

Reference Tools

To assist a user in locating a specific table of interest within the Detailed Tables, reference tools have been developed. Please note that the following tools are provided solely for guidance with examining the Detailed Tables because there are no hyperlinks within these tools that lead directly to the Detailed Tables.

- [Matrix of Table Contents with Key to Selected Variables](#);
- [List of Tables: Prevalence Estimates and Sample Sizes – Table Types A, B, and N](#); and
- [List of Tables: Standard Errors and *P* Values – Table Types C, D, and P](#).

The matrix of table contents summarizes the information contained in each table in tabular form for each subject matter section and can be used to determine tables categorized by content area, age groupings, racial/ethnic characteristics, demographic characteristics, and geographic characteristics. (Note: Due to space restrictions, neither the section indicator nor the table type indicator component of the table numbers is used in the index.) The key to selected variables defines selected demographic variables used in the matrix of table contents. This may be helpful when used in conjunction with the matrix of table contents in identifying tables that contain information for these selected demographic characteristics. The list of tables also can be used to identify a specific table for one of the subject matter sections.

The examples below illustrate the various methods available to the user interested in locating a table containing specific information.

Using the List of Tables. A user interested in information about the prevalence of past month illicit drug use among youths aged 12 to 17 would review the list of tables in Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables and identify Table 1.2B as the table of interest.

Using the Matrix of Table Contents with Key to Selected Variables. Another method for locating this table (which shows the prevalence of past month illicit drug use among youths aged 12 to 17) would be to use the key to selected variables in conjunction with the matrix of table contents. By first becoming familiar with the terms in the key to selected variables, the user can identify that youths aged 12 to 17 is the first age group under the heading "Standard Age Groups." Thus, when the matrix of table contents is referenced, it will be clear to the user that age groups, such as youths 12 to 17, as well as other demographic information defined in this key to selected variables, will not be explicitly listed.

Next, a user can determine, by looking at the titles of the sections, that tables pertaining to illicit drug use can be found in the Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables. Once the user has identified the matrix for the Section 1 tables, he or she can scan the column headings to learn that the first two columns, "Use of Specific Illicit Drugs" and "Illicit Drug Use," are the most appropriate.

By referencing the first footnote on the Matrix of Section 1 Tables, the user can determine that the first column includes tables that represent separate estimates and percentages for each illicit drug, while the latter includes tables that represent use of illicit drugs crossed with some other characteristic (thus, the first column is the column of interest for the example). The user must next find the row for "Standard Age Groups" and identify the tables within the cell at the intersection of this desired row and the first column. Note, there are multiple tables in this cell, including (2-4) and (15-18). As indicated by the note on each table index, the parentheses around these numbers are used to indicate that the specified tables contain estimates for some subset of the information listed in the row heading. Thus, Table 1.2 contains estimates only for youths aged 12 to 17, Table 1.3 contains estimates only for persons aged 18 to 25, and Table 1.4 contains estimates only for persons aged 26 or older.

By using either of the previously described methods for locating a table or by perusing the tables themselves, the user can identify that Table 1.2B contains the desired prevalence information.