

Introduction

Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables is a collection of tables generated using data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Prior to 2002, the survey was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Although the majority of these tables are trend tables presenting estimates from the 2004 and 2005 NSDUHs, a selected number present only estimates from the 2005 NSDUH if the same or comparable data are not available from 2004. Also, a selected number of tables contain annual averages, which are generated by combining 2 years of data if there are not sufficient data within a single year to produce reliable estimates. These tables may provide annual averages combining data for 2004 and 2005, 2003 and 2004, and 2002 and 2003. Also included are a number of tables that present data from earlier surveys in the series, including several tables presenting data from 2002 to 2005 and a couple of tables presenting data from 1971 to 2005. A number of tables related to respondents' mental health status were produced based on a subsample of respondents aged 18 or older.¹ Finally, tables were created that present estimates corresponding to the Healthy People 2010 Objectives.²

Because of survey improvements in the 2002 NSDUH, the 2002 data constitute a new baseline for tracking trends in substance use and other measures. Therefore, estimates from the 2002 through 2005 surveys should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 or earlier surveys to examine changes over time. Methodology changes throughout NSDUH's history make it difficult to assess long-term trends from tables presenting data from 1971 to 2005. However, it is instructive to compare NSDUH estimates from 1971 to 2005 by "piecing together" the data from time periods for which data are comparable. Specifically, valid trend comparisons can be made for 1971-1998, 1999-2001, and 2002-2005. With this approach, comparisons between 1998 and 1999, and between 2001 and 2002, should be made with caution because they are potentially biased due to changes in methods. Nevertheless, when these data are combined in a single presentation, it often becomes clear that the effects of the methods changes are small compared with the major shifts in substance use prevalence that have occurred over the past three and a half decades.

Subsets of the Detailed Tables are included in Appendices F and G of the report titled *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.³ Tables included in Appendices F and G can be mapped back to these Detailed Tables by using the table number reference included in parentheses in the upper left-hand corner of each table in the

¹ See Sections A.1 and A.3.2 in Appendix A of Office of Applied Studies. (2005). *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 05-4062, NSDUH Series H-28). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Also see Sections B.4.4 and B.4.5 in Appendix B of Office of Applied Studies. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194, NSDUH Series H-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

² Additional information on the Healthy People 2010 Objectives may be obtained at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>.

³ Office of Applied Studies. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194, NSDUH Series H-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

appendix (e.g., Table F.1 is the equivalent of Table 9.1N). A description of the survey measurement issues, as well as the sample design and estimation procedures used in the 2005 NSDUH, can be found in technical appendices of this same report.

Table Numbering

The Detailed Tables are numbered using a three-part numbering scheme (e.g., 1.15A). The first part of the table number (1.15A) is the subject matter section to which a particular table belongs. The second part (1.15A) is the number of the table within a particular section. The third part (1.15A) is a table type indicator, an alphabetic letter appended to the table number. There are multiple table types for each table number.

The nine subject matter sections and the number of tables per section are as follows:

Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables - 1.1 to 1.132

Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables - 2.1 to 2.114

Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables - 3.1 to 3.69

Section 4: Incidence Tables - 4.1 to 4.16

Section 5: Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables - 5.1 to 5.82

Section 6: Mental Health Tables - 6.1 to 6.67

Section 7: Miscellaneous Tables - 7.1 to 7.133

Section 8: Trend Tables – 8.1 to 8.37

Section 9: Sample Size and Population Tables - 9.1 to 9.22

The table type indicators are primarily defined as follows; however, some exceptions do exist and are noted in the bullets below.

Table Type Purpose of the Table

- A: Presents estimates of the numbers of persons who have used the substance(s) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
- B: Presents estimates of the percentages of persons who have used the substance(s) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
- C: Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "A" tables. Starting with the 2005 NSDUH, a "mixed" method approach was implemented for all the 2005 Detailed Tables to reflect more accurately the effects of the weighting process on total estimates that were underestimated previously. This mixed method had been applied to various selected tables in prior NSDUHs, but it was implemented across all tables for the 2005 NSDUH. As a result of the employment of this mixed method approach, the standard errors for the total estimates within many Detailed Tables were calculated differently compared with those that appear in prior NSDUH reports.⁴

⁴ See Section B.2.1 in Appendix B of Office of Applied Studies. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194, NSDUH Series H-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

- D: Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "B" tables.
- N: Presents the number of cases in the specified NSDUH sample with the characteristics defined by the column and row headings.
- P: Presents the p values from tests of the statistical significance of differences between columns in the "B" tables.

The majority of tables within the Detailed Tables contain five table types (A, B, C, D, and P) as defined above. Note that table type N is used exclusively within Section 9 to display the sample size counts. Exceptions to this organization are noted below.

- Section 4 (Incidence Tables) contains both tables for which only table types A and C are produced and tables for which only table types B, D, and P are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables (4.9 to 4.12) includes table types A and C. This subset of tables presents the number of past year initiates in table type A and the associated standard errors in table type C. The remaining Section 4 tables include only table types B, D, and P. Tables 4.1 to 4.8 present numbers and percentages of past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type D, and p values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P. Tables 4.13 to 4.16 present the mean age for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors in table type D, and p values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P.
- Section 6 (Mental Health Tables) contains three tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced (6.41, 6.66, and 6.67). These three tables present estimates for the 2005 NSDUH data only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 7 (Miscellaneous Tables) contains one subset of tables for which only table types B and D are produced (7.7 to 7.12). This subset of tables presents estimates for the 2005 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable. Additionally for this subset of tables, table type B presents not only estimated percentages, but also estimated averages and totals; thus, the associated standard errors for each of these estimates are presented in table type D, and table types A and C are not utilized. Section 7 also includes two subsets of tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced (7.53 to 7.57 and 7.117 to 7.126). These subsets of tables present estimates for the 2005 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 8 (Trend Tables) contains one subset of tables for which only table types B and D are produced (8.36 and 8.37). These are multiyear tables that present estimated percentages for 1971 to 2005 in table type B and associated standard errors in table type D. The estimated total number of users and associated standard errors are not presented, nor are between-year significance tests implemented; thus, table types A, C, and P are not utilized.

- Section 9 (Sample Size and Population Tables) contains only table types A, C, and N. Population counts, standard errors, and sample sizes are displayed in table types A, C, and N, respectively. Percentages of the population and associated standard error tables are not provided in this section.

Locating and Accessing a Table

The Detailed Tables consist of prevalence estimates (table types A and B), standard errors and p values (table types C, D, and P), and sample sizes (table type N). The tables (all types) are organized by subject matter sections. Nine subject matter sections are available for 2005.

Two methods are available to assist a user in locating and accessing a table of interest within the Detailed Tables.

Subject Matter Sections

If a user knows which of the nine subject matter sections listed below is of interest, then he or she can click directly on the bookmark for that subject matter section. This will take the user to the index of tables for that section. This index can be used to identify the group of tables in which the desired table is likely to be located. Clicking on the appropriate link will take the user directly to the first table in the specified group where he or she then can scroll through the tables to locate the table of interest. The group links will provide the user access to the prevalence estimate tables. To access the corresponding standard error and p value tables, a user must click on the "SE" link associated with that group link.

The nine subject matter sections are as follows:

Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables

Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables

Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables

Section 4: Incidence Tables

Section 5: Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment Tables

Section 6: Mental Health Tables

Section 7: Miscellaneous Tables

Section 8: Trend Tables

Section 9: Sample Size and Population Tables

Reference Tools

If a user needs more detailed information on which subject matter section to enter, he or she can click on the "Reference Tools" bookmark to learn about various other tools available for locating a specific table of interest. These tools include a key to selected variables and a list of tables. The key to selected variables defines key topics (e.g., demographics) used throughout the 2005 Detailed Tables. This may be helpful when used in conjunction with the index of tables mentioned under Subject Matter Sections (above) in identifying tables that contain information for these selected characteristics. However, not all variables listed in the key are specifically mentioned in the index of tables. The list of tables can be used to identify a specific table for one

of the subject matter sections. Once the desired table has been located using the reference tools, the user then should follow the directions provided under Subject Matter Sections (above) to access the table.

Please note that once a link is used to access a table, only the tables within the same group as the one accessed will appear in the user window. In addition, once a group of prevalence estimate tables is accessed, there is no direct link to the corresponding standard error and p value tables (and vice versa). If the user wishes to see a table NOT included in the current group, or to see the corresponding prevalence estimate, standard error and p value, or sample size and population tables, it will be necessary to click on the appropriate subject matter bookmark and then select the new group that contains the table of interest.