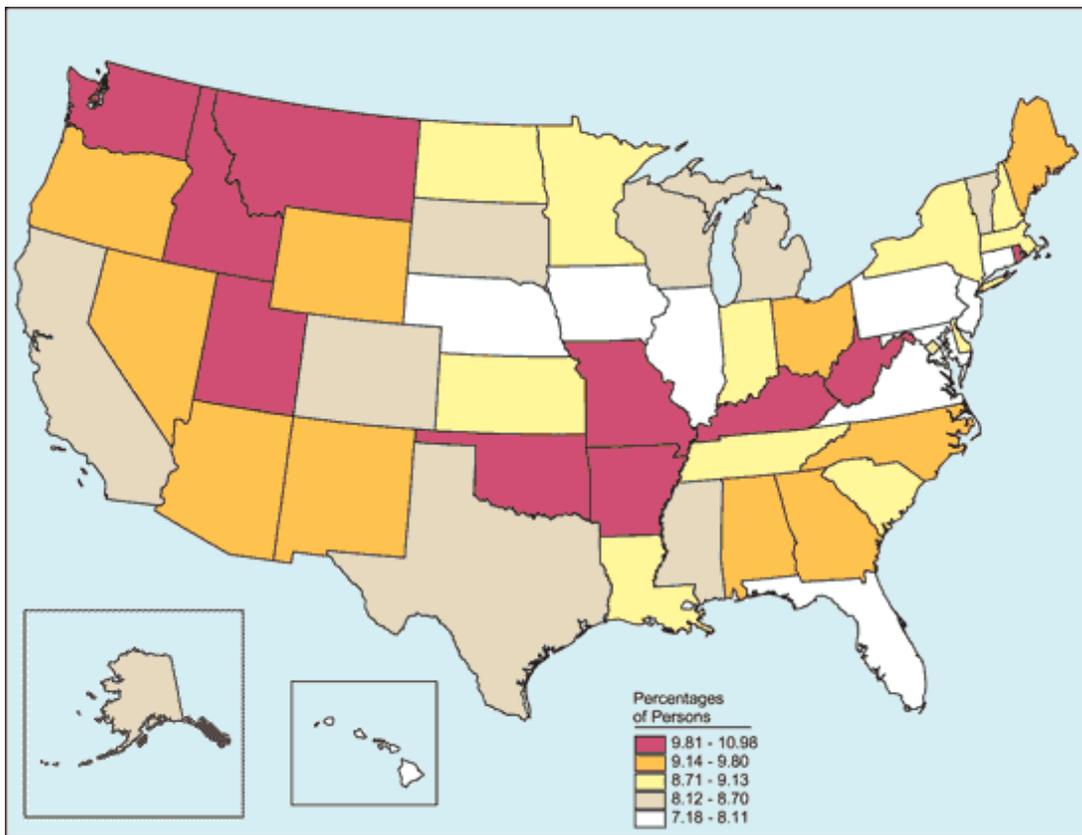
6. Serious Mental Illness among Adults

Serious mental illness (SMI) was first measured by the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) in 2001 for all persons aged 18 or older. For this report on the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SMI is defined as having at some time during the past year a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994) and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one of more major life activities. For additional information on the SMI measure, see Appendix A of the Office of Applied Studies (OAS, 2004b).

In 2003, SMI was present in 9.2 percent of the population aged 18 or older, significantly higher than the 8.3 percent in 2002 (OAS, 2004c, Table 6.1B). In 2002–2003, 8.8 percent of the population aged 18 or older was identified as having SMI ([Table B.21](#)). The States with the highest rates of SMI in 2002–2003 were mostly in the South (Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia) or in the West (Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Washington). Rhode Island had the highest rate in the Nation for SMI among persons aged 18 or older (11.0 percent), and Hawaii had the lowest rate in the Nation (7.2 percent) ([Table B.21](#), [Figure 6.1](#)).

At the individual level, SMI has been associated with the use of illicit drugs and smoking cigarettes, as well as with other characteristics, such as educational status, unemployment, and urbanicity (OAS, 2004b). At the State level, estimates of SMI were compared with estimates of various substance use measures to determine the degree of correlation with those measures. Although SMI is somewhat correlated at the individual level with past month use of an illicit drug, the correlation at the State level among persons aged 18 or older was fairly low (0.11). The correlation at the State level between SMI and past month use of cigarettes was slightly higher (0.27). This finding is consistent with literature that shows some correlation at the individual level between smoking cigarettes and SMI (Arday et al., 1995; Kessler et al., 2003; Romans, McNoe, Herbison, Walton, & Mullen, 1993; Woolf, Rothemich, Johnson, & Marsland, 1999). The State-level correlations between SMI and dependence on or abuse of drugs or need for treatment also are quite low. The correlation at the State level between SMI and the 2000 per capita income was negative and quite high (-0.47); the lower the income of the State, the higher the percentage with SMI.

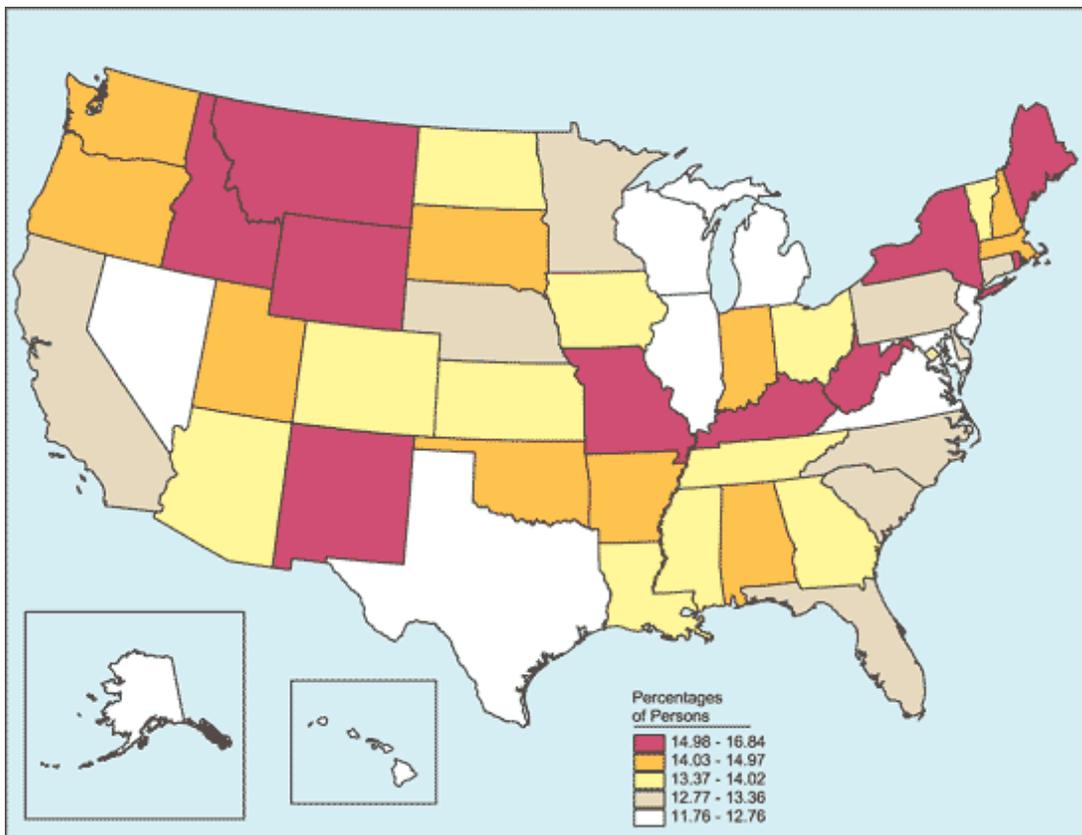
Figure 6.1 *Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs*



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

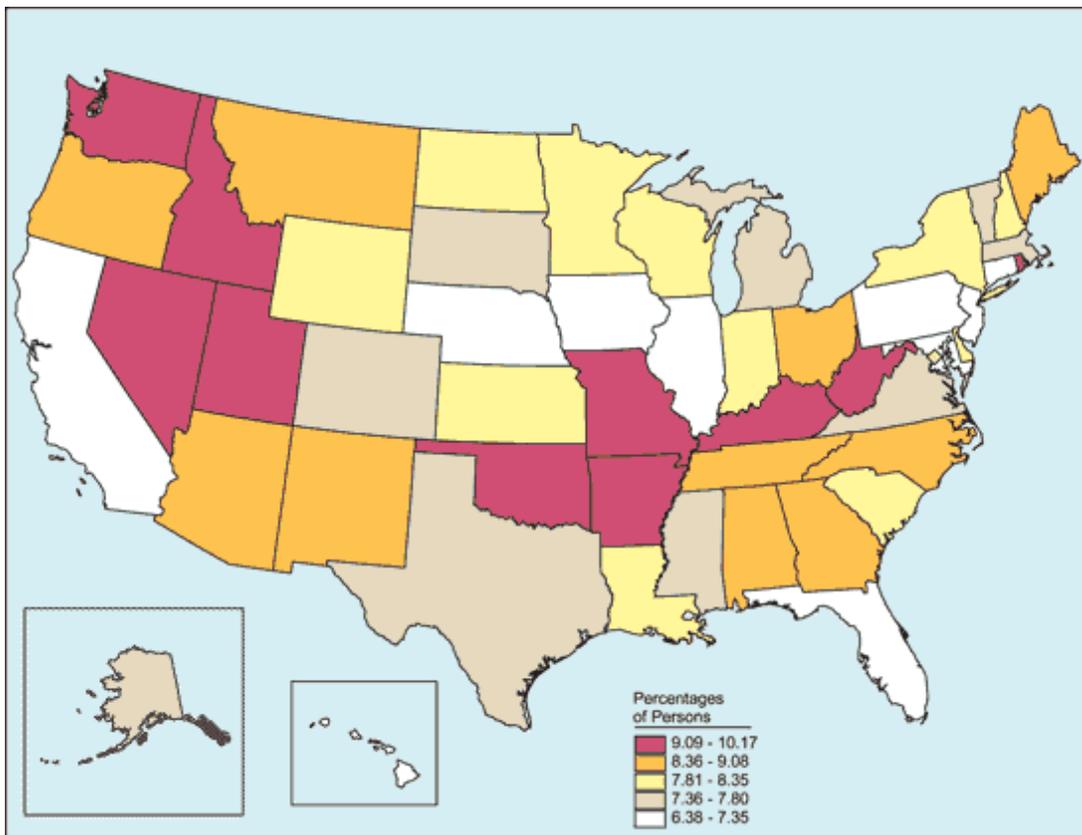
Figure 6.2 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



D

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Figure 6.3 Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs



[D](#)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005 .

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

[Site Disclaimer](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

7. Discussion

This report presents estimates for the 50 States and the District of Columbia based on the combined National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data for 2002 and 2003 utilizing the small area estimation (SAE) methodology. [Chapters 2](#) through [6](#) of this report describe the variations across the States in each of the 21 measures for which estimates were produced based on combined data from the 2002–2003 NSDUHs. This chapter provides a more comprehensive analysis of the results, considering similarities and differences in patterns across different measures, in the context of prior research on the relationships between these measures at the individual level. Also included in this chapter is a discussion of how these results compare with prior State estimates from NSDUH, as well as information on the quality of these estimates.

7.1. 2002–2003 State Rankings for Substance Use and Other Measures

State estimates of the prevalence of substance use can provide, among other things, information on the regional clustering of these rates. Many factors can influence State prevalence rates, including local culture and social norms, State and local policies, and the sources, supply, and marketing of drugs. The findings in this report reveal varying degrees of clustering of substance use among States depending on the substance.

States with the highest prevalence of illicit drug use for persons aged 12 or older were mostly in the West (six States) or in the Northeast (three States). The lowest fifth was comprised primarily of States in the South (five States) or the Midwest (three States) ([Figure 2.1](#)). There was similar clustering associated with alcohol use among the States, with the highest rates for persons aged 12 or older reflected mostly in the Northeast (six States). However, all of the States in the lowest fifth for alcohol use among persons aged 12 or older, except for Utah, were in the South ([Figure 3.1](#)). Cigarette use among persons aged 12 or older was clustered mostly in the South and a few Midwestern States (South Dakota, Missouri, and Ohio) ([Figure 4.5](#)). The highest rates of both binge alcohol use and general alcohol use among persons aged 12 or older were found mostly in Northeastern or Midwestern States ([Figures 3.1](#) and [3.5](#)). The highest rates of past month cigarette and tobacco use among persons aged 12 or older were in the South ([Figures 4.1](#) and [4.5](#)).

Substance use epidemiology has documented the inverse relationship between the perceptions of risk in using a substance and the actual use of the substance at the individual level (e.g., Bachman et al., 1998). The lower the perception that use involves risk, the higher the probability of use. This relationship at the individual level is reflected to varying degrees in correlations at the State level. The relationship between risk of binge use of alcohol and actual use is evident at the State level. Eight out of ten States with the lowest percentages of perceived risk of binge drinking among persons aged 12 or older had the highest levels of binge alcohol use ([Figures 3.5](#) and [3.9](#)). A similar (but weaker) relationship occurred between past month binge use of alcohol and past month use of alcohol in general among persons aged 12 or older, with six of the States that ranked highest in past month binge alcohol use also ranking highest in past month alcohol use ([Figures 3.1](#) and [3.5](#)).

Eight of the States with the lowest perceived risk of occasional marijuana use also had the highest rates of past month use of marijuana among persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 2.9](#) and [2.13](#)). The strength of the relationship between the perception of risk and the prevalence of use of cigarettes among persons aged 12 or older was slightly weaker than that between perceived risk of binge use of alcohol and actual binge use. Six States that had high rates of cigarette use also had the lowest rates of perceived risk of heavy use of cigarettes; five States that had low rates of cigarette use also had the highest rates of perceived risk of heavy cigarette use ([Figures 4.5](#) and [4.9](#)). Because marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, 8 out of the 10 States with the highest rates of illicit drug use also were the States with the highest rates of past month marijuana use in the 12 or older population ([Figures 2.1](#) and [2.9](#)). States where the rate of first-time use of marijuana was high also tended to be States with the highest rates of past month marijuana use ([Figures 2.9](#) and [2.17](#)). States with the highest rates of past year marijuana use were mostly in the West (five States) and the Northeast (four States) ([Figure 2.5](#)).

Of the 10 States in the top fifth with respect to past month use of an illicit drug for persons aged 12 or older, 5 were in the top fifth for past month use of an illicit drug other than marijuana ([Figures 2.1](#) and [2.20](#)). Only five of the States with the highest levels of past month use of

illicit drugs other than marijuana for persons aged 12 or older also had the highest rates of past year use of cocaine ([Figures 2.20](#) and [2.24](#)). In general, a State that had a high level of use of one substance also tended to have high levels of use of related substances.

States that ranked high for substance use by all persons aged 12 or older also ranked high in the use of substances by the population aged 26 or older. This relationship derives from the fact that the latter group represents 77 percent of the total population aged 12 or older. Although the 26 or older age group often drove the prevalence rates in the 12 or older population in a State, rates among the 12 to 17 and 18 to 25 age groups may not have followed the same pattern. For example, Louisiana and the District of Columbia had rates in the top fifth for past year use of cocaine among persons aged 26 or older, but they were ranked in the lowest fifth both in the 12 to 17 age group and in the 18 to 25 age group. On the other hand, Colorado and Arizona ranked in the highest fifth for past year cocaine use among all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) ([Figures 2.24](#) to [2.27](#)).

The relationship of past month use of alcohol to past year alcohol dependence or abuse was not particularly strong due in part to the widely different prevalence levels of the measures. For example, among the States with the highest rates of past month alcohol use for those aged 12 or older (States ranged from 57.7 to 59.8 percent), only three States were in the highest fifth for past year dependence on or abuse of alcohol (rates ranged from 9.2 to 10.8 percent) ([Tables B.8](#) and [B.14](#), [Figures 3.1](#) and [5.1](#)). The relationship between past month binge use of alcohol (about 23 percent nationally) and past year alcohol dependence or abuse was substantially stronger, showing 6 States in the top 10 for binge alcohol use also present in the top fifth for alcohol dependence or abuse in the past year among persons aged 12 or older ([Table B.9](#), [Figures 3.5](#) and [5.1](#)).

The majority of States with high prevalence rates for alcohol dependence or abuse were not the same States that had high prevalence rates for illicit drug dependence or abuse. Only three of the States in the top fifth with the highest rates of alcohol dependence or abuse (Arizona, New Mexico, and Rhode Island) among persons aged 12 or older also were in the group of States with the highest levels of illicit drug dependence or abuse ([Figures 5.1](#) and [5.9](#)). Most of the States with the highest levels of illicit drug dependence or abuse were in the Northeast (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) or the West (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington). The top fifth also included the District of Columbia and Louisiana from the South. There were three States (Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Rhode Island) common in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) for past year illicit drug dependence or abuse ([Figures 5.9](#) to [5.12](#)).

There was a strong relationship between high rates of past year illicit drug dependence or abuse and high rates of past year cocaine use at the State level. Nine out of ten States were ranked among the highest for persons aged 12 or older for both measures: Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and Vermont ([Figures 2.24](#) and [5.9](#)).

Not only did geographic clustering of States occur among those with high prevalence rates, but similar clustering also was evident among the States with the lowest rates. For example, nine Southern States were in the lowest fifth for past month use of alcohol, eight Southern States were in the lowest fifth for past month binge use of alcohol, and seven Southern States were among those indicating a high risk of binge drinking (population aged 12 years or older). By contrast, no Southern States were in the top fifth for current use of alcohol, no Southern State had the highest rates of binge alcohol use, and no Southern State was in the lowest fifth for perceived risk of binge drinking for persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 3.1](#), [3.5](#), and [3.9](#)). Similarly, nine Southern States comprised the category of States with the highest perceived risk of using marijuana occasionally, five Southern States had the lowest rates of past month marijuana use, and seven Southern States had the lowest rates of marijuana incidence. No Southern State was in the group of States with the lowest perceived risk of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older ([Figures 2.9](#), [2.13](#), and [2.17](#)).

States with the lowest rates of serious mental illness (SMI) represented an even mixture of all four regions for persons aged 18 or older: three from the Northeast, three from the South, three from the Midwest, and one from the West ([Figure 6.1](#)). The State with the lowest rate was Hawaii (7.2 percent). States in the highest fifth were somewhat more clustered geographically in the South (four States) and the West (4 States). Rhode Island had the highest rate of SMI (11.0 percent) in 2002–2003. Six of the eight most populous States were ranked in the lowest or next-to-lowest fifth: Pennsylvania (7.6 percent), Illinois (7.8 percent), Florida (7.9 percent), California (8.2 percent), Texas (8.4 percent), and Michigan (8.4 percent). Persons aged 18 to 25 had higher rates of SMI than did the 26 or older age group. In the 18 to 25 age group, Illinois had the lowest rate (11.8 percent), and Rhode Island had the highest rate (16.8 percent) ([Table B.21](#)).

7.2. Comparisons with Prior Estimates and Rankings

As discussed in [Chapter 1](#), the 2002–2003 State rankings for each of the 21 substance use measures should not be compared with the rankings in 1999 through 2001 due to significant NSDUH methodological changes implemented in the survey in 2002. Because the State sample sizes in each survey year are generally not large enough to detect changes at the State level from 1 year to the next, the data for 2 years were combined to provide improved State estimates of prevalence levels and rankings. State estimates are available using the combined

1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2002–2003 data. Combined-year estimates were presented in the 2000 and the 2001 State reports (Wright, 2002a, 2002b, 2003a, 2003b).

It is important to note, however, that although a State's rank from 2001 or earlier is not comparable with its rank for 2002 and later, there is a degree of consistency in overall rankings. This may be expected because of the consistency of the data collection methodology and the SAE methodology across those States and years. For example, comparing the estimates for past month use of marijuana for 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2002–2003, it can be seen that for the 10 States ranked in the highest fifth for 1999–2000, 9 of them were in the top fifth in 2000–2001 and 8 were in the top fifth in 2002–2003. For the lowest fifth, the relationship was somewhat weaker. Eight States in the lowest fifth in 1999–2000 were in the same fifth in 2000–2001, but only five States were ranked similarly in 2002–2003. For past month use of cigarettes, the relative ranking was similar for the highest fifth. Of the 10 States ranked highest in 1999–2000, 9 also were present in 2000–2001 and 8 were present in 2002–2003. For less prevalent substances like cocaine, there was less continuity both in the highest fifth and the lowest fifth. Of the nine States ranked in the top fifth for 1999–2000, eight were the same in 2000–2001, but only five were ranked similarly in 2002–2003. In the fifth with the lowest prevalence rates of past year use of cocaine (11 States) in 1999–2000, only 3 were ranked similarly in 2000–2001 and only 4 were still present in 2002–2003.

Because the 2002–2003 estimates were partly based on data for 2002, in conjunction with the fact that the national prevalence of use of most illicit drugs remained stable between 2002 and 2003, the rankings of States based on the 2002–2003 data were similar to the rankings based only on the 2002 data. With a combined sample over 2 years, the estimates tended to be more precise than those based on 2002 data alone as reflected in smaller prediction intervals (PIs). Estimates for the States with the largest populations that had larger sample sizes (between 3,600 and 3,800 for a single year, including California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) tended to be more consistent between 2002 and 2002–2003 than were estimates for the other 43 States. For example, in large-sample States, estimates of the prevalence rates of past month use of an illicit drug among persons aged 12 or older only showed an average absolute difference of 0.18 percent between 2002 and 2002–2003, but the same measure among small-sample States was 0.42 percent.

7.3. Validation

Given the unique NSDUH design and limited availability of independent data sources that provide State-level estimates, it is difficult to validate NSDUH State estimates using external sources. State estimates from prior years of NSDUH have been compared with estimates from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2004a, 2004b). However, these CDC surveys (a) did not focus extensively on substance use, (b) employed different data collection methods, (c) did not cover all of the States on an annual basis, and (d) had varying degrees in potential response and nonresponse bias. It is, therefore, difficult to know how much confidence should be placed on comparing the results of surveys that are so different in design and implementation.

Although external validation of NSDUH findings is problematic, internal validation of the State estimates with NSDUH data can be useful. Because the State prevalence levels for 2002–2003 were estimated in the same manner as they were for earlier years, the procedures and the results of the validation done for prior estimates apply to these estimates.⁷ The average relative absolute bias (RAB) values from the 2000 State report (produced by pooling the 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs) that compared large-sample benchmark values with small-sample hierarchical Bayes estimates (see Tables A.22 to A.25 of the 2000 State report) were as follows (Wright, 2002b):

- past month use of marijuana, 4.07 percent;
- past year use of cocaine, 7.88 percent;
- past month binge alcohol use, 0.98 percent; and
- past month use of cigarettes, 1.22 percent.

These results suggest that, if the true value of past month use of marijuana for persons aged 12 or older in a State with a sample of about 1,800 persons was 5 percent, the small area estimate would, on average, fall within 0.2 percent (4.07 x 5 percent) of the true value. The precision of these estimates was better than that from corresponding design-based estimates of the same sample size. By combining 2 years' data, the PIs for the hierarchical Bayes estimates were about 25 to 35 percent shorter, depending on the substance, than the corresponding design-based intervals.

As noted in past State reports, the models may not adequately adjust for differential nonresponse and bias effects at the State level. Any such bias resulting from nonresponse that varied in relation to the prevalence rates would raise concerns about comparisons among States.⁸ For such bias to exist after nonresponse adjustments have been made requires that the true probabilities for persons to respond to the survey still depend to some degree on whether they used a substance or not.

End Notes

⁷ For details, see Appendix A, Section A.4.2, of the 2000 State report (Wright, 2002b).

⁸ [Tables A.1](#) through [A.6](#) of [Appendix A](#) in this report provide response rates for 2002, 2003, and 2002–2003 combined.

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

What's New	Highlights	Topics	Data	Drugs	Pubs	Short Reports	Treatment	Help	Mail	OAS
----------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

References

- American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-IV)* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
- Arday, D. R., Giovino, G. A., Schulman, J., Nelson, D. E., Mowery, P., & Samet, J. M. (1995). Cigarette smoking and self-reported health problems among U.S. high school seniors, 1982–1989. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, *10*(2), 111–116.
- Bachman, J. G., Johnston, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M. (1998). Explaining recent increases in students' marijuana use: Impacts of perceived risks and disapproval, 1976 through 1996. *American Journal of Public Health*, *88*, 887–892.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004a). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Home page*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004b). *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System: Home page*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>
- Folsom, R. E., Shah, B., & Vaish, A. (1999). Substance abuse in states: A methodological report on model based estimates from the 1994–1996 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse. In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Survey Research Methods Section* (pp. 371–375). Washington, DC: American Statistical Association.
- Gfroerer, J. C., Wu, L.-T., & Penne, M. A. (2002). *Initiation of marijuana use: Trends, patterns, and implications* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3711, Analytic Series A-17). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/analytic.htm>]
- Ghosh, M. (1992). Constrained Bayes estimation with applications. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, *87*, 533–540.
- Kessler, R. C., Barker, P. R., Colpe, L. J., Epstein, J. F., Gfroerer, J. C., Hiripi, E., Howes, M. J., Normand, S. L., Manderscheid, R. W., Walters, E. E., & Zaslavsky, A. M. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *60*(2), 184–189.
- Office of Applied Studies. (2000). *Summary of findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 00–3466, NHSDA Series H-12). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Office of Applied Studies. (2001a). *Development of computer-assisted interviewing procedures for the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/CompAssistInterview/toc.htm>
- Office of Applied Studies. (2001b). *1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse state tables of model-based estimates*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NHSDA/99StateTabs/toc.htm>
- Office of Applied Studies. (2001c). *Summary of findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 01–3549, NHSDA Series H-13). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]
- Office of Applied Studies. (2002a). *Detailed tables from the 1999 and 2000 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/WebOnly.htm#NHSDATabs>

Office of Applied Studies. (2002b). *Results from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Summary of national findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3758, NHSDA Series H-17). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2002c). *Results from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Technical appendices and selected data tables* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3759, NHSDA Series H-18). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2002d). *National and state estimates of the drug abuse treatment gap: 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3640, NHSDA Series H-14). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2003a). *Overview of findings from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 03–3774, NSDUH Series H-21). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2003b). *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 03–3836, NSDUH Series H-22). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2004a, September 10). Accessing data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). *The NSDUH Report*. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/facts.cfm>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2004b). *Results from the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 04–3964, NSDUH Series H-25). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#Standard>]

Office of Applied Studies. (2004c). *Results from the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed tables*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/WebOnly.htm#NHSDAtabs>]

Romans, S. E., McNoe, B. M., Herbison, G. P., Walton, V. A., & Mullen, P. E. (1993). Cigarette smoking and psychiatric morbidity in women. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 27(3), 399–404.

Singh, A. C., & Folsom, R. E. (2001, April 11–14). *Benchmarking of small area estimators in a Bayesian framework*. Presented at International Conference on SAE, Potomac, MD.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive. (2004). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) series*. Retrieved October 25, 2004, from <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>, then <http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/SAMHDA-SERIES/00064.xml>

Woolf, S. H., Rothemich, S. F., Johnson, R. E., & Marsland, D. W. (1999). Is cigarette smoking associated with impaired physical and mental functional status? An office-based survey of primary care patients. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 17(2), 134–137.

Wright, D. (2002a). *State estimates of substance use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3731, NHSDA Series H-15). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>]

Wright, D. (2002b). *State estimates of substance use from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Supplementary technical appendices* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 02–3732, NHSDA Series H-16). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>]

Wright, D. (2003a). *State estimates of substance use from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume I. Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 03–3775, NHSDA Series H-19). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>]

Wright, D. (2003b). *State estimates of substance use from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Individual state tables and technical appendices* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 03–3826, NHSDA Series H-20). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental

Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>]

Wright, D. (2004). *State estimates of substance use from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 04-3907, NSDUH Series H-23). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm> and <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm#Prevalence>]

Wright, D., & Davis, T. R. (2001). *Youth substance use: State estimates from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 01-3546, Analytic Series: A-14). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/analytic.htm>]

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#) | [Privacy Statement](#) | [Site Disclaimer](#) | [Accessibility](#)

What's New	Highlights	Topics	Data	Drugs	Pubs	Short Reports	Treatment	Help	Mail	OAS
----------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

Appendix A: State Estimation Methodology

This report includes estimates of 21 substance use measures (see [Section A.1](#)) using the combined data from the 2002 and 2003 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). In addition to the 20 substance use measures for which age group-specific State estimates were produced and documented in the 2002 State report (Wright, 2004), there was a new measure (past year marijuana use) introduced in 2003. The 2000 and 2001 State reports (Wright, 2002a, 2002b, 2003a, 2003b) contained age group-specific State estimates obtained by pooling 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) data, respectively. The 2001 State report also contained estimates of change between the 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 data for the 12 common substance use measures.

In 2002, several changes were introduced to the survey. Incentive payments of \$30 were given to respondents for the first time in order to address concerns about the national and State response rates. Other changes included a change in the survey name, new data collection quality control procedures, and a shift from the 1990 decennial census to the 2000 census as a basis for population count totals and to calculate any census-related predictor variables that are used in the estimation. These changes and others improved the quality of the data provided by the survey, with the most notable result being the increase in the weighted interview response rate from 73.3 percent in 2001 (Table E.20, Wright, 2003b) to 78.6 percent in 2002 (see [Table A.1](#) in this report).

An unanticipated result of these changes was that the prevalence rates for 2002 were in general substantially higher than those for 2001—substantially higher than could be attributable to the usual year-to-year trend—and thus are not comparable with estimates for 2001 and prior years.¹ Therefore, the 2002 NSDUH was established as a new baseline for the State, as well as national, estimates. Given the varying effects of the incentive and other changes on the States, not only are the estimates for 2002 and later years not comparable with prior years, but also the relative rankings of States may have been affected. Therefore, the rankings of States for 2002–2003 should not be compared with those for prior years.

The survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes (SWHB) methodology used in the production of State estimates from the 1999–2002 surveys also was used in the production of the 2002–2003 State estimates. The SWHB methodology is described in Appendix E of the 2001 State report (Wright, 2003b) and by Folsom, Shah, and Vaish (1999). The list of predictors used in the 2003 small area estimation (SAE) modeling is given in [Section A.2](#). The improved methodology used to select relevant predictors is described in [Section A.3](#). The goals of SAE modeling, general model description, and the implementation of SAE modeling remain the same and are described in Appendix E of the 2001 State report (Wright, 2003b). At the end of this appendix, tables showing the 2002, 2003, and 2002–2003 survey response rates are included ([Tables A.1](#) to [A.6](#)). It should be noted that smaller sample sizes and response rates were attained in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico in 2002 because the review of completed records determined a number of those interviews to be fraudulent. These interviews were consequently dropped from the 2002 NSDUH data.

Small area estimates obtained using the SWHB methodology are design consistent (i.e., for States with large sample sizes, the small area estimates are close to the robust design-based estimates). The State small area estimates when aggregated by using the appropriate population totals result in national small area

estimates that are very close to the national design-based estimates. However, due to many reasons, such as internal consistency, it is desirable to have national small area estimates exactly match the national design-based estimates. Beginning in 2002, exact benchmarking was introduced as described in [Section A.4](#).

The year 2002 was the first year in which most of the predictors used in the SAE modeling were based on the 2000 census rather than the 1990 census. The impact on the estimates is described in [Section A.5](#). [Section A.6](#) includes the definition and explanation of the formula used in estimating the marijuana incidence rate.

A.1. Variables Modeled

In the 2002–2003 NSDUHs, age group-specific State estimates were produced for the following set of 21 binary (0, 1) substance use measures:

1. past month use of any illicit drug,
2. past year use of marijuana,
3. past month use of marijuana,
4. perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month,
5. average annual rates of first use of marijuana,
6. past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
7. past year use of cocaine,
8. past month use of alcohol,
9. past month binge alcohol use,
10. perceptions of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
11. past month use of any tobacco product,
12. past month use of cigarettes,
13. perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day,
14. past year alcohol dependence or abuse,
15. past year alcohol dependence,
16. past year any illicit drug dependence or abuse,
17. past year any illicit drug dependence,
18. past year dependence on or abuse of any illicit drug or alcohol,
19. needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug problems in the past year,
20. needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol problems in the past year, and
21. past year serious mental illness (SMI).

A.2. Predictors Used in Logistic Regression Models

Local area data used as potential predictor variables in the mixed logistic regression models were obtained from several sources, including Claritas, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (Uniform Crime Reports), Health Resources and Services Administration (Area Resource File), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services [N-SSATS]), and the National Center for Health Statistics (mortality data). The major list of sources and potential data items used in the modeling are provided below.

- *Claritas*. The demographic data package called Building Block Basic, Age by Race for 2002 with projections to 2007.
- *U.S. Bureau of the Census*. The 2000 census (demographic and socioeconomic variables) and 1999 and 2000 food stamp participation rates.
- *Federal Bureau of Investigation*. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest totals from <http://fisher.lib.Virginia.EDU/collections/stats/crime/>. The most current data used are for 2000 and 2001 for most counties, with previous years' data substituted in a few cases.
- *Health Resources and Services Administration*. Some variables relating to income and employment from the Area Resource File (ARF) February 2002 and February 2003 release from the Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Research and Planning.
- *National Center for Health Statistics*. Mortality data using International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1999–2001. The ICD-10 death rate data are from the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- *SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies*. National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), formerly known as Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), 2000–2003 data on drug and alcohol treatment rates are from Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc.

The following lists provide the specific independent variables that were potential predictors in the models.

<i>Claritas Data</i>	
Description	Level
% Population aged 0–19 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 20–24 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 25–34 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 35–44 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 45–54 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 55–64 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 65+ in block group	Block group
% Blacks in block group	Block group
% Hispanics in block group	Block group
% Other race in block group	Block group
% Whites in block group	Block group
% Males in block group	Block group
% Females in block group	Block group
% American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut in tract	Tract
% Asian, Pacific Islander in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0–19 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 20–24 in tract	Tract

% Population aged 25–34 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 35–44 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 45–54 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 55–64 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 65+ in tract	Tract
% Blacks in tract	Tract
% Hispanics in tract	Tract
% Other race in tract	Tract
% Whites in tract	Tract
% Males in tract	Tract
% Females in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0–19 in county	County
% Population aged 20–24 in county	County
% Population aged 25–34 in county	County
% Population aged 35–44 in county	County
% Population aged 45–54 in county	County
% Population aged 55–64 in county	County
% Population aged 65+ in county	County
% Blacks in county	County
% Hispanics in county	County
% Other race in county	County
% Whites in county	County
% Males in county	County
% Females in county	County

2000 Census Data

Description	Level
% Population who dropped out of high school	Tract
% Housing units built in 1940–1949	Tract
% Persons 16–64 with a work disability	Tract
% Hispanics who are Cuban	Tract
% Females 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Females never married	Tract
% Females separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract

% One-person households	Tract
% Female head of household, no spouse, child ≤18	Tract
% Males 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Males never married	Tract
% Males separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract
% Housing units built in 1939 or earlier	Tract
Average persons per room	Tract
% Families below poverty level	Tract
% Households with public assistance income	Tract
% Housing units rented	Tract
% Population 9–12 years of school, no high school diploma	Tract
% Population 0–8 years of school	Tract
% Population with associate's degree	Tract
% Population some college and no degree	Tract
% Population with bachelor's, graduate, professional degree	Tract
Median rents for rental units	Tract
Median value of owner-occupied housing units	Tract
Median household income	Tract

<i>Uniform Crime Report Data</i>	
Description	Level
Drug possession arrest rate	County
Drug sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Drug violations' arrest rate	County
Marijuana possession arrest rate	County
Marijuana sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine possession arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Other drug possession arrest rate	County
Other dangerous non-narcotics arrest rate	County
Serious crime arrest rate	County
Violent crime arrest rate	County
Driving under influence arrest rate	County

<i>Other Categorical Data</i>		
Description	Source	Level
=1 if Hispanic, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Black, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Other, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if male, =0 if female	Sample	Person
=1 if MSA with 1 million +, =0 otherwise	2000 Census	County
=1 if MSA with <1 million, =0 otherwise	2000 Census	County
=1 if Non-MSA Urban, =0 otherwise	2000 Census	Tract
=1 if Urban Area, =0 if Rural Area	2000 Census	Tract
=1 if no Cubans in tract, =0 otherwise	2000 Census	Tract
=1 if no arrests for dangerous non-narcotics, =0 otherwise	UCR	County

<i>Miscellaneous Data</i>		
Variable Description	Source	Level
Alcohol death rate, underlying cause	NCHS-ICD-10	County
Cigarettes death rate, underlying cause	NCHS-ICD-10	County
Drug death rate, underlying cause	NCHS-ICD-10	County
Alcohol treatment rate	N-SSATS (formerly called UFDS)	County
Alcohol and drug treatment rate	N-SSATS (formerly called UFDS)	County
Drug treatment rate	N-SSATS (formerly called UFDS)	County
% Families below poverty level	ARF	County
Unemployment rate	ARF	County
Per capita income (in thousands)	ARF	County
Average suicide rate (per 10,000)	ARF	County
Food stamp participation rate	Census Bureau	County
Single state agency maintenance of effort	National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)	State
Block grant awards	SAMHSA	State
Cost of Services Factor Index	SAMHSA	State
Total Taxable Resources Per Capita Index	U.S. Department of Treasury	State

A.3. Selection of Independent Variables for the Models

To produce small area estimates based on the pooled 2002 and 2003 NSDUH data, the fixed effect predictors were selected using the following methodology:

1. There were 135,910 respondents in the pooled 2002 and 2003 NSDUH data. Any variable selection performed on such a large dataset would result in an excessive number of predictors in the final model. To avoid this and build parsimonious models, the pooled data were partitioned into modeling and validation samples. The modeling sample was first used to get a preliminary list of significant predictors using the variable selection methodology described below. These predictors were further reduced by using SUDAAN[®] logistic regression on the validation dataset resulting in parsimonious models.

According to the 1999–2003 NSDUH sample design, there were 12 field interviewer (FI) regions in each of the 42 small States and the District of Columbia. Each of the eight large-sample States had 48 FI regions. Also, each FI region was expected to have four quarterly samples, each comprising two area segments (group of blocks). A 50 percent overlap in segments within each successive 2–year period from 1999 through 2003 was maintained. Let S_1 denote the set of all segments present in the 2002 NSDUH sample and S_2 denote the set of all segments present in 2003 NSDUH sample. Also, let S be the set of common segments between the 2002 and 2003 NSDUH samples. Let $U_1^{(S)}$ and $U_2^{(S)}$ denote groups of survey respondents belonging to the common segments in the 2002 and 2003 NSDUH samples, respectively. Then the modeling sample is created as the union of $U_1^{(S)}$ and $U_2^{(S_2-S)}$ and the validation sample is created by taking the union of $U_2^{(S)}$ and $U_1^{(S_1-S)}$ where $U_1^{(S_1-S)}$ and $U_2^{(S_2-S)}$ represent groups of survey respondents who belonged to the uncommon segments in 2002 and 2003 NSDUH samples. The modeling sample (hence referred to as sample 1) had 68,540 respondents, whereas the validation sample (hence referred to as sample 2) had 67,370 respondents. Also, both of the samples contained respondents from both of the survey years, which minimized the chance of selecting year-specific predictors at the first stage of modeling. Both the samples mimicked the annual NSDUH design by having two selected area segments per quarter for each FI region.

2. Separate SAS[®] stepwise logistic regression models were fit to sample 1 for all outcomes by four age group domains. The input list to these models included all linear polynomials (constructed from continuous predictor variables) and other categorical or indicator variables given in [Section A.2](#). All predictors that were significant at 5 percent (except in a few cases, where the 10 percent level was chosen) then were input to the 3rd step of variable selection.
3. Using sample 1, almost all significant predictors from step 2 then were input to AnswerTree[®] to identify significant higher order (at most three-way) interaction terms. AnswerTree[®] is an SPSS[®] software package that uses decision-tree algorithms to build classification systems. The exhaustive chi-squared automatic interaction detector algorithm (CHAID) was used to create the trees. The constraints for making a tree were maximum depth = 3; minimum number of records in parent node = 1,000; minimum number of records in child node = 300; and splitting criterion = 3 percent.
4. All the significant variables from step 2 along with their corresponding higher order polynomials (quadratic and cubic), interaction of gender and race, and the significant interactions detected by AnswerTree[®] in step 3 then were input to SAS[®] stepwise logistic regression models, run on sample 1. All predictors that remained significant at 5 percent (except in a few cases, where the 10 percent level was chosen) then were input to the 5th step of variable selection.
5. All significant variables from step 4 were input to SUDAAN[®] logistic regression models fit to the validation sample 2, and predictors that remained significant at the 5 percent level (except in a few cases, where the 10 percent level was chosen) were input to PROC GIBBS and PROC GSTAT software. In all mixed logistic models, race and gender were forced.

A.4. Benchmarking the Age group-specific Small Area Estimates

The self-calibration built into the SWHB solution ensures that the population-weighted average of the State small area estimates will closely match the national design-based estimates. Given the self-calibration ensured by the SWHB solution, for State reports prior to 2002, the standard Bayes prescription was followed; specifically, the posterior mean was used for the SAE point estimate and the tail percentiles of the posterior distribution were used for the credible interval limits.

Exploring this issue further, Singh and Folsom (2001) extended Ghosh's (1992) results on constrained Bayes estimation to include exact benchmarking to design-based national estimates. In the simplest version of this constrained Bayes solution where only the design-based mean is imposed as a benchmarking constraint, each of the State-by-age group small area estimates (for 2002–2003) is adjusted by adding the common factor $\Delta_a = (D_a - P_a)$, where D_a is the design-based national prevalence estimate and P_a is the population-weighted mean of the State small area estimates (P_{sa}) for age group- a . The exactly benchmarked State- s and age group- a small area estimates then are given by $\theta_{sa} = P_{sa} + \Delta_a$. Experience with such additive adjustments suggests that the resulting exactly benchmarked State small area estimates will always be between 0 and 100 percent because the SWHB self-calibration ensures that the adjustment factor is small relative to the size of the State-level small area estimates.

Relative to the Bayes posterior mean, these benchmark-constrained State small area estimates are biased by the common additive adjustment factor. Therefore, the posterior mean-squared error for each benchmarked State small area estimate has the square of this adjustment factor added to its posterior variance. To achieve the desirable feature of exact benchmarking, this constrained Bayes adjustment factor was implemented for the State-by-age group small area estimates. The associated credible intervals can be recentered at the benchmarked small area estimates on the logit scale with the symmetric interval end points based on the posterior root mean-squared errors. The adjusted 95 percent prediction intervals (PIs) ($Lower_{sa}$, $Upper_{sa}$) are defined below:

$$Lower_{sa} = \exp(L_{sa})/[1 + \exp(L_{sa})] \text{ and } Upper_{sa} = \exp(U_{sa})/[1 + \exp(U_{sa})],$$

where

$$L_{sa} = \log[\theta_{sa}/(1 - \theta_{sa})] - 1.96 * \sqrt{(MSE_{sa})},$$

$$U_{sa} = \log[\theta_{sa}/(1 - \theta_{sa})] + 1.96 * \sqrt{(MSE_{sa})}, \text{ and}$$

$$MSE_{sa} = (\log[P_{sa}/(1 - P_{sa})] - \log[\theta_{sa}/(1 - \theta_{sa})])^2 + \text{posterior variance of } \log[P_{sa}/(1 - P_{sa})].$$

The associated posterior coverage probabilities for these benchmarked intervals are very close to the prescribed 0.95 value because the State small area estimates have posterior distributions that can be approximated exceptionally well by a Gaussian distribution.

A.5. Change to the 2000 Census

In 2002, all census variables used in the national prediction models were updated from the 1990 census to the 2000 census. To compare the updated prediction

results with the 1990 prediction estimates, small area estimates were estimated for five substances (past month alcohol, past month cigarettes, past month marijuana, past month any illicit drug, and past year cocaine) by four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 or older), first based upon the 1990 census and then the 2000 census, using the identical set of predictors in both cases. Comparing residual variances (random effects) for the models fit using the two census' data; the 2000 census-based models had a smaller residual (a better fit) in all but 3 of the 20 substance-by-age groups. The 18 to 25 age group and the 26 to 34 age group had a better fit for all five substances, the 35 or older age group was better for four out of five substances, and the 12 to 17 age group was better for three out of five substances.

A.6. Calculation of Average Annual Incidence of Marijuana Use

Incidence rates are typically calculated as the number of new initiates of a substance during a period of time (such as in the past year) divided by the estimate of the number of person years of exposure (in thousands). The incidence definition in this report is the result of a simpler definition based on the model-based methodology and is as follows:

$$\text{Average annual incidence rate} = \{(\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months}) / [(\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5) + \text{Number of persons who never used marijuana}]\} / 2.$$

In this report, the incidence rate is expressed as a percentage or rate per 100 person years of exposure. Note that this estimate uses a 2-year time period to accumulate incidence cases from each annual survey. By assuming further that the distribution of first use for the incidence cases is uniform across the 2-year interval, the total number of person years of exposure is 1 year on average for the incidence cases plus 2 years for all the "never users" at the end of the time period. This approximation to the person years of exposure permits one to recast the incidence rate as a function of two population prevalence rates, namely, the fraction of persons who first used marijuana in the past 2 years and the fraction who had never used marijuana. Both of these prevalence estimates were estimated using the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

The count of persons who first used marijuana in the past 2 years is based on a "moving" 2-year period that ranges over 3 calendar years. Subjects were asked when they first used marijuana. If a person indicated first use of marijuana between the day of the interview and 2 years prior, the person was included in the count. Thus, it is possible for a person interviewed in the first part of 2003 to indicate first use as early as the first part of 2001 or as late as the first part of 2003. Similarly, a subject interviewed in the last part of 2003 could indicate first use as early as the last part of 2001 or as late as the last part of 2003. Therefore, in the 2003 survey, the reported period of first use ranged from early 2001 to late 2003 and was "centered" in 2002. About half of the 12 to 17 year olds who reported first use in the past 24 months reported first use in 2002, while a quarter each reported first use in 2001 and 2003. Persons who responded in 2003 that they had never used marijuana were included in the count of "never used." Similarly, reports of first use in past 24 months from the 2002 survey ranged from early 2000 to late 2002 and were centered in 2001. Half of the 12 to 17 year olds who reported first use in the past 24 months reported first use in 2001, while a quarter each reported first use in 2000 and 2002. Note that only incidence rates for marijuana use are provided in this report.

Table A.1 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002

State	Total Selected DUs	Total Eligible DUs	Total Completed Screeners	Weighted DU Screening Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Weighted Overall Response Rate
-------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

Overall	178,013	150,162	136,349	90.72%	80,581	68,126	235,143,245	78.56%	71.27%
Alabama	2,403	2,028	1,852	91.31%	1,103	960	3,686,602	81.85%	74.74%
Alaska	2,408	1,898	1,751	92.13%	1,067	915	496,025	82.05%	75.59%
Arizona	2,346	1,908	1,770	92.66%	1,078	924	4,361,020	79.66%	73.81%
Arkansas	2,540	2,102	2,005	95.28%	1,054	877	2,216,033	76.09%	72.50%
California	8,425	7,601	6,816	89.60%	4,363	3,599	28,231,483	74.93%	67.14%
Colorado	2,099	1,827	1,664	91.01%	1,087	914	3,655,496	81.67%	74.32%
Connecticut	2,718	2,440	2,227	91.44%	1,188	977	2,827,588	76.73%	70.16%
Delaware	2,585	2,116	1,908	89.64%	1,159	964	665,926	78.55%	70.42%
District of Columbia	3,701	3,100	2,608	84.08%	979	864	482,635	84.79%	71.29%
Florida	10,742	8,622	7,723	89.47%	4,340	3,653	13,832,088	77.23%	69.10%
Georgia	2,206	1,896	1,660	87.50%	1,066	897	6,842,168	77.76%	68.04%
Hawaii	2,276	1,942	1,759	90.38%	1,111	925	962,485	76.50%	69.14%
Idaho	2,033	1,634	1,515	92.80%	1,052	907	1,074,515	82.81%	76.86%
Illinois	9,263	8,181	6,986	85.45%	4,613	3,729	10,258,735	75.32%	64.36%
Indiana	2,261	1,961	1,856	94.61%	1,123	945	5,019,711	77.60%	73.42%
Iowa	2,252	1,939	1,835	94.68%	1,028	894	2,440,614	84.42%	79.93%
Kansas	1,933	1,683	1,579	93.86%	1,041	898	2,202,285	81.96%	76.92%
Kentucky	2,641	2,273	2,155	94.79%	1,098	909	3,395,143	79.55%	75.41%
Louisiana	2,189	1,816	1,701	93.64%	1,070	930	3,607,669	84.44%	79.07%
Maine	2,828	2,290	2,082	90.85%	1,017	906	1,104,764	87.35%	79.36%
Maryland	1,984	1,801	1,610	89.42%	1,039	919	4,449,299	81.71%	73.07%
Massachusetts	2,567	2,216	1,930	86.95%	1,142	916	5,387,071	71.93%	62.55%
Michigan	9,820	8,073	7,414	91.75%	4,432	3,792	8,255,399	81.82%	75.06%
Minnesota	2,173	1,895	1,765	93.09%	996	873	4,154,504	83.23%	77.48%
Mississippi ¹	2,261	1,750	1,508	86.58%	988	839	2,307,320	77.37%	66.99%
Missouri	2,725	2,236	2,098	93.87%	1,039	890	4,656,459	82.05%	77.02%
Montana	2,772	2,174	2,057	94.64%	1,075	914	759,543	81.98%	77.58%
Nebraska	1,954	1,746	1,652	94.59%	1,042	891	1,411,983	82.01%	77.57%
Nevada ¹	2,534	2,069	1,956	94.67%	1,147	954	1,742,004	73.54%	69.62%
New Hampshire	2,597	2,154	1,966	91.27%	1,092	910	1,065,165	78.10%	71.28%
New Jersey	2,554	2,290	2,042	89.28%	1,065	854	7,075,581	74.61%	66.61%
New Mexico ¹	1,950	1,586	1,236	77.38%	794	674	1,500,281	81.83%	63.32%
New York	10,480	9,032	7,516	83.31%	4,615	3,716	15,882,822	73.14%	60.94%

North Carolina	2,289	1,940	1,792	92.57%	1,046	902	6,726,205	80.99%	74.98%
North Dakota	2,307	1,873	1,770	94.52%	1,011	913	527,574	84.91%	80.26%
Ohio	9,194	7,970	7,476	93.76%	4,221	3,554	9,369,125	78.58%	73.68%
Oklahoma	2,300	1,932	1,791	92.64%	1,100	922	2,822,615	78.63%	72.84%
Oregon	2,456	2,158	2,019	93.43%	1,071	917	2,916,974	80.74%	75.44%
Pennsylvania	10,104	8,482	7,710	90.86%	4,251	3,606	10,298,942	79.56%	72.29%
Rhode Island	2,458	2,117	1,883	89.14%	1,107	925	896,699	74.12%	66.07%
South Carolina	2,332	1,824	1,729	94.77%	1,091	913	3,371,646	80.90%	76.67%
South Dakota	2,053	1,717	1,632	95.03%	1,013	914	619,768	86.83%	82.52%
Tennessee	2,732	2,357	2,212	92.82%	1,057	920	4,766,688	83.26%	77.28%
Texas	7,730	6,408	5,960	93.05%	4,212	3,649	17,207,615	82.73%	76.98%
Utah	1,487	1,336	1,264	94.52%	990	889	1,807,003	84.94%	80.29%
Vermont	2,410	1,914	1,803	94.36%	1,013	896	525,061	88.02%	83.06%
Virginia	2,426	2,104	1,873	89.03%	1,069	884	5,862,299	75.20%	66.95%
Washington	2,454	2,002	1,832	91.35%	1,079	901	4,962,300	78.20%	71.44%
West Virginia	2,763	2,299	2,169	94.33%	1,059	898	1,527,885	79.91%	75.38%
Wisconsin	2,152	1,709	1,587	92.87%	1,029	887	4,511,335	82.44%	76.56%
Wyoming	2,146	1,741	1,645	94.49%	1,059	907	413,099	79.40%	75.02%

¹ Smaller sample sizes and response rates were attained in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico because the review of completed records determined a number of those interviews to be fraudulent. These interviews were consequently dropped.

DU = dwelling unit.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002.

Table A.2 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2002

State	12-17				18-25				26 or older			
	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate
Overall	26,230	23,659	24,753,586	89.99%	27,216	23,271	31,024,280	85.16%	27,135	21,196	179,365,379	75.81%
Alabama	361	331	378,922	92.11%	370	324	497,362	86.86%	372	305	2,810,318	79.54%
Alaska	393	353	70,050	90.00%	353	305	58,061	85.24%	321	257	367,914	79.65%
Arizona	360	330	477,791	91.87%	346	303	593,368	86.21%	372	291	3,289,861	76.81%
Arkansas	385	340	232,228	88.68%	287	256	299,329	89.70%	382	281	1,684,476	71.97%

California	1,439	1,304	3,119,651	90.54%	1,459	1,224	3,910,445	83.32%	1,465	1,071	21,201,387	70.93%
Colorado	349	309	386,275	88.67%	380	317	488,328	82.92%	358	288	2,780,893	80.55%
Connecticut	369	335	297,332	90.70%	423	341	314,467	82.08%	396	301	2,215,789	74.39%
Delaware	392	350	64,655	88.74%	344	285	87,670	83.05%	423	329	513,601	76.54%
District of Columbia	354	326	33,553	91.52%	284	256	73,858	89.63%	341	282	375,224	83.16%
Florida	1,335	1,213	1,332,058	91.10%	1,523	1,317	1,526,407	86.35%	1,482	1,123	10,973,623	74.40%
Georgia	339	309	740,287	91.81%	332	281	931,197	85.79%	395	307	5,170,684	74.28%
Hawaii	337	306	106,624	92.14%	351	300	123,983	85.94%	423	319	731,877	72.94%
Idaho	346	314	128,019	89.27%	348	302	162,155	87.73%	358	291	784,341	80.82%
Illinois	1,475	1,304	1,081,426	88.16%	1,620	1,301	1,366,021	79.82%	1,518	1,124	7,811,288	72.73%
Indiana	351	323	537,937	90.92%	415	346	699,137	84.53%	357	276	3,782,636	74.38%
Iowa	343	312	247,154	91.07%	315	278	348,675	89.36%	370	304	1,844,784	82.50%
Kansas	324	301	242,248	93.27%	374	321	316,706	86.26%	343	276	1,643,332	79.59%
Kentucky	376	325	317,845	84.53%	342	288	457,462	84.10%	380	296	2,619,836	78.11%
Louisiana	344	311	408,864	91.56%	359	310	533,943	86.92%	367	309	2,664,863	82.83%
Maine	337	310	107,138	92.04%	336	295	128,854	88.23%	344	301	868,772	86.65%
Maryland	376	346	472,125	91.83%	331	302	525,127	90.68%	332	271	3,452,047	78.58%
Massachusetts	402	353	502,081	87.86%	350	285	670,475	84.04%	390	278	4,214,516	68.13%
Michigan	1,458	1,301	892,683	89.81%	1,570	1,371	1,078,221	87.65%	1,404	1,120	6,284,494	79.57%
Minnesota	318	289	447,909	90.45%	352	317	564,444	90.66%	326	267	3,142,151	80.71%
Mississippi ¹	342	312	257,043	91.28%	314	274	346,485	87.36%	332	253	1,703,792	72.96%
Missouri	364	328	489,034	90.34%	335	289	621,802	85.99%	340	273	3,545,624	80.20%
Montana	383	348	82,057	91.77%	309	262	101,662	85.48%	383	304	575,825	80.05%
Nebraska	353	317	152,803	90.07%	327	280	202,014	86.69%	362	294	1,057,166	79.90%
Nevada ¹	396	359	182,000	91.12%	356	308	208,607	86.18%	395	287	1,351,398	69.19%
New Hampshire	344	300	112,627	88.19%	405	343	126,521	84.89%	343	267	826,017	75.60%
New Jersey	324	290	712,611	89.35%	383	308	775,060	79.98%	358	256	5,587,910	71.75%
New Mexico ¹	235	213	176,221	89.25%	296	250	207,372	85.15%	263	211	1,116,688	80.02%
New York	1,426	1,241	1,564,858	86.12%	1,649	1,344	2,026,299	80.59%	1,540	1,131	12,291,665	70.20%
North Carolina	354	325	677,525	89.91%	341	292	866,820	84.88%	351	285	5,181,860	79.25%
North Dakota	357	337	54,725	94.54%	332	307	81,994	92.38%	322	269	390,856	81.86%
Ohio	1,358	1,221	991,716	89.83%	1,429	1,224	1,217,589	85.83%	1,434	1,109	7,159,820	75.66%
Oklahoma	362	308	305,129	84.00%	385	333	408,904	85.11%	353	281	2,108,583	76.37%
Oregon	354	322	297,634	90.31%	361	308	379,401	85.13%	356	287	2,239,939	78.69%

Pennsylvania	1,395	1,243	1,025,357	89.15%	1,489	1,293	1,270,338	86.58%	1,367	1,070	8,003,247	77.15%
Rhode Island	365	334	83,814	91.12%	357	306	124,681	84.64%	385	285	688,204	70.20%
South Carolina	339	304	336,271	90.47%	412	343	458,511	82.93%	340	266	2,576,865	79.24%
South Dakota	359	343	70,145	95.94%	320	286	89,870	89.15%	334	285	459,753	85.02%
Tennessee	381	352	472,625	91.52%	260	228	610,807	87.69%	416	340	3,683,257	81.42%
Texas	1,347	1,224	2,004,787	90.81%	1,427	1,251	2,477,451	87.79%	1,438	1,174	12,725,377	80.50%
Utah	316	309	227,575	97.46%	324	289	363,300	88.95%	350	291	1,216,128	81.15%
Vermont	339	312	53,892	92.84%	367	314	68,583	86.88%	307	270	402,586	87.51%
Virginia	297	278	600,443	93.43%	412	341	728,869	83.24%	360	265	4,532,987	71.75%
Washington	298	264	530,187	86.66%	361	304	640,479	84.62%	420	333	3,791,634	76.00%
West Virginia	339	305	139,243	89.85%	336	292	193,439	87.55%	384	301	1,195,204	77.58%
Wisconsin	317	280	482,456	87.97%	380	338	613,508	87.26%	332	269	3,415,371	80.85%
Wyoming	323	295	45,958	91.71%	385	339	58,222	88.37%	351	273	308,919	75.91%

¹ Smaller sample sizes and response rates were attained in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico because the review of completed records determined a number of those interviews to be fraudulent. These interviews were consequently dropped.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002.

Table A.3 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2003

State	Total Selected DUs	Total Eligible DUs	Total Completed Screeners	Weighted DU Screening Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Weighted Overall Response Rate
Overall	170,762	143,485	130,605	90.72%	81,631	67,784	237,682,009	77.39%	70.21%
Alabama	2,071	1,712	1,558	91.14%	1,029	879	3,699,723	79.60%	72.55%
Alaska	2,314	1,814	1,666	91.97%	1,098	883	505,278	75.00%	68.98%
Arizona	2,159	1,757	1,662	94.64%	1,057	897	4,473,518	81.20%	76.85%
Arkansas	2,258	1,850	1,767	95.53%	1,092	922	2,228,670	79.84%	76.27%
California	7,687	6,858	6,015	86.86%	4,471	3,600	28,673,990	73.76%	64.07%
Colorado	2,225	1,855	1,709	92.06%	1,103	911	3,701,560	78.79%	72.53%
Connecticut	2,623	2,288	2,073	90.56%	1,128	933	2,880,493	76.25%	69.06%
Delaware	2,419	1,936	1,774	91.59%	1,105	911	671,922	75.12%	68.80%
District of Columbia	3,692	3,078	2,576	83.69%	1,116	949	476,873	80.38%	67.27%
Florida	10,451	8,453	7,575	89.77%	4,414	3,541	14,145,707	73.68%	66.14%
Georgia	2,112	1,734	1,612	92.81%	1,088	902	6,951,437	79.46%	73.74%

Hawaii	2,259	1,953	1,767	90.25%	1,142	928	1,013,259	73.21%	66.07%
Idaho	1,998	1,596	1,509	94.45%	1,112	912	1,099,895	77.63%	73.32%
Illinois	9,163	8,128	6,803	83.45%	4,652	3,711	10,319,948	74.36%	62.05%
Indiana	2,046	1,741	1,637	94.11%	1,082	903	5,049,910	79.37%	74.69%
Iowa	2,035	1,829	1,721	94.16%	993	884	2,448,928	85.81%	80.79%
Kansas	2,042	1,744	1,638	93.94%	1,041	875	2,209,221	81.11%	76.20%
Kentucky	2,266	1,991	1,878	94.25%	1,102	908	3,381,254	75.69%	71.34%
Louisiana	2,084	1,757	1,637	93.12%	1,095	943	3,618,197	81.80%	76.17%
Maine	2,827	2,240	2,045	91.21%	1,094	928	1,113,100	82.07%	74.86%
Maryland	1,899	1,673	1,475	88.04%	1,000	863	4,510,290	82.58%	72.70%
Massachusetts	2,413	2,129	1,878	88.16%	1,220	964	5,377,359	75.04%	66.16%
Michigan	9,000	7,447	6,709	90.14%	4,353	3,667	8,316,442	79.06%	71.26%
Minnesota	2,029	1,801	1,673	92.73%	1,052	909	4,193,331	82.14%	76.17%
Mississippi	2,196	1,732	1,650	95.33%	1,078	899	2,311,859	78.81%	75.13%
Missouri	2,495	2,042	1,912	93.64%	1,105	932	4,683,914	81.99%	76.77%
Montana	2,384	1,871	1,766	94.40%	1,068	911	767,946	79.57%	75.12%
Nebraska	1,996	1,716	1,622	94.51%	1,071	918	1,418,952	79.62%	75.25%
Nevada	2,071	1,751	1,663	94.91%	1,072	902	1,818,116	79.78%	75.71%
New Hampshire	2,015	1,688	1,568	92.94%	1,112	910	1,082,138	76.29%	70.90%
New Jersey	2,564	2,287	1,981	86.56%	1,126	883	7,118,305	72.97%	63.17%
New Mexico	2,260	1,822	1,740	95.42%	1,132	944	1,520,180	77.03%	73.50%
New York	9,973	8,575	7,205	83.97%	4,609	3,634	15,948,708	71.96%	60.42%
North Carolina	2,239	1,852	1,753	94.65%	1,086	904	6,805,722	79.21%	74.98%
North Dakota	2,072	1,714	1,619	94.57%	977	867	525,140	87.43%	82.69%
Ohio	8,874	7,690	7,246	94.17%	4,313	3,559	9,433,820	75.91%	71.49%
Oklahoma	2,455	1,972	1,812	91.80%	1,042	871	2,846,785	78.62%	72.17%
Oregon	2,102	1,853	1,760	94.94%	1,095	912	2,970,969	79.79%	75.75%
Pennsylvania	9,866	8,252	7,482	90.76%	4,214	3,572	10,356,055	80.56%	73.12%
Rhode Island	2,255	1,991	1,772	88.58%	1,141	914	903,348	75.20%	66.61%
South Carolina	2,205	1,807	1,723	95.45%	1,109	920	3,384,520	79.64%	76.02%
South Dakota	2,154	1,749	1,660	94.78%	980	881	621,498	86.26%	81.76%
Tennessee	2,290	1,978	1,864	94.27%	1,004	856	4,823,157	79.89%	75.32%
Texas	7,901	6,466	6,079	94.03%	4,231	3,566	17,432,369	79.14%	74.42%
Utah	1,623	1,392	1,325	95.14%	995	898	1,816,737	87.98%	83.71%

Vermont	2,638	2,047	1,909	93.19%	1,092	917	530,133	79.87%	74.43%
Virginia	2,168	1,908	1,667	87.33%	1,076	907	5,951,031	78.61%	68.65%
Washington	2,475	2,033	1,920	94.43%	1,128	941	5,053,331	78.65%	74.28%
West Virginia	2,923	2,384	2,236	93.83%	1,058	871	1,534,650	78.86%	74.00%
Wisconsin	2,282	1,793	1,655	92.28%	1,046	887	4,546,217	77.76%	71.76%
Wyoming	2,214	1,756	1,659	94.48%	1,032	885	416,105	84.33%	79.67%

DU = dwelling unit.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2003.

Table A.4 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2003

State	12–17				18–25				26 or older			
	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate
Overall	25,387	22,696	24,995,357	89.57%	27,259	22,941	31,728,286	83.47%	28,985	22,147	180,958,366	74.63%
Alabama	324	297	382,688	92.61%	394	340	501,543	86.10%	311	242	2,815,492	76.33%
Alaska	348	298	68,750	86.80%	378	314	67,522	82.66%	372	271	369,006	71.30%
Arizona	346	314	493,252	91.48%	377	317	611,163	84.15%	334	266	3,369,104	78.82%
Arkansas	352	320	233,744	91.18%	356	301	304,728	85.42%	384	301	1,690,198	77.24%
California	1,381	1,236	3,161,827	89.71%	1,463	1,195	3,928,708	81.65%	1,627	1,169	21,583,456	69.91%
Colorado	327	292	385,020	88.53%	379	305	499,513	79.29%	397	314	2,817,027	77.43%
Connecticut	313	279	292,982	88.47%	423	353	331,774	83.64%	392	301	2,255,738	73.62%
Delaware	344	305	68,298	88.69%	373	315	89,106	84.55%	388	291	514,518	71.54%
District of Columbia	370	326	32,832	88.64%	373	326	73,453	87.28%	373	297	370,589	78.33%
Florida	1,377	1,203	1,360,537	87.23%	1,418	1,171	1,626,149	81.73%	1,619	1,167	11,159,021	71.02%
Georgia	342	308	756,648	88.43%	323	267	959,782	84.93%	423	327	5,235,007	77.32%
Hawaii	388	353	100,981	90.91%	329	275	121,594	83.63%	425	300	790,684	69.33%
Idaho	331	299	128,037	90.50%	348	287	166,977	81.40%	433	326	804,881	74.87%
Illinois	1,423	1,238	1,083,365	86.69%	1,537	1,242	1,395,959	81.48%	1,692	1,231	7,840,623	71.43%
Indiana	338	308	545,217	90.65%	365	292	710,330	79.87%	379	303	3,794,364	77.73%
Iowa	329	304	245,539	89.91%	333	292	353,759	87.71%	331	288	1,849,631	84.81%
Kansas	317	280	240,109	87.93%	363	309	322,145	84.48%	361	286	1,646,967	79.40%

Kentucky	349	306	337,609	86.98%	349	293	451,685	83.75%	404	309	2,591,960	72.97%
Louisiana	353	321	405,066	92.36%	382	335	541,507	86.50%	360	287	2,671,623	79.32%
Maine	345	304	110,584	87.73%	388	330	132,168	86.27%	361	294	870,349	80.84%
Maryland	318	292	481,268	90.86%	280	237	547,577	83.87%	402	334	3,481,445	81.21%
Massachusetts	344	303	514,569	88.08%	414	324	674,611	76.98%	462	337	4,188,180	73.23%
Michigan	1,336	1,196	898,823	89.25%	1,536	1,323	1,104,530	86.20%	1,481	1,148	6,313,089	76.36%
Minnesota	393	357	445,182	91.19%	311	270	581,147	85.52%	348	282	3,167,002	80.08%
Mississippi	310	284	257,972	93.11%	347	293	348,335	85.15%	421	322	1,705,552	75.67%
Missouri	363	312	493,755	86.13%	385	329	635,283	85.62%	357	291	3,554,877	80.74%
Montana	308	272	81,338	88.05%	395	350	105,014	88.66%	365	289	581,594	76.60%
Nebraska	325	295	152,127	91.02%	404	351	207,187	86.79%	342	272	1,059,638	76.51%
Nevada	306	278	187,341	90.35%	364	312	222,655	86.49%	402	312	1,408,120	77.26%
New Hampshire	328	288	114,288	88.06%	399	332	132,490	83.61%	385	290	835,361	73.63%
New Jersey	326	288	726,704	88.67%	373	287	807,111	75.67%	427	308	5,584,490	70.62%
New Mexico	354	319	177,001	90.44%	365	316	213,899	87.67%	413	309	1,129,280	73.13%
New York	1,392	1,232	1,559,994	88.11%	1,534	1,227	2,046,657	80.51%	1,683	1,175	12,342,057	68.43%
North Carolina	324	285	693,740	88.12%	420	352	884,534	84.21%	342	267	5,227,448	77.02%
North Dakota	285	259	54,050	91.09%	309	276	82,629	89.55%	383	332	388,461	86.51%
Ohio	1,356	1,199	984,255	88.08%	1,435	1,229	1,244,999	85.43%	1,522	1,131	7,204,566	72.56%
Oklahoma	374	329	300,218	88.45%	316	272	413,370	84.45%	352	270	2,133,197	75.75%
Oregon	345	313	296,519	90.45%	377	309	390,879	82.15%	373	290	2,283,571	78.02%
Pennsylvania	1,367	1,232	1,030,859	90.72%	1,350	1,160	1,309,752	85.92%	1,497	1,180	8,015,444	78.25%
Rhode Island	361	308	86,777	85.36%	375	313	127,775	84.68%	405	293	688,797	71.97%
South Carolina	343	307	354,988	89.36%	373	311	458,297	82.69%	393	302	2,571,235	77.80%
South Dakota	301	281	69,339	94.03%	344	315	92,111	92.37%	335	285	460,048	83.73%
Tennessee	346	324	474,491	93.33%	270	223	632,850	80.82%	388	309	3,715,817	77.93%
Texas	1,279	1,153	2,033,118	90.38%	1,414	1,222	2,546,961	86.63%	1,538	1,191	12,852,291	75.82%
Utah	304	286	231,320	94.61%	321	301	357,456	94.31%	370	311	1,227,961	85.08%
Vermont	351	306	53,957	87.12%	355	306	71,119	85.94%	386	305	405,058	77.88%
Virginia	324	298	614,433	91.96%	368	311	749,393	82.44%	384	298	4,587,205	76.33%
Washington	369	344	527,057	93.61%	390	321	666,923	82.04%	369	276	3,859,351	75.89%
West Virginia	324	281	139,083	86.58%	371	306	195,671	82.42%	363	284	1,199,896	77.34%
Wisconsin	291	271	482,916	92.43%	405	349	627,502	85.36%	350	267	3,435,798	74.33%
Wyoming	343	313	44,796	92.11%	308	255	60,007	84.13%	381	317	311,302	83.18%

Table A.5 Sample Sizes, Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State, for Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002 and 2003

State	Total Selected DUs	Total Eligible DUs	Total Completed Screeners	Weighted DU Screening Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Weighted Overall Response Rate
Overall	348,775	293,647	266,954	90.72%	162,212	135,910	236,412,627	77.97%	70.74%
Alabama	4,474	3,740	3,410	91.23%	2,132	1,839	3,693,162	80.75%	73.66%
Alaska	4,722	3,712	3,417	92.05%	2,165	1,798	500,651	78.39%	72.16%
Arizona	4,505	3,665	3,432	93.64%	2,135	1,821	4,417,269	80.40%	75.28%
Arkansas	4,798	3,952	3,772	95.40%	2,146	1,799	2,222,351	77.97%	74.38%
California	16,112	14,459	12,831	88.24%	8,834	7,199	28,452,737	74.34%	65.59%
Colorado	4,324	3,682	3,373	91.53%	2,190	1,825	3,678,528	80.24%	73.44%
Connecticut	5,341	4,728	4,300	90.97%	2,316	1,910	2,854,040	76.50%	69.60%
Delaware	5,004	4,052	3,682	90.65%	2,264	1,875	668,924	76.87%	69.69%
District of Columbia	7,393	6,178	5,184	83.89%	2,095	1,813	479,754	82.57%	69.27%
Florida	21,193	17,075	15,298	89.62%	8,754	7,194	13,988,898	75.42%	67.59%
Georgia	4,318	3,630	3,272	90.17%	2,154	1,799	6,896,803	78.64%	70.91%
Hawaii	4,535	3,895	3,526	90.31%	2,253	1,853	987,872	74.86%	67.61%
Idaho	4,031	3,230	3,024	93.67%	2,164	1,819	1,087,205	80.16%	75.08%
Illinois	18,426	16,309	13,789	84.44%	9,265	7,440	10,289,341	74.83%	63.19%
Indiana	4,307	3,702	3,493	94.36%	2,205	1,848	5,034,811	78.51%	74.08%
Iowa	4,287	3,768	3,556	94.41%	2,021	1,778	2,444,771	85.10%	80.35%
Kansas	3,975	3,427	3,217	93.90%	2,082	1,773	2,205,753	81.55%	76.58%
Kentucky	4,907	4,264	4,033	94.50%	2,200	1,817	3,388,199	77.58%	73.32%
Louisiana	4,273	3,573	3,338	93.37%	2,165	1,873	3,612,933	83.10%	77.59%
Maine	5,655	4,530	4,127	91.03%	2,111	1,834	1,108,932	84.60%	77.01%
Maryland	3,883	3,474	3,085	88.72%	2,039	1,782	4,479,795	82.16%	72.90%
Massachusetts	4,980	4,345	3,808	87.56%	2,362	1,880	5,382,215	73.50%	64.36%
Michigan	18,820	15,520	14,123	90.94%	8,785	7,459	8,285,920	80.41%	73.13%
Minnesota	4,202	3,696	3,438	92.92%	2,048	1,782	4,173,917	82.68%	76.83%
Mississippi ¹	4,457	3,482	3,158	91.05%	2,066	1,738	2,309,589	78.12%	71.13%

Missouri	5,220	4,278	4,010	93.76%	2,144	1,822	4,670,187	82.02%	76.90%
Montana	5,156	4,045	3,823	94.52%	2,143	1,825	763,745	80.81%	76.38%
Nebraska	3,950	3,462	3,274	94.55%	2,113	1,809	1,415,467	80.81%	76.40%
Nevada ¹	4,605	3,820	3,619	94.79%	2,219	1,856	1,780,060	76.75%	72.76%
New Hampshire	4,612	3,842	3,534	92.10%	2,204	1,820	1,073,652	77.14%	71.05%
New Jersey	5,118	4,577	4,023	87.85%	2,191	1,737	7,096,943	73.75%	64.79%
New Mexico ¹	4,210	3,408	2,976	86.36%	1,926	1,618	1,510,230	79.39%	68.56%
New York	20,453	17,607	14,721	83.66%	9,224	7,350	15,915,765	72.55%	60.70%
North Carolina	4,528	3,792	3,545	93.61%	2,132	1,806	6,765,963	80.14%	75.02%
North Dakota	4,379	3,587	3,389	94.55%	1,988	1,780	526,357	86.19%	81.49%
Ohio	18,068	15,660	14,722	93.97%	8,534	7,113	9,401,472	77.23%	72.57%
Oklahoma	4,755	3,904	3,603	92.22%	2,142	1,793	2,834,700	78.62%	72.51%
Oregon	4,558	4,011	3,779	94.16%	2,166	1,829	2,943,971	80.26%	75.57%
Pennsylvania	19,970	16,734	15,192	90.81%	8,465	7,178	10,327,498	80.06%	72.70%
Rhode Island	4,713	4,108	3,655	88.86%	2,248	1,839	900,023	74.65%	66.33%
South Carolina	4,537	3,631	3,452	95.11%	2,200	1,833	3,378,083	80.27%	76.34%
South Dakota	4,207	3,466	3,292	94.90%	1,993	1,795	620,633	86.56%	82.15%
Tennessee	5,022	4,335	4,076	93.47%	2,061	1,776	4,794,923	81.58%	76.25%
Texas	15,631	12,874	12,039	93.53%	8,443	7,215	17,319,992	80.94%	75.70%
Utah	3,110	2,728	2,589	94.83%	1,985	1,787	1,811,870	86.50%	82.03%
Vermont	5,048	3,961	3,712	93.78%	2,105	1,813	527,597	83.70%	78.49%
Virginia	4,594	4,012	3,540	88.20%	2,145	1,791	5,906,665	76.93%	67.85%
Washington	4,929	4,035	3,752	92.88%	2,207	1,842	5,007,815	78.42%	72.84%
West Virginia	5,686	4,683	4,405	94.09%	2,117	1,769	1,531,267	79.40%	74.70%
Wisconsin	4,434	3,502	3,242	92.57%	2,075	1,774	4,528,776	80.13%	74.18%
Wyoming	4,360	3,497	3,304	94.48%	2,091	1,792	414,602	81.81%	77.29%

Note: To compute the pooled 2002–2003 weighted response rates, the two samples were combined, and the individual-year weights were used for the pooled sample. Thus, the response rates presented here are weighted across 2 years of data rather than being a simple average of the 2002 and 2003 individual response rates.

¹ Smaller sample sizes and response rates were attained in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico in 2002 because the review of completed records determined a number of those interviews to be fraudulent. These interviews were consequently dropped.

DU = dwelling unit.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Table A.6 Sample Sizes, Weighted Interview Response Rates, and Population Estimates, by State and Three Age Groups: 2002 and 2003

State	12–17				18–25				26 or older			
	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate	Total Selected	Total Responded	Population Estimate	Weighted Interview Response Rate
Overall	51,617	46,355	24,874,472	89.78%	54,475	46,212	31,376,283	84.31%	56,120	43,343	180,161,872	75.22%
Alabama	685	628	380,805	92.36%	764	664	499,453	86.47%	683	547	2,812,905	77.99%
Alaska	741	651	69,400	88.47%	731	619	62,791	83.85%	693	528	368,460	75.27%
Arizona	706	644	485,521	91.67%	723	620	602,265	85.15%	706	557	3,329,482	77.74%
Arkansas	737	660	232,986	89.91%	643	557	302,029	87.50%	766	582	1,687,337	74.60%
California	2,820	2,540	3,140,739	90.12%	2,922	2,419	3,919,577	82.48%	3,092	2,240	21,392,421	70.41%
Colorado	676	601	385,648	88.60%	759	622	493,921	81.06%	755	602	2,798,960	79.01%
Connecticut	682	614	295,157	89.62%	846	694	323,120	82.88%	788	602	2,235,763	74.02%
Delaware	736	655	66,477	88.72%	717	600	88,388	83.80%	811	620	514,059	74.11%
District of Columbia	724	652	33,192	90.09%	657	582	73,655	88.48%	714	579	372,907	80.72%
Florida	2,712	2,416	1,346,297	89.13%	2,941	2,488	1,576,278	83.99%	3,101	2,290	11,066,322	72.68%
Georgia	681	617	748,467	90.08%	655	548	945,489	85.36%	818	634	5,202,846	75.87%
Hawaii	725	659	103,803	91.52%	680	575	122,789	84.82%	848	619	761,280	71.13%
Idaho	677	613	128,028	89.90%	696	589	164,566	84.54%	791	617	794,611	77.77%
Illinois	2,898	2,542	1,082,396	87.42%	3,157	2,543	1,380,990	80.66%	3,210	2,355	7,825,956	72.07%
Indiana	689	631	541,577	90.78%	780	638	704,733	82.13%	736	579	3,788,500	76.11%
Iowa	672	616	246,347	90.49%	648	570	351,217	88.54%	701	592	1,847,207	83.63%
Kansas	641	581	241,178	90.61%	737	630	319,425	85.37%	704	562	1,645,149	79.50%
Kentucky	725	631	327,727	85.79%	691	581	454,574	83.93%	784	605	2,605,898	75.48%
Louisiana	697	632	406,965	91.95%	741	645	537,725	86.71%	727	596	2,668,243	81.04%
Maine	682	614	108,861	89.84%	724	625	130,511	87.24%	705	595	869,560	83.60%
Maryland	694	638	476,696	91.35%	611	539	536,352	87.15%	734	605	3,466,746	79.97%
Massachusetts	746	656	508,325	87.97%	764	609	672,543	80.52%	852	615	4,201,348	70.71%
Michigan	2,794	2,497	895,753	89.53%	3,106	2,694	1,091,376	86.92%	2,885	2,268	6,298,792	77.93%
Minnesota	711	646	446,545	90.82%	663	587	572,795	88.02%	674	549	3,154,577	80.40%
Mississippi ¹	652	596	257,508	92.18%	661	567	347,410	86.29%	753	575	1,704,672	74.39%
Missouri	727	640	491,394	88.24%	720	618	628,542	85.79%	697	564	3,550,250	80.48%
Montana	691	620	81,697	89.94%	704	612	103,338	87.09%	748	593	578,710	78.40%
Nebraska	678	612	152,465	90.55%	731	631	204,600	86.74%	704	566	1,058,402	78.19%

Nevada ¹	702	637	184,670	90.73%	720	620	215,631	86.34%	797	599	1,379,759	73.33%
New Hampshire	672	588	113,457	88.12%	804	675	129,505	84.22%	728	557	830,689	74.56%
New Jersey	650	578	719,658	89.01%	756	595	791,085	77.76%	785	564	5,586,200	71.15%
New Mexico ¹	589	532	176,611	89.85%	661	566	210,636	86.39%	676	520	1,122,984	76.48%
New York	2,818	2,473	1,562,426	87.12%	3,183	2,571	2,036,478	80.55%	3,223	2,306	12,316,861	69.31%
North Carolina	678	610	685,632	89.01%	761	644	875,677	84.54%	693	552	5,204,654	78.20%
North Dakota	642	596	54,387	92.84%	641	583	82,312	90.99%	705	601	389,658	84.24%
Ohio	2,714	2,420	987,986	88.97%	2,864	2,453	1,231,294	85.63%	2,956	2,240	7,182,193	74.08%
Oklahoma	736	637	302,673	86.17%	701	605	411,137	84.77%	705	551	2,120,890	76.06%
Oregon	699	635	297,076	90.38%	738	617	385,140	83.63%	729	577	2,261,755	78.35%
Pennsylvania	2,762	2,475	1,028,108	89.95%	2,839	2,453	1,290,045	86.25%	2,864	2,250	8,009,346	77.70%
Rhode Island	726	642	85,295	88.17%	732	619	126,228	84.66%	790	578	688,500	71.06%
South Carolina	682	611	345,629	89.90%	785	654	458,404	82.81%	733	568	2,574,050	78.51%
South Dakota	660	624	69,742	94.99%	664	601	90,990	90.77%	669	570	459,901	84.40%
Tennessee	727	676	473,558	92.42%	530	451	621,828	84.19%	804	649	3,699,537	79.69%
Texas	2,626	2,377	2,018,953	90.59%	2,841	2,473	2,512,206	87.21%	2,976	2,365	12,788,834	78.18%
Utah	620	595	229,447	96.01%	645	590	360,378	91.50%	720	602	1,222,045	83.21%
Vermont	690	618	53,924	90.00%	722	620	69,851	86.39%	693	575	403,822	82.35%
Virginia	621	576	607,438	92.67%	780	652	739,131	82.83%	744	563	4,560,096	74.06%
Washington	667	608	528,622	90.12%	751	625	653,701	83.29%	789	609	3,825,493	75.95%
West Virginia	663	586	139,163	88.23%	707	598	194,555	84.94%	747	585	1,197,550	77.47%
Wisconsin	608	551	482,686	90.21%	785	687	620,505	86.32%	682	536	3,425,585	77.65%
Wyoming	666	608	45,377	91.90%	693	594	59,114	86.23%	732	590	310,110	79.45%

Note: To compute the pooled 2002–2003 weighted response rates, the two samples were combined, and the individual-year weights were used for the pooled sample. Thus, the response rates presented here are weighted across 2 years of data rather than being a simple average of the 2002 and 2003 individual response rates.

¹ Smaller sample sizes and response rates were attained in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico in 2002 because the review of completed records determined a number of those interviews to be fraudulent. These interviews were consequently dropped.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

End Note

¹ For a thorough discussion of the impact of these changes, see OAS (2003a) and Appendix C of OAS (2003b).



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on February 11, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

| [Site Disclaimer](#)

| [Accessibility](#)

[What's New](#)

[Highlights](#)

[Topics](#)

[Data](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Pubs](#)

[Short Reports](#)

[Treatment](#)

[Help](#)

[Mail](#)

[OAS](#)

Appendix B:

Tables of Model-Based Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia), by Substance

41005

Table B.1 Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	8.25		11.44		20.24		5.72	
Alabama	6.62	(5.51 – 7.94)	9.65	(7.88 – 11.78)	15.94	(13.46 – 18.77)	4.57	(3.35 – 6.18)
Alaska	12.01	(10.28 – 13.98)	13.34	(11.15 – 15.88)	27.29	(23.82 – 31.06)	9.17	(7.08 – 11.80)
Arizona	8.87	(7.47 – 10.51)	12.61	(10.40 – 15.23)	18.88	(15.99 – 22.16)	6.53	(4.97 – 8.53)
Arkansas	7.78	(6.63 – 9.12)	11.72	(9.73 – 14.07)	21.05	(18.00 – 24.46)	4.89	(3.64 – 6.54)
California	9.01	(8.19 – 9.91)	11.44	(10.23 – 12.77)	18.83	(17.19 – 20.59)	6.86	(5.88 – 7.99)
Colorado	11.12	(9.52 – 12.94)	13.83	(11.48 – 16.58)	25.52	(22.07 – 29.31)	8.24	(6.44 – 10.48)
Connecticut	8.75	(7.41 – 10.30)	12.43	(10.28 – 14.96)	25.58	(22.15 – 29.35)	5.82	(4.37 – 7.70)
Delaware	8.74	(7.54 – 10.11)	13.54	(11.38 – 16.04)	25.77	(22.45 – 29.39)	5.19	(3.94 – 6.82)
District of Columbia	11.59	(9.85 – 13.59)	11.54	(9.44 – 14.03)	26.23	(22.57 – 30.26)	8.71	(6.79 – 11.10)
Florida	8.72	(7.94 – 9.56)	11.42	(10.22 – 12.74)	21.32	(19.63 – 23.11)	6.58	(5.67 – 7.63)
Georgia	7.54	(6.37 – 8.90)	10.43	(8.53 – 12.69)	17.51	(14.70 – 20.73)	5.31	(4.04 – 6.95)
Hawaii	8.90	(7.43 – 10.64)	13.97	(11.37 – 17.05)	19.31	(16.23 – 22.81)	6.56	(4.90 – 8.72)
Idaho	7.24	(6.13 – 8.53)	11.02	(9.08 – 13.31)	15.80	(13.24 – 18.73)	4.86	(3.64 – 6.47)
Illinois	7.50	(6.84 – 8.23)	10.83	(9.72 – 12.06)	20.22	(18.59 – 21.95)	4.80	(4.03 – 5.70)
Indiana	8.07	(6.88 – 9.44)	10.15	(8.25 – 12.42)	20.67	(17.73 – 23.95)	5.45	(4.18 – 7.08)
Iowa	6.47	(5.35 – 7.79)	9.22	(7.38 – 11.48)	15.80	(13.10 – 18.94)	4.33	(3.13 – 5.96)
Kansas	6.74	(5.67 – 7.99)	9.33	(7.51 – 11.53)	16.67	(14.03 – 19.70)	4.43	(3.28 – 5.95)
Kentucky	8.33	(7.05 – 9.81)	11.70	(9.68 – 14.08)	18.43	(15.61 – 21.63)	6.15	(4.70 – 8.01)
Louisiana	8.07	(6.90 – 9.42)	10.76	(8.78 – 13.12)	20.54	(17.66 – 23.76)	5.17	(3.91 – 6.81)
Maine	9.31	(7.94 – 10.89)	12.58	(10.49 – 15.01)	25.20	(21.99 – 28.70)	6.52	(4.98 – 8.49)
Maryland	7.57	(6.45 – 8.87)	10.76	(8.86 – 13.02)	22.02	(18.76 – 25.66)	4.85	(3.67 – 6.39)
Massachusetts	9.28	(7.96 – 10.79)	13.94	(11.72 – 16.51)	27.46	(23.91 – 31.32)	5.81	(4.39 – 7.66)
Michigan	9.06	(8.30 – 9.88)	12.80	(11.55 – 14.16)	21.22	(19.65 – 22.88)	6.42	(5.52 – 7.45)
Minnesota	7.59	(6.41 – 8.98)	11.59	(9.54 – 14.02)	19.28	(16.31 – 22.64)	4.91	(3.67 – 6.54)
Mississippi	6.56	(5.52 – 7.79)	10.59	(8.58 – 13.00)	16.33	(13.64 – 19.42)	3.98	(2.90 – 5.46)
Missouri	9.17	(7.78 – 10.78)	10.05	(8.21 – 12.24)	21.37	(18.45 – 24.62)	6.90	(5.30 – 8.93)

Montana	10.58	(9.07 – 12.30)	15.57	(13.14 – 18.35)	22.34	(19.36 – 25.64)	7.77	(6.03 – 9.95)
Nebraska	7.67	(6.57 – 8.94)	12.71	(10.53 – 15.28)	18.91	(16.16 – 22.01)	4.78	(3.58 – 6.35)
Nevada	10.30	(8.70 – 12.15)	12.46	(10.27 – 15.04)	22.02	(18.86 – 25.53)	8.17	(6.34 – 10.47)
New Hampshire	11.15	(9.45 – 13.11)	14.46	(12.10 – 17.18)	29.61	(26.09 – 33.39)	7.82	(5.93 – 10.25)
New Jersey	6.97	(5.86 – 8.28)	10.42	(8.46 – 12.77)	21.36	(18.23 – 24.86)	4.48	(3.32 – 6.02)
New Mexico	10.00	(8.39 – 11.88)	14.16	(11.45 – 17.37)	22.17	(18.75 – 26.01)	7.08	(5.27 – 9.46)
New York	8.90	(8.10 – 9.78)	11.68	(10.46 – 13.01)	23.89	(22.00 – 25.89)	6.07	(5.14 – 7.15)
North Carolina	7.92	(6.70 – 9.35)	13.62	(11.35 – 16.26)	20.35	(17.35 – 23.73)	5.09	(3.79 – 6.79)
North Dakota	7.22	(6.03 – 8.63)	11.64	(9.57 – 14.09)	18.02	(15.17 – 21.28)	4.35	(3.10 – 6.08)
Ohio	8.04	(7.33 – 8.81)	11.39	(10.24 – 12.64)	20.64	(19.03 – 22.34)	5.42	(4.59 – 6.39)
Oklahoma	8.58	(7.13 – 10.27)	12.23	(10.05 – 14.80)	18.97	(15.84 – 22.54)	6.06	(4.46 – 8.18)
Oregon	10.84	(9.24 – 12.68)	12.30	(10.17 – 14.80)	24.72	(21.54 – 28.19)	8.30	(6.46 – 10.61)
Pennsylvania	7.50	(6.79 – 8.28)	11.28	(10.13 – 12.54)	20.54	(18.87 – 22.32)	4.91	(4.10 – 5.87)
Rhode Island	10.95	(9.35 – 12.78)	13.25	(10.76 – 16.21)	32.44	(28.49 – 36.66)	6.75	(5.03 – 9.00)
South Carolina	7.23	(6.07 – 8.59)	11.05	(9.00 – 13.50)	19.54	(16.63 – 22.81)	4.54	(3.33 – 6.16)
South Dakota	7.15	(6.02 – 8.48)	13.26	(10.86 – 16.09)	17.92	(15.17 – 21.05)	4.13	(2.89 – 5.87)
Tennessee	6.70	(5.53 – 8.10)	9.23	(7.36 – 11.50)	16.16	(13.22 – 19.61)	4.78	(3.51 – 6.48)
Texas	6.97	(6.35 – 7.65)	10.18	(9.05 – 11.44)	16.54	(15.07 – 18.13)	4.59	(3.86 – 5.44)
Utah	6.32	(5.22 – 7.63)	8.76	(6.95 – 10.98)	12.69	(10.26 – 15.58)	4.00	(2.81 – 5.67)
Vermont	10.96	(9.37 – 12.78)	16.67	(14.04 – 19.67)	29.58	(25.76 – 33.70)	6.99	(5.25 – 9.26)
Virginia	7.68	(6.49 – 9.07)	11.88	(9.75 – 14.39)	20.53	(17.64 – 23.77)	5.03	(3.73 – 6.75)
Washington	9.96	(8.53 – 11.60)	13.49	(11.23 – 16.13)	24.65	(21.44 – 28.18)	6.96	(5.36 – 8.98)
West Virginia	6.61	(5.59 – 7.81)	11.70	(9.68 – 14.07)	17.37	(14.60 – 20.54)	4.29	(3.22 – 5.68)
Wisconsin	7.48	(6.34 – 8.80)	10.73	(8.69 – 13.19)	18.85	(16.08 – 21.98)	4.98	(3.75 – 6.60)
Wyoming	7.51	(6.28 – 8.95)	10.05	(8.17 – 12.31)	18.36	(15.43 – 21.70)	5.07	(3.76 – 6.82)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the 95 percent prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.2 Marijuana Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	10.78		15.38		29.13		6.95	
Alabama	8.35	(7.14 – 9.74)	12.75	(10.76 – 15.06)	23.79	(20.75 – 27.12)	5.03	(3.77 – 6.68)
Alaska	16.65	(14.61 – 18.90)	18.87	(16.25 – 21.81)	38.90	(35.27 – 42.66)	12.46	(10.04 – 15.35)
Arizona	10.48	(9.03 – 12.14)	16.96	(14.34 – 19.95)	27.54	(24.13 – 31.24)	6.46	(4.97 – 8.37)
Arkansas	10.22	(8.85 – 11.78)	15.76	(13.43 – 18.40)	28.89	(25.24 – 32.82)	6.15	(4.72 – 7.97)
California	11.33	(10.48 – 12.23)	14.11	(12.76 – 15.56)	28.29	(26.35 – 30.31)	7.81	(6.82 – 8.93)
Colorado	15.08	(13.24 – 17.14)	19.55	(16.75 – 22.68)	36.57	(32.97 – 40.33)	10.73	(8.67 – 13.21)
Connecticut	11.78	(10.23 – 13.52)	17.58	(14.96 – 20.55)	38.82	(34.89 – 42.90)	7.09	(5.44 – 9.18)
Delaware	11.65	(10.19 – 13.30)	18.20	(15.65 – 21.06)	33.24	(29.51 – 37.18)	7.09	(5.57 – 8.99)
District of Columbia	15.09	(13.17 – 17.23)	14.83	(12.48 – 17.54)	37.61	(33.64 – 41.76)	10.68	(8.56 – 13.24)

Florida	11.36	(10.48 – 12.30)	16.13	(14.71 – 17.67)	29.83	(27.83 – 31.92)	8.13	(7.12 – 9.27)
Georgia	9.61	(8.33 – 11.07)	14.20	(11.95 – 16.80)	23.85	(20.60 – 27.44)	6.36	(5.01 – 8.05)
Hawaii	11.56	(9.97 – 13.37)	18.09	(15.18 – 21.41)	30.20	(26.43 – 34.26)	7.70	(5.99 – 9.85)
Idaho	9.26	(8.02 – 10.68)	14.63	(12.29 – 17.33)	24.37	(21.14 – 27.91)	5.27	(4.03 – 6.88)
Illinois	9.99	(9.26 – 10.77)	14.46	(13.18 – 15.84)	29.61	(27.69 – 31.61)	5.90	(5.08 – 6.84)
Indiana	10.33	(8.94 – 11.90)	13.95	(11.78 – 16.45)	28.44	(25.11 – 32.03)	6.48	(5.00 – 8.35)
Iowa	9.32	(8.05 – 10.76)	13.39	(11.21 – 15.93)	25.88	(22.49 – 29.58)	5.63	(4.31 – 7.31)
Kansas	9.08	(7.83 – 10.51)	13.24	(11.08 – 15.73)	25.44	(22.21 – 28.97)	5.29	(4.01 – 6.96)
Kentucky	10.30	(8.93 – 11.84)	16.32	(14.07 – 18.86)	26.21	(23.10 – 29.57)	6.78	(5.34 – 8.57)
Louisiana	9.82	(8.56 – 11.23)	13.02	(10.99 – 15.35)	27.52	(24.32 – 30.97)	5.78	(4.44 – 7.49)
Maine	12.34	(10.82 – 14.04)	18.76	(16.19 – 21.62)	37.34	(33.70 – 41.14)	7.80	(6.17 – 9.81)
Maryland	10.54	(9.11 – 12.17)	14.75	(12.46 – 17.37)	30.31	(26.73 – 34.14)	6.84	(5.33 – 8.74)
Massachusetts	15.45	(13.52 – 17.59)	20.15	(17.38 – 23.24)	38.19	(34.19 – 42.36)	11.24	(9.12 – 13.78)
Michigan	12.61	(11.70 – 13.59)	17.03	(15.63 – 18.53)	32.38	(30.52 – 34.30)	8.55	(7.48 – 9.76)
Minnesota	11.40	(9.90 – 13.09)	17.30	(14.85 – 20.07)	30.34	(26.75 – 34.18)	7.13	(5.57 – 9.08)
Mississippi	7.98	(6.82 – 9.32)	11.01	(9.00 – 13.39)	22.06	(18.94 – 25.53)	4.68	(3.50 – 6.23)
Missouri	11.91	(10.47 – 13.53)	16.15	(13.85 – 18.75)	31.48	(28.06 – 35.11)	7.87	(6.30 – 9.80)
Montana	13.83	(12.18 – 15.67)	21.07	(18.29 – 24.16)	35.15	(31.67 – 38.80)	9.00	(7.16 – 11.26)
Nebraska	10.39	(8.98 – 12.00)	16.42	(13.95 – 19.24)	27.17	(23.75 – 30.88)	6.29	(4.79 – 8.21)
Nevada	12.01	(10.35 – 13.89)	19.67	(16.87 – 22.81)	29.02	(25.49 – 32.81)	8.31	(6.50 – 10.55)
New Hampshire	16.30	(14.15 – 18.70)	20.52	(17.57 – 23.84)	44.61	(40.72 – 48.56)	11.31	(8.88 – 14.30)
New Jersey	8.64	(7.46 – 10.00)	14.03	(11.72 – 16.71)	29.40	(25.76 – 33.31)	5.00	(3.81 – 6.53)
New Mexico	12.30	(10.64 – 14.18)	19.03	(16.05 – 22.42)	33.80	(29.71 – 38.15)	7.24	(5.52 – 9.45)
New York	12.22	(11.31 – 13.19)	15.98	(14.59 – 17.48)	33.60	(31.55 – 35.70)	8.20	(7.16 – 9.38)
North Carolina	9.83	(8.45 – 11.41)	16.97	(14.44 – 19.84)	26.70	(23.36 – 30.32)	6.05	(4.61 – 7.91)
North Dakota	9.81	(8.57 – 11.20)	16.18	(13.72 – 18.99)	28.80	(25.34 – 32.53)	4.95	(3.72 – 6.55)
Ohio	10.91	(10.11 – 11.76)	15.33	(14.01 – 16.74)	30.34	(28.47 – 32.27)	6.96	(6.04 – 8.01)
Oklahoma	9.50	(8.12 – 11.09)	15.34	(12.85 – 18.22)	25.47	(22.08 – 29.17)	5.60	(4.22 – 7.40)
Oregon	13.78	(12.03 – 15.74)	17.38	(14.81 – 20.29)	36.44	(32.69 – 40.37)	9.47	(7.54 – 11.83)
Pennsylvania	9.88	(9.09 – 10.74)	15.24	(13.93 – 16.64)	29.95	(28.03 – 31.95)	5.95	(5.06 – 6.99)
Rhode Island	15.22	(13.29 – 17.37)	18.29	(15.50 – 21.46)	45.71	(41.55 – 49.94)	9.29	(7.17 – 11.95)
South Carolina	9.67	(8.34 – 11.17)	13.44	(11.26 – 15.97)	27.75	(24.47 – 31.30)	5.96	(4.56 – 7.76)
South Dakota	9.83	(8.54 – 11.28)	17.65	(15.09 – 20.54)	28.35	(24.86 – 32.13)	5.02	(3.73 – 6.72)
Tennessee	7.36	(6.19 – 8.73)	12.15	(10.04 – 14.62)	21.07	(17.83 – 24.73)	4.44	(3.29 – 5.96)
Texas	8.56	(7.90 – 9.26)	13.91	(12.60 – 15.34)	22.28	(20.61 – 24.05)	5.01	(4.29 – 5.85)
Utah	8.17	(6.98 – 9.54)	11.08	(9.02 – 13.54)	20.77	(17.71 – 24.20)	3.93	(2.78 – 5.51)
Vermont	15.93	(14.17 – 17.86)	22.69	(19.70 – 25.99)	44.56	(40.52 – 48.67)	10.10	(8.10 – 12.52)
Virginia	9.69	(8.36 – 11.20)	15.47	(13.03 – 18.28)	29.57	(26.14 – 33.24)	5.68	(4.32 – 7.43)
Washington	13.50	(11.88 – 15.30)	17.64	(15.11 – 20.50)	36.16	(32.50 – 39.99)	9.05	(7.28 – 11.19)
West Virginia	9.16	(7.89 – 10.60)	16.92	(14.42 – 19.76)	27.87	(24.43 – 31.59)	5.24	(3.97 – 6.87)
Wisconsin	10.01	(8.72 – 11.48)	15.84	(13.39 – 18.63)	30.00	(26.69 – 33.55)	5.61	(4.29 – 7.32)
Wyoming	10.45	(8.93 – 12.19)	14.46	(12.08 – 17.21)	28.79	(25.17 – 32.71)	6.38	(4.82 – 8.41)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

Table B.3 Marijuana Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	6.18		8.03		17.17		4.01	
Alabama	4.32	(3.45 – 5.39)	6.37	(4.93 – 8.19)	12.47	(10.24 – 15.10)	2.60	(1.73 – 3.88)
Alaska	9.78	(8.10 – 11.77)	11.08	(9.02 – 13.54)	23.99	(20.87 – 27.41)	7.14	(5.17 – 9.76)
Arizona	5.68	(4.61 – 6.98)	7.74	(6.06 – 9.83)	15.18	(12.58 – 18.20)	3.67	(2.57 – 5.21)
Arkansas	5.63	(4.63 – 6.84)	7.97	(6.37 – 9.92)	16.48	(13.77 – 19.60)	3.39	(2.38 – 4.80)
California	6.50	(5.82 – 7.26)	7.66	(6.70 – 8.75)	16.09	(14.60 – 17.71)	4.57	(3.79 – 5.51)
Colorado	8.49	(7.11 – 10.11)	9.82	(7.90 – 12.15)	21.67	(18.59 – 25.10)	6.01	(4.52 – 7.95)
Connecticut	6.94	(5.80 – 8.29)	9.22	(7.39 – 11.45)	23.62	(20.45 – 27.11)	4.22	(3.04 – 5.83)
Delaware	6.89	(5.84 – 8.10)	9.41	(7.65 – 11.52)	22.06	(18.89 – 25.59)	3.96	(2.92 – 5.34)
District of Columbia	9.60	(8.05 – 11.42)	7.43	(5.82 – 9.45)	24.14	(20.57 – 28.11)	6.93	(5.27 – 9.07)
Florida	6.58	(5.87 – 7.36)	8.52	(7.48 – 9.69)	17.68	(16.19 – 19.27)	4.75	(3.95 – 5.70)
Georgia	4.93	(4.01 – 6.04)	6.87	(5.40 – 8.69)	13.01	(10.56 – 15.93)	3.18	(2.25 – 4.46)
Hawaii	6.95	(5.62 – 8.57)	10.23	(8.12 – 12.81)	17.00	(13.99 – 20.50)	4.90	(3.45 – 6.91)
Idaho	5.09	(4.17 – 6.19)	7.92	(6.28 – 9.93)	12.47	(10.27 – 15.07)	3.10	(2.18 – 4.39)
Illinois	5.60	(5.04 – 6.22)	7.61	(6.69 – 8.64)	17.43	(15.96 – 19.01)	3.23	(2.62 – 3.99)
Indiana	6.12	(5.05 – 7.41)	7.37	(5.81 – 9.31)	17.19	(14.45 – 20.34)	3.91	(2.81 – 5.42)
Iowa	4.90	(3.99 – 6.01)	7.10	(5.60 – 8.96)	13.14	(10.74 – 15.99)	3.04	(2.12 – 4.35)
Kansas	4.91	(3.97 – 6.05)	7.39	(5.78 – 9.41)	13.92	(11.52 – 16.73)	2.79	(1.90 – 4.09)
Kentucky	5.62	(4.58 – 6.87)	8.16	(6.46 – 10.25)	14.15	(11.79 – 16.91)	3.82	(2.72 – 5.33)
Louisiana	5.77	(4.78 – 6.94)	6.92	(5.41 – 8.82)	17.04	(14.43 – 20.01)	3.33	(2.33 – 4.72)
Maine	7.95	(6.61 – 9.52)	10.56	(8.53 – 13.00)	23.22	(20.10 – 26.66)	5.33	(3.90 – 7.25)
Maryland	5.73	(4.74 – 6.90)	7.87	(6.27 – 9.83)	19.43	(16.44 – 22.82)	3.27	(2.31 – 4.60)
Massachusetts	7.80	(6.57 – 9.24)	10.53	(8.58 – 12.85)	24.54	(21.16 – 28.27)	4.79	(3.54 – 6.46)
Michigan	7.20	(6.51 – 7.96)	9.23	(8.25 – 10.32)	18.49	(17.04 – 20.03)	4.95	(4.15 – 5.90)
Minnesota	6.37	(5.30 – 7.65)	8.92	(7.19 – 11.02)	17.49	(14.78 – 20.58)	4.00	(2.88 – 5.53)
Mississippi	4.64	(3.74 – 5.75)	6.04	(4.64 – 7.84)	12.99	(10.56 – 15.87)	2.74	(1.85 – 4.06)
Missouri	6.76	(5.60 – 8.16)	7.43	(5.91 – 9.30)	18.55	(15.90 – 21.53)	4.59	(3.34 – 6.28)
Montana	9.17	(7.66 – 10.94)	12.07	(9.96 – 14.56)	20.66	(17.76 – 23.90)	6.71	(4.99 – 8.95)
Nebraska	5.97	(4.89 – 7.27)	9.13	(7.33 – 11.31)	15.61	(13.04 – 18.57)	3.66	(2.56 – 5.19)
Nevada	7.62	(6.25 – 9.25)	9.58	(7.65 – 11.92)	18.29	(15.48 – 21.47)	5.68	(4.19 – 7.67)
New Hampshire	10.23	(8.52 – 12.25)	11.79	(9.55 – 14.46)	27.31	(24.05 – 30.83)	7.36	(5.42 – 9.93)
New Jersey	5.05	(4.13 – 6.16)	7.33	(5.74 – 9.32)	17.89	(15.01 – 21.18)	2.93	(2.04 – 4.19)
New Mexico	7.37	(6.06 – 8.94)	10.35	(8.17 – 13.02)	18.98	(15.93 – 22.45)	4.74	(3.36 – 6.65)
New York	7.34	(6.65 – 8.09)	8.76	(7.73 – 9.91)	21.44	(19.80 – 23.18)	4.82	(4.03 – 5.75)
North Carolina	5.89	(4.89 – 7.09)	8.44	(6.75 – 10.51)	17.22	(14.53 – 20.28)	3.66	(2.62 – 5.09)
North Dakota	5.35	(4.35 – 6.56)	7.58	(5.94 – 9.63)	15.35	(12.64 – 18.50)	2.94	(1.95 – 4.42)
Ohio	6.49	(5.87 – 7.18)	8.74	(7.75 – 9.85)	18.22	(16.74 – 19.80)	4.17	(3.47 – 5.00)
Oklahoma	5.58	(4.50 – 6.90)	8.13	(6.40 – 10.27)	15.51	(12.84 – 18.61)	3.31	(2.25 – 4.84)
Oregon	8.88	(7.37 – 10.66)	9.31	(7.49 – 11.52)	22.17	(19.22 – 25.43)	6.57	(4.91 – 8.76)
Pennsylvania	5.64	(5.07 – 6.28)	8.18	(7.20 – 9.28)	17.66	(16.14 – 19.29)	3.37	(2.75 – 4.14)
Rhode Island	9.56	(8.00 – 11.39)	10.86	(8.63 – 13.59)	29.93	(26.10 – 34.05)	5.70	(4.06 – 7.94)
South Carolina	5.65	(4.66 – 6.84)	7.25	(5.67 – 9.23)	16.46	(13.89 – 19.41)	3.52	(2.52 – 4.91)
South Dakota	5.24	(4.28 – 6.39)	9.57	(7.56 – 12.04)	14.66	(12.19 – 17.54)	2.74	(1.78 – 4.18)
Tennessee	4.59	(3.68 – 5.71)	6.37	(4.97 – 8.13)	13.40	(10.69 – 16.66)	2.88	(2.00 – 4.12)

Texas	4.79	(4.29 – 5.34)	6.38	(5.51 – 7.37)	12.86	(11.54 – 14.30)	2.95	(2.40 – 3.62)
Utah	4.00	(3.18 – 5.03)	5.30	(3.97 – 7.03)	9.53	(7.52 – 11.99)	2.15	(1.36 – 3.36)
Vermont	9.77	(8.22 – 11.57)	13.32	(11.04 – 15.98)	26.95	(23.50 – 30.71)	6.34	(4.63 – 8.63)
Virginia	5.96	(4.90 – 7.23)	8.43	(6.72 – 10.51)	17.70	(14.96 – 20.82)	3.73	(2.66 – 5.19)
Washington	7.41	(6.24 – 8.79)	9.11	(7.32 – 11.27)	21.22	(18.26 – 24.51)	4.82	(3.59 – 6.43)
West Virginia	5.12	(4.16 – 6.28)	8.62	(6.86 – 10.80)	14.67	(12.15 – 17.62)	3.17	(2.23 – 4.49)
Wisconsin	5.40	(4.46 – 6.53)	7.71	(6.07 – 9.74)	15.98	(13.42 – 18.92)	3.18	(2.25 – 4.47)
Wyoming	5.45	(4.45 – 6.66)	7.14	(5.60 – 9.04)	15.59	(13.02 – 18.56)	3.27	(2.25 – 4.73)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.4 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	39.05		33.66		24.19		42.38	
Alabama	48.47	(45.15 – 51.81)	39.58	(35.98 – 43.29)	30.97	(27.51 – 34.67)	52.76	(48.60 – 56.89)
Alaska	27.54	(24.58 – 30.71)	25.38	(21.95 – 29.14)	17.53	(14.81 – 20.63)	29.65	(25.83 – 33.77)
Arizona	40.53	(37.21 – 43.95)	34.76	(30.91 – 38.82)	26.48	(23.25 – 29.99)	43.90	(39.76 – 48.13)
Arkansas	46.86	(43.56 – 50.20)	39.51	(35.75 – 43.40)	27.94	(24.62 – 31.51)	51.23	(47.08 – 55.36)
California	36.63	(34.92 – 38.37)	32.86	(30.95 – 34.83)	25.51	(23.68 – 27.43)	39.22	(37.04 – 41.45)
Colorado	28.74	(25.94 – 31.71)	28.97	(25.62 – 32.57)	17.51	(14.84 – 20.55)	30.67	(27.19 – 34.38)
Connecticut	34.36	(31.08 – 37.81)	27.71	(24.37 – 31.32)	17.99	(15.44 – 20.86)	37.62	(33.59 – 41.84)
Delaware	37.95	(34.90 – 41.10)	30.07	(26.77 – 33.59)	22.13	(19.20 – 25.37)	41.69	(37.93 – 45.55)
District of Columbia	33.64	(30.43 – 37.00)	28.14	(24.18 – 32.47)	19.51	(16.36 – 23.10)	36.90	(32.96 – 41.02)
Florida	42.60	(40.86 – 44.35)	34.48	(32.61 – 36.39)	26.92	(25.12 – 28.80)	45.82	(43.67 – 48.00)
Georgia	44.17	(41.04 – 47.36)	35.25	(31.88 – 38.78)	30.63	(27.07 – 34.45)	47.92	(44.03 – 51.83)
Hawaii	34.25	(31.01 – 37.65)	29.60	(26.16 – 33.27)	24.59	(21.04 – 28.52)	36.43	(32.44 – 40.61)
Idaho	38.60	(35.66 – 41.62)	36.63	(33.06 – 40.36)	26.41	(23.19 – 29.91)	41.44	(37.70 – 45.27)
Illinois	38.54	(36.87 – 40.25)	33.22	(31.36 – 35.14)	22.90	(21.21 – 24.68)	42.05	(39.93 – 44.20)
Indiana	41.91	(38.89 – 44.99)	36.55	(33.11 – 40.14)	24.32	(21.30 – 27.63)	45.90	(42.08 – 49.77)
Iowa	44.24	(41.07 – 47.46)	40.63	(36.93 – 44.43)	26.80	(23.45 – 30.43)	48.03	(44.03 – 52.06)
Kansas	42.85	(39.57 – 46.20)	38.79	(35.01 – 42.71)	24.23	(21.16 – 27.58)	47.07	(42.91 – 51.26)
Kentucky	41.86	(38.66 – 45.12)	38.83	(35.32 – 42.47)	26.11	(22.88 – 29.62)	44.97	(41.01 – 49.00)
Louisiana	45.73	(42.66 – 48.84)	37.94	(34.27 – 41.75)	25.31	(22.30 – 28.58)	51.01	(47.08 – 54.93)
Maine	31.33	(28.21 – 34.63)	26.71	(23.64 – 30.02)	14.91	(12.56 – 17.62)	34.37	(30.56 – 38.40)
Maryland	35.62	(32.49 – 38.88)	30.86	(27.46 – 34.48)	22.51	(19.36 – 26.01)	38.35	(34.50 – 42.36)
Massachusetts	26.82	(23.99 – 29.85)	26.76	(23.57 – 30.21)	15.07	(12.48 – 18.10)	28.70	(25.24 – 32.44)
Michigan	35.94	(34.32 – 37.60)	32.43	(30.63 – 34.29)	20.12	(18.63 – 21.69)	39.19	(37.14 – 41.29)
Minnesota	31.11	(28.17 – 34.22)	29.53	(26.37 – 32.91)	18.15	(15.32 – 21.36)	33.69	(30.01 – 37.58)
Mississippi	49.33	(46.13 – 52.54)	38.60	(34.93 – 42.40)	31.44	(27.85 – 35.27)	54.57	(50.48 – 58.60)
Missouri	36.69	(33.57 – 39.93)	33.96	(30.66 – 37.41)	22.99	(19.93 – 26.36)	39.49	(35.57 – 43.54)
Montana	33.27	(30.24 – 36.44)	28.46	(25.25 – 31.89)	18.13	(15.54 – 21.04)	36.66	(32.82 – 40.67)
Nebraska	41.65	(38.31 – 45.06)	33.50	(30.01 – 37.19)	27.59	(24.27 – 31.19)	45.53	(41.29 – 49.83)

Nevada	34.02	(30.95 – 37.23)	33.52	(29.89 – 37.34)	22.76	(19.72 – 26.11)	35.86	(32.14 – 39.75)
New Hampshire	28.34	(25.22 – 31.68)	22.61	(19.52 – 26.04)	12.94	(10.69 – 15.59)	31.53	(27.62 – 35.71)
New Jersey	41.79	(38.50 – 45.16)	35.58	(32.14 – 39.17)	23.13	(19.98 – 26.62)	45.25	(41.23 – 49.33)
New Mexico	39.36	(35.87 – 42.96)	30.44	(26.66 – 34.51)	23.00	(19.63 – 26.75)	43.80	(39.39 – 48.31)
New York	36.10	(34.25 – 37.99)	30.29	(28.36 – 32.29)	22.59	(20.74 – 24.55)	39.08	(36.75 – 41.45)
North Carolina	44.10	(40.86 – 47.38)	36.16	(32.58 – 39.89)	25.34	(22.16 – 28.80)	48.29	(44.27 – 52.33)
North Dakota	38.86	(35.76 – 42.06)	34.58	(31.13 – 38.19)	24.34	(21.15 – 27.84)	42.50	(38.53 – 46.57)
Ohio	39.30	(37.61 – 41.02)	35.11	(33.22 – 37.04)	23.10	(21.44 – 24.85)	42.66	(40.51 – 44.84)
Oklahoma	42.65	(39.29 – 46.08)	35.17	(31.53 – 38.98)	27.13	(23.71 – 30.84)	46.70	(42.46 – 50.99)
Oregon	30.98	(27.82 – 34.32)	28.97	(25.58 – 32.61)	16.99	(14.32 – 20.04)	33.61	(29.70 – 37.76)
Pennsylvania	40.78	(39.04 – 42.56)	32.97	(31.14 – 34.85)	21.48	(19.82 – 23.24)	44.91	(42.71 – 47.12)
Rhode Island	31.91	(28.61 – 35.40)	25.90	(22.54 – 29.56)	16.38	(13.80 – 19.34)	35.48	(31.38 – 39.80)
South Carolina	43.44	(40.18 – 46.75)	36.41	(32.97 – 39.98)	24.77	(21.66 – 28.15)	47.68	(43.65 – 51.74)
South Dakota	37.53	(34.58 – 40.57)	35.30	(31.79 – 38.97)	21.83	(18.84 – 25.15)	40.94	(37.18 – 44.80)
Tennessee	42.06	(39.05 – 45.14)	35.74	(32.19 – 39.45)	26.26	(22.74 – 30.12)	45.53	(41.87 – 49.24)
Texas	45.42	(43.89 – 46.97)	36.30	(34.36 – 38.29)	30.65	(28.78 – 32.58)	49.77	(47.77 – 51.77)
Utah	42.42	(39.55 – 45.35)	42.42	(38.43 – 46.52)	29.72	(26.29 – 33.39)	46.15	(42.28 – 50.07)
Vermont	27.52	(24.63 – 30.63)	23.08	(20.02 – 26.45)	12.08	(9.90 – 14.67)	30.78	(27.14 – 34.67)
Virginia	40.45	(37.17 – 43.81)	36.17	(32.54 – 39.97)	23.35	(20.42 – 26.56)	43.80	(39.75 – 47.93)
Washington	26.80	(24.15 – 29.62)	26.99	(23.80 – 30.44)	16.30	(13.76 – 19.21)	28.57	(25.32 – 32.06)
West Virginia	46.64	(43.29 – 50.02)	33.04	(29.61 – 36.66)	25.76	(22.77 – 29.00)	51.58	(47.42 – 55.72)
Wisconsin	34.52	(31.47 – 37.71)	31.12	(27.75 – 34.70)	19.86	(17.10 – 22.93)	37.63	(33.83 – 41.59)
Wyoming	38.88	(35.70 – 42.14)	34.88	(31.36 – 38.57)	21.04	(18.23 – 24.15)	42.85	(38.83 – 46.96)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.5 First Use of Marijuana, by Age Group and State: Average Annual Rates Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	1.81		6.57		6.82		0.13	
Alabama	1.55	(1.33 – 1.82)	5.97	(4.91 – 7.24)	6.23	(4.91 – 7.87)	0.09	(0.05 – 0.16)
Alaska	2.68	(2.26 – 3.18)	7.77	(6.41 – 9.40)	8.43	(6.49 – 10.87)	0.16	(0.09 – 0.30)
Arizona	1.73	(1.48 – 2.03)	6.42	(5.25 – 7.82)	6.01	(4.62 – 7.78)	0.14	(0.08 – 0.23)
Arkansas	1.72	(1.47 – 2.00)	6.67	(5.55 – 7.99)	7.11	(5.52 – 9.11)	0.10	(0.06 – 0.17)
California	1.79	(1.62 – 1.98)	5.88	(5.22 – 6.61)	6.27	(5.41 – 7.24)	0.14	(0.08 – 0.25)
Colorado	2.31	(1.97 – 2.71)	7.59	(6.28 – 9.16)	8.10	(6.27 – 10.40)	0.20	(0.11 – 0.34)
Connecticut	2.03	(1.74 – 2.36)	8.31	(6.93 – 9.93)	8.22	(6.47 – 10.40)	0.13	(0.08 – 0.23)
Delaware	1.89	(1.62 – 2.20)	7.94	(6.63 – 9.49)	7.21	(5.53 – 9.35)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.20)
District of Columbia	1.96	(1.65 – 2.33)	6.89	(5.69 – 8.32)	8.17	(6.34 – 10.46)	0.17	(0.09 – 0.32)
Florida	1.58	(1.45 – 1.72)	6.75	(6.09 – 7.48)	6.44	(5.60 – 7.40)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.19)
Georgia	1.61	(1.37 – 1.89)	5.93	(4.86 – 7.23)	4.76	(3.62 – 6.23)	0.13	(0.07 – 0.22)
Hawaii	1.98	(1.64 – 2.39)	7.02	(5.62 – 8.73)	8.90	(6.70 – 11.74)	0.07	(0.03 – 0.18)
Idaho	1.93	(1.65 – 2.24)	6.36	(5.24 – 7.71)	5.43	(4.15 – 7.06)	0.13	(0.08 – 0.23)
Illinois	1.76	(1.60 – 1.92)	6.24	(5.63 – 6.90)	6.87	(5.97 – 7.89)	0.13	(0.08 – 0.20)

Indiana	1.71	(1.45 – 2.01)	5.48	(4.44 – 6.73)	7.54	(5.93 – 9.53)	0.13	(0.08 – 0.21)
Iowa	1.62	(1.38 – 1.90)	5.37	(4.37 – 6.58)	7.15	(5.61 – 9.06)	0.11	(0.06 – 0.19)
Kansas	1.70	(1.45 – 2.00)	5.13	(4.11 – 6.38)	7.68	(6.07 – 9.68)	0.11	(0.06 – 0.19)
Kentucky	1.67	(1.42 – 1.95)	6.95	(5.80 – 8.30)	6.29	(4.81 – 8.20)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.20)
Louisiana	1.76	(1.50 – 2.06)	5.64	(4.57 – 6.94)	7.91	(6.23 – 10.00)	0.09	(0.05 – 0.17)
Maine	2.20	(1.89 – 2.57)	8.31	(6.99 – 9.84)	10.35	(8.18 – 13.02)	0.13	(0.07 – 0.22)
Maryland	1.86	(1.59 – 2.17)	6.67	(5.56 – 7.99)	7.16	(5.60 – 9.10)	0.13	(0.07 – 0.23)
Massachusetts	2.06	(1.77 – 2.39)	7.74	(6.48 – 9.23)	8.17	(6.37 – 10.42)	0.16	(0.09 – 0.27)
Michigan	2.06	(1.89 – 2.24)	6.78	(6.13 – 7.50)	7.66	(6.74 – 8.68)	0.14	(0.09 – 0.21)
Minnesota	2.06	(1.77 – 2.39)	6.86	(5.73 – 8.20)	7.15	(5.55 – 9.15)	0.15	(0.09 – 0.25)
Mississippi	1.43	(1.20 – 1.70)	4.55	(3.62 – 5.70)	5.33	(4.10 – 6.90)	0.09	(0.05 – 0.17)
Missouri	2.02	(1.74 – 2.36)	7.10	(5.95 – 8.45)	7.26	(5.63 – 9.32)	0.14	(0.08 – 0.23)
Montana	2.55	(2.19 – 2.96)	9.08	(7.71 – 10.67)	10.20	(8.00 – 12.91)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.22)
Nebraska	1.76	(1.50 – 2.07)	6.63	(5.47 – 8.02)	5.99	(4.63 – 7.72)	0.11	(0.06 – 0.20)
Nevada	2.02	(1.72 – 2.36)	8.42	(7.00 – 10.11)	6.08	(4.66 – 7.89)	0.15	(0.09 – 0.26)
New Hampshire	2.58	(2.20 – 3.02)	8.82	(7.37 – 10.51)	11.14	(8.75 – 14.08)	0.16	(0.08 – 0.30)
New Jersey	1.57	(1.34 – 1.83)	6.62	(5.49 – 7.97)	5.97	(4.60 – 7.72)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.20)
New Mexico	2.35	(1.97 – 2.80)	8.26	(6.70 – 10.13)	10.49	(7.90 – 13.81)	0.14	(0.07 – 0.29)
New York	1.88	(1.72 – 2.06)	6.85	(6.17 – 7.59)	8.02	(6.97 – 9.21)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.19)
North Carolina	1.81	(1.56 – 2.10)	7.81	(6.53 – 9.32)	6.81	(5.34 – 8.65)	0.11	(0.06 – 0.18)
North Dakota	1.97	(1.68 – 2.29)	6.96	(5.76 – 8.38)	8.45	(6.68 – 10.63)	0.09	(0.05 – 0.17)
Ohio	1.86	(1.71 – 2.03)	6.62	(5.97 – 7.33)	7.30	(6.40 – 8.33)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.18)
Oklahoma	1.79	(1.53 – 2.10)	6.33	(5.23 – 7.65)	6.67	(5.17 – 8.57)	0.10	(0.06 – 0.18)
Oregon	1.95	(1.67 – 2.27)	6.94	(5.79 – 8.31)	7.53	(5.93 – 9.53)	0.14	(0.09 – 0.24)
Pennsylvania	1.72	(1.58 – 1.87)	6.65	(6.01 – 7.36)	7.51	(6.58 – 8.55)	0.10	(0.06 – 0.16)
Rhode Island	2.14	(1.81 – 2.53)	7.89	(6.54 – 9.49)	10.02	(7.65 – 13.02)	0.15	(0.08 – 0.26)
South Carolina	1.85	(1.59 – 2.15)	6.56	(5.40 – 7.96)	8.05	(6.36 – 10.13)	0.10	(0.06 – 0.18)
South Dakota	2.23	(1.94 – 2.57)	8.39	(7.02 – 9.98)	8.58	(6.81 – 10.76)	0.10	(0.05 – 0.18)
Tennessee	1.38	(1.16 – 1.65)	5.09	(4.14 – 6.25)	5.50	(4.17 – 7.23)	0.10	(0.06 – 0.18)
Texas	1.78	(1.62 – 1.95)	6.52	(5.86 – 7.25)	5.55	(4.78 – 6.44)	0.14	(0.08 – 0.24)
Utah	1.77	(1.47 – 2.13)	4.50	(3.52 – 5.72)	5.26	(4.00 – 6.89)	0.13	(0.06 – 0.27)
Vermont	2.70	(2.32 – 3.14)	10.35	(8.76 – 12.19)	10.44	(8.04 – 13.46)	0.15	(0.08 – 0.27)
Virginia	1.93	(1.67 – 2.24)	7.34	(6.09 – 8.82)	7.50	(5.95 – 9.40)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.20)
Washington	2.07	(1.76 – 2.42)	7.14	(5.88 – 8.66)	7.11	(5.46 – 9.21)	0.16	(0.09 – 0.27)
West Virginia	1.53	(1.32 – 1.77)	7.29	(6.12 – 8.66)	6.27	(4.87 – 8.04)	0.09	(0.05 – 0.17)
Wisconsin	2.06	(1.76 – 2.41)	7.17	(5.95 – 8.60)	8.25	(6.56 – 10.34)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.21)
Wyoming	1.92	(1.63 – 2.25)	6.44	(5.31 – 7.78)	7.06	(5.48 – 9.07)	0.12	(0.07 – 0.20)

NOTE: Average Annual Rate= $\frac{\text{Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months}}{(\text{Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5) + \text{Number of persons who never used Marijuana}}$ /2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used Marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

NOTE: The prediction intervals presented above use a simultaneous solution for First Use of Marijuana and Never Used Marijuana outcomes, which had age-group specific random effects that were allowed to be correlated across the two outcomes. The associated Markov Chain Monte Carlo chains were used to calculate the posterior variance.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.6 Any Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	3.73		5.70		8.17		2.68	
Alabama	3.72	(3.03 – 4.56)	5.36	(4.18 – 6.85)	8.06	(6.46 – 10.01)	2.73	(1.97 – 3.77)
Alaska	4.00	(3.29 – 4.85)	5.39	(4.22 – 6.86)	8.51	(6.71 – 10.73)	2.97	(2.20 – 4.01)
Arizona	4.66	(3.76 – 5.75)	7.22	(5.56 – 9.32)	8.98	(7.04 – 11.40)	3.51	(2.52 – 4.86)
Arkansas	3.92	(3.22 – 4.77)	6.54	(5.18 – 8.23)	9.24	(7.33 – 11.58)	2.62	(1.89 – 3.63)
California	3.94	(3.45 – 4.51)	5.79	(4.96 – 6.76)	7.02	(6.04 – 8.13)	3.11	(2.52 – 3.82)
Colorado	4.67	(3.83 – 5.68)	6.47	(5.01 – 8.31)	9.80	(7.80 – 12.24)	3.53	(2.61 – 4.76)
Connecticut	3.25	(2.61 – 4.06)	5.35	(4.11 – 6.94)	7.57	(5.92 – 9.63)	2.35	(1.67 – 3.30)
Delaware	3.91	(3.23 – 4.74)	6.02	(4.71 – 7.67)	10.12	(8.07 – 12.62)	2.58	(1.86 – 3.56)
District of Columbia	4.06	(3.19 – 5.17)	4.22	(3.15 – 5.62)	6.65	(5.03 – 8.75)	3.54	(2.55 – 4.90)
Florida	3.70	(3.23 – 4.24)	5.17	(4.42 – 6.05)	8.41	(7.35 – 9.62)	2.85	(2.31 – 3.51)
Georgia	3.97	(3.22 – 4.89)	5.54	(4.26 – 7.18)	8.05	(6.32 – 10.21)	3.01	(2.20 – 4.10)
Hawaii	3.46	(2.69 – 4.43)	6.53	(4.97 – 8.53)	6.93	(5.21 – 9.16)	2.49	(1.67 – 3.69)
Idaho	3.73	(3.04 – 4.57)	5.66	(4.38 – 7.27)	7.42	(5.78 – 9.49)	2.65	(1.92 – 3.66)
Illinois	3.30	(2.88 – 3.77)	5.22	(4.46 – 6.10)	7.50	(6.52 – 8.63)	2.29	(1.83 – 2.86)
Indiana	3.56	(2.94 – 4.30)	5.69	(4.40 – 7.32)	8.30	(6.60 – 10.39)	2.39	(1.74 – 3.26)
Iowa	3.17	(2.50 – 4.00)	4.37	(3.21 – 5.90)	7.35	(5.62 – 9.55)	2.21	(1.52 – 3.21)
Kansas	3.11	(2.44 – 3.94)	4.49	(3.30 – 6.09)	6.66	(5.14 – 8.59)	2.21	(1.51 – 3.22)
Kentucky	4.38	(3.57 – 5.36)	6.67	(5.26 – 8.44)	9.83	(7.91 – 12.16)	3.14	(2.28 – 4.32)
Louisiana	4.24	(3.51 – 5.12)	6.14	(4.82 – 7.79)	8.78	(7.05 – 10.89)	3.04	(2.23 – 4.12)
Maine	3.82	(3.11 – 4.69)	5.36	(4.12 – 6.94)	10.00	(8.09 – 12.30)	2.70	(1.93 – 3.77)
Maryland	3.44	(2.77 – 4.27)	4.87	(3.71 – 6.38)	7.66	(5.92 – 9.86)	2.58	(1.85 – 3.56)
Massachusetts	3.63	(2.97 – 4.43)	6.40	(4.98 – 8.20)	10.20	(8.14 – 12.71)	2.25	(1.57 – 3.20)
Michigan	3.62	(3.19 – 4.11)	6.44	(5.59 – 7.40)	7.76	(6.79 – 8.86)	2.50	(2.00 – 3.11)
Minnesota	3.21	(2.59 – 3.97)	5.27	(4.06 – 6.82)	7.23	(5.57 – 9.33)	2.19	(1.54 – 3.08)
Mississippi	3.60	(2.91 – 4.45)	6.26	(4.89 – 7.99)	7.39	(5.63 – 9.65)	2.43	(1.71 – 3.45)
Missouri	4.16	(3.38 – 5.11)	5.40	(4.19 – 6.93)	8.91	(7.10 – 11.11)	3.15	(2.29 – 4.32)
Montana	3.78	(3.08 – 4.62)	7.03	(5.58 – 8.82)	7.23	(5.63 – 9.24)	2.70	(1.95 – 3.73)
Nebraska	3.44	(2.82 – 4.20)	5.94	(4.62 – 7.62)	8.20	(6.45 – 10.36)	2.17	(1.54 – 3.04)
Nevada	4.47	(3.55 – 5.61)	5.12	(3.86 – 6.75)	9.35	(7.40 – 11.75)	3.62	(2.59 – 5.03)
New Hampshire	4.05	(3.36 – 4.88)	6.20	(4.84 – 7.93)	11.72	(9.62 – 14.20)	2.57	(1.87 – 3.52)
New Jersey	3.40	(2.74 – 4.21)	5.15	(3.98 – 6.64)	9.12	(7.18 – 11.51)	2.36	(1.67 – 3.31)
New Mexico	4.57	(3.64 – 5.72)	6.26	(4.74 – 8.23)	9.94	(7.68 – 12.77)	3.30	(2.30 – 4.73)
New York	3.10	(2.68 – 3.58)	4.87	(4.11 – 5.76)	7.53	(6.52 – 8.69)	2.14	(1.66 – 2.74)
North Carolina	3.96	(3.25 – 4.83)	6.90	(5.37 – 8.82)	8.28	(6.46 – 10.56)	2.85	(2.07 – 3.92)
North Dakota	3.30	(2.64 – 4.11)	5.76	(4.42 – 7.48)	6.93	(5.33 – 8.96)	2.19	(1.52 – 3.16)
Ohio	3.44	(3.01 – 3.92)	5.27	(4.52 – 6.13)	7.87	(6.87 – 9.00)	2.42	(1.95 – 3.01)
Oklahoma	4.41	(3.60 – 5.40)	6.33	(4.86 – 8.22)	10.88	(8.70 – 13.53)	2.89	(2.04 – 4.08)
Oregon	4.29	(3.49 – 5.26)	5.55	(4.33 – 7.09)	9.38	(7.58 – 11.55)	3.26	(2.37 – 4.45)
Pennsylvania	3.44	(3.03 – 3.92)	5.51	(4.75 – 6.39)	8.04	(7.05 – 9.15)	2.43	(1.96 – 3.01)
Rhode Island	4.64	(3.80 – 5.64)	5.50	(4.14 – 7.28)	13.37	(10.81 – 16.42)	2.94	(2.09 – 4.13)
South Carolina	3.58	(2.90 – 4.42)	5.30	(4.09 – 6.82)	8.73	(6.97 – 10.89)	2.44	(1.71 – 3.48)
South Dakota	3.29	(2.67 – 4.07)	6.38	(4.95 – 8.18)	7.81	(5.99 – 10.11)	1.95	(1.34 – 2.82)
Tennessee	3.64	(2.92 – 4.54)	5.46	(4.18 – 7.09)	7.40	(5.67 – 9.61)	2.78	(2.00 – 3.86)

Texas	3.89	(3.46 – 4.38)	6.19	(5.33 – 7.17)	8.33	(7.28 – 9.52)	2.66	(2.15 – 3.28)
Utah	3.74	(3.05 – 4.58)	5.35	(4.09 – 6.96)	7.30	(5.67 – 9.33)	2.39	(1.68 – 3.40)
Vermont	3.87	(3.18 – 4.71)	6.78	(5.38 – 8.51)	9.22	(7.35 – 11.51)	2.56	(1.84 – 3.56)
Virginia	3.54	(2.86 – 4.37)	5.83	(4.48 – 7.56)	7.95	(6.23 – 10.09)	2.51	(1.79 – 3.52)
Washington	4.22	(3.47 – 5.13)	6.12	(4.77 – 7.81)	9.77	(7.79 – 12.18)	3.01	(2.22 – 4.08)
West Virginia	3.51	(2.85 – 4.31)	6.07	(4.69 – 7.83)	8.09	(6.40 – 10.17)	2.48	(1.78 – 3.43)
Wisconsin	3.63	(2.93 – 4.49)	5.59	(4.32 – 7.21)	8.23	(6.48 – 10.39)	2.54	(1.80 – 3.56)
Wyoming	3.67	(2.96 – 4.53)	5.12	(3.97 – 6.58)	8.14	(6.34 – 10.38)	2.61	(1.86 – 3.63)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.7 Cocaine Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	2.50		1.90		6.67		1.85	
Alabama	2.25	(1.72 – 2.93)	1.66	(1.13 – 2.41)	5.49	(4.23 – 7.09)	1.75	(1.18 – 2.60)
Alaska	2.40	(1.80 – 3.20)	2.44	(1.64 – 3.61)	8.37	(6.51 – 10.70)	1.38	(0.78 – 2.43)
Arizona	3.45	(2.66 – 4.46)	3.24	(2.22 – 4.71)	8.53	(6.72 – 10.78)	2.57	(1.73 – 3.80)
Arkansas	2.17	(1.66 – 2.83)	1.86	(1.27 – 2.73)	6.05	(4.58 – 7.95)	1.52	(1.00 – 2.29)
California	2.54	(2.16 – 2.98)	1.70	(1.31 – 2.21)	6.61	(5.65 – 7.71)	1.92	(1.49 – 2.46)
Colorado	3.90	(3.04 – 4.99)	2.64	(1.83 – 3.81)	10.29	(8.22 – 12.81)	2.96	(2.06 – 4.23)
Connecticut	2.13	(1.60 – 2.82)	1.82	(1.21 – 2.72)	7.02	(5.45 – 9.01)	1.46	(0.93 – 2.28)
Delaware	2.76	(2.15 – 3.54)	1.61	(1.11 – 2.33)	7.38	(5.70 – 9.50)	2.12	(1.48 – 3.02)
District of Columbia	3.58	(2.59 – 4.92)	0.65	(0.39 – 1.07)	4.55	(3.31 – 6.22)	3.65	(2.47 – 5.35)
Florida	2.53	(2.15 – 2.99)	1.94	(1.52 – 2.47)	6.83	(5.86 – 7.95)	1.99	(1.56 – 2.53)
Georgia	2.47	(1.86 – 3.28)	1.68	(1.11 – 2.52)	5.26	(3.90 – 7.06)	2.08	(1.42 – 3.04)
Hawaii	1.76	(1.30 – 2.37)	1.70	(1.08 – 2.67)	5.52	(4.11 – 7.37)	1.17	(0.73 – 1.86)
Idaho	1.64	(1.22 – 2.21)	1.80	(1.17 – 2.76)	5.03	(3.70 – 6.79)	0.92	(0.54 – 1.55)
Illinois	2.44	(2.06 – 2.88)	1.67	(1.31 – 2.14)	6.53	(5.66 – 7.52)	1.82	(1.40 – 2.37)
Indiana	2.57	(1.99 – 3.32)	2.00	(1.34 – 2.97)	7.20	(5.64 – 9.14)	1.80	(1.22 – 2.66)
Iowa	2.23	(1.73 – 2.86)	2.18	(1.50 – 3.15)	6.43	(4.87 – 8.43)	1.44	(0.96 – 2.14)
Kansas	2.21	(1.70 – 2.88)	1.80	(1.20 – 2.69)	6.31	(4.90 – 8.08)	1.48	(0.97 – 2.26)
Kentucky	2.56	(2.00 – 3.29)	2.05	(1.41 – 2.96)	6.59	(5.13 – 8.41)	1.93	(1.34 – 2.77)
Louisiana	2.78	(2.12 – 3.62)	1.65	(1.14 – 2.40)	5.38	(4.11 – 7.01)	2.42	(1.68 – 3.48)
Maine	2.30	(1.79 – 2.96)	2.18	(1.51 – 3.15)	8.05	(6.34 – 10.15)	1.46	(0.95 – 2.23)
Maryland	2.05	(1.50 – 2.78)	1.38	(0.90 – 2.10)	4.80	(3.55 – 6.46)	1.70	(1.10 – 2.61)
Massachusetts	2.85	(2.21 – 3.66)	2.05	(1.44 – 2.93)	7.88	(6.13 – 10.08)	2.14	(1.48 – 3.08)
Michigan	2.59	(2.20 – 3.05)	2.08	(1.65 – 2.61)	6.26	(5.44 – 7.21)	2.03	(1.58 – 2.59)
Minnesota	2.51	(1.95 – 3.23)	2.35	(1.62 – 3.39)	7.47	(5.78 – 9.59)	1.64	(1.09 – 2.44)
Mississippi	2.05	(1.46 – 2.88)	1.18	(0.75 – 1.85)	4.18	(3.05 – 5.70)	1.75	(1.09 – 2.81)
Missouri	2.90	(2.25 – 3.73)	2.03	(1.44 – 2.87)	7.19	(5.68 – 9.05)	2.27	(1.57 – 3.26)
Montana	2.48	(1.96 – 3.13)	2.51	(1.76 – 3.57)	7.30	(5.77 – 9.19)	1.62	(1.11 – 2.35)

Nebraska	2.12	(1.62 – 2.76)	2.16	(1.46 – 3.20)	5.72	(4.31 – 7.56)	1.42	(0.93 – 2.15)
Nevada	2.38	(1.82 – 3.10)	1.97	(1.33 – 2.91)	7.35	(5.70 – 9.42)	1.66	(1.10 – 2.48)
New Hampshire	2.97	(2.32 – 3.80)	2.66	(1.83 – 3.86)	10.17	(8.18 – 12.58)	1.89	(1.26 – 2.85)
New Jersey	2.25	(1.71 – 2.96)	1.78	(1.20 – 2.61)	6.49	(4.94 – 8.48)	1.71	(1.15 – 2.53)
New Mexico	3.07	(2.39 – 3.94)	2.81	(1.84 – 4.25)	10.03	(7.83 – 12.78)	1.81	(1.17 – 2.80)
New York	2.59	(2.18 – 3.07)	1.41	(1.05 – 1.89)	6.93	(5.96 – 8.03)	2.02	(1.55 – 2.61)
North Carolina	2.43	(1.87 – 3.15)	1.92	(1.32 – 2.78)	6.42	(4.97 – 8.26)	1.83	(1.25 – 2.66)
North Dakota	1.94	(1.50 – 2.50)	1.95	(1.33 – 2.87)	5.94	(4.54 – 7.73)	1.10	(0.71 – 1.69)
Ohio	2.53	(2.16 – 2.97)	1.69	(1.32 – 2.17)	6.99	(6.08 – 8.03)	1.88	(1.46 – 2.43)
Oklahoma	2.02	(1.51 – 2.68)	1.86	(1.24 – 2.77)	5.99	(4.50 – 7.94)	1.27	(0.80 – 2.01)
Oregon	2.45	(1.89 – 3.17)	1.91	(1.30 – 2.79)	7.25	(5.63 – 9.28)	1.71	(1.14 – 2.56)
Pennsylvania	2.37	(1.97 – 2.83)	1.49	(1.12 – 1.96)	6.62	(5.69 – 7.69)	1.79	(1.35 – 2.37)
Rhode Island	3.79	(2.95 – 4.85)	2.10	(1.37 – 3.21)	12.05	(9.69 – 14.89)	2.50	(1.63 – 3.80)
South Carolina	2.64	(2.03 – 3.44)	1.71	(1.16 – 2.51)	6.36	(4.90 – 8.21)	2.11	(1.45 – 3.07)
South Dakota	1.89	(1.43 – 2.49)	2.41	(1.65 – 3.49)	5.49	(4.13 – 7.27)	1.10	(0.68 – 1.77)
Tennessee	2.36	(1.80 – 3.08)	1.85	(1.27 – 2.69)	6.08	(4.57 – 8.04)	1.80	(1.22 – 2.63)
Texas	2.44	(2.09 – 2.83)	2.58	(2.04 – 3.26)	6.66	(5.72 – 7.75)	1.58	(1.21 – 2.07)
Utah	1.95	(1.45 – 2.63)	1.52	(0.96 – 2.39)	4.78	(3.53 – 6.44)	1.21	(0.72 – 2.02)
Vermont	2.98	(2.35 – 3.79)	2.81	(1.99 – 3.94)	9.73	(7.70 – 12.22)	1.85	(1.24 – 2.74)
Virginia	2.24	(1.70 – 2.95)	1.72	(1.15 – 2.56)	5.52	(4.24 – 7.15)	1.78	(1.21 – 2.62)
Washington	2.11	(1.61 – 2.75)	1.77	(1.19 – 2.64)	7.15	(5.53 – 9.19)	1.29	(0.83 – 2.01)
West Virginia	2.30	(1.78 – 2.97)	2.61	(1.81 – 3.74)	7.42	(5.80 – 9.45)	1.44	(0.95 – 2.19)
Wisconsin	2.45	(1.89 – 3.18)	1.98	(1.35 – 2.91)	6.62	(5.12 – 8.52)	1.77	(1.21 – 2.59)
Wyoming	2.21	(1.71 – 2.87)	1.80	(1.21 – 2.68)	7.60	(5.84 – 9.83)	1.25	(0.81 – 1.94)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.8 Alcohol Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	50.50		17.67		60.91		53.22	
Alabama	36.83	(33.76 – 40.00)	15.00	(12.74 – 17.58)	50.96	(47.15 – 54.75)	37.27	(33.46 – 41.24)
Alaska	50.89	(47.58 – 54.19)	15.90	(13.53 – 18.59)	59.83	(55.79 – 63.75)	55.92	(51.65 – 60.09)
Arizona	50.20	(46.62 – 53.77)	18.69	(15.91 – 21.82)	58.45	(54.44 – 62.36)	53.29	(48.82 – 57.70)
Arkansas	38.93	(35.86 – 42.08)	16.71	(14.24 – 19.50)	53.79	(49.66 – 57.87)	39.34	(35.54 – 43.27)
California	50.97	(49.22 – 52.72)	15.28	(13.89 – 16.77)	55.53	(53.38 – 57.66)	55.38	(53.14 – 57.59)
Colorado	59.22	(56.15 – 62.23)	20.63	(17.77 – 23.83)	68.89	(65.10 – 72.45)	62.79	(59.02 – 66.42)
Connecticut	57.93	(54.53 – 61.26)	18.88	(16.26 – 21.81)	72.28	(68.78 – 75.52)	61.02	(56.81 – 65.07)
Delaware	53.06	(49.85 – 56.24)	18.35	(15.85 – 21.14)	62.71	(58.89 – 66.38)	55.89	(51.92 – 59.78)
District of Columbia	56.69	(53.19 – 60.14)	13.02	(10.76 – 15.66)	67.17	(63.18 – 70.92)	58.52	(54.23 – 62.70)
Florida	52.44	(50.73 – 54.14)	17.35	(15.88 – 18.92)	59.66	(57.47 – 61.81)	55.68	(53.59 – 57.75)
Georgia	46.07	(42.99 – 49.17)	15.09	(12.82 – 17.67)	52.19	(48.12 – 56.22)	49.41	(45.58 – 53.25)
Hawaii	48.71	(45.29 – 52.15)	17.96	(15.20 – 21.10)	58.57	(54.41 – 62.62)	51.28	(47.05 – 55.50)
Idaho	47.70	(44.58 – 50.84)	17.37	(14.80 – 20.28)	53.62	(49.57 – 57.62)	51.34	(47.31 – 55.36)

Illinois	51.71	(49.98 – 53.44)	18.65	(17.20 – 20.20)	64.16	(62.14 – 66.14)	54.10	(51.91 – 56.27)
Indiana	46.60	(43.39 – 49.85)	16.04	(13.66 – 18.73)	61.78	(57.97 – 65.45)	48.16	(44.14 – 52.20)
Iowa	55.37	(52.11 – 58.57)	20.18	(17.50 – 23.16)	67.28	(63.39 – 70.94)	57.79	(53.68 – 61.80)
Kansas	48.92	(45.61 – 52.24)	19.41	(16.68 – 22.47)	65.89	(62.20 – 69.40)	49.96	(45.76 – 54.17)
Kentucky	40.57	(37.44 – 43.78)	18.75	(16.18 – 21.63)	58.07	(54.22 – 61.83)	40.27	(36.41 – 44.26)
Louisiana	46.27	(43.27 – 49.29)	19.35	(16.69 – 22.33)	61.41	(57.67 – 65.02)	47.30	(43.54 – 51.09)
Maine	52.17	(48.83 – 55.48)	16.55	(14.07 – 19.36)	66.76	(63.01 – 70.31)	54.44	(50.34 – 58.48)
Maryland	54.67	(51.22 – 58.08)	17.14	(14.65 – 19.95)	64.21	(60.26 – 67.98)	58.34	(54.08 – 62.47)
Massachusetts	59.59	(56.32 – 62.78)	21.04	(18.40 – 23.96)	68.94	(65.08 – 72.56)	62.75	(58.74 – 66.60)
Michigan	53.78	(52.08 – 55.48)	19.23	(17.79 – 20.75)	66.30	(64.42 – 68.13)	56.54	(54.38 – 58.67)
Minnesota	58.45	(55.14 – 61.68)	19.54	(16.89 – 22.49)	70.68	(66.91 – 74.18)	61.73	(57.55 – 65.74)
Mississippi	35.54	(32.42 – 38.78)	14.72	(12.39 – 17.42)	50.24	(46.10 – 54.37)	35.72	(31.83 – 39.80)
Missouri	53.21	(49.91 – 56.48)	19.67	(17.09 – 22.52)	64.52	(60.82 – 68.05)	55.85	(51.68 – 59.93)
Montana	55.36	(52.03 – 58.65)	24.73	(21.74 – 27.98)	69.29	(65.56 – 72.80)	57.19	(52.98 – 61.28)
Nebraska	53.98	(50.60 – 57.32)	22.24	(19.36 – 25.42)	68.38	(64.64 – 71.90)	55.77	(51.53 – 59.92)
Nevada	50.68	(47.26 – 54.10)	18.40	(15.73 – 21.39)	56.37	(52.47 – 60.20)	54.12	(49.91 – 58.27)
New Hampshire	59.80	(56.45 – 63.05)	21.44	(18.60 – 24.58)	71.78	(68.28 – 75.03)	63.20	(59.02 – 67.20)
New Jersey	57.73	(54.41 – 60.98)	18.77	(16.17 – 21.69)	65.06	(61.05 – 68.88)	61.72	(57.67 – 65.61)
New Mexico	47.83	(44.32 – 51.37)	20.67	(17.53 – 24.21)	60.78	(56.66 – 64.75)	49.67	(45.25 – 54.09)
New York	54.71	(52.84 – 56.56)	19.49	(17.96 – 21.13)	64.34	(62.15 – 66.47)	57.59	(55.29 – 59.86)
North Carolina	40.59	(37.28 – 43.98)	16.12	(13.68 – 18.91)	56.43	(52.49 – 60.30)	41.18	(37.07 – 45.40)
North Dakota	58.04	(54.77 – 61.24)	25.23	(22.07 – 28.67)	73.06	(69.32 – 76.49)	59.42	(55.32 – 63.39)
Ohio	51.81	(49.99 – 53.62)	17.52	(16.11 – 19.03)	65.40	(63.40 – 67.35)	54.20	(51.90 – 56.49)
Oklahoma	42.94	(39.48 – 46.46)	16.04	(13.58 – 18.85)	58.23	(54.18 – 62.17)	43.81	(39.46 – 48.26)
Oregon	53.14	(49.80 – 56.45)	17.07	(14.50 – 19.99)	65.32	(61.47 – 68.97)	55.79	(51.65 – 59.85)
Pennsylvania	51.10	(49.29 – 52.92)	18.06	(16.64 – 19.57)	64.85	(62.76 – 66.88)	53.14	(50.87 – 55.39)
Rhode Island	58.96	(55.43 – 62.40)	22.12	(19.16 – 25.40)	76.07	(72.51 – 79.31)	60.38	(55.95 – 64.64)
South Carolina	45.07	(41.80 – 48.38)	14.36	(12.08 – 16.99)	61.10	(57.16 – 64.89)	46.35	(42.29 – 50.47)
South Dakota	55.18	(52.06 – 58.25)	22.07	(19.12 – 25.34)	71.49	(67.86 – 74.87)	56.98	(53.03 – 60.84)
Tennessee	36.27	(33.23 – 39.42)	13.27	(11.08 – 15.80)	46.50	(42.25 – 50.80)	37.48	(33.78 – 41.34)
Texas	47.27	(45.64 – 48.91)	17.56	(16.14 – 19.09)	57.99	(55.89 – 60.05)	49.86	(47.77 – 51.95)
Utah	29.57	(26.53 – 32.80)	10.23	(7.93 – 13.10)	35.74	(31.64 – 40.06)	31.40	(27.32 – 35.79)
Vermont	58.43	(55.10 – 61.68)	22.00	(19.29 – 24.98)	73.45	(69.87 – 76.75)	60.69	(56.52 – 64.71)
Virginia	51.17	(47.87 – 54.47)	18.40	(15.78 – 21.36)	61.25	(57.52 – 64.86)	53.91	(49.82 – 57.95)
Washington	56.31	(53.06 – 59.50)	18.15	(15.54 – 21.10)	63.66	(59.93 – 67.23)	60.33	(56.28 – 64.24)
West Virginia	37.20	(34.09 – 40.41)	18.28	(15.76 – 21.09)	53.18	(49.41 – 56.91)	36.81	(33.02 – 40.77)
Wisconsin	57.92	(54.70 – 61.06)	21.39	(18.66 – 24.41)	72.05	(68.39 – 75.44)	60.48	(56.47 – 64.36)
Wyoming	52.14	(48.69 – 55.56)	18.30	(15.80 – 21.10)	66.48	(62.65 – 70.10)	54.35	(49.98 – 58.67)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.9 Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12–17	18–25	26 or Older

	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval						
Total	22.75		10.65		41.25		21.20	
Alabama	18.10	(15.92 – 20.51)	8.23	(6.65 – 10.14)	34.97	(31.54 – 38.56)	16.45	(13.84 – 19.44)
Alaska	23.13	(20.76 – 25.68)	11.42	(9.55 – 13.61)	41.22	(37.54 – 45.00)	22.26	(19.32 – 25.50)
Arizona	24.32	(21.85 – 26.98)	11.94	(9.82 – 14.44)	41.43	(37.57 – 45.41)	23.04	(20.04 – 26.34)
Arkansas	21.76	(19.48 – 24.22)	11.31	(9.39 – 13.57)	39.76	(35.91 – 43.73)	19.99	(17.29 – 23.00)
California	21.25	(19.96 – 22.61)	9.16	(8.09 – 10.36)	35.41	(33.32 – 37.56)	20.43	(18.81 – 22.16)
Colorado	25.75	(23.27 – 28.39)	11.04	(9.17 – 13.22)	46.73	(42.82 – 50.68)	24.10	(21.09 – 27.38)
Connecticut	23.09	(20.61 – 25.78)	11.18	(9.10 – 13.66)	48.14	(44.30 – 52.00)	21.04	(18.10 – 24.31)
Delaware	23.71	(21.43 – 26.14)	10.46	(8.56 – 12.72)	42.89	(39.14 – 46.72)	22.12	(19.41 – 25.09)
District of Columbia	25.34	(22.62 – 28.26)	5.62	(4.29 – 7.34)	39.25	(35.28 – 43.37)	24.35	(21.13 – 27.88)
Florida	21.74	(20.41 – 23.13)	9.50	(8.40 – 10.73)	39.02	(36.94 – 41.14)	20.76	(19.16 – 22.46)
Georgia	20.73	(18.53 – 23.12)	8.20	(6.72 – 9.97)	33.73	(29.88 – 37.81)	20.17	(17.55 – 23.07)
Hawaii	23.68	(21.10 – 26.46)	11.93	(9.71 – 14.58)	41.12	(36.94 – 45.43)	22.47	(19.38 – 25.90)
Idaho	21.05	(18.76 – 23.54)	11.57	(9.56 – 13.95)	36.12	(32.37 – 40.05)	19.45	(16.66 – 22.59)
Illinois	25.17	(23.78 – 26.61)	11.70	(10.55 – 12.95)	46.77	(44.79 – 48.76)	23.22	(21.48 – 25.05)
Indiana	22.27	(20.09 – 24.61)	9.82	(8.13 – 11.81)	45.11	(41.45 – 48.83)	19.83	(17.18 – 22.78)
Iowa	26.34	(23.86 – 28.98)	13.85	(11.69 – 16.34)	48.87	(44.84 – 52.91)	23.72	(20.72 – 27.00)
Kansas	21.71	(19.46 – 24.14)	11.56	(9.45 – 14.07)	45.26	(41.44 – 49.14)	18.63	(15.91 – 21.69)
Kentucky	19.24	(17.15 – 21.52)	11.08	(9.19 – 13.29)	38.83	(35.06 – 42.74)	16.86	(14.40 – 19.64)
Louisiana	23.77	(21.50 – 26.20)	10.87	(9.01 – 13.05)	40.36	(36.81 – 44.01)	22.39	(19.60 – 25.45)
Maine	21.74	(19.54 – 24.12)	11.12	(9.19 – 13.40)	44.67	(40.86 – 48.55)	19.64	(17.05 – 22.51)
Maryland	21.65	(19.27 – 24.24)	9.43	(7.74 – 11.46)	39.77	(35.91 – 43.75)	20.48	(17.66 – 23.61)
Massachusetts	27.22	(24.56 – 30.06)	14.19	(11.85 – 16.91)	46.98	(42.84 – 51.17)	25.64	(22.49 – 29.05)
Michigan	24.46	(23.16 – 25.80)	12.06	(10.91 – 13.30)	44.49	(42.59 – 46.41)	22.75	(21.11 – 24.46)
Minnesota	28.07	(25.54 – 30.76)	13.27	(11.16 – 15.70)	49.84	(45.79 – 53.88)	26.22	(23.18 – 29.51)
Mississippi	19.70	(17.51 – 22.10)	8.52	(6.89 – 10.50)	32.24	(28.55 – 36.17)	18.86	(16.17 – 21.88)
Missouri	24.56	(22.20 – 27.09)	12.61	(10.59 – 14.95)	43.89	(40.23 – 47.61)	22.80	(19.96 – 25.92)
Montana	27.41	(24.83 – 30.16)	17.85	(15.24 – 20.79)	50.83	(47.08 – 54.57)	24.58	(21.41 – 28.04)
Nebraska	26.26	(23.83 – 28.85)	14.30	(12.00 – 16.97)	49.83	(45.93 – 53.73)	23.44	(20.50 – 26.66)
Nevada	20.87	(18.37 – 23.60)	10.90	(8.97 – 13.19)	33.81	(30.10 – 37.72)	20.17	(17.16 – 23.56)
New Hampshire	24.02	(21.62 – 26.60)	13.29	(11.09 – 15.85)	49.11	(45.19 – 53.04)	21.59	(18.74 – 24.75)
New Jersey	21.74	(19.41 – 24.26)	10.11	(8.27 – 12.30)	41.95	(38.14 – 45.87)	20.36	(17.63 – 23.40)
New Mexico	24.00	(21.43 – 26.77)	14.04	(11.55 – 16.96)	41.39	(37.20 – 45.70)	22.31	(19.22 – 25.74)
New York	24.27	(22.80 – 25.79)	10.71	(9.57 – 11.98)	42.55	(40.42 – 44.70)	22.96	(21.14 – 24.88)
North Carolina	19.31	(17.11 – 21.71)	10.02	(8.19 – 12.19)	38.03	(34.26 – 41.95)	17.40	(14.83 – 20.31)
North Dakota	31.37	(28.69 – 34.18)	16.58	(14.08 – 19.43)	55.15	(50.97 – 59.26)	28.43	(25.14 – 31.96)
Ohio	24.40	(23.13 – 25.72)	11.31	(10.22 – 12.50)	45.99	(44.01 – 47.98)	22.50	(20.90 – 24.18)
Oklahoma	19.01	(16.84 – 21.39)	10.70	(8.76 – 13.00)	37.98	(33.99 – 42.13)	16.53	(13.99 – 19.43)
Oregon	20.52	(18.29 – 22.94)	10.70	(8.80 – 12.95)	40.58	(36.75 – 44.53)	18.40	(15.78 – 21.35)
Pennsylvania	22.83	(21.53 – 24.18)	11.24	(10.12 – 12.48)	45.96	(43.88 – 48.04)	20.59	(19.00 – 22.27)
Rhode Island	26.97	(24.22 – 29.90)	12.73	(10.50 – 15.36)	55.31	(51.10 – 59.45)	23.56	(20.25 – 27.23)
South Carolina	22.54	(20.21 – 25.05)	8.80	(7.09 – 10.86)	42.03	(38.27 – 45.89)	20.93	(18.13 – 24.04)
South Dakota	28.13	(25.64 – 30.77)	15.85	(13.36 – 18.71)	54.15	(50.14 – 58.10)	24.89	(21.84 – 28.22)
Tennessee	16.55	(14.45 – 18.89)	8.39	(6.72 – 10.44)	29.89	(25.92 – 34.19)	15.34	(12.91 – 18.14)
Texas	23.90	(22.65 – 25.20)	9.84	(8.72 – 11.09)	40.02	(38.13 – 41.94)	22.96	(21.35 – 24.65)
Utah	15.86	(13.77 – 18.20)	7.86	(6.15 – 10.00)	24.95	(21.51 – 28.74)	14.70	(12.05 – 17.83)

Vermont	25.51	(22.99 – 28.20)	14.70	(12.50 – 17.21)	49.19	(45.15 – 53.24)	22.87	(19.87 – 26.17)
Virginia	20.51	(18.16 – 23.09)	10.70	(8.82 – 12.91)	40.44	(36.66 – 44.34)	18.58	(15.77 – 21.77)
Washington	20.94	(18.70 – 23.37)	11.06	(9.11 – 13.38)	41.67	(37.94 – 45.49)	18.76	(16.11 – 21.74)
West Virginia	19.33	(17.19 – 21.67)	13.11	(10.86 – 15.76)	38.11	(34.37 – 42.01)	17.02	(14.54 – 19.82)
Wisconsin	28.98	(26.38 – 31.73)	13.48	(11.32 – 15.97)	54.87	(50.91 – 58.77)	26.50	(23.36 – 29.91)
Wyoming	24.93	(22.54 – 27.49)	12.94	(10.73 – 15.52)	49.68	(45.71 – 53.67)	21.98	(19.09 – 25.18)

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

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.10 Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	42.04		38.36		32.56		44.20	
Alabama	46.19	(43.07 – 49.35)	42.74	(39.29 – 46.25)	37.64	(34.25 – 41.15)	48.17	(44.25 – 52.11)
Alaska	40.78	(37.65 – 43.98)	35.13	(31.83 – 38.57)	29.24	(26.04 – 32.67)	43.78	(39.72 – 47.92)
Arizona	39.54	(36.21 – 42.97)	36.77	(33.15 – 40.54)	33.66	(30.20 – 37.31)	41.00	(36.82 – 45.32)
Arkansas	43.34	(40.24 – 46.49)	41.25	(37.86 – 44.72)	35.99	(32.38 – 39.77)	44.93	(41.06 – 48.86)
California	45.47	(43.76 – 47.19)	38.79	(36.83 – 40.78)	37.05	(34.99 – 39.16)	48.00	(45.79 – 50.22)
Colorado	38.39	(35.22 – 41.66)	32.48	(29.15 – 35.99)	28.41	(25.16 – 31.91)	40.94	(36.97 – 45.02)
Connecticut	39.85	(36.57 – 43.22)	36.18	(32.90 – 39.59)	27.52	(24.42 – 30.85)	42.12	(38.05 – 46.30)
Delaware	39.62	(36.64 – 42.69)	39.63	(36.13 – 43.24)	29.37	(26.08 – 32.88)	41.39	(37.67 – 45.20)
District of Columbia	45.47	(42.12 – 48.86)	43.87	(40.27 – 47.54)	37.24	(33.45 – 41.19)	47.24	(43.08 – 51.44)
Florida	44.38	(42.65 – 46.13)	40.02	(38.08 – 41.99)	37.54	(35.60 – 39.53)	45.89	(43.75 – 48.05)
Georgia	47.12	(43.92 – 50.34)	42.61	(39.09 – 46.21)	38.37	(34.77 – 42.09)	49.36	(45.39 – 53.34)
Hawaii	39.86	(36.56 – 43.24)	38.93	(35.35 – 42.63)	32.94	(29.28 – 36.82)	41.09	(36.98 – 45.32)
Idaho	39.96	(37.11 – 42.88)	37.53	(34.20 – 40.99)	30.42	(27.19 – 33.85)	42.33	(38.68 – 46.06)
Illinois	40.66	(38.94 – 42.41)	38.28	(36.37 – 40.22)	31.51	(29.71 – 33.37)	42.61	(40.43 – 44.83)
Indiana	42.73	(39.70 – 45.82)	40.32	(36.92 – 43.83)	30.82	(27.64 – 34.18)	45.27	(41.47 – 49.12)
Iowa	34.19	(31.15 – 37.36)	31.78	(28.42 – 35.34)	25.92	(22.75 – 29.37)	36.09	(32.23 – 40.13)
Kansas	40.70	(37.57 – 43.90)	38.43	(35.01 – 41.97)	28.12	(25.00 – 31.46)	43.47	(39.49 – 47.54)
Kentucky	42.34	(39.29 – 45.46)	39.08	(35.61 – 42.67)	33.87	(30.51 – 37.41)	44.23	(40.44 – 48.08)
Louisiana	43.83	(40.92 – 46.78)	39.89	(36.60 – 43.29)	35.50	(32.19 – 38.95)	46.10	(42.36 – 49.88)
Maine	36.26	(33.24 – 39.40)	32.80	(29.55 – 36.21)	24.59	(21.75 – 27.66)	38.44	(34.75 – 42.27)
Maryland	41.88	(38.58 – 45.26)	38.85	(35.35 – 42.48)	35.09	(31.59 – 38.76)	43.37	(39.31 – 47.53)
Massachusetts	34.67	(31.61 – 37.86)	34.03	(30.73 – 37.50)	24.06	(20.97 – 27.45)	36.44	(32.69 – 40.36)
Michigan	39.74	(38.10 – 41.39)	38.10	(36.23 – 40.01)	29.27	(27.67 – 30.94)	41.79	(39.70 – 43.90)
Minnesota	36.35	(33.34 – 39.47)	36.49	(33.16 – 39.95)	24.65	(21.68 – 27.89)	38.45	(34.64 – 42.42)
Mississippi	49.91	(46.61 – 53.22)	44.09	(40.38 – 47.87)	41.78	(37.91 – 45.76)	52.44	(48.20 – 56.64)
Missouri	38.35	(35.45 – 41.34)	36.71	(33.64 – 39.90)	28.92	(25.88 – 32.15)	40.25	(36.60 – 44.01)
Montana	36.33	(33.32 – 39.44)	31.95	(28.87 – 35.19)	24.62	(21.66 – 27.84)	39.04	(35.24 – 42.97)
Nebraska	37.99	(35.00 – 41.07)	35.97	(32.54 – 39.54)	25.27	(22.27 – 28.53)	40.73	(36.94 – 44.64)
Nevada	41.75	(38.46 – 45.12)	38.57	(35.05 – 42.22)	35.01	(31.61 – 38.57)	43.24	(39.18 – 47.38)

New Hampshire	33.32	(30.15 – 36.64)	27.98	(24.75 – 31.46)	20.30	(17.70 – 23.18)	36.08	(32.11 – 40.24)
New Jersey	44.79	(41.54 – 48.09)	38.38	(34.93 – 41.96)	34.09	(30.62 – 37.73)	47.14	(43.14 – 51.17)
New Mexico	47.07	(43.68 – 50.48)	40.01	(36.16 – 44.00)	37.35	(33.57 – 41.30)	49.98	(45.61 – 54.35)
New York	41.50	(39.76 – 43.27)	39.15	(37.13 – 41.20)	31.25	(29.36 – 33.21)	43.50	(41.32 – 45.70)
North Carolina	45.72	(42.51 – 48.97)	39.55	(36.06 – 43.16)	33.43	(30.08 – 36.95)	48.60	(44.56 – 52.66)
North Dakota	33.65	(30.65 – 36.79)	32.51	(29.21 – 36.00)	23.09	(20.11 – 26.37)	36.02	(32.18 – 40.06)
Ohio	37.72	(36.12 – 39.35)	37.89	(36.00 – 39.82)	28.46	(26.79 – 30.19)	39.29	(37.23 – 41.39)
Oklahoma	43.77	(40.37 – 47.23)	37.84	(34.33 – 41.49)	31.48	(27.92 – 35.27)	46.98	(42.62 – 51.38)
Oregon	39.88	(36.73 – 43.12)	36.22	(32.87 – 39.71)	29.13	(25.97 – 32.50)	42.18	(38.32 – 46.14)
Pennsylvania	37.29	(35.58 – 39.04)	35.40	(33.57 – 37.28)	26.27	(24.61 – 28.00)	39.32	(37.15 – 41.53)
Rhode Island	36.25	(32.86 – 39.78)	34.95	(31.52 – 38.54)	27.75	(24.54 – 31.20)	37.96	(33.75 – 42.35)
South Carolina	45.48	(42.06 – 48.94)	42.76	(39.32 – 46.27)	32.65	(29.32 – 36.17)	48.11	(43.78 – 52.47)
South Dakota	35.95	(32.84 – 39.18)	33.49	(30.16 – 36.99)	23.15	(20.24 – 26.35)	38.83	(34.83 – 42.98)
Tennessee	45.42	(42.22 – 48.66)	41.10	(37.44 – 44.85)	34.76	(31.03 – 38.68)	47.77	(43.82 – 51.75)
Texas	44.61	(43.06 – 46.18)	38.81	(36.91 – 40.75)	37.33	(35.36 – 39.35)	46.96	(44.94 – 48.99)
Utah	50.94	(47.56 – 54.32)	47.56	(43.67 – 51.47)	40.56	(36.71 – 44.53)	54.64	(49.94 – 59.26)
Vermont	37.08	(34.07 – 40.20)	30.43	(27.34 – 33.70)	22.04	(19.20 – 25.18)	40.56	(36.78 – 44.46)
Virginia	42.20	(38.83 – 45.64)	40.32	(36.77 – 43.96)	31.25	(28.10 – 34.59)	44.23	(40.05 – 48.49)
Washington	39.20	(36.02 – 42.48)	35.22	(31.75 – 38.86)	27.05	(24.06 – 30.27)	41.83	(37.87 – 45.91)
West Virginia	42.90	(39.67 – 46.18)	34.10	(30.77 – 37.60)	33.85	(30.42 – 37.46)	45.37	(41.40 – 49.41)
Wisconsin	36.57	(33.62 – 39.63)	34.07	(30.68 – 37.64)	25.07	(22.07 – 28.34)	38.99	(35.28 – 42.82)
Wyoming	37.38	(34.31 – 40.55)	35.00	(31.69 – 38.47)	22.86	(19.96 – 26.04)	40.48	(36.57 – 44.52)

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.11 Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	30.09		14.83		45.02		29.59	
Alabama	33.02	(30.13 – 36.04)	16.66	(14.24 – 19.39)	45.20	(41.65 – 48.80)	33.07	(29.44 – 36.91)
Alaska	30.73	(27.97 – 33.65)	16.39	(13.96 – 19.16)	48.43	(44.68 – 52.19)	30.42	(26.91 – 34.18)
Arizona	30.45	(27.45 – 33.63)	15.11	(12.51 – 18.13)	39.80	(35.69 – 44.06)	31.00	(27.20 – 35.06)
Arkansas	39.35	(36.34 – 42.44)	19.57	(16.79 – 22.69)	55.88	(52.01 – 59.69)	39.12	(35.36 – 43.01)
California	22.45	(21.05 – 23.92)	9.22	(8.08 – 10.52)	35.14	(33.19 – 37.13)	22.07	(20.28 – 23.97)
Colorado	31.24	(28.52 – 34.09)	17.44	(14.70 – 20.58)	49.95	(46.08 – 53.83)	29.86	(26.54 – 33.40)
Connecticut	27.06	(24.31 – 29.99)	15.19	(12.71 – 18.07)	46.14	(42.50 – 49.82)	25.86	(22.49 – 29.55)
Delaware	29.52	(26.95 – 32.22)	16.30	(13.82 – 19.13)	46.47	(42.67 – 50.33)	28.32	(25.15 – 31.71)
District of Columbia	29.21	(26.38 – 32.20)	9.53	(7.56 – 11.95)	37.39	(33.49 – 41.45)	29.34	(25.85 – 33.10)
Florida	28.14	(26.66 – 29.68)	14.34	(12.91 – 15.89)	41.55	(39.48 – 43.66)	27.91	(26.10 – 29.80)
Georgia	30.88	(28.21 – 33.68)	15.79	(13.39 – 18.53)	41.74	(37.75 – 45.85)	31.07	(27.77 – 34.58)
Hawaii	24.62	(22.14 – 27.29)	12.33	(10.18 – 14.87)	36.59	(32.80 – 40.56)	24.37	(21.29 – 27.73)
Idaho	28.09	(25.56 – 30.76)	14.70	(12.25 – 17.53)	43.08	(39.22 – 47.03)	27.13	(23.95 – 30.57)
Illinois	30.91	(29.42 – 32.43)	14.97	(13.62 – 16.44)	46.68	(44.74 – 48.64)	30.33	(28.46 – 32.26)

Indiana	33.09	(30.52 – 35.77)	16.84	(14.35 – 19.67)	49.30	(45.58 – 53.02)	32.42	(29.22 – 35.80)
Iowa	30.88	(28.21 – 33.70)	16.34	(13.73 – 19.33)	48.67	(44.84 – 52.52)	29.44	(26.09 – 33.03)
Kansas	31.24	(28.52 – 34.09)	15.57	(12.93 – 18.63)	45.68	(42.00 – 49.41)	30.73	(27.26 – 34.43)
Kentucky	39.78	(36.79 – 42.84)	23.18	(20.23 – 26.41)	58.88	(55.05 – 62.61)	38.54	(34.83 – 42.38)
Louisiana	32.70	(30.01 – 35.52)	17.58	(15.02 – 20.47)	48.21	(44.54 – 51.91)	31.87	(28.44 – 35.51)
Maine	31.33	(28.49 – 34.32)	13.55	(11.24 – 16.26)	50.44	(46.65 – 54.23)	30.69	(27.23 – 34.39)
Maryland	27.13	(24.61 – 29.81)	12.70	(10.56 – 15.20)	42.05	(38.23 – 45.96)	26.76	(23.69 – 30.07)
Massachusetts	26.09	(23.64 – 28.69)	14.37	(12.01 – 17.10)	42.53	(38.51 – 46.65)	24.88	(21.92 – 28.10)
Michigan	32.56	(31.03 – 34.12)	15.89	(14.49 – 17.39)	47.64	(45.81 – 49.48)	32.32	(30.37 – 34.33)
Minnesota	31.44	(28.72 – 34.29)	17.69	(15.15 – 20.56)	51.31	(47.43 – 55.18)	29.78	(26.43 – 33.37)
Mississippi	35.49	(32.51 – 38.60)	16.57	(14.00 – 19.51)	47.77	(43.82 – 51.74)	35.87	(32.09 – 39.84)
Missouri	36.69	(33.89 – 39.57)	21.01	(18.23 – 24.10)	51.76	(47.98 – 55.52)	36.19	(32.66 – 39.87)
Montana	34.18	(31.40 – 37.07)	21.16	(18.37 – 24.25)	53.76	(50.09 – 57.39)	32.51	(29.00 – 36.24)
Nebraska	30.59	(27.87 – 33.45)	18.86	(16.07 – 22.00)	48.81	(44.88 – 52.75)	28.76	(25.37 – 32.40)
Nevada	34.99	(31.71 – 38.42)	15.31	(12.69 – 18.35)	42.38	(38.33 – 46.53)	36.47	(32.38 – 40.77)
New Hampshire	31.71	(28.74 – 34.83)	16.82	(14.15 – 19.89)	50.33	(46.72 – 53.94)	30.86	(27.21 – 34.76)
New Jersey	26.84	(24.15 – 29.71)	13.65	(11.27 – 16.44)	44.45	(40.54 – 48.42)	26.04	(22.78 – 29.58)
New Mexico	29.03	(26.20 – 32.04)	15.37	(12.67 – 18.51)	45.26	(41.13 – 49.47)	28.14	(24.59 – 31.99)
New York	28.82	(27.26 – 30.42)	12.78	(11.49 – 14.19)	43.64	(41.57 – 45.73)	28.40	(26.47 – 30.41)
North Carolina	35.90	(32.94 – 38.96)	17.97	(15.30 – 20.98)	50.13	(46.23 – 54.04)	35.88	(32.23 – 39.71)
North Dakota	32.51	(29.83 – 35.31)	20.88	(17.99 – 24.10)	49.74	(46.00 – 53.48)	30.50	(27.15 – 34.07)
Ohio	36.03	(34.41 – 37.69)	17.27	(15.80 – 18.85)	51.79	(49.83 – 53.74)	35.91	(33.84 – 38.04)
Oklahoma	35.86	(32.76 – 39.08)	17.60	(14.84 – 20.74)	52.96	(48.84 – 57.04)	35.16	(31.26 – 39.26)
Oregon	30.19	(27.48 – 33.05)	14.42	(12.12 – 17.08)	46.63	(42.86 – 50.45)	29.46	(26.12 – 33.04)
Pennsylvania	32.94	(31.36 – 34.55)	16.75	(15.33 – 18.27)	50.17	(48.22 – 52.12)	32.24	(30.26 – 34.29)
Rhode Island	31.14	(28.16 – 34.28)	16.13	(13.44 – 19.23)	51.46	(47.49 – 55.41)	29.29	(25.67 – 33.19)
South Carolina	31.92	(29.09 – 34.89)	15.52	(13.05 – 18.36)	48.06	(44.34 – 51.79)	31.27	(27.73 – 35.04)
South Dakota	35.10	(32.33 – 37.98)	22.82	(19.73 – 26.24)	57.69	(53.84 – 61.46)	32.53	(28.99 – 36.29)
Tennessee	33.84	(31.05 – 36.74)	17.17	(14.54 – 20.16)	46.30	(42.13 – 50.53)	33.86	(30.45 – 37.44)
Texas	29.68	(28.24 – 31.16)	13.45	(12.12 – 14.91)	42.47	(40.52 – 44.45)	29.73	(27.85 – 31.67)
Utah	19.67	(17.20 – 22.40)	8.43	(6.41 – 11.01)	25.46	(21.97 – 29.29)	20.09	(16.79 – 23.85)
Vermont	30.64	(27.91 – 33.51)	18.33	(15.66 – 21.34)	52.64	(48.79 – 56.46)	28.49	(25.14 – 32.09)
Virginia	29.73	(27.04 – 32.57)	15.40	(12.82 – 18.39)	47.83	(44.10 – 51.58)	28.70	(25.41 – 32.24)
Washington	26.76	(24.27 – 29.39)	13.22	(10.91 – 15.93)	45.81	(42.01 – 49.66)	25.37	(22.31 – 28.69)
West Virginia	37.22	(34.32 – 40.21)	21.34	(18.49 – 24.50)	54.26	(50.57 – 57.91)	36.30	(32.78 – 39.97)
Wisconsin	30.55	(27.83 – 33.42)	17.30	(14.71 – 20.24)	50.41	(46.66 – 54.17)	28.84	(25.44 – 32.49)
Wyoming	34.00	(31.18 – 36.93)	16.34	(13.74 – 19.33)	55.18	(51.16 – 59.14)	32.55	(29.01 – 36.30)

NOTE: Any Tobacco product includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.12 Cigarette Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval

Total	25.71		12.57		40.50		24.95	
Alabama	26.43	(23.80 – 29.25)	13.69	(11.46 – 16.28)	39.24	(35.62 – 42.98)	25.88	(22.61 – 29.46)
Alaska	25.71	(23.12 – 28.49)	13.25	(11.07 – 15.79)	43.97	(40.13 – 47.90)	24.96	(21.68 – 28.55)
Arizona	27.51	(24.60 – 30.63)	12.84	(10.52 – 15.57)	38.85	(34.98 – 42.86)	27.60	(23.91 – 31.62)
Arkansas	32.84	(29.98 – 35.83)	16.05	(13.60 – 18.85)	50.97	(46.85 – 55.08)	31.92	(28.39 – 35.68)
California	19.36	(17.97 – 20.83)	7.48	(6.48 – 8.62)	31.77	(29.82 – 33.77)	18.83	(17.06 – 20.73)
Colorado	26.76	(24.22 – 29.47)	13.74	(11.45 – 16.41)	44.56	(40.55 – 48.64)	25.43	(22.30 – 28.84)
Connecticut	23.78	(21.21 – 26.55)	13.45	(11.08 – 16.23)	41.56	(37.82 – 45.40)	22.56	(19.46 – 26.00)
Delaware	26.09	(23.69 – 28.63)	14.07	(11.84 – 16.64)	42.69	(38.89 – 46.59)	24.79	(21.86 – 27.96)
District of Columbia	26.12	(23.36 – 29.08)	7.10	(5.60 – 8.95)	33.26	(29.57 – 37.18)	26.40	(23.02 – 30.08)
Florida	23.99	(22.63 – 25.40)	12.26	(11.02 – 13.62)	36.75	(34.77 – 38.78)	23.59	(21.92 – 25.34)
Georgia	25.80	(23.33 – 28.43)	12.83	(10.67 – 15.36)	35.48	(31.76 – 39.38)	25.91	(22.82 – 29.25)
Hawaii	21.97	(19.55 – 24.60)	8.78	(7.05 – 10.88)	34.32	(30.17 – 38.73)	21.77	(18.84 – 25.03)
Idaho	23.95	(21.61 – 26.45)	12.48	(10.34 – 14.99)	39.02	(35.01 – 43.17)	22.68	(19.74 – 25.90)
Illinois	26.77	(25.34 – 28.25)	13.00	(11.78 – 14.33)	42.75	(40.75 – 44.78)	25.85	(24.04 – 27.75)
Indiana	28.33	(25.77 – 31.04)	14.39	(12.10 – 17.03)	44.94	(41.18 – 48.76)	27.26	(24.06 – 30.72)
Iowa	26.45	(23.88 – 29.19)	14.27	(11.97 – 16.94)	41.91	(37.88 – 46.05)	25.14	(21.97 – 28.59)
Kansas	25.95	(23.49 – 28.58)	13.95	(11.62 – 16.66)	39.62	(35.92 – 43.45)	25.06	(21.96 – 28.45)
Kentucky	34.77	(31.83 – 37.83)	17.62	(15.06 – 20.51)	53.06	(49.24 – 56.84)	33.74	(30.09 – 37.59)
Louisiana	28.27	(25.71 – 30.98)	15.01	(12.65 – 17.72)	42.36	(38.80 – 46.00)	27.45	(24.18 – 30.98)
Maine	26.82	(24.14 – 29.68)	12.16	(10.04 – 14.66)	43.89	(39.93 – 47.92)	26.10	(22.82 – 29.67)
Maryland	23.22	(20.79 – 25.84)	11.08	(9.17 – 13.33)	35.91	(32.05 – 39.96)	22.88	(19.91 – 26.15)
Massachusetts	22.42	(19.98 – 25.06)	11.69	(9.64 – 14.12)	38.40	(34.37 – 42.59)	21.16	(18.25 – 24.39)
Michigan	28.19	(26.70 – 29.73)	13.59	(12.35 – 14.94)	42.81	(40.91 – 44.73)	27.74	(25.83 – 29.73)
Minnesota	26.87	(24.42 – 29.47)	15.67	(13.30 – 18.37)	48.22	(44.17 – 52.30)	24.59	(21.57 – 27.88)
Mississippi	29.41	(26.74 – 32.23)	12.83	(10.69 – 15.34)	41.57	(37.84 – 45.39)	29.46	(26.05 – 33.12)
Missouri	31.51	(28.75 – 34.41)	17.88	(15.30 – 20.78)	47.59	(43.73 – 51.48)	30.56	(27.13 – 34.22)
Montana	27.71	(25.23 – 30.33)	16.10	(13.76 – 18.76)	44.96	(41.19 – 48.79)	26.26	(23.13 – 29.66)
Nebraska	25.93	(23.44 – 28.60)	16.36	(13.84 – 19.23)	43.92	(40.07 – 47.85)	23.84	(20.74 – 27.25)
Nevada	30.50	(27.36 – 33.83)	12.73	(10.47 – 15.39)	36.40	(32.58 – 40.40)	31.95	(28.03 – 36.13)
New Hampshire	26.17	(23.63 – 28.88)	14.03	(11.76 – 16.64)	44.80	(41.03 – 48.63)	24.94	(21.84 – 28.31)
New Jersey	23.42	(20.86 – 26.19)	11.83	(9.77 – 14.25)	40.67	(36.84 – 44.61)	22.46	(19.41 – 25.85)
New Mexico	24.05	(21.35 – 26.96)	12.34	(10.00 – 15.14)	38.45	(34.39 – 42.68)	23.19	(19.83 – 26.94)
New York	25.46	(23.86 – 27.14)	11.81	(10.65 – 13.08)	40.17	(38.11 – 42.27)	24.76	(22.77 – 26.87)
North Carolina	29.69	(26.89 – 32.65)	14.78	(12.36 – 17.57)	45.89	(41.90 – 49.93)	28.95	(25.52 – 32.63)
North Dakota	27.53	(24.89 – 30.34)	17.53	(15.02 – 20.36)	42.78	(38.75 – 46.92)	25.71	(22.48 – 29.24)
Ohio	30.48	(28.93 – 32.06)	14.52	(13.21 – 15.94)	46.03	(44.11 – 47.95)	30.00	(28.06 – 32.02)
Oklahoma	30.28	(27.47 – 33.25)	14.96	(12.62 – 17.64)	44.71	(40.70 – 48.79)	29.67	(26.15 – 33.46)
Oregon	24.96	(22.51 – 27.58)	11.29	(9.30 – 13.64)	41.49	(37.72 – 45.35)	23.94	(20.95 – 27.21)
Pennsylvania	27.68	(26.16 – 29.25)	14.73	(13.42 – 16.16)	44.78	(42.76 – 46.81)	26.59	(24.69 – 28.58)
Rhode Island	27.35	(24.69 – 30.17)	13.72	(11.39 – 16.44)	47.60	(43.40 – 51.83)	25.34	(22.08 – 28.89)
South Carolina	26.85	(24.21 – 29.66)	12.21	(10.12 – 14.67)	42.88	(39.16 – 46.68)	25.97	(22.71 – 29.52)
South Dakota	30.31	(27.60 – 33.16)	19.79	(17.00 – 22.90)	51.76	(47.73 – 55.76)	27.70	(24.33 – 31.33)
Tennessee	28.03	(25.41 – 30.80)	14.33	(12.04 – 16.98)	38.83	(34.70 – 43.12)	27.95	(24.77 – 31.37)
Texas	25.56	(24.15 – 27.03)	11.65	(10.38 – 13.06)	39.18	(37.19 – 41.21)	25.09	(23.27 – 27.00)
Utah	16.74	(14.36 – 19.43)	6.57	(4.70 – 9.10)	24.61	(20.92 – 28.71)	16.36	(13.24 – 20.05)
Vermont	25.43	(22.98 – 28.05)	14.84	(12.58 – 17.44)	47.57	(43.55 – 51.62)	23.03	(20.04 – 26.32)
Virginia	25.18	(22.66 – 27.88)	14.17	(11.84 – 16.88)	43.38	(39.63 – 47.20)	23.69	(20.60 – 27.08)

Washington	23.41	(21.00 – 26.00)	10.84	(8.87 – 13.19)	42.23	(38.45 – 46.10)	21.93	(19.00 – 25.18)
West Virginia	29.52	(26.74 – 32.45)	17.34	(14.83 – 20.17)	47.96	(44.20 – 51.74)	27.94	(24.58 – 31.58)
Wisconsin	25.75	(23.21 – 28.47)	15.32	(12.90 – 18.10)	45.48	(41.71 – 49.31)	23.67	(20.55 – 27.10)
Wyoming	26.81	(24.30 – 29.47)	12.78	(10.58 – 15.35)	44.46	(40.57 – 48.41)	25.50	(22.37 – 28.91)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the 95 percent prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.13 Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	71.27		63.67		65.46		73.33	
Alabama	68.32	(65.43 – 71.06)	62.18	(58.70 – 65.53)	62.28	(58.59 – 65.82)	70.21	(66.62 – 73.57)
Alaska	70.30	(67.44 – 73.02)	66.56	(63.11 – 69.84)	65.46	(61.84 – 68.91)	71.83	(68.11 – 75.27)
Arizona	72.74	(69.70 – 75.58)	64.39	(60.80 – 67.82)	70.87	(67.00 – 74.45)	74.29	(70.41 – 77.82)
Arkansas	67.91	(65.07 – 70.62)	61.55	(58.10 – 64.89)	60.58	(56.57 – 64.46)	70.08	(66.52 – 73.41)
California	76.82	(75.32 – 78.26)	67.07	(65.05 – 69.03)	72.52	(70.50 – 74.44)	79.05	(77.09 – 80.88)
Colorado	70.29	(67.55 – 72.90)	63.77	(60.18 – 67.20)	61.30	(57.22 – 65.22)	72.75	(69.29 – 75.96)
Connecticut	72.67	(69.95 – 75.23)	64.74	(61.30 – 68.04)	67.32	(63.65 – 70.79)	74.49	(71.13 – 77.58)
Delaware	71.47	(68.87 – 73.94)	63.20	(59.84 – 66.43)	64.70	(60.85 – 68.36)	73.70	(70.47 – 76.70)
District of Columbia	74.89	(72.03 – 77.55)	61.87	(58.07 – 65.53)	74.31	(70.32 – 77.93)	76.17	(72.63 – 79.38)
Florida	72.89	(71.38 – 74.35)	63.06	(61.14 – 64.94)	69.14	(67.20 – 71.01)	74.62	(72.76 – 76.40)
Georgia	71.86	(69.29 – 74.29)	64.49	(61.04 – 67.80)	67.39	(63.61 – 70.96)	73.73	(70.51 – 76.71)
Hawaii	71.12	(68.12 – 73.95)	65.39	(61.69 – 68.92)	68.38	(64.22 – 72.26)	72.33	(68.57 – 75.80)
Idaho	72.24	(69.62 – 74.72)	65.57	(62.20 – 68.80)	68.57	(64.87 – 72.05)	74.08	(70.68 – 77.22)
Illinois	69.57	(68.03 – 71.07)	64.55	(62.63 – 66.41)	63.86	(61.80 – 65.87)	71.28	(69.29 – 73.19)
Indiana	69.12	(66.41 – 71.70)	64.18	(60.75 – 67.48)	63.69	(59.95 – 67.26)	70.82	(67.39 – 74.04)
Iowa	65.85	(62.89 – 68.68)	61.99	(58.43 – 65.42)	60.18	(56.30 – 63.94)	67.44	(63.69 – 70.98)
Kansas	70.61	(68.00 – 73.09)	60.16	(56.52 – 63.70)	63.55	(59.97 – 66.98)	73.52	(70.15 – 76.62)
Kentucky	62.46	(59.38 – 65.44)	58.90	(55.39 – 62.32)	53.67	(49.69 – 57.60)	64.43	(60.56 – 68.12)
Louisiana	67.74	(65.06 – 70.32)	59.33	(55.74 – 62.83)	63.25	(59.71 – 66.65)	69.92	(66.44 – 73.19)
Maine	69.25	(66.44 – 71.93)	64.49	(61.06 – 67.77)	61.95	(58.22 – 65.55)	70.94	(67.45 – 74.19)
Maryland	71.76	(68.94 – 74.43)	65.27	(61.82 – 68.57)	63.95	(59.99 – 67.73)	73.89	(70.37 – 77.13)
Massachusetts	75.55	(72.80 – 78.11)	67.22	(63.89 – 70.38)	70.84	(66.88 – 74.51)	77.31	(73.92 – 80.38)
Michigan	70.89	(69.36 – 72.38)	64.02	(62.17 – 65.83)	64.00	(62.08 – 65.89)	73.07	(71.13 – 74.93)
Minnesota	69.68	(67.06 – 72.19)	63.18	(59.80 – 66.44)	60.26	(56.15 – 64.23)	72.32	(68.98 – 75.42)
Mississippi	68.63	(65.76 – 71.36)	59.22	(55.79 – 62.57)	62.94	(59.09 – 66.63)	71.20	(67.48 – 74.65)
Missouri	68.02	(65.28 – 70.65)	61.78	(58.45 – 65.00)	61.37	(57.57 – 65.03)	70.06	(66.63 – 73.28)
Montana	71.38	(68.73 – 73.89)	64.76	(61.47 – 67.93)	66.77	(63.06 – 70.28)	73.14	(69.75 – 76.28)
Nebraska	69.62	(66.84 – 72.27)	63.18	(59.77 – 66.47)	63.58	(59.83 – 67.17)	71.72	(68.15 – 75.04)
Nevada	69.57	(66.67 – 72.32)	64.24	(60.68 – 67.65)	62.56	(58.57 – 66.39)	71.38	(67.78 – 74.73)
New Hampshire	68.63	(65.53 – 71.58)	59.52	(55.80 – 63.14)	61.12	(57.28 – 64.82)	71.05	(67.16 – 74.65)
New Jersey	75.17	(72.55 – 77.62)	64.03	(60.48 – 67.42)	66.84	(63.00 – 70.46)	77.79	(74.56 – 80.72)
New Mexico	73.04	(70.22 – 75.69)	61.12	(57.17 – 64.94)	67.82	(63.79 – 71.60)	75.88	(72.28 – 79.15)

New York	72.81	(71.23 – 74.33)	64.32	(62.38 – 66.23)	67.84	(65.78 – 69.83)	74.71	(72.74 – 76.59)
North Carolina	68.08	(65.21 – 70.82)	60.76	(57.13 – 64.27)	59.40	(55.40 – 63.28)	70.51	(66.91 – 73.86)
North Dakota	66.97	(64.16 – 69.65)	61.29	(57.75 – 64.71)	62.84	(58.97 – 66.55)	68.62	(65.02 – 72.02)
Ohio	67.60	(66.05 – 69.11)	61.92	(59.89 – 63.90)	59.92	(58.00 – 61.81)	69.71	(67.73 – 71.61)
Oklahoma	66.52	(63.60 – 69.32)	60.58	(57.15 – 63.90)	58.78	(54.75 – 62.69)	68.86	(65.08 – 72.41)
Oregon	72.21	(69.48 – 74.79)	68.14	(64.83 – 71.28)	69.69	(66.13 – 73.03)	73.18	(69.75 – 76.34)
Pennsylvania	68.77	(67.20 – 70.30)	62.31	(60.39 – 64.19)	61.54	(59.51 – 63.54)	70.77	(68.79 – 72.67)
Rhode Island	73.34	(70.45 – 76.04)	65.01	(61.41 – 68.44)	72.97	(69.07 – 76.55)	74.43	(70.80 – 77.76)
South Carolina	69.38	(66.63 – 72.01)	62.27	(58.81 – 65.61)	61.91	(58.04 – 65.63)	71.66	(68.17 – 74.91)
South Dakota	65.09	(62.21 – 67.87)	60.68	(57.13 – 64.12)	56.27	(52.28 – 60.18)	67.49	(63.77 – 71.01)
Tennessee	66.84	(64.10 – 69.47)	62.38	(58.82 – 65.82)	60.70	(56.34 – 64.91)	68.44	(65.08 – 71.62)
Texas	71.88	(70.51 – 73.22)	61.14	(59.08 – 63.15)	66.08	(64.06 – 68.05)	74.73	(72.95 – 76.42)
Utah	75.00	(72.44 – 77.39)	71.49	(67.98 – 74.76)	72.28	(68.58 – 75.71)	76.47	(72.99 – 79.63)
Vermont	70.15	(67.39 – 72.77)	63.59	(60.13 – 66.93)	62.72	(58.93 – 66.37)	72.30	(68.85 – 75.51)
Virginia	70.95	(68.19 – 73.57)	64.05	(60.52 – 67.44)	66.03	(62.24 – 69.63)	72.67	(69.22 – 75.88)
Washington	70.63	(67.99 – 73.14)	66.48	(63.08 – 69.71)	64.26	(60.48 – 67.88)	72.29	(69.01 – 75.35)
West Virginia	67.26	(64.38 – 70.01)	59.35	(55.78 – 62.83)	58.54	(54.65 – 62.33)	69.58	(66.02 – 72.92)
Wisconsin	69.71	(66.94 – 72.35)	63.58	(60.00 – 67.02)	63.81	(60.02 – 67.43)	71.63	(68.13 – 74.88)
Wyoming	68.09	(65.23 – 70.83)	64.05	(60.70 – 67.26)	61.46	(57.70 – 65.08)	69.95	(66.29 – 73.37)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the 95 percent prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.14 Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	7.59		5.88		17.43		6.12	
Alabama	6.08	(5.03 – 7.33)	4.83	(3.69 – 6.31)	13.65	(11.36 – 16.31)	4.91	(3.75 – 6.40)
Alaska	8.63	(7.30 – 10.17)	6.15	(4.82 – 7.81)	18.79	(15.99 – 21.95)	7.37	(5.79 – 9.33)
Arizona	9.29	(7.87 – 10.93)	7.38	(5.67 – 9.56)	19.36	(16.38 – 22.75)	7.75	(6.14 – 9.74)
Arkansas	7.57	(6.39 – 8.93)	6.15	(4.76 – 7.90)	17.59	(14.87 – 20.69)	5.98	(4.69 – 7.60)
California	7.22	(6.53 – 7.97)	5.51	(4.71 – 6.44)	14.83	(13.28 – 16.52)	6.07	(5.26 – 7.00)
Colorado	9.20	(7.90 – 10.69)	6.71	(5.24 – 8.56)	20.66	(17.77 – 23.88)	7.54	(6.08 – 9.32)
Connecticut	6.90	(5.71 – 8.31)	5.39	(4.07 – 7.12)	18.87	(16.04 – 22.08)	5.36	(4.09 – 6.99)
Delaware	7.65	(6.49 – 9.00)	5.76	(4.49 – 7.35)	18.17	(15.43 – 21.27)	6.08	(4.82 – 7.66)
District of Columbia	9.20	(7.66 – 11.02)	3.00	(2.12 – 4.21)	16.26	(13.53 – 19.43)	8.37	(6.62 – 10.52)
Florida	6.86	(6.18 – 7.61)	5.40	(4.61 – 6.31)	16.89	(15.34 – 18.55)	5.60	(4.83 – 6.49)
Georgia	7.37	(6.15 – 8.80)	4.78	(3.61 – 6.30)	14.90	(12.46 – 17.71)	6.37	(5.01 – 8.07)
Hawaii	7.52	(6.30 – 8.94)	6.42	(4.87 – 8.42)	18.14	(15.24 – 21.45)	5.97	(4.64 – 7.63)
Idaho	8.45	(7.16 – 9.95)	7.79	(6.11 – 9.88)	18.37	(15.60 – 21.51)	6.51	(5.09 – 8.30)
Illinois	8.74	(7.94 – 9.60)	6.08	(5.26 – 7.02)	19.49	(17.87 – 21.22)	7.21	(6.25 – 8.29)
Indiana	7.90	(6.71 – 9.27)	6.21	(4.80 – 7.99)	19.19	(16.36 – 22.39)	6.06	(4.78 – 7.66)
Iowa	8.25	(7.07 – 9.61)	7.56	(5.99 – 9.52)	19.67	(16.79 – 22.91)	6.18	(4.90 – 7.76)
Kansas	7.14	(6.02 – 8.46)	5.12	(3.86 – 6.76)	18.49	(15.80 – 21.53)	5.24	(4.03 – 6.79)

Kentucky	6.16	(5.15 – 7.37)	5.26	(4.01 – 6.87)	14.67	(12.23 – 17.49)	4.80	(3.71 – 6.19)
Louisiana	7.95	(6.73 – 9.38)	5.97	(4.59 – 7.72)	17.56	(14.96 – 20.50)	6.33	(4.95 – 8.06)
Maine	7.31	(6.15 – 8.67)	5.59	(4.29 – 7.26)	18.26	(15.57 – 21.28)	5.88	(4.61 – 7.47)
Maryland	7.55	(6.33 – 8.99)	5.37	(4.08 – 7.04)	15.98	(13.42 – 18.91)	6.52	(5.14 – 8.24)
Massachusetts	8.60	(7.22 – 10.22)	7.35	(5.77 – 9.33)	18.47	(15.51 – 21.84)	7.18	(5.67 – 9.05)
Michigan	8.46	(7.68 – 9.32)	6.42	(5.59 – 7.37)	18.29	(16.72 – 19.97)	7.05	(6.10 – 8.14)
Minnesota	9.01	(7.71 – 10.49)	7.24	(5.73 – 9.10)	20.99	(18.08 – 24.23)	7.08	(5.65 – 8.85)
Mississippi	6.46	(5.32 – 7.82)	3.78	(2.77 – 5.14)	13.96	(11.46 – 16.90)	5.35	(4.09 – 6.97)
Missouri	7.89	(6.73 – 9.23)	6.34	(4.96 – 8.06)	19.76	(17.04 – 22.79)	6.01	(4.74 – 7.59)
Montana	10.70	(9.07 – 12.58)	11.21	(9.00 – 13.88)	23.39	(20.35 – 26.74)	8.36	(6.53 – 10.65)
Nebraska	10.18	(8.74 – 11.83)	8.94	(7.08 – 11.24)	25.16	(21.93 – 28.69)	7.47	(5.87 – 9.46)
Nevada	8.01	(6.72 – 9.53)	6.93	(5.36 – 8.91)	16.19	(13.53 – 19.25)	6.88	(5.43 – 8.67)
New Hampshire	9.09	(7.74 – 10.65)	7.54	(5.97 – 9.48)	23.21	(20.31 – 26.39)	7.10	(5.61 – 8.96)
New Jersey	6.30	(5.22 – 7.57)	5.16	(3.92 – 6.76)	16.62	(13.96 – 19.68)	4.97	(3.80 – 6.47)
New Mexico	10.01	(8.39 – 11.90)	7.73	(5.92 – 10.05)	22.68	(19.32 – 26.42)	8.01	(6.18 – 10.31)
New York	7.15	(6.39 – 7.98)	5.59	(4.76 – 6.57)	15.84	(14.37 – 17.44)	5.90	(5.01 – 6.93)
North Carolina	6.75	(5.65 – 8.04)	5.66	(4.30 – 7.42)	16.54	(13.88 – 19.60)	5.25	(4.07 – 6.75)
North Dakota	10.83	(9.37 – 12.48)	10.33	(8.33 – 12.74)	27.11	(23.60 – 30.93)	7.49	(5.86 – 9.52)
Ohio	7.90	(7.15 – 8.72)	5.80	(5.02 – 6.69)	18.54	(16.97 – 20.22)	6.36	(5.49 – 7.37)
Oklahoma	6.92	(5.77 – 8.28)	5.68	(4.34 – 7.39)	17.03	(14.29 – 20.18)	5.15	(3.94 – 6.71)
Oregon	7.37	(6.27 – 8.65)	5.84	(4.58 – 7.42)	17.83	(15.26 – 20.74)	5.79	(4.58 – 7.30)
Pennsylvania	6.93	(6.26 – 7.67)	5.34	(4.57 – 6.24)	18.08	(16.53 – 19.75)	5.33	(4.56 – 6.23)
Rhode Island	10.10	(8.61 – 11.80)	6.62	(5.08 – 8.58)	25.59	(22.12 – 29.41)	7.70	(6.07 – 9.73)
South Carolina	7.88	(6.64 – 9.32)	4.83	(3.65 – 6.37)	19.48	(16.63 – 22.69)	6.23	(4.86 – 7.96)
South Dakota	10.79	(9.34 – 12.43)	9.77	(7.75 – 12.24)	26.15	(22.83 – 29.78)	7.93	(6.33 – 9.90)
Tennessee	5.97	(4.93 – 7.21)	4.77	(3.55 – 6.38)	14.83	(12.04 – 18.13)	4.63	(3.56 – 6.00)
Texas	7.62	(6.95 – 8.34)	5.84	(5.01 – 6.81)	16.78	(15.29 – 18.39)	6.10	(5.31 – 6.99)
Utah	6.87	(5.69 – 8.28)	4.72	(3.52 – 6.31)	12.98	(10.62 – 15.78)	5.50	(4.11 – 7.32)
Vermont	7.77	(6.57 – 9.17)	6.45	(5.05 – 8.20)	19.28	(16.42 – 22.51)	5.96	(4.66 – 7.61)
Virginia	7.33	(6.11 – 8.77)	6.18	(4.78 – 7.97)	17.60	(15.00 – 20.54)	5.81	(4.46 – 7.54)
Washington	7.47	(6.33 – 8.79)	5.83	(4.46 – 7.58)	18.24	(15.56 – 21.26)	5.85	(4.60 – 7.40)
West Virginia	6.52	(5.45 – 7.78)	6.32	(4.93 – 8.07)	16.12	(13.55 – 19.08)	4.99	(3.86 – 6.42)
Wisconsin	9.53	(8.20 – 11.05)	7.19	(5.57 – 9.23)	23.30	(20.34 – 26.54)	7.39	(5.91 – 9.21)
Wyoming	9.23	(7.91 – 10.74)	7.54	(6.00 – 9.44)	23.24	(20.06 – 26.76)	6.81	(5.35 – 8.64)

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

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.15 Alcohol Dependence in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	3.34		2.09		6.87		2.90	
Alabama	2.76	(2.15 – 3.53)	1.67	(1.09 – 2.56)	5.54	(4.23 – 7.21)	2.41	(1.73 – 3.35)

Alaska	3.75	(2.96 – 4.74)	2.33	(1.58 – 3.42)	7.09	(5.50 – 9.09)	3.45	(2.53 – 4.70)
Arizona	3.91	(3.06 – 4.98)	3.20	(2.13 – 4.77)	7.94	(6.11 – 10.25)	3.29	(2.35 – 4.60)
Arkansas	3.29	(2.59 – 4.16)	2.34	(1.59 – 3.44)	6.90	(5.28 – 8.96)	2.77	(2.01 – 3.82)
California	3.40	(2.93 – 3.95)	1.87	(1.43 – 2.44)	6.11	(5.24 – 7.11)	3.13	(2.57 – 3.81)
Colorado	3.73	(2.98 – 4.67)	2.51	(1.73 – 3.62)	7.74	(6.09 – 9.80)	3.20	(2.37 – 4.31)
Connecticut	2.96	(2.27 – 3.85)	1.88	(1.18 – 2.97)	6.60	(5.08 – 8.55)	2.57	(1.82 – 3.63)
Delaware	3.43	(2.73 – 4.32)	1.93	(1.30 – 2.87)	7.50	(5.83 – 9.61)	2.93	(2.15 – 3.97)
District of Columbia	4.81	(3.79 – 6.10)	1.44	(0.88 – 2.36)	6.76	(5.14 – 8.85)	4.73	(3.54 – 6.29)
Florida	2.91	(2.50 – 3.39)	1.79	(1.36 – 2.35)	6.45	(5.56 – 7.48)	2.54	(2.06 – 3.12)
Georgia	3.19	(2.51 – 4.05)	1.65	(1.05 – 2.58)	5.26	(3.93 – 7.01)	3.04	(2.24 – 4.10)
Hawaii	3.52	(2.73 – 4.54)	2.87	(1.87 – 4.37)	7.21	(5.43 – 9.51)	3.02	(2.12 – 4.30)
Idaho	3.66	(2.91 – 4.59)	2.83	(1.94 – 4.12)	7.23	(5.65 – 9.22)	3.06	(2.22 – 4.20)
Illinois	3.73	(3.24 – 4.28)	2.25	(1.77 – 2.87)	7.59	(6.63 – 8.69)	3.25	(2.67 – 3.94)
Indiana	3.17	(2.55 – 3.95)	2.19	(1.48 – 3.23)	7.47	(5.85 – 9.49)	2.52	(1.85 – 3.42)
Iowa	3.15	(2.52 – 3.93)	2.71	(1.88 – 3.88)	6.94	(5.42 – 8.83)	2.49	(1.81 – 3.42)
Kansas	2.88	(2.28 – 3.64)	1.81	(1.16 – 2.82)	6.81	(5.32 – 8.69)	2.28	(1.62 – 3.19)
Kentucky	2.81	(2.21 – 3.56)	1.92	(1.26 – 2.92)	5.98	(4.57 – 7.78)	2.37	(1.71 – 3.27)
Louisiana	3.87	(3.08 – 4.86)	2.67	(1.79 – 3.96)	7.50	(5.86 – 9.56)	3.32	(2.42 – 4.55)
Maine	3.33	(2.65 – 4.16)	2.36	(1.60 – 3.48)	8.12	(6.41 – 10.23)	2.73	(2.01 – 3.71)
Maryland	3.63	(2.87 – 4.59)	1.94	(1.29 – 2.93)	6.20	(4.74 – 8.07)	3.46	(2.57 – 4.64)
Massachusetts	3.95	(3.15 – 4.95)	2.89	(2.02 – 4.12)	7.45	(5.78 – 9.56)	3.52	(2.62 – 4.71)
Michigan	3.80	(3.30 – 4.38)	2.26	(1.79 – 2.84)	7.73	(6.78 – 8.80)	3.34	(2.74 – 4.07)
Minnesota	3.56	(2.86 – 4.43)	2.57	(1.78 – 3.68)	7.62	(5.96 – 9.69)	2.97	(2.20 – 4.00)
Mississippi	3.11	(2.36 – 4.08)	1.37	(0.84 – 2.23)	5.05	(3.69 – 6.89)	2.98	(2.11 – 4.21)
Missouri	3.17	(2.55 – 3.94)	1.87	(1.26 – 2.78)	7.60	(5.98 – 9.62)	2.57	(1.88 – 3.49)
Montana	4.43	(3.49 – 5.62)	4.75	(3.28 – 6.82)	9.64	(7.66 – 12.08)	3.46	(2.42 – 4.92)
Nebraska	3.85	(3.09 – 4.80)	2.85	(1.95 – 4.16)	7.99	(6.22 – 10.20)	3.20	(2.36 – 4.33)
Nevada	3.44	(2.73 – 4.34)	2.23	(1.50 – 3.31)	6.84	(5.31 – 8.79)	3.07	(2.27 – 4.14)
New Hampshire	3.48	(2.79 – 4.34)	2.32	(1.56 – 3.43)	7.69	(6.10 – 9.65)	2.98	(2.20 – 4.03)
New Jersey	2.97	(2.29 – 3.85)	1.81	(1.18 – 2.77)	6.57	(5.03 – 8.53)	2.61	(1.85 – 3.67)
New Mexico	4.05	(3.20 – 5.11)	2.72	(1.75 – 4.21)	9.90	(7.67 – 12.69)	3.17	(2.25 – 4.45)
New York	3.60	(3.10 – 4.17)	2.17	(1.70 – 2.78)	6.48	(5.57 – 7.52)	3.30	(2.71 – 4.02)
North Carolina	3.05	(2.39 – 3.89)	1.93	(1.26 – 2.93)	6.13	(4.71 – 7.93)	2.69	(1.95 – 3.70)
North Dakota	3.75	(3.02 – 4.65)	3.25	(2.27 – 4.64)	8.42	(6.67 – 10.58)	2.84	(2.04 – 3.93)
Ohio	3.39	(2.91 – 3.95)	1.72	(1.30 – 2.27)	7.87	(6.89 – 8.98)	2.85	(2.28 – 3.56)
Oklahoma	2.86	(2.27 – 3.61)	2.02	(1.37 – 2.99)	6.61	(5.09 – 8.53)	2.26	(1.62 – 3.14)
Oregon	3.31	(2.65 – 4.14)	2.13	(1.44 – 3.14)	7.26	(5.76 – 9.12)	2.80	(2.07 – 3.78)
Pennsylvania	2.90	(2.48 – 3.40)	1.89	(1.46 – 2.43)	6.56	(5.67 – 7.58)	2.44	(1.95 – 3.06)
Rhode Island	4.39	(3.46 – 5.57)	2.41	(1.55 – 3.72)	10.70	(8.55 – 13.32)	3.49	(2.46 – 4.93)
South Carolina	3.64	(2.89 – 4.56)	1.76	(1.17 – 2.64)	7.93	(6.24 – 10.04)	3.13	(2.29 – 4.26)
South Dakota	4.50	(3.57 – 5.67)	3.86	(2.66 – 5.56)	8.72	(6.86 – 11.02)	3.77	(2.72 – 5.20)
Tennessee	2.71	(2.09 – 3.52)	1.71	(1.07 – 2.73)	5.87	(4.39 – 7.82)	2.31	(1.63 – 3.26)
Texas	3.11	(2.70 – 3.58)	1.93	(1.48 – 2.51)	6.69	(5.79 – 7.73)	2.60	(2.11 – 3.18)
Utah	3.14	(2.50 – 3.92)	1.77	(1.17 – 2.69)	5.61	(4.30 – 7.31)	2.67	(1.94 – 3.66)
Vermont	3.25	(2.57 – 4.12)	2.90	(1.98 – 4.23)	7.10	(5.52 – 9.08)	2.64	(1.88 – 3.68)
Virginia	3.48	(2.78 – 4.35)	2.60	(1.79 – 3.76)	7.38	(5.79 – 9.35)	2.96	(2.17 – 4.02)
Washington	3.16	(2.51 – 3.96)	2.19	(1.45 – 3.30)	7.44	(5.86 – 9.41)	2.56	(1.86 – 3.51)
West Virginia	2.74	(2.13 – 3.52)	2.30	(1.51 – 3.51)	6.01	(4.53 – 7.94)	2.26	(1.61 – 3.17)

Wisconsin	3.64	(2.93 – 4.53)	2.27	(1.53 – 3.35)	8.56	(6.83 – 10.68)	2.95	(2.17 – 4.00)
Wyoming	3.57	(2.84 – 4.47)	2.40	(1.62 – 3.54)	8.17	(6.38 – 10.40)	2.87	(2.08 – 3.94)

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the 95 percent prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.16 Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	2.95		5.35		8.02		1.74	
Alabama	2.68	(2.18 – 3.30)	4.67	(3.57 – 6.09)	6.53	(5.11 – 8.32)	1.73	(1.22 – 2.45)
Alaska	3.13	(2.59 – 3.78)	6.31	(4.94 – 8.03)	8.57	(6.80 – 10.75)	1.62	(1.11 – 2.36)
Arizona	3.35	(2.72 – 4.13)	6.83	(5.24 – 8.87)	8.15	(6.43 – 10.27)	1.98	(1.37 – 2.86)
Arkansas	2.96	(2.42 – 3.60)	5.13	(3.95 – 6.64)	7.94	(6.24 – 10.05)	1.77	(1.26 – 2.49)
California	3.01	(2.63 – 3.43)	4.93	(4.19 – 5.80)	7.82	(6.79 – 8.98)	1.84	(1.44 – 2.34)
Colorado	3.23	(2.66 – 3.93)	5.02	(3.77 – 6.66)	10.20	(8.19 – 12.64)	1.78	(1.25 – 2.52)
Connecticut	2.88	(2.33 – 3.54)	5.41	(4.17 – 7.01)	9.20	(7.40 – 11.39)	1.62	(1.10 – 2.39)
Delaware	3.03	(2.50 – 3.68)	5.26	(4.06 – 6.80)	8.03	(6.41 – 10.03)	1.89	(1.36 – 2.62)
District of Columbia	3.96	(3.10 – 5.05)	4.30	(3.18 – 5.80)	8.72	(6.79 – 11.14)	2.99	(2.08 – 4.29)
Florida	3.12	(2.72 – 3.56)	5.77	(4.94 – 6.73)	8.41	(7.37 – 9.60)	2.04	(1.62 – 2.57)
Georgia	2.88	(2.31 – 3.58)	4.93	(3.77 – 6.44)	6.35	(4.85 – 8.26)	1.95	(1.38 – 2.76)
Hawaii	2.75	(2.19 – 3.43)	5.77	(4.38 – 7.57)	8.13	(6.27 – 10.48)	1.48	(0.96 – 2.27)
Idaho	2.93	(2.42 – 3.55)	6.02	(4.68 – 7.70)	7.66	(5.99 – 9.76)	1.46	(1.02 – 2.09)
Illinois	2.81	(2.48 – 3.17)	5.36	(4.56 – 6.29)	7.69	(6.72 – 8.79)	1.59	(1.24 – 2.03)
Indiana	2.84	(2.33 – 3.44)	4.68	(3.50 – 6.22)	7.88	(6.28 – 9.85)	1.64	(1.17 – 2.31)
Iowa	2.52	(2.01 – 3.15)	4.81	(3.62 – 6.35)	6.61	(5.02 – 8.65)	1.44	(0.98 – 2.12)
Kansas	2.52	(2.01 – 3.15)	4.35	(3.19 – 5.89)	6.66	(5.16 – 8.57)	1.44	(0.97 – 2.14)
Kentucky	2.80	(2.28 – 3.43)	5.24	(4.03 – 6.77)	7.41	(5.77 – 9.48)	1.69	(1.19 – 2.38)
Louisiana	3.34	(2.73 – 4.07)	5.07	(3.94 – 6.50)	7.63	(6.02 – 9.63)	2.21	(1.58 – 3.09)
Maine	2.94	(2.41 – 3.58)	5.66	(4.40 – 7.27)	9.78	(7.92 – 12.03)	1.57	(1.09 – 2.27)
Maryland	3.02	(2.45 – 3.73)	5.22	(3.98 – 6.82)	9.15	(7.17 – 11.61)	1.75	(1.22 – 2.52)
Massachusetts	3.63	(2.97 – 4.44)	6.44	(5.01 – 8.23)	11.41	(9.11 – 14.20)	2.05	(1.43 – 2.93)
Michigan	2.99	(2.63 – 3.39)	6.16	(5.31 – 7.13)	7.52	(6.60 – 8.56)	1.75	(1.36 – 2.24)
Minnesota	2.75	(2.24 – 3.38)	5.73	(4.44 – 7.37)	7.45	(5.80 – 9.52)	1.48	(1.00 – 2.17)
Mississippi	2.85	(2.28 – 3.56)	4.23	(3.20 – 5.59)	6.79	(5.25 – 8.72)	1.84	(1.26 – 2.69)
Missouri	3.01	(2.47 – 3.66)	5.13	(3.98 – 6.60)	8.54	(6.86 – 10.58)	1.74	(1.22 – 2.46)
Montana	3.19	(2.62 – 3.88)	7.18	(5.57 – 9.22)	8.48	(6.80 – 10.52)	1.69	(1.15 – 2.45)
Nebraska	2.84	(2.34 – 3.46)	5.92	(4.60 – 7.58)	7.04	(5.50 – 8.96)	1.59	(1.11 – 2.28)
Nevada	2.98	(2.41 – 3.68)	5.98	(4.60 – 7.74)	8.03	(6.35 – 10.12)	1.78	(1.23 – 2.59)
New Hampshire	3.37	(2.79 – 4.08)	6.95	(5.41 – 8.89)	11.18	(9.05 – 13.73)	1.67	(1.15 – 2.41)
New Jersey	2.69	(2.16 – 3.33)	5.06	(3.84 – 6.64)	7.82	(6.12 – 9.95)	1.65	(1.16 – 2.35)
New Mexico	3.81	(3.06 – 4.74)	6.05	(4.52 – 8.06)	11.15	(8.81 – 14.02)	2.09	(1.40 – 3.11)
New York	3.03	(2.66 – 3.45)	5.28	(4.51 – 6.18)	8.87	(7.82 – 10.05)	1.78	(1.39 – 2.27)

North Carolina	2.94	(2.39 – 3.61)	5.67	(4.38 – 7.31)	7.39	(5.89 – 9.23)	1.83	(1.28 – 2.60)
North Dakota	2.79	(2.28 – 3.40)	5.89	(4.57 – 7.56)	7.33	(5.66 – 9.43)	1.41	(0.97 – 2.04)
Ohio	2.93	(2.61 – 3.30)	5.61	(4.83 – 6.51)	8.36	(7.37 – 9.47)	1.63	(1.28 – 2.08)
Oklahoma	2.85	(2.33 – 3.49)	5.13	(3.97 – 6.61)	7.89	(6.14 – 10.07)	1.56	(1.08 – 2.24)
Oregon	3.05	(2.50 – 3.71)	5.27	(4.06 – 6.81)	9.44	(7.63 – 11.64)	1.67	(1.15 – 2.42)
Pennsylvania	2.60	(2.28 – 2.97)	5.11	(4.36 – 5.97)	7.76	(6.76 – 8.88)	1.44	(1.11 – 1.87)
Rhode Island	3.90	(3.15 – 4.81)	6.15	(4.66 – 8.08)	12.71	(10.26 – 15.64)	2.02	(1.34 – 3.02)
South Carolina	2.85	(2.32 – 3.51)	4.67	(3.53 – 6.15)	7.87	(6.25 – 9.88)	1.72	(1.20 – 2.45)
South Dakota	2.67	(2.20 – 3.23)	5.83	(4.50 – 7.52)	7.10	(5.55 – 9.05)	1.32	(0.92 – 1.91)
Tennessee	2.80	(2.24 – 3.50)	4.85	(3.70 – 6.34)	7.08	(5.40 – 9.23)	1.82	(1.27 – 2.59)
Texas	2.73	(2.38 – 3.14)	5.14	(4.35 – 6.07)	6.89	(5.94 – 7.98)	1.53	(1.17 – 2.01)
Utah	2.85	(2.32 – 3.50)	4.75	(3.56 – 6.30)	5.98	(4.55 – 7.81)	1.57	(1.08 – 2.28)
Vermont	3.63	(3.04 – 4.33)	7.86	(6.14 – 10.02)	12.03	(9.82 – 14.67)	1.62	(1.11 – 2.35)
Virginia	3.03	(2.50 – 3.68)	5.67	(4.32 – 7.41)	8.55	(6.84 – 10.63)	1.79	(1.27 – 2.51)
Washington	3.29	(2.75 – 3.93)	6.05	(4.65 – 7.84)	10.50	(8.58 – 12.80)	1.67	(1.19 – 2.34)
West Virginia	2.96	(2.43 – 3.60)	5.58	(4.30 – 7.22)	9.27	(7.45 – 11.49)	1.64	(1.15 – 2.32)
Wisconsin	2.71	(2.21 – 3.32)	5.86	(4.51 – 7.57)	7.28	(5.69 – 9.25)	1.45	(1.00 – 2.12)
Wyoming	2.64	(2.15 – 3.24)	4.53	(3.43 – 5.97)	8.18	(6.41 – 10.38)	1.32	(0.88 – 1.97)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

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

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.17 Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	1.91		2.97		5.36		1.16	
Alabama	1.77	(1.39 – 2.25)	2.56	(1.86 – 3.52)	4.65	(3.50 – 6.15)	1.15	(0.77 – 1.71)
Alaska	2.08	(1.67 – 2.59)	3.33	(2.48 – 4.46)	6.00	(4.57 – 7.85)	1.18	(0.79 – 1.77)
Arizona	1.98	(1.58 – 2.48)	3.77	(2.71 – 5.21)	5.88	(4.45 – 7.72)	1.02	(0.67 – 1.56)
Arkansas	1.95	(1.55 – 2.45)	2.97	(2.17 – 4.06)	5.29	(3.96 – 7.04)	1.22	(0.83 – 1.79)
California	1.88	(1.60 – 2.20)	2.62	(2.11 – 3.25)	5.22	(4.41 – 6.16)	1.15	(0.86 – 1.55)
Colorado	2.01	(1.60 – 2.52)	2.78	(2.02 – 3.82)	6.46	(4.93 – 8.42)	1.13	(0.76 – 1.69)
Connecticut	1.86	(1.46 – 2.35)	2.89	(2.10 – 3.98)	6.08	(4.67 – 7.88)	1.11	(0.73 – 1.68)
Delaware	1.98	(1.57 – 2.50)	2.87	(2.12 – 3.89)	5.65	(4.28 – 7.43)	1.23	(0.84 – 1.80)
District of Columbia	2.95	(2.24 – 3.87)	2.06	(1.41 – 3.00)	6.26	(4.73 – 8.26)	2.37	(1.59 – 3.52)
Florida	2.02	(1.72 – 2.39)	3.20	(2.61 – 3.91)	5.83	(4.96 – 6.83)	1.34	(1.01 – 1.77)
Georgia	1.86	(1.43 – 2.42)	2.73	(1.97 – 3.77)	3.89	(2.78 – 5.42)	1.37	(0.90 – 2.07)
Hawaii	1.70	(1.30 – 2.22)	2.87	(2.02 – 4.05)	5.39	(3.91 – 7.38)	0.96	(0.58 – 1.56)
Idaho	1.79	(1.41 – 2.27)	3.18	(2.34 – 4.30)	4.67	(3.44 – 6.31)	0.97	(0.63 – 1.48)
Illinois	1.89	(1.61 – 2.22)	3.26	(2.66 – 3.99)	5.00	(4.24 – 5.88)	1.15	(0.86 – 1.55)
Indiana	1.85	(1.48 – 2.31)	2.80	(2.05 – 3.82)	5.21	(3.95 – 6.85)	1.10	(0.74 – 1.62)
Iowa	1.61	(1.26 – 2.07)	2.53	(1.79 – 3.57)	4.51	(3.34 – 6.07)	0.94	(0.62 – 1.43)
Kansas	1.67	(1.31 – 2.14)	2.66	(1.89 – 3.73)	4.66	(3.47 – 6.22)	0.95	(0.62 – 1.45)

Kentucky	1.91	(1.51 – 2.42)	3.31	(2.45 – 4.47)	4.94	(3.72 – 6.54)	1.21	(0.81 – 1.79)
Louisiana	2.17	(1.69 – 2.77)	2.67	(1.94 – 3.68)	5.07	(3.85 – 6.66)	1.51	(1.00 – 2.26)
Maine	1.74	(1.41 – 2.16)	2.90	(2.12 – 3.96)	6.39	(4.98 – 8.16)	0.90	(0.61 – 1.34)
Maryland	2.00	(1.59 – 2.52)	2.95	(2.16 – 4.03)	5.85	(4.47 – 7.63)	1.26	(0.86 – 1.86)
Massachusetts	2.43	(1.93 – 3.05)	3.46	(2.53 – 4.72)	8.33	(6.39 – 10.79)	1.36	(0.91 – 2.02)
Michigan	1.93	(1.65 – 2.24)	3.34	(2.77 – 4.01)	5.16	(4.38 – 6.07)	1.16	(0.87 – 1.56)
Minnesota	1.76	(1.41 – 2.21)	3.42	(2.55 – 4.58)	5.02	(3.74 – 6.71)	0.94	(0.63 – 1.41)
Mississippi	1.84	(1.45 – 2.33)	2.49	(1.81 – 3.41)	4.25	(3.11 – 5.79)	1.25	(0.85 – 1.85)
Missouri	1.88	(1.50 – 2.35)	2.94	(2.17 – 3.97)	5.55	(4.28 – 7.18)	1.08	(0.72 – 1.62)
Montana	1.90	(1.51 – 2.38)	3.62	(2.67 – 4.88)	5.37	(4.09 – 7.03)	1.03	(0.68 – 1.57)
Nebraska	1.93	(1.52 – 2.44)	3.47	(2.53 – 4.74)	4.68	(3.47 – 6.30)	1.17	(0.77 – 1.77)
Nevada	1.91	(1.50 – 2.44)	3.41	(2.50 – 4.63)	5.52	(4.16 – 7.29)	1.15	(0.75 – 1.75)
New Hampshire	2.07	(1.66 – 2.59)	3.19	(2.34 – 4.34)	7.36	(5.70 – 9.44)	1.10	(0.73 – 1.65)
New Jersey	1.72	(1.36 – 2.17)	2.80	(2.05 – 3.80)	5.52	(4.16 – 7.29)	1.04	(0.69 – 1.56)
New Mexico	2.11	(1.66 – 2.68)	3.12	(2.19 – 4.41)	6.94	(5.10 – 9.37)	1.05	(0.68 – 1.61)
New York	2.10	(1.79 – 2.45)	3.18	(2.62 – 3.85)	6.03	(5.17 – 7.03)	1.31	(0.99 – 1.73)
North Carolina	1.89	(1.49 – 2.40)	3.30	(2.43 – 4.47)	4.96	(3.72 – 6.60)	1.19	(0.80 – 1.77)
North Dakota	1.69	(1.32 – 2.15)	3.17	(2.30 – 4.35)	4.35	(3.15 – 5.97)	0.92	(0.59 – 1.44)
Ohio	1.97	(1.69 – 2.28)	2.83	(2.33 – 3.44)	5.76	(4.94 – 6.72)	1.19	(0.91 – 1.56)
Oklahoma	1.88	(1.49 – 2.37)	2.89	(2.10 – 3.96)	5.55	(4.20 – 7.31)	1.03	(0.68 – 1.55)
Oregon	2.02	(1.59 – 2.57)	2.46	(1.77 – 3.41)	6.22	(4.76 – 8.09)	1.25	(0.83 – 1.89)
Pennsylvania	1.68	(1.45 – 1.96)	2.90	(2.40 – 3.51)	5.06	(4.31 – 5.93)	0.98	(0.73 – 1.31)
Rhode Island	2.63	(2.02 – 3.41)	3.62	(2.63 – 4.96)	8.27	(6.36 – 10.70)	1.48	(0.92 – 2.37)
South Carolina	1.75	(1.36 – 2.24)	2.55	(1.85 – 3.49)	4.37	(3.26 – 5.84)	1.17	(0.79 – 1.74)
South Dakota	1.66	(1.31 – 2.09)	3.01	(2.21 – 4.10)	4.47	(3.34 – 5.95)	0.90	(0.59 – 1.38)
Tennessee	1.83	(1.43 – 2.35)	2.95	(2.15 – 4.03)	4.74	(3.45 – 6.48)	1.20	(0.81 – 1.78)
Texas	1.71	(1.48 – 1.99)	2.85	(2.32 – 3.50)	4.68	(3.93 – 5.57)	0.95	(0.70 – 1.29)
Utah	1.77	(1.37 – 2.28)	2.62	(1.86 – 3.68)	3.67	(2.61 – 5.13)	1.05	(0.69 – 1.61)
Vermont	2.16	(1.75 – 2.66)	3.62	(2.70 – 4.85)	7.57	(5.85 – 9.74)	1.03	(0.68 – 1.55)
Virginia	1.99	(1.56 – 2.53)	2.99	(2.18 – 4.09)	5.65	(4.29 – 7.42)	1.26	(0.84 – 1.88)
Washington	2.12	(1.71 – 2.63)	3.08	(2.26 – 4.19)	6.90	(5.35 – 8.84)	1.17	(0.79 – 1.73)
West Virginia	1.86	(1.48 – 2.35)	3.11	(2.25 – 4.27)	6.03	(4.62 – 7.84)	1.05	(0.70 – 1.57)
Wisconsin	1.73	(1.37 – 2.19)	3.08	(2.24 – 4.23)	4.78	(3.59 – 6.35)	1.00	(0.65 – 1.53)
Wyoming	1.71	(1.35 – 2.18)	2.67	(1.95 – 3.66)	5.18	(3.88 – 6.88)	0.92	(0.59 – 1.41)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

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

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.18 Dependence on or Abuse of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	9.22		8.89		21.37		7.15	
Alabama	7.40	(6.23 – 8.76)	7.14	(5.67 – 8.96)	16.46	(14.04 – 19.22)	5.83	(4.55 – 7.44)

Alaska	10.41	(8.98 – 12.04)	9.45	(7.67 – 11.58)	23.91	(20.86 – 27.26)	8.31	(6.67 – 10.31)
Arizona	11.04	(9.48 – 12.82)	10.62	(8.56 – 13.10)	23.42	(20.37 – 26.77)	8.87	(7.10 – 11.04)
Arkansas	9.10	(7.83 – 10.55)	9.02	(7.29 – 11.11)	21.53	(18.60 – 24.78)	6.90	(5.51 – 8.62)
California	9.00	(8.23 – 9.85)	8.27	(7.25 – 9.42)	19.40	(17.76 – 21.14)	7.21	(6.28 – 8.26)
Colorado	10.81	(9.36 – 12.45)	9.24	(7.44 – 11.41)	25.03	(21.90 – 28.44)	8.55	(6.93 – 10.49)
Connecticut	8.80	(7.51 – 10.30)	8.95	(7.20 – 11.07)	22.74	(19.75 – 26.04)	6.76	(5.32 – 8.55)
Delaware	9.29	(8.03 – 10.72)	8.74	(7.09 – 10.75)	21.46	(18.46 – 24.80)	7.26	(5.87 – 8.96)
District of Columbia	11.87	(10.13 – 13.86)	5.95	(4.54 – 7.76)	21.16	(18.03 – 24.67)	10.56	(8.56 – 12.96)
Florida	8.80	(8.02 – 9.64)	8.85	(7.84 – 9.98)	21.29	(19.66 – 23.01)	7.01	(6.12 – 8.01)
Georgia	9.11	(7.79 – 10.63)	7.82	(6.17 – 9.85)	19.07	(16.27 – 22.22)	7.49	(5.99 – 9.32)
Hawaii	9.15	(7.82 – 10.67)	9.95	(8.02 – 12.29)	23.25	(20.12 – 26.71)	6.79	(5.31 – 8.64)
Idaho	9.75	(8.46 – 11.22)	10.91	(8.92 – 13.29)	21.24	(18.39 – 24.39)	7.19	(5.76 – 8.95)
Illinois	10.11	(9.27 – 11.01)	9.05	(8.01 – 10.21)	23.32	(21.65 – 25.08)	7.92	(6.92 – 9.04)
Indiana	9.32	(8.05 – 10.77)	8.81	(7.13 – 10.83)	23.20	(20.18 – 26.52)	6.84	(5.46 – 8.54)
Iowa	9.47	(8.22 – 10.89)	9.51	(7.71 – 11.69)	22.21	(19.24 – 25.49)	7.04	(5.65 – 8.75)
Kansas	8.33	(7.15 – 9.69)	7.33	(5.71 – 9.34)	20.75	(17.88 – 23.95)	6.07	(4.77 – 7.70)
Kentucky	8.04	(6.85 – 9.41)	8.27	(6.60 – 10.31)	18.86	(16.12 – 21.95)	6.13	(4.85 – 7.71)
Louisiana	9.70	(8.40 – 11.17)	8.67	(7.03 – 10.66)	20.91	(18.12 – 24.00)	7.60	(6.11 – 9.42)
Maine	8.81	(7.58 – 10.21)	9.07	(7.29 – 11.22)	21.37	(18.66 – 24.35)	6.89	(5.53 – 8.56)
Maryland	9.19	(7.82 – 10.77)	8.20	(6.52 – 10.26)	20.17	(17.26 – 23.44)	7.59	(6.05 – 9.48)
Massachusetts	10.71	(9.21 – 12.42)	10.82	(8.80 – 13.25)	24.13	(21.05 – 27.51)	8.55	(6.90 – 10.57)
Michigan	10.05	(9.20 – 10.97)	9.80	(8.75 – 10.95)	21.81	(20.28 – 23.42)	8.04	(7.02 – 9.20)
Minnesota	10.57	(9.18 – 12.15)	10.60	(8.77 – 12.76)	24.61	(21.41 – 28.12)	8.02	(6.47 – 9.91)
Mississippi	7.91	(6.66 – 9.36)	6.29	(4.84 – 8.13)	17.46	(14.76 – 20.54)	6.22	(4.83 – 7.98)
Missouri	9.58	(8.30 – 11.04)	9.19	(7.47 – 11.25)	23.72	(20.80 – 26.91)	7.14	(5.74 – 8.86)
Montana	12.02	(10.42 – 13.82)	15.02	(12.58 – 17.83)	26.55	(23.39 – 29.97)	9.00	(7.16 – 11.24)
Nebraska	11.07	(9.61 – 12.71)	11.75	(9.67 – 14.20)	26.52	(23.25 – 30.06)	7.98	(6.38 – 9.96)
Nevada	9.75	(8.32 – 11.41)	10.26	(8.34 – 12.58)	21.32	(18.31 – 24.68)	7.87	(6.28 – 9.82)
New Hampshire	10.90	(9.40 – 12.61)	11.69	(9.53 – 14.27)	27.70	(24.57 – 31.05)	8.18	(6.48 – 10.28)
New Jersey	7.59	(6.36 – 9.03)	8.08	(6.50 – 10.00)	19.65	(16.81 – 22.84)	5.80	(4.46 – 7.52)
New Mexico	12.04	(10.27 – 14.07)	11.74	(9.38 – 14.60)	27.35	(23.74 – 31.28)	9.24	(7.24 – 11.72)
New York	8.88	(8.06 – 9.78)	8.61	(7.59 – 9.75)	20.33	(18.71 – 22.05)	7.02	(6.05 – 8.13)
North Carolina	8.31	(7.06 – 9.76)	8.30	(6.57 – 10.43)	20.21	(17.32 – 23.46)	6.32	(4.95 – 8.03)
North Dakota	11.60	(10.04 – 13.36)	12.97	(10.73 – 15.58)	27.99	(24.69 – 31.54)	7.98	(6.24 – 10.14)
Ohio	9.56	(8.75 – 10.43)	8.99	(7.98 – 10.12)	22.42	(20.83 – 24.09)	7.43	(6.48 – 8.50)
Oklahoma	8.66	(7.43 – 10.08)	8.96	(7.26 – 11.01)	21.08	(18.13 – 24.36)	6.23	(4.89 – 7.90)
Oregon	9.25	(8.04 – 10.63)	9.35	(7.62 – 11.43)	22.35	(19.54 – 25.43)	7.02	(5.66 – 8.67)
Pennsylvania	8.30	(7.55 – 9.12)	8.45	(7.49 – 9.52)	21.57	(19.96 – 23.27)	6.14	(5.27 – 7.13)
Rhode Island	11.97	(10.33 – 13.82)	9.88	(7.84 – 12.38)	29.42	(25.85 – 33.25)	9.04	(7.23 – 11.25)
South Carolina	9.26	(7.93 – 10.79)	7.71	(6.09 – 9.72)	22.59	(19.60 – 25.89)	7.11	(5.64 – 8.93)
South Dakota	11.70	(10.21 – 13.38)	12.84	(10.58 – 15.50)	28.81	(25.46 – 32.40)	8.18	(6.53 – 10.20)
Tennessee	7.94	(6.74 – 9.34)	7.86	(6.23 – 9.87)	19.07	(16.07 – 22.48)	6.08	(4.79 – 7.68)
Texas	8.98	(8.24 – 9.78)	8.81	(7.79 – 9.95)	20.09	(18.57 – 21.70)	6.82	(5.94 – 7.83)
Utah	7.99	(6.73 – 9.45)	6.98	(5.37 – 9.03)	15.73	(13.09 – 18.78)	5.90	(4.47 – 7.76)
Vermont	9.90	(8.62 – 11.35)	11.47	(9.41 – 13.90)	24.33	(21.43 – 27.49)	7.20	(5.78 – 8.95)
Virginia	9.09	(7.73 – 10.67)	9.40	(7.50 – 11.72)	22.13	(19.17 – 25.41)	6.93	(5.44 – 8.79)
Washington	9.48	(8.22 – 10.91)	9.30	(7.48 – 11.50)	23.41	(20.53 – 26.55)	7.12	(5.74 – 8.81)

West Virginia	8.13	(6.97 – 9.47)	9.30	(7.49 – 11.50)	20.37	(17.57 – 23.48)	6.02	(4.79 – 7.55)
Wisconsin	10.65	(9.23 – 12.25)	10.09	(8.16 – 12.42)	26.38	(23.21 – 29.82)	7.91	(6.34 – 9.82)
Wyoming	10.07	(8.70 – 11.64)	9.77	(7.96 – 11.92)	25.38	(22.26 – 28.78)	7.21	(5.72 – 9.05)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
NOTE: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).
NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the 95 percent prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.19 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	2.66		5.00		7.45		1.50	
Alabama	2.22	(1.80 – 2.73)	4.25	(3.18 – 5.66)	5.94	(4.59 – 7.67)	1.28	(0.89 – 1.84)
Alaska	3.13	(2.53 – 3.85)	5.55	(4.26 – 7.21)	8.08	(6.38 – 10.19)	1.83	(1.22 – 2.74)
Arizona	3.21	(2.59 – 3.96)	6.65	(5.04 – 8.72)	7.80	(6.12 – 9.90)	1.88	(1.28 – 2.74)
Arkansas	2.67	(2.17 – 3.28)	4.78	(3.67 – 6.20)	7.51	(5.84 – 9.61)	1.52	(1.06 – 2.19)
California	2.81	(2.46 – 3.20)	4.57	(3.84 – 5.44)	7.33	(6.28 – 8.54)	1.72	(1.35 – 2.19)
Colorado	3.04	(2.51 – 3.69)	4.72	(3.58 – 6.22)	9.68	(7.72 – 12.09)	1.66	(1.15 – 2.38)
Connecticut	2.81	(2.24 – 3.52)	5.05	(3.82 – 6.64)	8.19	(6.38 – 10.46)	1.73	(1.17 – 2.56)
Delaware	2.60	(2.11 – 3.21)	4.50	(3.42 – 5.91)	6.70	(5.14 – 8.70)	1.65	(1.16 – 2.34)
District of Columbia	3.02	(2.33 – 3.90)	3.80	(2.74 – 5.25)	8.13	(6.23 – 10.55)	1.94	(1.26 – 2.99)
Florida	2.83	(2.47 – 3.24)	5.20	(4.44 – 6.09)	7.76	(6.75 – 8.90)	1.83	(1.45 – 2.32)
Georgia	2.55	(2.07 – 3.14)	4.79	(3.65 – 6.27)	5.92	(4.52 – 7.72)	1.62	(1.13 – 2.30)
Hawaii	2.63	(2.06 – 3.34)	5.47	(4.10 – 7.27)	7.73	(5.91 – 10.05)	1.43	(0.89 – 2.29)
Idaho	2.75	(2.28 – 3.32)	5.82	(4.49 – 7.50)	7.21	(5.69 – 9.10)	1.34	(0.91 – 1.97)
Illinois	2.48	(2.19 – 2.81)	5.01	(4.28 – 5.86)	6.96	(6.04 – 8.02)	1.34	(1.04 – 1.72)
Indiana	2.52	(2.05 – 3.10)	4.14	(3.06 – 5.56)	6.96	(5.42 – 8.91)	1.47	(1.03 – 2.11)
Iowa	2.36	(1.89 – 2.96)	4.18	(3.08 – 5.64)	6.00	(4.56 – 7.85)	1.43	(0.96 – 2.12)
Kansas	2.20	(1.77 – 2.72)	3.88	(2.85 – 5.26)	6.29	(4.84 – 8.12)	1.16	(0.78 – 1.72)
Kentucky	2.56	(2.09 – 3.14)	5.02	(3.84 – 6.52)	6.98	(5.43 – 8.94)	1.49	(1.04 – 2.13)
Louisiana	2.89	(2.32 – 3.58)	4.25	(3.16 – 5.71)	6.77	(5.30 – 8.60)	1.90	(1.32 – 2.73)
Maine	2.84	(2.32 – 3.47)	5.35	(4.11 – 6.95)	8.95	(7.17 – 11.11)	1.61	(1.11 – 2.34)
Maryland	2.68	(2.20 – 3.27)	4.96	(3.78 – 6.48)	8.62	(6.80 – 10.86)	1.43	(0.99 – 2.07)
Massachusetts	3.12	(2.57 – 3.80)	6.08	(4.67 – 7.89)	10.41	(8.23 – 13.09)	1.60	(1.11 – 2.31)
Michigan	2.60	(2.29 – 2.94)	5.88	(5.05 – 6.83)	7.19	(6.28 – 8.23)	1.33	(1.02 – 1.73)
Minnesota	2.57	(2.10 – 3.14)	5.46	(4.17 – 7.11)	6.97	(5.40 – 8.95)	1.36	(0.93 – 1.99)
Mississippi	2.52	(2.03 – 3.12)	3.92	(2.89 – 5.29)	6.26	(4.80 – 8.13)	1.55	(1.07 – 2.24)
Missouri	2.78	(2.29 – 3.38)	4.66	(3.58 – 6.04)	8.01	(6.36 – 10.04)	1.60	(1.13 – 2.26)
Montana	2.90	(2.39 – 3.52)	6.42	(4.95 – 8.29)	8.02	(6.34 – 10.10)	1.49	(1.02 – 2.17)
Nebraska	2.64	(2.15 – 3.24)	5.36	(4.04 – 7.08)	6.25	(4.79 – 8.11)	1.55	(1.07 – 2.23)
Nevada	2.69	(2.19 – 3.31)	5.40	(4.09 – 7.10)	7.75	(6.06 – 9.86)	1.54	(1.06 – 2.21)
New Hampshire	3.01	(2.48 – 3.65)	6.54	(5.08 – 8.38)	10.57	(8.48 – 13.09)	1.35	(0.89 – 2.03)
New Jersey	2.27	(1.84 – 2.80)	4.64	(3.55 – 6.04)	7.07	(5.46 – 9.11)	1.28	(0.88 – 1.85)
New Mexico	3.50	(2.81 – 4.36)	5.64	(4.13 – 7.67)	10.19	(7.92 – 13.01)	1.92	(1.27 – 2.90)

New York	2.74	(2.40 – 3.11)	4.98	(4.24 – 5.84)	8.38	(7.34 – 9.56)	1.52	(1.17 – 1.96)
North Carolina	2.62	(2.11 – 3.25)	5.21	(3.94 – 6.85)	6.65	(5.12 – 8.59)	1.60	(1.11 – 2.31)
North Dakota	2.59	(2.12 – 3.17)	5.37	(4.10 – 7.00)	6.90	(5.37 – 8.82)	1.31	(0.88 – 1.93)
Ohio	2.61	(2.32 – 2.94)	5.24	(4.49 – 6.11)	7.76	(6.80 – 8.85)	1.36	(1.06 – 1.75)
Oklahoma	2.74	(2.23 – 3.36)	4.91	(3.75 – 6.42)	7.25	(5.61 – 9.32)	1.56	(1.06 – 2.28)
Oregon	2.88	(2.36 – 3.51)	5.07	(3.90 – 6.56)	9.17	(7.35 – 11.38)	1.53	(1.06 – 2.21)
Pennsylvania	2.24	(1.96 – 2.55)	4.80	(4.08 – 5.64)	7.21	(6.24 – 8.32)	1.11	(0.83 – 1.47)
Rhode Island	3.18	(2.60 – 3.88)	5.54	(4.13 – 7.40)	11.23	(8.98 – 13.97)	1.42	(0.93 – 2.14)
South Carolina	2.43	(1.97 – 2.99)	4.32	(3.21 – 5.79)	7.31	(5.66 – 9.40)	1.31	(0.90 – 1.90)
South Dakota	2.37	(1.93 – 2.91)	5.08	(3.82 – 6.73)	6.20	(4.80 – 7.98)	1.21	(0.80 – 1.81)
Tennessee	2.54	(2.03 – 3.17)	4.43	(3.30 – 5.91)	6.71	(5.03 – 8.89)	1.59	(1.10 – 2.31)
Texas	2.47	(2.17 – 2.80)	4.91	(4.16 – 5.78)	6.39	(5.50 – 7.42)	1.31	(1.00 – 1.72)
Utah	2.69	(2.16 – 3.33)	4.22	(3.08 – 5.75)	5.42	(4.12 – 7.09)	1.59	(1.08 – 2.36)
Vermont	3.39	(2.83 – 4.07)	7.19	(5.63 – 9.13)	11.52	(9.38 – 14.07)	1.49	(0.99 – 2.23)
Virginia	2.69	(2.19 – 3.30)	5.51	(4.17 – 7.24)	7.95	(6.28 – 10.01)	1.46	(0.99 – 2.14)
Washington	3.08	(2.56 – 3.71)	5.76	(4.43 – 7.47)	10.00	(8.01 – 12.42)	1.53	(1.06 – 2.19)
West Virginia	2.46	(2.04 – 2.97)	5.29	(4.06 – 6.86)	8.37	(6.64 – 10.49)	1.18	(0.82 – 1.69)
Wisconsin	2.28	(1.89 – 2.75)	5.67	(4.28 – 7.48)	6.84	(5.32 – 8.74)	0.99	(0.68 – 1.44)
Wyoming	2.46	(1.98 – 3.06)	4.23	(3.17 – 5.62)	7.82	(6.04 – 10.06)	1.19	(0.78 – 1.81)

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type psychotherapeutic (nonmedical use).

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

41005

Table B.20 Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2002 and 2003 NSDUHs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12–17		18–25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval	Estimate	95% Prediction Interval
Total	7.19		5.59		16.89		5.73	
Alabama	5.81	(4.80 – 7.01)	4.65	(3.51 – 6.13)	13.20	(11.00 – 15.77)	4.65	(3.54 – 6.09)
Alaska	7.76	(6.45 – 9.32)	5.37	(4.15 – 6.93)	18.23	(15.61 – 21.18)	6.44	(4.91 – 8.40)
Arizona	9.02	(7.58 – 10.71)	7.16	(5.52 – 9.24)	18.75	(15.94 – 21.92)	7.54	(5.88 – 9.63)
Arkansas	7.33	(6.14 – 8.73)	6.08	(4.72 – 7.80)	17.14	(14.49 – 20.17)	5.76	(4.47 – 7.41)
California	6.95	(6.27 – 7.71)	5.05	(4.28 – 5.95)	14.54	(13.08 – 16.13)	5.84	(5.03 – 6.77)
Colorado	8.55	(7.26 – 10.03)	6.24	(4.88 – 7.95)	20.00	(17.08 – 23.27)	6.87	(5.42 – 8.66)
Connecticut	6.44	(5.33 – 7.77)	5.24	(4.00 – 6.85)	18.16	(15.53 – 21.13)	4.90	(3.68 – 6.50)
Delaware	7.09	(5.97 – 8.41)	5.50	(4.26 – 7.07)	17.19	(14.70 – 20.00)	5.56	(4.32 – 7.13)
District of Columbia	8.88	(7.37 – 10.66)	2.48	(1.69 – 3.64)	16.09	(13.40 – 19.20)	8.03	(6.28 – 10.20)
Florida	6.47	(5.79 – 7.22)	4.93	(4.20 – 5.79)	16.46	(14.92 – 18.13)	5.22	(4.45 – 6.12)
Georgia	7.07	(5.91 – 8.45)	4.68	(3.54 – 6.17)	14.94	(12.45 – 17.82)	5.99	(4.66 – 7.66)
Hawaii	7.31	(6.08 – 8.78)	6.19	(4.67 – 8.16)	17.85	(14.97 – 21.14)	5.79	(4.41 – 7.56)
Idaho	8.18	(6.96 – 9.60)	7.69	(6.07 – 9.69)	18.00	(15.36 – 20.98)	6.23	(4.85 – 7.97)
Illinois	8.31	(7.54 – 9.15)	5.84	(5.04 – 6.76)	18.98	(17.38 – 20.68)	6.77	(5.86 – 7.81)
Indiana	7.15	(6.02 – 8.47)	5.51	(4.26 – 7.10)	18.15	(15.46 – 21.21)	5.36	(4.14 – 6.91)

Total	8.76		13.55		7.93	
Alabama	9.57	(8.11 – 11.27)	14.09	(12.07 – 16.37)	8.78	(7.17 – 10.70)
Alaska	8.46	(6.93 – 10.30)	12.76	(10.77 – 15.05)	7.74	(6.06 – 9.82)
Arizona	9.51	(7.94 – 11.36)	13.77	(11.62 – 16.26)	8.75	(7.03 – 10.83)
Arkansas	10.02	(8.51 – 11.77)	14.35	(12.23 – 16.76)	9.26	(7.59 – 11.24)
California	8.21	(7.35 – 9.18)	13.26	(11.99 – 14.65)	7.29	(6.33 – 8.38)
Colorado	8.66	(7.25 – 10.31)	13.83	(11.69 – 16.30)	7.76	(6.24 – 9.62)
Connecticut	8.11	(6.75 – 9.72)	13.32	(11.35 – 15.57)	7.35	(5.87 – 9.16)
Delaware	8.92	(7.49 – 10.60)	13.01	(11.01 – 15.30)	8.22	(6.67 – 10.10)
District of Columbia	8.59	(7.17 – 10.26)	13.32	(11.19 – 15.79)	7.66	(6.14 – 9.52)
Florida	7.94	(7.09 – 8.89)	12.86	(11.60 – 14.23)	7.24	(6.31 – 8.29)
Georgia	9.79	(8.21 – 11.63)	13.66	(11.55 – 16.07)	9.08	(7.36 – 11.17)
Hawaii	7.18	(5.92 – 8.67)	12.19	(10.07 – 14.67)	6.38	(5.02 – 8.06)
Idaho	10.45	(8.86 – 12.28)	15.35	(13.08 – 17.93)	9.43	(7.69 – 11.53)
Illinois	7.77	(6.90 – 8.74)	11.76	(10.64 – 12.99)	7.07	(6.10 – 8.18)
Indiana	9.11	(7.69 – 10.76)	14.37	(12.30 – 16.72)	8.14	(6.61 – 9.99)
Iowa	7.97	(6.74 – 9.41)	13.75	(11.68 – 16.11)	6.88	(5.55 – 8.49)
Kansas	9.13	(7.70 – 10.79)	13.70	(11.71 – 15.96)	8.24	(6.69 – 10.13)
Kentucky	10.04	(8.47 – 11.86)	15.12	(13.00 – 17.51)	9.15	(7.43 – 11.22)
Louisiana	9.01	(7.61 – 10.62)	14.02	(12.05 – 16.26)	8.00	(6.47 – 9.85)
Maine	9.79	(8.27 – 11.56)	16.55	(14.27 – 19.12)	8.78	(7.13 – 10.77)
Maryland	8.02	(6.69 – 9.58)	12.70	(10.74 – 14.95)	7.28	(5.84 – 9.04)
Massachusetts	8.74	(7.37 – 10.35)	14.66	(12.43 – 17.21)	7.80	(6.33 – 9.57)
Michigan	8.40	(7.54 – 9.35)	12.58	(11.41 – 13.84)	7.68	(6.72 – 8.76)
Minnesota	8.82	(7.41 – 10.46)	13.31	(11.28 – 15.64)	8.01	(6.47 – 9.87)
Mississippi	8.70	(7.35 – 10.28)	13.61	(11.47 – 16.07)	7.71	(6.25 – 9.49)
Missouri	10.39	(8.83 – 12.18)	15.98	(13.72 – 18.55)	9.40	(7.71 – 11.41)
Montana	9.84	(8.33 – 11.59)	15.16	(13.11 – 17.46)	8.89	(7.23 – 10.89)
Nebraska	7.75	(6.50 – 9.20)	13.36	(11.27 – 15.76)	6.66	(5.31 – 8.33)
Nevada	9.77	(8.18 – 11.63)	12.76	(10.81 – 15.02)	9.30	(7.57 – 11.37)
New Hampshire	8.80	(7.45 – 10.37)	14.82	(12.68 – 17.26)	7.86	(6.42 – 9.60)
New Jersey	7.39	(6.15 – 8.85)	12.37	(10.42 – 14.64)	6.68	(5.35 – 8.30)
New Mexico	9.65	(7.99 – 11.61)	15.02	(12.67 – 17.72)	8.65	(6.84 – 10.89)
New York	9.13	(8.16 – 10.20)	15.29	(13.91 – 16.78)	8.11	(7.05 – 9.31)
North Carolina	9.49	(7.94 – 11.31)	12.86	(10.86 – 15.17)	8.92	(7.23 – 10.97)
North Dakota	8.99	(7.63 – 10.57)	13.84	(11.73 – 16.25)	7.98	(6.50 – 9.75)
Ohio	9.30	(8.37 – 10.32)	13.87	(12.59 – 15.25)	8.51	(7.47 – 9.69)
Oklahoma	10.93	(9.23 – 12.91)	14.87	(12.64 – 17.42)	10.17	(8.26 – 12.47)
Oregon	9.80	(8.28 – 11.56)	14.40	(12.35 – 16.73)	9.02	(7.35 – 11.02)
Pennsylvania	7.58	(6.77 – 8.48)	13.34	(12.11 – 14.67)	6.65	(5.75 – 7.67)
Rhode Island	10.98	(9.19 – 13.07)	16.84	(14.37 – 19.62)	9.91	(7.96 – 12.28)
South Carolina	9.10	(7.65 – 10.80)	13.32	(11.28 – 15.66)	8.35	(6.75 – 10.30)
South Dakota	8.60	(7.23 – 10.21)	14.42	(12.27 – 16.87)	7.47	(5.97 – 9.29)
Tennessee	9.09	(7.68 – 10.74)	13.43	(11.34 – 15.83)	8.36	(6.82 – 10.22)
Texas	8.40	(7.56 – 9.32)	12.41	(11.21 – 13.71)	7.61	(6.66 – 8.68)
Utah	10.97	(9.47 – 12.69)	14.97	(12.81 – 17.42)	9.80	(8.08 – 11.84)
Vermont	8.62	(7.21 – 10.27)	13.54	(11.53 – 15.85)	7.77	(6.25 – 9.62)
Virginia	8.09	(6.72 – 9.72)	12.50	(10.60 – 14.69)	7.37	(5.89 – 9.20)

Washington	10.46	(8.93 – 12.22)	14.80	(12.75 – 17.12)	9.72	(8.02 – 11.73)
West Virginia	10.34	(8.71 – 12.22)	15.61	(13.36 – 18.16)	9.48	(7.72 – 11.60)
Wisconsin	8.69	(7.26 – 10.37)	12.45	(10.55 – 14.63)	8.02	(6.45 – 9.93)
Wyoming	9.33	(7.90 – 10.98)	15.45	(13.20 – 18.01)	8.17	(6.61 – 10.05)

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities.

NOTE: Data for Serious Mental Illness (SMI) are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003.

TOC



[Click to Return to OAS Home Page](#)

[Click to Email OAS Data Questions](#)

[Click For Non-frames / text version of site](#)

This page was last updated on April 22, 2005.

SAMHSA, an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's lead agency for improving the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services in the United States.

[back to top ▲](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

| [Site Disclaimer](#)

| [Accessibility](#)

What's New	Highlights	Topics	Data	Drugs	Pubs	Short Reports	Treatment	Help	Mail	OAS
----------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------